

The

SAYAMPOO



1951

Editorial Notes

We have great pleasure in presenting the 1951 number of "The Sayampoo." Our readers will note that it has resumed its original size, after appearing in a rather festive garb on the last occasion as the Diamond Jubilee Number. This issue therefore marks the beginning of another epoch in the life of the school

The Late Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake

It is with deep regret we record the loss the country faced in the death of Mr. D. S. Senanayake the first Prime Minister of Independent Ceylon. It is not our purpose, nor it is possible within this brief reference to discuss his contribution to our country. The homage that was paid to him at his funeral was abundant testimony of the unique place he held in the hearts of the people.

To educators in particular, interest is focussed round the fact that Mr. Senanayake was the symbol of the more comprehensive learning that is wanted in our country and in the world today. One may sum up the facts of his life thus: "The more narrow and professional, education is allowed to become, the more likely it is to fail; on the other hand, the closer its contact with human beings in the infinite variety of their occupations and the greater the interest and support it may command among ordinary men and women, the more likely it is to succeed."

Comprehensive Learning

Lord Sankey speaking in 1936 used these words.

Ignorance is our greatest curse but we do not want to become walking encyclopaedias or mere receptacles for statistics. The learning that is wanted is more comprehensive: learning to know what other people's thoughts are; learning to know what other people's desires are; learning to know what other people's ambitions and rights are; and learning to know what justice is, not only for other people but for ourselves, and how to obtain it."

How best can we achieve the things that Lord Sankey enumerates? It is by the specific training of the emotions, the mind and the will. We have in our schools a crowded curriculum. Little purpose is served by the knowledge our children may gain through such a variety of subjects, unless every subject in the curriculum is used so that the boys may think for themselves. On the emotional plane, it must be the considered purpose of educators to inculcate sympathy tolerance and self forgetfulness into our children. The minds of youth must be, to borrow a word, non-conformist. The principles must be well laid and sure but the opinions may alter, if alteration is necessary.

Values of life are constantly changing and therefore it becomes the duty of educators to provide the necessary patterns of life and behaviour informed by some definite values. The ancient Hindu sages laid their emphasis on "Self surrender" or "Non-attachment." After centuries of thought and experience, we find still that the most dangerous of human motives, and the most powerful is Self-will. Unless there are

adequate forces to control it, civilisation is in dire peril. The opposite of Self will is Self surrender. It is again the primary task of the teacher to strengthen it. He must address himself to the task with a deliberate determination which has not been common. His chief ally is intelligence.

Trained Intelligence

But only a trained intelligence can help. In our own country we see the sad spectacle of the untrained intelligence displaying a lot of crooked thinking, and causing much individual and social harm. Inferences are confused with facts, wishes with thoughts; prejudices born of blind desire pass off as reasoned conclusions. To guard against this by training the intelligence is the teacher's task. He must teach his pupils not only to think for themselves, but also to think honestly and logically and to follow the argument wherever it may lead them. He will apply the scientific method beyond the confines of the science lesson. He will import the accurate thinking demanded by Mathematics into the study of language; In the teaching of Literature and History a most profitable exercise is the finding out of fallacies and ambiguities and the spotting of prejudices. Our schools, in ~~sheer~~ ^{needs} must give our children, if they are to ~~meet~~ ^{education} of the world of tomorrow, total ~~education~~ ^{of the emotions, the will} and the reason.

A Complaint

Dr. Wyeth, Senior Lecturer of Education at the Melbourne University, while he was in our country said, "One of Ceylon's greatest educational needs was enthusiasm among parents to know what is happening

in the schools." We quote this here, to point out that this is our greatest need too. Our school can never grow to very useful heights, unless our locality is fused with it. This fusion is not, we realise, a one-sided affair. Just as we expect our local citizens to regard this as their own school, and display increased interest and an increased sense of responsibility for its welfare, we must ourselves go out to meet their considered criticisms and mend our ways if criticisms are just. Nothing can be done in a school in which parents, old boys and the general public have no confidence.

One of the greatest achievements of our school was the gift of one of her most distinguished sons—the late Mr. N. Nadarajah K. C.—The Nadarajah Memorial Hall. Built to perpetuate the memory of a great man, that will always be an inspiration to the young that move within its walls, it is indeed an educational centre to which the locality could go for its physical, cultural and spiritual needs. It will be soothing to the soul of the departed benefactor to see his own community organized round its chief educational institution, through the medium of his well-meant gift. One way in which the public can effectively appreciate this fact is by collecting all the funds necessary to furnish the Hall with suitable furniture and other forms of equipment to make it an excellent educational centre. It is a crying need for us citizens of Karainagar, who have to make use of it for all our public activities, to find that it is bare of all equipment, and that accommodation and equipment which could be used in common by the school and the public, is not forthcoming as yet. This perhaps is our most urgent need to make our school a living community.

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Thanks

We are grateful to Mr. K. Pooranampillai, for his article on "Do we educate for Democracy?" This is of special interest to educators as well as the ordinary citizens during a General Election. If the principal requisite of Democracy is a critical and informed public opinion, then Mr. Pooranampillai shows effectively how its lasting foundations can be laid in our schools. On the reading of newspapers to which he refers there is an excellent book entitled "Between the Lines" or "How to read a Newspaper" by Denhys Thompson, which provides suitable material for classroom work.

Mr. A. Nadarajah who writes on Local Government Institutions found it a relevant theme, when the V. C. Election fever was mildly rising in the villages. Though the elections have been subsequently postponed, the appalling ignorance and indifference of citizens to these institutions of which he justly complains, remain. We commend it to our readers.

Old Boys' News

We are indebted to Mr. M. Arumugam of the Attorney General's Office, Colombo for news of the Old Boys

Acknowledgement

We thank all those schools that sent us their magazines. We wish all our readers a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Principal's Notes

OUR educational system is on the threshold of great changes. A mighty transition is on. Experiments of far-reaching significance are being tried. Education is a very important nation-building instrument. The success or otherwise of it will in large measure determine the future social and economic set-up of our country. But needless to say some of our fundamental problems persist and do not seem to lend themselves to desired changes which may bring about a brighter outlook on the affairs of our country as a whole and in the field of education in particular.

An enumeration of them here would not be necessary though a few of them may be mentioned. A better and well contented team of teachers, a more efficient and up-to-date type of Primary Schools, a more flexible and well-adapted mother-tongue medium of instruction, a well-suited practical education for the less fitted children, a varied and comprehensive system of social training for the young, and more significant than all these, a sympathetic and benevolent public are some of the problems that cry aloud for immediate solution, if the education of the country should be placed on a sound footing.

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It is with some satisfaction that we record here the fair progress we were able to make during the past year. The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations we had in August, 1950 has had a definitely beneficial effect on the progress of our school. The Diamond Jubilee Committee had to its credit a balance of about Rs. 4000/-. In addition we were lucky in being able to secure a sum of Rs. 6000/- from the Karai Union of Malaya to whom we are ever grateful for this timely help. These sums are being

utilised for the purchase of scientific apparatus and materials from England and for adding valuable volumes to the Library.

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The various college societies went on with their usual activities. Groups of students went on historical and biological excursions to different parts of the peninsula under the guidance of their respective masters. Valluvar Day, Gandhi Day, St. Sampanthar Guru Poojah, Saraswathy Pooja were held in the usual manner. In the field of sports, the Inter House Athletic Meet proved the most spectacular and owed its success to the enthusiasm of the students and the co-operation among the various houses.—Sayamboo Nadarajah, Gandhi and Bharathi.

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An Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held twice in the course of last year. A new filip was given to practical education when a new section was opened up for the teaching of arts and crafts of great variety and provision was made in the Time-Table for three periods in the week for all the Junior and Primary classes. The Library was shifted to a more spacious block and was strengthened with a large number of volumes bought by the College, and those presented by Mrs. N. Nadarajah. The room was named after the late Mr. A. Sanmugam one of our benefactors, whose passing is a great loss to the college. A new Biology Lab. designed to meet the needs of the Entrance and H. S. C. Classes was also opened by Dr. S. S. Rajanayakam. The Arts and Crafts Block was opened by Mr. K. Sivapatham Inspector of Schools.

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Examination Results

Our performance in the Public Examinations improved considerably over previous years and this year they have

been particularly good. Of the 39 presented for the S. S. C. in Dec. '50, nine passed and eleven were referred and of the 14 presented in July, '51, 5 passed and two were referred. Of the 44 candidates presented for the S. S. C. in Dec. 1951, 21 passed and 9 were referred. It is also happy to note that of the nine referred only two were in English which is often the big bugbear of our candidates. In the J. S. C. (N. P. T. A.) of '51, 25 out of 38 passed. In the Vth Std. 28 out of 30 passed. It is a fact, however unpalatable, that on account of our rural surroundings, with a number of inconveniences for those from outside to live here, we have been experiencing unusual difficulties in securing the services of efficient and well qualified teachers. Even this problem we expect to solve in the coming years.

It is discouraging to note that we have as yet not presented our first batch of students for the University Entrance and H. S. C Examinations. The brighter lot among the S. S. C. passes, who mean to continue studies, academic or professional leave us for the "big schools" in Jaffna. Others who plan to stay with us, leave us in the middle of the course for clerical and other kinds of service. We are presenting our first batch this year, but we are sad to note that parents who know that we have made suitable provision for these courses, should still persist in refusing us the opportunities of establishing these courses here; and yet what is most disappointing is that they are not prompted by any real defects here but empty 'snobbery' for the so-called 'big' school.

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Staff

We are not faced with many changes in our staff as in many other schools today. At the beginning of last year, Mr. A. S. Kanagaratnam B. A. (Lond.) Post Graduate Trained who was with us for a year, was

IN MEMORIAM



THE LATE MR. A. SANMUGAM

(A Veteran Old Boy and Benefactor.)

transferred to the Chavakachcheri Hindu College as Principal. We congratulate him and wish him all success. For all the useful work he did in organising as well as teaching in the many fields of activity at school, we would have considered this a serious gap in our ranks, if his place had not been filled by Mr. N. Sabaratnam with similar qualifications and competence. We have an additional reason to welcome Mr. Sabaratnam, for he is an old boy as well as a close neighbour of the school. We consider it an advantage that one should work in his home station as familiarity with local conditions is conducive to effective teaching. Mr. A. Sithamparapillai who left us at the end of the first term last year to the Ceylon University for the Diploma Course in Tamil is expected to come back in May better fitted for his work. It is heartening to note that many of our teachers are keen on improving their qualifications. Two of them are preparing for London Science Honours Courses, one for General, and two for the Inter Arts. My best wishes to them.

It now remains for me to wish all our readers a bright and prosperous New Year.

DO WE EDUCATE FOR DEMOCRACY?

By

K. Pooranampillai B. A., (Lond.)

Principal, Hartley College, Pt. Pedro.

CEYLON has elected to follow the democratic way of life, but for democracy to be successful, the citizens must be truly educated. In 19th century England, the education of our masters consisted in instruction in the three R's, but in the 20th century, when there are so many rival political theories and so much propaganda, literacy is not enough; indeed literacy may be a liability, for the merely literate would fall victims to the first propagandist writing they read. And now that, not only the printed word but also the spoken word broadcast through the radio can be made to reach everybody, it is the responsibility of schools not merely to equip their pupils with the necessary knowledge and moral qualities, but also so to train their critical faculty that they can detect propaganda, separate truth from falsehood, and be on their guard against prejudices both national and individual. Do we so train our pupils? If we do not, we are not fitting them for life in the modern world.

Language, Literature, History, Civics, in fact, most subjects of the curriculum, can be taught to achieve besides other aims, this one of developing the critical attitude. But there are two aspects to which attention needs to be drawn, namely, the teaching of Current Events and the encouragement of discussion during lessons.

Some years ago I read a story of a boxing fight. The Challenger, a comparative novice, had read a forecast in a Sports Magazine in which a reputed correspondent had said that the fight would last at least eight rounds, as the newcomer, though in top form physically, was lacking in

experience. When the fight took place, even though he could have knocked out the holder of the title in the fifth round, the Challenger did not go all out till the eighth round. At the end of the fight when, while congratulating the New Champion, his Manager reproached him for having missed his chances in the fifth round, his reply was, "Did you not see it?" 'IT' was the magazine forecast; which he took out of his pocket. "There you are: it says 'eighth round', and how could you say I should have knocked him out in the fifth round?" The Manager understood the situation at once, and the story goes on to say that by arrangement with the correspondent who had written the forecast, he was able to make the newcomer win later fights as and when he (the Manager) liked. This may not be a true story, but it illustrates the point I am making, that many people have unquestioning faith in the printed word, which is a bad thing for democracy. In the Language, History or Civics lessons, time must be found to train the pupils in intelligent and critical reading of newspapers. The newspapers, for example, of the days following the death of D. S. Senanayake provide illustrative material. The editorials: What were the intentions of the writers? The photographs: Many more must have been taken, but why were those published in preference to others? Which section of the reading public did the newspapers have in "mind" when those photographs were selected, i. e. the one where the new Premier sits at the feet of the Bhikkus? What was expected to be the reaction politically? These and like questions our pupils must be trained to ask if they are not to fall victims to propaganda. Some teachers may demur that their pupils are too immature to see through propaganda. Boys and girls of 16 years, be it remembered, are intellectually our equals, though they may lack the adult's experience and the wisdom born of experience. Put them wise, and even younger pupils can begin to see through. An exercise we can use with profit is to take two

newspaper accounts of the same event, or two views on the same topic, e. g. from the 'Ceylon Daily News' and 'The Sama Samajist', and to get the pupils to rewrite in the pupils' own words, sifting out the truth and eliminating bias. Schools in England provide this kind of training and many books for use in the Upper Forms of Schools have been written.

One of the commonest observations made by educationists is about the contrast between the young child who is so full of curiosity and questions, and the same child after a few years at school when all his curiosity and interest seem to have died out. Teachers have been blamed for this change. In Ceylon, there is no doubt, most teachers use the methods of the drill-sergeant, or what the French stigmatise as the 'Fold-your-arms' method. Their working assumption seems to be: 'The pupils must fold their arms and sit back while we teach (i. e. talk) and answer when we put questions. Otherwise, they must keep quiet.' A young American woman in one of our schools writing in her school magazine, says that one of the things that strike her as amazing is the fact that her pupils here expect her to talk the full length of the period. When an Englishwoman who was teaching in Ceylon for nearly twenty years, went back to teaching in England, she found her pupils restless, whereas other teachers of the same pupils found them keen and interested. Inquiry showed that the lady from Ceylon had attempted to 'teach' the whole time and expected the pupils to sit back and listen. What strikes a visitor from Ceylon observing classes at work in England, is the large share taken by pupils during lessons even of the purely academic type. Every five minutes or so, while the teacher is explaining a hand goes up among the pupils. The teacher stops to inquire, to explain, to discuss and give guidance. When pupils feel free to ask questions, there will be fewer 'dark corners', fewer vague impressions, etc. When what is learnt

is well learnt, knowledge grows apace, and interest is keener. On the other hand, the fold-your-arms method inhibits questioning, and not only is there likelihood of howlers, but the critical faculty has no chance of developing. Pupils who have not had training in expressing their doubts and having their doubts clarified, are unlikely to develop into men who will act according to their convictions.

In the atmosphere where pupils have freedom and initiative, often a pupil may put a question which anticipates some part of the lesson which the teacher will touch upon later. This is a good sign, that creative thinking is going on. Instead of giving a snubbing, the wise teacher will give a word of commendation. Sometimes, however, an attempt may be made to draw a red herring across the trail; the wide-awake teacher knows how to react to such an attempt. Perhaps, in our schools, some teachers can look back upon many questions put by pupils and answered by them, but it cannot be truly said that pupil activity and initiative is accepted and acknowledged by us as the basis of what goes on in our class rooms. Where pupils realise from the outset that learning is their business mainly, and that the teacher is there to help him, to answer his questions, to guide him, they learn rightly, creatively, and also develop clear and critical thinking.

If by the time they leave schools, our pupils have learnt to think and read critically, then our schools have made them better fitted to be citizens of a democracy.

THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

By

A. Nadarajah B. A, (Ceylon).

THERE can never be national self-government without local self-government. Democracy is central as well as local. What the Parliament is to the whole nation, the Village Committee is to the village. The Parliament is the vital machinery of Central Government. By Parliament, we usually and mainly mean the Cabinet and the House of Representatives under whose care come those matters like Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking and Currency, Posts and Telecommunications, and not less important, Economic Planning which are nation-wide in scope and character. Subjects under the care of the Central government vary from country to country and from time to time. Education today in England in its primary and secondary stages comes largely under local government bodies. But at any time, in any country there remains a considerable number of matters which will be the preserve of those immediately and directly concerned in a town or village as the case may be. The Central Government being an inadequate machinery for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people is supplemented by local government institutions, which are the places where decisions about the immediate, direct, and day to day needs of the people of the various localities are taken. Ignorance of these institutions and more than that, indifference to them are as fatal to our well-being, as much as their eradication is the avenue to it.

At the top of the hierarchy of local government bodies are the Municipal Councils, seven in number which are in the

towns of Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Nuwara Eliya, Kurunegalla, and Negombo, while at the bottom, forming the base are the 400 Village Committees and ranged between both are 37 Urban Councils and 26 Town Councils. The problems of a Town differ fundamentally from those of a Village. But neither all the problems of all the towns, nor all those of all villages are same. The problems of the cosmopolitan city of Colombo are not the same as those of a less crowded town Jaffna, inasmuch as the needs of a backward village like Karainagar are more urgent than those of a comparatively better-off local area like Manipay. It is therefore, difficult to draw a hard and fast line between the powers and functions of one local body and another. The problems of Housing and Slum Clearance, Poor Relief, and Public Utility Services, do not exist on such a large scale in Kandy or Jaffna as they do in Colombo. The housing problem in Ceylon is primarily the problem of the city of Colombo. The powers, functions and status of municipal, urban and town Councils do not present striking differences. The difference is one of degree, not of kind, depending as they do, on the population of the town, as the problems of urban life it presents. Broadly speaking, we may say that the problems of an urban area differ in range and intensity from those of a rural area. But self government to be real must be centred in the Village Committees, whose task is to cater to the needs of the people and the people of Ceylon live in villages at a very low standard of living. Families become bigger; land becomes proportionately smaller, land holdings become unprofitable; the villager has no income and therefore no capital; floods, drought, destruction of crops by stray cattle make crops uncertain; the technique of cultivation is poor; ploughs, buffaloes, and implements are of bad quality; livestock is absent; Pasture lands are scarce; there is little Cottage Industry; this is the economic misery of backward villages like

Karainagar. The threat of drought is perpetual and tanks and wells are as barren as the land. Inaccessible lanes, bad roads, narrow roads, dirty roads—these are plenty in Karainagar. Markets, Reading-rooms, Playgrounds, Recreation Centres, Entertainments—these are not seen in Karainagar. These are urgent problems and yet, we have had in Karainagar a Village Committee for decades, whose task is to examine them and find the solution. The ostentatious grumbling of those who are back in Karainagar after a long sojourn in foreign lands is a justifiable one, for it must be frankly, though shamefully said that Karainagar has seen little changes from times immemorial. The question is a big “Why”? The Village Committee had and has the power and certainly the finance to provide all the elementary amenities of civilized life and with the enhanced powers in the offing, can and must provide them, enlarge them as well as open up new schemes according to plan. Gross negligence, planlessness, incompetence and the appalling undesirable and low quality of the membership have marked the Village Committees in recent years. The disastrous failure of the Kiluvanai Water-supply scheme at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000 and Idaippiddi—Satharanthai road, that shall do anything but serve the public show the futility of the Village Committees of recent years.

No serious attempt has been made to put first things first. Take the problem of water supply. The Village has recently faced a severe drought, which threatens the Village again. No study of the problem has been made. There must be a soil survey; the quality and quantity of water must be ascertained, if a system of pipe-borne water supply is to be built; or the possibilities of tapping other sources close to the village must be examined. The number of matters under the purview of the Village Committee are the following:—

1. Roads—their construction, repairs and maintenance,

- street lighting, cleaning
2. Water-supply—tanks, wells, pollution, and prevention
 3. Markets
 4. Sanitary Services—Refuse collection and disposal, latrines
 5. Libraries, Radios, Playgrounds, Parks and Open Spaces
 6. Maternity and Child Welfare, Health Centres, Ambulance, Midwives; notification of Disease and Disinfection
 7. Milk and Dairies inspection, Shops and Food Inspection
 8. Housing and Slum clearance.
 9. Model farms with better technique, animal Husbandry, Pasture lands.
 10. Entertainments—Theatres, Cinemas, Music and Dancing
 11. Nuisances—their suppression and prevention.

One is amazed at the amenities that can be provided by the Village Committee. But the surroundings and landscape of Karainagar remain static and the people continue to live in the same old way, without any hope of betterment for the precious children of today who are the seeds of the future generation. Better environment means better education, better upbringing, better health and above all, better jobs. That is the way of fostering and furthering the talent and intelligence of the school-going population. It is urgent to give up our indifference and inertia and begin to understand and appreciate—in one's own self-interest, if not in the interest of all—the role of the Village Committee in village life. Tremendous changes and reforms can be made as the other enlightened villages, where people rise above petty

loyalties, and party conflicts, to transform the villages from medieval to modern standards of civilised life. The question of the financial resources of the Village Committee does not arise in this article, because the essential matters under its purview are obviously within the resources, which even in the most backward village ranges annually from a minimum of roughly Rs. 30,000 to 50,000. Strange as it may seem, the backward areas are precisely those which must be developed if they are to become financially strong. This difficulty can and must be overcome by a Village Committee of the correct type which can convince the Central Government of the priority and urgency of the schemes they undertake, and thus get as far as possible the financial help from above. That decades of Village Committee have done little good to the village is a sad commentary first on the people of the village and secondly on the committees they chose. What is needed is a vigorous political electrification of the people, particularly of the growing thinking section; to understand in an intelligent way the immense benefits that can be conferred on the people by a Village Committee composed of right-thinking, honest, and earnest men.

Students' Section

THE VOTERS' FREEDOM

It has been the boast of our people that Freedom came to us without bloodshed and strife. It came to us through skilled negotiation, and this fact was prominent in the tributes heaped upon the departed leader, the late Premier Senanayake. We have been celebrating our Independence Day every year on February 4th, and now the Parliament is dissolved, and the country is facing the first General Election as free Ceylon, which will be over in a few days.

Looking back upon these four and a half years, one gets some satisfaction that the country's representatives have tried and succeeded in some measure to serve the interests of the people. Looking at the state of affairs in other neighbouring countries of Asia, we must in some measure at least, be grateful to the leaders who have been able to preserve us in some measure of prosperity and peace, by their balanced outlook. What is even more important, peoples of different races and cultures were able to sink their racial differences, pool their resources and pull their weight for the good of the Nation.

The Ceylonese Nation is in a sense, just born—born with our freedom. It is true we have divergent opinions and policies still voicing forth a Federal Government and a Tamil State. We have leaders who given the opportunity say, they will transform the country into a workers' and peasants' state; and still others who will model it on Stalin's sage counsel and direction. The Tamil Congress that swept Jaffna at the last polls, on its exclusive right to protect the interests of the Tamils decided to co-operate with the U. N. P. in the interests of the Tamil people. There are people—a considerable section of the Tamils who question the wisdom of this step, and consider the action harmful to the community.

The predominant feeling, therefore, on the eve of the General election is seen in the questions "Where to?" "What next?" Our Freedom has not proved the journey's end. On the contrary it

has proved only the starting point of another voyage of exploration amidst the shoals and rocks of an uncharted sea. Instead of getting a new heaven on earth, the common man's lot has been getting somewhat worse. The rich few have become richer, but the vast majority of the poor is becoming increasingly poorer. There is yet want of food, of clothing and of shelter and of security. The public service is acutely discontented with its conditions of service and emoluments. Our political freedom is always a sharp reminder to the question, "How far have we gone on the road to economic freedom?"

All this does not mean that the country must be immediately handed over to totalitarian groups who work on the imagination of uncritical minds with dreams of a land flowing with milk and honey. "Lanka will become a paradise for the workers and peasants overnight" according to these pundits who shed crocodile tears on Poverty, Unemployment etc, of the masses. This general election, unfortunately presents a complicated situation. Some democratic parties want to ally themselves with totalitarian groups for selfish ends. Individuals whose personal ambition to become election candidates is satisfied at the risk of sacrificing the freedoms which people still enjoy, would be considered guilty of betraying their country. No candidate should place personal ambition and prestige above the interests of his country. The voter has a real responsibility to discharge. He has to find the correct material for the next government. The House of Representatives must have honest, sincere,—and most important—capable leaders if an efficient Cabinet has to be formed. But we should not despair if the voter is backward and uneducated. The Indian people have revealed wonderful political maturity and independence of outlook in the polls. Although illiterate and backward, they have proved themselves good democrats. They have shown whom they want and what they want. They have given a fresh lease of life to Congress but they have also proved that they do not share the bourgeoisie fear of Communism. "There are illiterates who are shrewd, and there are literates who are fools".

But the illiterate may be a menace when they are manipulated by the unscrupulous who are only too well read in the ways of darkening counsel. The peasant

has too much of the Old Adam in him to avert his face firmly from the tempter. And because his need is great he lends his ear to quacks. But the panacea is plain good government. Let our voters clearly remember that plain good government requires knowledge, goodwill, hard work, and honesty on the part of those who are to be elected as our representatives. Government by lucky dip is not good government.

A. PARAMESWARY AMMAL.

Sr. H. S. C. Arts.

THE WONDERS OF BACTERIA

How many of our people who celebrate their "Deepavali" with some kind of arrack or other alcoholic drink, know that they owe their pleasant moments to bacteria? Tobacco and good tobacco, be it from Thavadi or Achchelu receives its aroma, we are told from the activity of bacteria during ripening. The fashionable folk who powder their faces and paint their lips still do not know, that bacteria lend their helping hand to make them appear presentable.

There are still other kinds of bacteria that rival our Gods in their power to produce life out of "the indisputably dead". How often have we quarrelled with our 'innocent' enemies, or jealous neighbours, when we found our haystacks reduced to ashes one fine morning? The real culprits—bacteria go undetected. Poets who sing of the glow of fish and flesh, and pour forth their soul on the deep sensation and "profundity in things" felt in the air of freshly tilled fields on a pleasant summer morning would cool down if they know it is all the work of the prosaic bacteria.

There are bacteria that eat bricks—original manufacturers of soil, bacteria that help agriculture, bacteria that help industries. As Mr. Crowther says, "Eating bricks, collecting iron ore, burning haystacks, poisoning humanity, digesting grass; what a bacterial repertoire," the wonders of bacteria are still not

fully revealed to man. They nourish us as well as kill us. They live in us and around us, everywhere. They are as powerful and as mysterious as Fate itself.

K. VALLIPURAM

S. S. C. (A)

THE COLOMBO EXHIBITION

We were a party of sixty six—boys small and big—and teachers. The V. W. B. Co. Bus that came 'flying' one hour late took the whole party to K. K. S. just in time to catch the mail train to Colombo on the evening of March 5th. We were in possession of a compartment reserved with "chalk and talk". The night was spent on variety entertainments. The train reached Fort Station full four hours late to enable our folk to see places beyond Maho in bright daylight. Once in Colombo, we had each his own programme—baths, shave, hair cut in the city style, visits to all kinds of relations, visits from friends.

We were able to spend about four hours every day, at the exhibition on all the three days we went there. It was a vast area, and we could not have seen everything. The lighting was simply grand. The exhibition was all lights and all queues. The trees of Victoria Park were all gleaming with jets of multi-coloured lights. Of the National Pavilions, India and Indonesia attracted us most. Our teachers explained to us the meaning of many models and we saw what great civilisation these two countries stood for. The exhibits in the Indian Pavilion gave us some idea of India's natural and economic resources, the scientific researches, position of labour, industries, commerce and trade, and above all their Fine Arts and culture. The Indonesian Pavilion was erected to symbolise "Pantja Sila"—the five principles on which the Indonesian state is based—Belief in God, Sovereignty of the People, Nationalism, Justice, and Humanity. Standing on the roof above the pillars is the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Indonesia, showing the Garuda, the Mythical bird in Indonesian culture. The long wall was decorated with a historical

display, depicting Indonesia's political and cultural development.

The Pakistan Pavilion was popular for its lay out. There were models of major irrigation and engineering projects, and cultural exhibits like remains of Mohenjadaro and Taxila. We could only run through in haste other pavilions; International pavilions were small in proportion and the Ceylon stall was unduly large, and the queue largest there. It was only a case of queuing in and queuing out. The Indonesian dance, the dinner problem, etc., scattered our school crowd mercilessly. But the mike brought us together by 11 p. m. the latest every night. Besides the Exhibition we were able to visit the Museum the Zoo, the harbour, the Secretariat, and Parliament House and eat anywhere and everywhere, though we had to sleep in one particular place.

S. THAMBYRAJAH,
S. S. C. (A)

DUFFERS

"Oh! You are all duffers!" this is how most of us are greeted by our teachers, and referred to in any informal chat about our doings in school. "Duffers!" We have become so familiar with this name, that we do not resent it. What is wrong with being a duffer?—an honest duffer, plain and homely as Gode made him. Is it not good for the world, if there were more duffers and better duffers?

Being duffers we do not worry our masters very much. Being born duffers, we are a privileged lot, and we are not a drain upon our masters' teaching efforts? Oh they are all duffers and muffs; this is the shortcut to the arduous one year's work of the teachers. Could one make fibre out of stone? What could be done with these duffers? No question of ours disturbs our masters. No joke of ours ever raised a laugh. Our scripts are valued on our names and titles more than for what we write. The masters are safe in our hands. They are infallible in our midst.

But we duffers are the salt of the earth! If God wants the world to live in peace, He must create duffers. A good duffer, like a good teacher is born and not made. Had Hitler been a duffer, the world would have enjoyed peace since 1919. Real, good, and full duffers are too wise to be foolish. It is only when one looks at the terrible blunders of the clever, that one cultivates regard for duffers and realises their greatness.

R. CHANDRASEKARAM,
Pre. S. S. C.

YOUTHS OF FREE CEYLON

Wherever we go we see our youths—young men and women, stylishly dressed. Good clothes present a pleasing sight. We do not like to see people in shabby clothes; nor do we want them to be dressed in leaves of trees or skins of animals. But there must be a limit to fashions in clothes. If a boy or girl spends too much on luxuries in dress, chiefly foreign, he or she gets no benefit and finally goes to ruin. We are a free nation today; and a visit through some parts of our country will clearly show that it is full of dandies. These think that they were born into this world only to go about stylishly dressed.

At a time like this when all our youths should pool all their energies to the task of building the nation, we must give up such empty habits of life. Even when we are at school we should learn to understand our responsibilities. Many of us go to school imagining that we have only to pass examinations. It is sad to see boys, when they pass the S. S. C. rushing to teachers for testimonials to apply in time for the clerical examination. This sight makes us doubt we are really a free nation. Many of these students, are unable to express a sound opinion or do anything of practical use. There are many among those who have not passed any examination that shine brilliantly in later life. Gladstone failed his matriculation, Churchill did not graduate, and Senanayake left school without his J. S. C. Still in their time they shone as the brightest stars in their countries.

It is in school we learn to become great men. If we read the lives of great men we shall find that they began shaping their lives while at school. Let us not therefore neglect our opportunities while we are in school. Let us not waste our time in idle gossip or indecent talk, nor waste our health and wealth, by smoking and drinking, by writing on the walls or sending anonymous letters. Habits like these tend to make us low in body and mind. If we are to become good men, good citizens, let us remember "Simple living, High thinking".

K. KULASEGARAM,
S. S. C., (B)

KARAINAGAR IN 2,000 A. D.

We call Karainagar "unchanging." As we approach the Madaththukkarai junction, even after twenty years we find the same monotonous look of ages past and we grumble "O Karainagar is unchanging; it is only changed in name." But things are moving fast. In about fifty years this indifferent V. C. would be replaced by a Municipality. Many metalled roads would run through the town connecting important junctions. Big business centres and firms would raise their giant heads to ships that are bound to the popular harbour at Kayts. At night the town would look like a fairy land, lit with beautiful electric lights. Electricity would control the domestic affairs. Before we sneeze our cooking would be done. Machines would be turned by electric power. At night cinemas invite the citizens for excellent entertainment. I cannot guess the number, they will be more than a dozen.

Cultivation would still be done but with tractors on lands that are now covered with barren palms. We would not be at the mercy of the rains. Through channels we would get water from Thondaimannar. The island will be full of hospitals and maternity homes, and there would be one doctor for every three hundred people. Homes for the Aged and the Destitute and orphanages would be many and well run. There would be creches all over the island and the elders—men and women can go to their work

carefree. Drinking water will be no problem. Distilled water from the Punnalai lagoon would be supplied to each house through pipes.

The town will be covered by a network of roads and railways, and the latest kinds of cars, buses—including double deckers—motor cycles etc., would serve the people at very cheap rates. There will be an electric train service between Karainagar and Jaffna. The Hindu University of Ceylon would be established in Karainagar near the Holy waters at Palk Strait; students from various parts of Ceylon, and other parts of Asia would go there to drink deep in the fountain of Hindu learning. Kayts would be one of the leading harbours in the East and there would be a lot of passenger and goods traffic. The Central Aerodrome would be at Tharavai. Pilgrims for “Markali Thiruvathirai” would come from India and land at Tharavai in time to attend the “Dharshnam” of Sri Natarajah at Sivan Temple.

The Northern sea shore would be covered with numerous swimming pools. There would be many hotels and restaurants catering for the comforts of international visitors. Tharavai would also provide the most well-laid grounds for cricket and football. The Tharavai Oval would witness some of the Test Matches in 2000. The Asian Games in 2002 would be organised at the Tharavai Grounds. Many sons of this soil would represent the Ceylon team; some of them are already in the making at Karainagar Hindu College, which would then function as the Ceylon Hindu University.

C. RASASINGHAM,
S. S. C., (A.)

OUR CLASS

We were a happy group of a lady and thirty three gentlemen. Though we lived during the King's reign and broke up before the Queen's accession, the lady was the unelected captain of our band. She could have kept us in better control if an amplifier were provided to the class. Then there is the second term class monitor, a thin, lanky,

cranky fellow who is better known as "Karadi". One should not blow one's own trumpet in attempting to say more about him. Then there is our notorious Gasman who is a little inclined to fattiness. This is but fitting, for he functions as our Gasbag too. There are also red spots in our midst who have Stalin for their God and "Das Kapital" for their Bible. They frequently let off steam, but that goes unheeded by the rest of us. Then there are our "Snuff-men" entrenched in strategic positions, enjoy the sensation of this odorous substance when introduced into the olfactory organ. There is yet another who spent much of his fortune on the film "Strange Brothers". He can repeat the dialogues in the story word for word. His boon companion is afflicted with the same picture mania. He goes by the name of "Larry Constantine", but his 'cricket' would make a coach weep. He is good at 'strokes'; if you want to verify it, give him a cat. There are again two small groups within our group—one of "still waters that run deep" seen best during tests, and the other of "Empty vessels that make the most sound", seen during Lyceum meetings of mixed audience.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAM
S. S. C. (A)

FIELD DAY AT K. H. C.

(A Running Commentary)

If our Inter House Sports Meet of 21st July 1951 had been broadcast over the wireless, the commentary would have run somewhat on these lines.

"Hello listeners! This is the Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon taking you over to the Karainagar Hindu College grounds on the main Kayts road, for a running commentary on their grand sports meet.

Ladies and Gentlemen! It is now 2.45 p. m. The event is the Inter House Sports Meet of K. H. C. in their spacious grounds girt with melon covered fields. The weather is fine

for sports, but the wind is very unruly and treacherous; attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the competitors and the spectators. The four Houses appear very festive. The Gandhi House looks splendid, but are they loyal to their Patron—Saint of Swadeshi? Or do they shine in “borrowed plumes”? Nadarajah House looks, from here, more like an entrance to a bear's den, so rich it is in foliage. Bharathi House has the appearance of a fine motor launch at a regatta. Sayampoo House would look more like an aerodrome central tower if it only had an air-sock flying on a mast at the top. It all looks very colourful indeed.

There seems to be something. Hats off! to the distinguished guests Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Nadarajah District Judge Point Pedro. It's time for the meet to start. It is 3 P. M. sharp. The Judges and starters are taking their places. It's 100 yds dash for the boys. They are all ready at their tracks—smart devils indeed! The whistle goes “Pre—e—e—p and they are all off like shots. The results are first Sayampoo and second Bharathi—The other races are not so interesting. Dear listeners! you would be bored to death, if I were to go on enumerating all the events and their results. There is much that is dull and tedious about it.

This is the interval and visitors are all invited to go round the various pavilions humming with attention and entertainment. Drinks of various kinds and refreshments of infinite variety greet you on entrance. It's lovely dusk and the grounds put on the appearance of a fairy land. The V. W. Buses make a slow halt, cast a lovely glance, and then proceed to Jaffna. Well, the interval is over and the guests have had their sumptuous “feed”. Now comes the Relay, what deafening shouts of boys and girls! Completely out of control. The second team is receiving the batons. I see the green overtaking and the blue just behind. The Red might keep up. The last team is off. Now is the trying time. It's a sea of raised heads and shouting mouths. The Green is just leading. Yes it is green! Ah but No! hard luck, what a marvellous and narrow overtaking by the Blue. It is Blue! well done Nadarajah! And now comes the tug; It's a real tug! Umpires wake up! Ah it's Nadarajah again, Now comes the last, but

the best—March past—Lovely pageantry of all competitors from Post Seniors to infants, boys and girls with banners of their respective Houses. Thunderous cheers. They stand round now for prize giving. There are plenty of unofficial photographers on duty. Will they care for the boy champions?

A. KUNARATNAM,
S. S. C. (A)

TO MY FRIEND

Valanthalai,
Karainagar,
March 25th '52.

My Dear Many,

I am very much alive! I wonder why you have been silent so long? You know I am in the Pre. S. S. C. and I have got through my J. S. C. (N. P. T. A.) with distinction in Tamil. Our results were good—25 out of 38 passed. How did your school fare? Did you get a division? Our S. S. C. results were out yesterday and you will be glad to hear both "Mahes and Sound" are through! Poor Param and Padma are down. Our results are excellent! 19 passed and nine 'referred'. Today is a holiday as a mark of respect for our late Premier. Tomorrow, you know, is his funeral. This morning we had an assembly where tributes were paid to his memory. By the way, we got two unexpected holidays this term—one for the king who died in his sleep and the other for our Prime Minister who died by a fall from his horse. "D. S." they say is a "fine fellow". I saw him first when he passed through Karainagar and later at the Exhibition. His wife's name is Molly. By the way, did you go to the exhibition? Father took me. It was a very grand thing! When are you closing? We are busy rehearsing a ballet called "The New Year" for the Term end concert on the 4th. Give my love to Gnanam and Rajes'.

Heaps of love,

Yours ever,
S. PARAMSOTHY AMMAL,
Pre. S. S. C. (A)

MUTHTHAN—MY DHOBY

Muththan is a massive figure of about fifty, with long and bushy hair, cat like eyes, but a kind and smiling face. He is the most irregular of dhobies we have had; my parents will be fuming with anger, and ready to dismiss him if he does not turn up for more than a month. But when he comes with his charming smile, their anger flies. He will come with his usual cock-and-bull story. "What aiyah, my cousin's eldest child suddenly died at Araly." Another day it is "Soda very costly, impossible to buy." And still another day, "What can we do, thangachchi, there is no water in the pools here. I take my clothes to Vaddukkodai."

But on the eve of the New Year, Deepavali, or Pongal, and during weddings or funerals, all these excuses vanish. He is prompt, as otherwise he will lose his "Pady". It is not possible to live, wed, or die without him. He is the first to come, the first to be invited when we are born, when we marry, and when we die.

Happy is the day on which he arrives home, with his back bowed with a terrible load. His visit is known all the village round, for there will be a sight of kiddies and lads and lasses in fine clothes. Poor fellow! he works hard day and night, he earns by the sweat of his brow, and still he is paid little for the hard work he does. In our village where you don't get rain for years together, his work is most killing, and his state most pathetic! How many of us feel for him? Even the tiny toddler calls him names. But times are changing and Muththan's sons and grand sons may enjoy their lives, for all the labours of their poor patriarch.

V. POOMANY,
Pre. S. S. C. (B)

IN PRAISE OF OUR POSTMAN

Our postman works from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening. His work is hard, he trudges the sandy lanes, in the hot sun delivering letters, parcels and newspapers on foot.

He is clad in khakki coat and shorts, and wears an aged hat against the merciless Sun. On his shoulders he carries a leather-bag containing letters and parcels. He brings to you happy as well as sad news. With his whistle he calls you to your gates. During Deepavali and New Year he has to carry a big load of parcels; sometimes he is lucky to get small tips for the delivery of the parcels. At about 11 a. m. he is seen near our college and boys crowd round him, calling him "Kanagu Kanagu—any letter for me"? When he says "No letters", the boys get angry with him. When we don't get our letters in time we get angry with him. But Kanager is a patient and kind fellow. He never gets angry; but says "Only if a letter is received, can I give you". In sun or rain, you can see this honest man, pushing his bicycle through thick piles of sand, doing his job,—delivering letters, answering inquiries, and selling stamps and post cards. God bless him!

K. LEE LAVATHY

J. S. C. (C)

MY FIRST TRIP TO INDIA

It was during the New Year holidays in 1945, my father took me to India for the first time. Then I was six years old. He took with me another boy of my age, whose parents were living in Madras. We enjoyed each other's company. We were travelling first class up to Thalaimannar, a sandy place full of palmyrahs; our trunks were examined. We were allowed to get into the steamer. It took two hours to reach Dhanushkodi—again a sandy place with no trees or shrubs. We had our breakfast in the ship. Then we got into the Indian train called the Boat-mail. We had our lunch at Mana Madurai. We got fruits, sweets, and young coconuts in some of the stations. At about 7 p. m. we reached Trichinopoly, a very big station where we had our dinner. The next morning at about 7 a. m. we reached Egmore, Madras.

This was the first time I travelled by train and for such a long time. My little companion and I enjoyed it

very much. The next year I made another trip to India. I am very anxious to make a third trip to India and if possible, to stay some months there.

NATARAJAH SIVAKUMARAN

J. S. C. (A)

O LOVELY RAIN!

O! lovely rain! O! lovely rain!
 Why don't you fall on our little island?
 It is ages since we saw' you in thick showers!
 Our crops are hungry, Our wells are empty.
 Our tongues are dry, our skins are dirty.
 They say you are the tears of mercy of God.
 Then why don't you show mercy on this hot spot.
 Young and old complain it is hot, and unbearable
 Kindly come down, good old rain,
 And like the great forgive this island folk for all their sins.

A. VIJAYARATNAM

VIIth A.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்துப் புலவர்கள்

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் பெறுமதியுடைய தமிழ் இலக்கிய நூல்கள் இருந்தனவென்று சுவாமி வீபுலானந்தா சொன்னார். அவ் இலக்கியத்தின் வரலாறும் புலவர்களின் வாழ்க்கையும் பற்றி எழுதப்படவேண்டியனவா யிருக்கின்றன. அது முற்றிலும் பரிசோதனை செய்யப்படாததாயே இருந்தது. இளைஞர்கள் தெளிவாகக் கூடிய முயற்சியுடன் வெளிப்படுத்துவார்களென்றே அவர் எண்ணியிருந்தார். தங்கள் நாட்டில் கடந்தவைகளில் மிகுதியான அன்புடையவர்களா யிருக்கும் அதிக மாணவர்களை தனக்குமுன் கண்டார். யாழ்ப்பாணப் புலவர்களின் தொடர்பான சரித்திரக் கதையை வாசிக்கும்பொழுது மயக்கக்கூடியதாகவே தோன்றும். தாம் சம்பாஷிப்பது ஆலோசிப்பதற்கும், ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதற்கும், ஏதுவாயிருக்குமென்றே எண்ணினார்.

சங்க இலக்கியத்தில் ஆதிகாலப் புலவராய் வரையப்பட்டிருப்பது ஈழம் என்பதைச் சேர்ந்த பூதம் தேவனாராகும். இலங்கையின் இன்னொரு நாமம் ஈழமாகும். சங்க காலத்திலேயே அப்புலவர் வசித்தார். மதுரையிலுள்ள மூன்றாவது தமிழ்க் கழகத்தாரால் மதிக்கப்பட்டார். சங்கத்துத் தொகை நூல்களுள் பூதம் தேவனாருடையதும் ஒன்றாக விளங்கிற்று. அடுத்ததாகக் கூறப்பட்ட புலவர் முறிஞ்சியிலுள்ள முதினகராயராகும். மன்னாருக்குச் சிறிது தூரத்திலுள்ள முசிறி என்னும் இடத்துடன் முறிஞ்சி என்பது ஒப்பிடக்கூடியது.

அங்குச் சில ஆதிகாலப் புலவர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். ஆரியச் சர்க்கரவர்த்தி நல்லூரில் அரசாட்சி செய்யும்வரை, புலவர்களில்லாது ஓர் நீண்டகால இடைவெளி இருந்தது. தமிழில் அழகும் இனிமையும் ததும்பப்பெற்ற அரசகேசரி இரகுவம்சம் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்திற் சிறப்புப் பொருந்திய ஓர் பாடலாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது. இவ்விதிகாசத்தை இயற்றியவராகிய அரசகேசரியார் பதினைந்தாம் நூற்றாண்டில் புகழுடன் சிறந்து விளங்கினார். இவருடைய தகப்பனின் சகோதரனாகிய பரராசசேகரம் என்பவர் கல்விச் செல்வத்தை மிகுந்த ஆர்வத்துடன்

ஆதரித்து வந்தார். பரராசசேகரத்தின் சகோதரனாகிய செகராசசேகரம் ஓர் சிறந்த புலவனாகத் திகழ்ந்தார். யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் பதினாந்தாம் நூற்றாண்டில் புகழுடன் சிறந்து விளங்கினார். இவருடைய தகப்பனின் சகோதரனாகிய பரராசசேகரம் என்பவர் கல்விச் செல்வத்தை மிகுந்த ஆர்வத்துடன் ஆதரித்து வந்தார். பரராசசேகரத்தின் சகோதரனாகிய செகராசசேகரம் ஓர் சிறந்த புலவனாகத் திகழ்ந்தார். யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் பதினாந்தாம் நூற்றாண்டு தொடக்கம் இலக்கியத்தில் சிறந்து விளங்கியதால் அதனை யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் 'ஓகஸ்டன் காலம்' என ஒருவித சந்தேகமுமின்றிக் கூறலாம். அங்கு பலகலை நிபுணர்களும், ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களும், புலவர்களும் தமிழ்க் கல்வியை ஆதரித்த ஓர் அரசனும் நல்லூரில் இருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது மதுரையிலிருந்த தமிழ்ச் சங்கத்தைப் போன்ற ஒரு சங்கம் நல்லூரிலும் நிலவியது. அக்காலந்தான் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தின் முதல் பிரிவாகக் காணப்பட்டது. இது ஏறக்குறைய நானூறு வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் நடந்தது. இக்காலத்தில் இலக்கிய நூல்கள் மாத்திரமல்ல, வைத்திய சாஸ்திர நூல்களும் வான சாஸ்திர நூல்களும் எழுதப்பட்டன. இளைஞர்கள் எல்லோரும் இக்காலத்தில் எழுதப்பட்ட இலக்கிய நூல்களைப் படிப்பதற்குத் தங்களால் இயன்றளவு முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்பவர்கள், அந்நூல்களை எழுதியவர்களின் கற்பனாசக்தியின் சிறப்பை அறிந்து மகிழ்க்கூடியதாயிருக்கும்.

நல்லூரின் வீழ்ச்சி அரசியல் குழப்பங்களால் பின்தொடரப்பட்டன. அன்னிய தேசத்தவர்கள் படையெடுத்து நாட்டிற் புகுந்தனர். அரசியற் குழப்பங்கள் நிலவிய சமாதானமற்ற காலங்களில் இசை முன்னேற்றமடைவது மிகச் சிரமமாயிருக்கும். சில வருஷங்களில் மெச்சத்தக்க பாடல்களாவது இலக்கிய நூல்களாவது எழுதப்படவில்லை. போர்த்துகீசர் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தை அரசாண்டகாலத்தில் திருநெல்வேலி என்னுமிடத்தில் ஞானப்பிரகாச முனிவர் என்றொரு புலவர் இருந்தார். அந்தக் காலத்தில் போர்த்துகீசத் தேசாதிபதிக்கு பொதுசனங்களில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு நாடும் அவனது உணவுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு பசுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியவர்களாயிருந்தார்கள். ஞானப்பிரகாச முனிவரின் முறை வந்தவுடன் அவர் ஒரு பசு

வைக் கொடுப்பதிலும் பார்க்க நாட்டை விட்டு வெளியேறு வது நல்லதென ஊகித்து நாட்டைவிட்டுப் புறப்பட்டு இந்தி யாவுக்குச் சென்றார். அவர் சிதம்பரத்திலே பல ஆண்டுகளாக வாழ்ந்துவந்தார். அவர் அங்கு குறைகளையும் குணங்களையும் எழுதினார். இவைகள் இசைப்பகுதியில் அடங்காவிட்டாலும் அவராற் செய்யப்பட்ட இலக்கிய நூல்கள் எக்காலத்து மக் களின் உள்ளக் கருத்துக்களையும் நடையுடை பாவனைகளையும் பெரும்பான்மையும் கவர்ந்தபடியால் அவரை ஓர் சிறந்த புலவ ரென்று அழைப்பதற்குத் தகுதி வாய்ந்திருந்தார் என்பதற்கு ஒருவிதமான ஐயமுமில்லை: அதேகாலத்தில் அளவெட்டி என் னும் இடத்தில் வைத்தியநாத முனிவர் என்னும் ஒரு புலவரும் இருந்தார். ஞானப்பிரகாச முனிவரும் வைத்தியநாத முனிவ ரும் ஒரே காலத்தவர்கள். வைத்தியநாத முனிவர் செய்த நூல் கள் எல்லாவற்றுள்ளும் தலைசிறந்தது வியாக்கிரபாத புரா ணம். இவ்விரு புலவர்களும் ஏறக்குறைய முன்னூறு வருடங் களுக்குமுன் வசித்தார்கள். இதன்பின்னும் ஓர் நீண்ட இடை வெளி காணப்பட்டது. இவற்றைப்பற்றி அறிவிக்கும் சாத னங்கள் மிகமிகக் குறைவாயிருக்கின்றன. ஒருவேளை கல்வி ஆராய்ச்சியாளர் வருங்காலத்தில் இக்காலத்தைப்பற்றிய சரித் திரம் ஒன்றைத் தொகுக்கக்கூடும். அது இரண்டாவது விசேஷ மான ஆண்டுத் தொடக்கத்தைத் திறந்தது. அதன்பின் இலக் கியத்தில் ஓர் ஒழுங்கான கல்வி நிபுணரும் இலக்கிய நிபுணரும் தொடர்ச்சியாயிருந்தனர்.

அதன்பின் வில்லவராய முதலியாரின் மகனாகிய சின்னத் தம்பிப் புலவர் வாழ்ந்த காலம் வந்தது. சின்னத்தம்பிப் புல வர் தனது புலமையை அற்புதமாகவும் மாயமாகவும் பெற்றார் எனப் பழமை கூறுகின்றது. அவர், இளம்பிராயமா யிருக்கும் பொழுதும் ஒருபோதும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குச் செல்லவில்லை. புலவராயிருந்த இவரது தகப்பனார் ஓர் அந்தாதியைப் பாடத் தொடங்கினார். அவர் வேறொரு முக்கியமான அலுவலுக்குப் போகவேண்டியிருந்ததால் கடவுள் வாழ்த்துச் செய்யுளின் முதல் இரண்டடிகளை எழுதிவிட்டு இதனை முடிக்காமல் எங் கேயோ சென்றுவிட்டார். அவர் திரும்பி வீடுவந்து சேர்ந்ததும் ஏட்டை எடுத்துப்பார்த்ததும் குறையாக இருந்த பின்னிரண்டு அடிகளும் எழுதப்பட்டுப் பாட்டு முடிந்திருத்தலைக் கண்டு வில்

லவராயர் வியப்புற்றார். உவர் உடனே யாராவது எனது படிப் பறைக்குள் சென்றார்களா?" என்று மனைவியைக் கேட்டார். அதற்கு மனைவி "உங்கள் மகனைத் தவிர வேறு யாரும் அந்த அறைக்குள் செல்லவில்லை" எனப் பதில் கொடுத்தாள். உடனே வில்லவராயர் மகனைக் கூப்பிட்டார். மகன் வர விருப்ப மில்லாதவனாய் வந்தான். இவ்வளவு பெரிய சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த அரிய செயலைத் தனது மகன் செய்வாரென்று வில்லவராயர் ஒரு போதும் காத்திருக்காதபோதிலும் மகன் தனது சிலகேள்விக ளுக்குப் பதிலளித்ததிலிருந்து மிகுதி அடிகளைத் தமது மகனை இயற்றினார் என்பது அவருக்கு வெள்ளிடை மலைபோல் விளங் கியது. சின்னத்தம்பிப் புலவர் சிறந்த குலத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர். இவரது காலத்தில் சுன்னாகத்தில் வரதராச பண்டிதர் என் னும் ஒரு பிராமணரும் மாதகலில் மயில்வாகனப் புலவரும் வாழ்ந்தனர். இவர்களது காலம் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் மூன்றா வது காலத்தைத் தொடங்கியது. மயில்வாகனப் புலவரே யாழ்ப் பாணத்தின் ஓர் தொடர்புள்ள சரித்திரத்தை எழுதினார்.

இதன்பின் தமிழ்ப் பாஷையையும் இலக்கியத்தையும் பரப்புவதற்காக ஓர் பெரிய இயக்கம் முயற்சித்தது. சிவன் ஆல யத்தை உண்டாக்கிய வைத்திலிங்கச் செட்டியாரின் அழைப் பால் கூழங்கைத் தம்பிரான் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திற்கு வந்தார். அவர் நன்னூல் ஆசிரியர்களின் உபாத்தியாயரா யிருந்தார். சேனாதிராச முதலியார் கூழங்கைத் தம்பிரானிடம் படித்தவர். சேனாதிராச முதலியாராற் செய்யப்பட்ட நல்லைக் குறவஞ்சி என்னும் நூல் இலக்கியச் சிறப்பும் அழகிய புலமையும் வாய்ந்த ஓர் நூல். சிலகாலத்துக்கு முன்னிருந்த யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக் கற் றேரென்று சொல்லப்படும் அவர்களது குறுகிய கல்வி யாதும் பயன்படாதபோதிலும், கூழங்கைத் தம்பிரானின் மாணவர்கள் இலக்கணத்தையும், உச்சரிப்பையும், ஒலி சம்பந்தமாகிய சாஸ்திரத்தையும் நன்கு கற்றார்கள்.

தற்காலத்தில் தமிழ் இலக்கியம் பூரணமடைந்த காலம் ஆறுமுக நாவலர் காலமேயாகும். ஆறுமுக நாவலர் சேனாதிராச முதலியாரின் மாணவராவார். அக்காலத்து அறிஞர்களின் முக் கிய நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால் நூல்களை மிகவும் நுணுக்கமான முறையிலும், பிழையல்லாத சரியான முறையிலும் எழுதுவது

தான். இக்காலத்தைத் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தின் ஐந்தாம் பிரிவு எனக் கூறலாம். மிகவும் மேன்மையான செய்யுட்களை எழுதாதபோதிலும் சாதாரணமான பாடல்களை இயற்றிய பல புலவர்களைப்பற்றி அவ்வளவு சொற்ப நேரத்தில் உபந்நியாசம் செய்வது ஓர் முடியாத காரியம் என்று சொல்லித் தனது சொற்பொழிவை முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தார். உரோமன் கத்தோலிக்கர்களுள்ளும் பாட்டெழுதக்கூடிய வல்லமை வாய்ந்தவர்கள் அதிகமானவர் இருந்தனர். உச்சமான சிறப்புப் பொருந்திய இசைப்பகுதியைச் சேராததால் சிலர் இப்புலவர்களுடைய நூல்களைச் சிறந்தனவென்று கைக்கொள்வதில்லை. ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய செய்கை மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது: அவர் பின்பு நாடகத் தமிழைப்பற்றிக் கூறிச் சிறந்த இலக்கியத்தை யடக்கியுள்ள நூற்றைம்பது நாடகங்கள் இருந்தனவென்று கூறினார்.

இறுதியில், சரித்திர சம்பந்தமான சங்கங்களெல்லாம் யாழ்ப்பாணத்துத் தமிழ் நூல்களெல்லாவற்றினதும் ஒரு அட்டவணையையும் தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தின் தொடர்பான ஒரு சரித்திரத்தையும் உண்டாக்கத் தெண்டிக்க வேண்டும். அரசியல் நிர்வாகங்களிலும் சமூக சீர்திருத்தங்களிலும் பெரும்பான்மையான நேரத்தைக் கவர்ந்தபோதிலும் தங்களது நாட்டின் இலக்கியத்தை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஒரு பங்கு நேரத்தைச் செலவிடுவார்களாயிருந்தால் அது பெரும் நன்மையாகும்.

ஸ்ரீமத் சுவாமி விபுலானந்தரின் பேச்சை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டேழுதப்பட்டது.

K. RASIAH,
Jr. H, S. C.

தென்றல்

தென்றல் தமிழுடன் பொதிக்கை மலையிற் பிறந்தது. பூவுடன்கூடிய நாரும் புகழ்மண மடைவது போல் தமிழுடன் கூடிய தென்றலும் புகழப்படுகிறது. தென்றலின் சிறப்பைச் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தில்,

“மலையது ஓங்கி மதுரையில் வளர்ந்து
புலவர் நாவில் பொருந்திய தென்றல்”

என்று சுருங்கக்கூறி விளங்க வைக்கின்றார். தென்றலானது உலகத்திலுள்ள எல்லா உயிர்களுக்கும் உதவிபுரிகின்றது. ஓர் செம்படவனின் சீவியத்தைச் சற்று நோக்குவோம். செம்படவன் ஆற்றில் மீன் பிடித்துத் தனது சீவியத்தை நடாத்துவான். ஆற்றிலே ஓடத்தை ஓட்டுவதற்குத் தென்றல் அவனுக்கு உதவி செய்கின்றது. அவன் அவ்வோடத்தைச் செலுத்த எடுக்குங்கஷ்டத்தைத் தென்றல் ஒருவாறு குறைக்கின்றது. களைப்பால் வருந்திக் கஷ்டப்படும் செம்படவன் உடம்பில் 'கம்' என்று வரும் தென்றல் "ஐல்" என்று பட்டவுடன், அவன் அடையும் மகிழ்ச்சிக்கு எல்லையில்லை. சூரியனுடைய கொடிய சூடு பொருந்திய கிரணங்கள் படுவதினால் தண்ணீரிலிருந்து எடுக்கப் பட்ட மீன்போல் பரதவிக்கும் ஓர் மென்மையான பெண். 'கம்' என்றுவரும் தென்றல் தனது சூடான மேனியில் பட்டவுடன் ஓர் காதலன் தன் காதலியை நேரில் கண்டவுடன் எவ்வளவு சந்தோஷமடைகின்றானோ அவ்வளவு சந்தோஷம் அடைகின்றான்.

காதற் கடவுளுக்குத் தென்றல் இன்பத்தேராகும். காதலால் மெலிந்தவர்களுக்குத் தென்றல் தூதுசெல்லும். ஓர் காதலன் தனது உயிர்போன்ற காதலியிருக்கும் இடத்திற்குச் செல்ல முடியாமல் பரதவித்து தென்றலிடம் சென்று,

“ஆசைக்கிளியை அழைத்துவாராய் தென்றலே தென்றலே”

என்று மிகவும் அன்புடன் கேட்கின்றான்.

தென்றலைத் துறவிகள் தவிர்ந்த மற்றைய எல்லோரும் விரும்புவார்கள். மாதவியின் பூங்குழலில் வண்டுகள் கீதம் பாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தன. அவளின் கூந்தலை உணர்த்துவதற்காக அகிற்புகை புகைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தன. தன்நலம் கருதாத தென்றல் அவளின் கருங்குழலிலுள்ள பூவினது வாசினையையும் அகிற்புகையின் மணத்தையும் வீதிநீளம் கொண்டு சென்றது. அவ்வழியாலே சென்ற இளங்கோவடிகள் தென்றலைப்பார்த்து, “காதலனைப் பிரிந்து வருந்தாதவளும், புஷ்பங்களினால் அலங்கரித்தும் நறுமணங்களை உபயோகித்தும் தன்னை அழகுசெய்யும் மாதவியின் வாய்பார்த்து இசைவல்ல காழகருடனும் திரியும் கோவலனைப்போல, இசைபாடும் வண்டுகளுடன் செல்லும் தாய்மையற்ற தென்றல்” என்றார். தென்றலைக் கோவலனுடன்

ஒப்பிட்டார். காரணம் அவர் துறவியல்லவா? இன்பத்தை வெறுப்பவர்கள்தானே துறவிகள்.

இல்லறவாழ்க்கையை நடாத்தும் இன்னொருவர் தென்ற லானது மெய், கண், மூக்கு ஆகிய மூன்று புலன்களுக்கும் இன்ப மழிக்கின்றது என்கின்றார். தென்றலின் நடையைக்கண்டு சொக்கிப்போகிறார்.

“தோகேமழ் சந்தன வனத்திடை துளைந்தே
நீதேமீழ் இன்சுவை அளைந்து நெனோளாய்
ஆமேயில் அன்னவர்கள் அன்ன நடைபோல்
வாடைமிசை தென்றல் புதும் வையைவளநாடு”

இளங்கோவடிகள் போன்ற அறிஞர்கள் போற்றும் தென்றலை, எனது சிற்றுரையைப் படிக்கும் நண்பர்களே, உங்களது நண்பரைப்போல் பாவித்து வருங்காலத்தில் அதன் உதவியோடு உங்கள் இல்வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவீர்களாக.

C. SIVARAJAH,
Jr. H. S. C.

காரைநகர்

இலங்கையில் வடமாகாணத்திலும், கீழ்மாகாணத்திலும், வடமேல் மாகாணத்திலும் காரைதீவு என்ற பெயருடைய தீவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளில் உள்ள வேறுபாடு காண்பதின் காரணமாக எங்கள் தீவைக் காரைநகர் என அழைக்கின்றனர்.

ஒல்லாந்தர் அரசாட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் இதனைத் தங்கள் தலைநகரின் பெயரால் புதிய அமெஸ்டர்டாம் (New Amsterdam) என அழைத்தனர். பின் இதனை ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் அவர்களால் எங்கள் தீவு யாழ்ப்பாணப் பகுதியுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இணைக்கப்பட்டதால் வாகனம்மூலம் பிரயாணம் செய்வதற்கு மிக இலகுவாயிருக்கின்றது.

இதன் நிலையம் பூமிசாஸ்திரநூல் ஆராய்ச்சிப்படி வடஅச்சம் ஒன்பதுபாகை நாற்பதுகலை (9° 40') கிழக்குத் தேசாந்திரம் எண்பது பாகை (80°). இது இந்து சமுத்திரத்தின் பகுதியாகிய பாக்கு நீரிணையிலுள்ளது. வடக்குத் தெற்காக நாலுமைல் நீளமும், கிழக்கு மேற்காக மூன்றுமைல் அகலமும் உளது. இது பன்னிரண்டு சதுரமைல் விசால முடையது. யாழ்ப்பாண நகரிலிருந்து பதினிரண்டு மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ளது. இதற்கு அணித்தாக லைடன்தீவு, எழுவதீவு, அனலைதீவு, நயினாதீவு, புங்குடுதீவு, நெடுந்தீவாகிய ஆறுதீவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கு வசிக்கும் சாதியார் எல்லோரும் தமிழர்கள். இக்காரை நகரில் சுமார் பதினையாயிரம் மானிடர் வசிக்கின்றனர். இது வலந்தலை, தங்கோடை, பலிகாடு, களபூமிஆகிய நான்கு பிரதான குறிச்சிகளை யுடையது. கிராமச்சங்க ஒழுங்கின்படி பதினான்கு வட்டாரங்களாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. முன்பு இது கிழக்குமேற்கு என இருபகுதிகளாகப் பிரித்து இரு கிராம அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தனர். தற்பொழுது, குடிசன அதிகரிப்பினால் இதனைக் கிழக்கு, மேற்கு, வடக்கு என மூன்று பெரும் பிரிவுகளாகப்பிரித்து மூன்று கிராம அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனர். இக்கிராமத்தில் தங்கோடை என்னும் குறிச்சியில், கோவளம் என்ற பகுதியில் ஓர் கலங்கரை விளக்கம் உண்டு.

இங்கு பதினான்கு தமிழ்க் கலவன் பாடசாலைகளும் இரு ஆங்கிலக்கல்லூரிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. இதில் ஒரு கல்லூரியின் பெயர் காரைநகர் இந்துக்கல்லூரி. இது அறுபத்திமூன்று வருடங்களுக்குமுன் காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. மு. சயம்பு உபாத்தியாயர் அவர்களால் உண்டாக்கப்பட்டது. இக் கல்லூரியின் வைரவிழா 19-8-50 தொடக்கம் மூன்று நாட்கள் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. காரைநகர் இந்துக்கல்லூரிக்கு ஓர் நூல்நிலையமும் ஓர் ஞாபக மண்டபமும், இவ்வூர் வாசியான காலஞ்சென்ற நீதி அரசர் திரு. ந. நடராசா அவர்களின் பெயரால் அவரின்பாரியார் ஸ்ரீமதி தங்கம்மா நடராசா அவர்கள் பெருந்தொகைப் பணச்செலவில் கட்டுவித்துக்கொடுத்தார். மேற்சொல்லப்பட்ட கல்லூரியில், கற்றுத்தேறிய மாணவர்கள் பலர் மலாயாவிலும், இலங்கையின் பல பாகங்களிலும் அரசாங்க சேவைகளில் பல்வேறு கந்தோர்களில் கடமையாற்றி வருகின்றனர். மற்றும் பலர்

சட்டப் பரீட்சையில் தேறி பிரபல நியாயதூரந்தர்களாகக் கடமையாற்றி வருகின்றார்கள். மலாயாவிலிருந்து இழைப்பாறி வந்து இங்குவதியும் அனேகர் இந்துக்கல்லூரியின் பழைய மாணவர்களாவர். அடுத்தது யாழ்நகர்க்கல்லூரியாகும். இது ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்குமுன் உண்டாக்கப்பட்டது.

இங்கு விநாயகர், சுப்பிரமணியர், வீரபத்திரர், அம்மன், பத்திரகாளி, மாரியம்மன், கண்ணகி அம்மன், நாகதம்பிரான், நாய்ச்சிமார், ஐயனார், சிவன் ஆகிய தெய்வங்களுள்ள பல ஆலயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இவ்வாலயங்கள் சமய அபிமானம் பூண்ட எங்கள் முன்னோர்களால் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஒவ்வொரு வரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் சொந்தமான நிலங்களில் தங்கள் சொந்தப் பணத்தினால் கட்டப்பட்டு வழிபட்டு வந்திருக்கிறதாகத் தெரிகின்றது. இவற்றுள் சிறந்து விளங்கும் ஆலயம் வலந்தலை என்னும் குறிச்சியில் திண்ணைபுரத்தில் எழுந்தருளியிருக்கும் சிவாலயமாகும். இங்கு எழுந்தருளி யிருக்கும் சுவாமியின்பெயர் சுந்தரேஸ்வரர். அம்மாளின்பெயர் செளந்தரநாயகி. இச்சுவாமி பெயரில் பிரம்ம பூர். மு. கார்த்திகேயப்புலவர் அவர்களால் 'திண்ணைபுர அந்தாதி' என்ற ஓர் பிரபந்தமும், பிரம்ம பூர். ச. பஞ்சாட்சரக்குருக்கள் அவர்களால் 'திண்ணைபுர வெண்பாவும்', வித்துவசிரோன்மணி த. நாகமுத்துப்பிள்ளை அவர்களால் 'திண்ணைபுரப்பதிகமும்' பாடப்பெற்றது. வருடந்தோறு மிங்கு மார்கழித் திருவாதிரையில் நடைபெறும் உற்சவத்தை யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் பல பாகங்களிலிருந்து வரும் ஏராளமான சனங்கள் தரிசித்துச் செல்வர். இத் தலத்திலுள்ள சிவலிங்கம் 1848-ம் ஆண்டு தருமசீலரும், சிவபக்தரும், மரபால் உயர்ந்த முதலியார் மரபில் தோன்றிய அம்பலவி முருகர் என்னும் உத்தமரால் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டது.

இங்கு ஓர் தருமமடம் உண்டு. அதனைப் பிள்ளைமடம் என்று அழைப்பர். இந்தத் தருமமடத்தைக் கட்டியவர் திரு. கனகசபாபதிப்பிள்ளை என்னும் வேளாளனாகும். இவர் தஞ்சாவூர் சமஸ்தானத்திலிருந்து வந்து குடியேறியவர். இவரால் அநேக நெல்வயல்களும், தோட்டங்களும், கட்டிடங்களும் மேற்படி மடத்திற்குத் தூர்மசாதனஞ் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இங்கு சைவமகாசபையாரால் நடத்தப்படும் ஓர் வாசிகசாலையும் உண்டு.

இக் காரைநகரின் தென்மேற்குப் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள கடலில் ஓர் கோட்டையுண்டு. இது 'ஓல்லாந்தர் காலத்தில் சின்னலாந் தேசவினால் கட்டப்பட்டது. இது "கம்மன் கீல்" கோட்டை என அழைக்கப்படுகிறது. இது காரைநகரிலிருந்து அரைமைல் தூரத்திலிருக்கின்றது. இக்கோட்டையைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு வெளி யூர்களிலிருந்து பலர் வருவார்கள். காரைநகரின் தென்பகுதியில் ஓர் துறைமுகம் உண்டு. இது இலங்கையின் வடபாகத்திலுள்ள துறைமுகங்களில் மிக முக்கியமானது. இதை ஊர்காவர்துறை என அழைக்கப்படும்.

காரைநகரின் வடக்குப் பகுதியிலும் கிழக்குப் பகுதியிலும் புற்றரைகளும், மத்தியில் நெல்வயல்களும் உண்டு. இந்நான்கு பிரதான குறிச்சிகளிலும், நான்கு சுடலைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இங்கு பிரதானமான தாவரம் பனையாகும். தென்னை வடபகுதியிலும், வடகிழக்குப் பகுதியிலும், வடமேற்குப் பகுதியிலும் உண்டு.

இங்குள்ளவர்கள் பிரதானமாக விவசாயம், வியாபாரம், அரசாங்கசேவை, மீன்பிடி என்னும் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றனர்.

V. கௌரீஸ்வரி,
Pre. S. S. C. (C)

கிளியின் சுயசரிதை

இதுவே என் கவலை. என் வாழ்க்கையிலே நடந்த இன்ப துன்பங்களை எண்ணி எண்ணி என் மனம் வருந்துகின்றது. யான் 1946;ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்தேன் என்பதை என் தந்தை தாயாரிடமிருந்து அறிந்தேன். யான் என் வாழ்க்கையில் சுதந்திரமாய் வாழமாட்டேன் என்று எனக்கு எப்படித் தெரியும். ஆகா! என்ன உழகு; என்ன இன்பம். என்னைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் வானத்தில் பறந்து செல்லும்பொழுதும் நான் இந்தக் கூண்டில் இருந்து அவஸ்தைப்படுவதை என்னைப் படைத்த கடவுள் உற்று நோக்குகின்றாரா? இதற்கு என் வாழ்க்கையில் நடந்த சம்பவமே காரணம் என்பதை இப்பொழுதுதான்

உணர்கின்றேன்; இச்சம்பவத்தை அறிய நீங்களும் விரும்புவீர்கள் என்பதே என் எண்ணம். கேளுங்கள் சொல்கின்றேன்.

ஒருநாள் இரவு சந்திரன் தன் குளிர்ந்த ஒளியை வீசிவை. குளிர்ந்த காற்று “ஐல்” “ஐல்” என்று வீசிற்று. மரம், செடி, கொடிகள் அக்காற்றில் பொறுக்கமாட்டாதவையாய் தலையை அங்குமிங்கும் அசைத்தன. எங்கும் நிசப்தம் நிலவியது. என் இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தம், தம் வசிப்பிடங்களில் நித்திரை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். நாங்களும் எங்கள் கூண்டில் நித்திரை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தோம். திடீரென்று ஒரு சத்தம் எங்கள் செவியிற் கேட்டது. உடனே என் தாய்தந்தையர்களெல்லாம் என்னை மறைமுகமாக ஒளிக்கச் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்களும் ஓர் இலையுள்ள கொப்பில் மறைந்திருந்தார்கள். சிறு தூரத்திற்கப்பால் இரு உருவங்கள் எங்கள் கண்களுக்குத் தெரிந்தன. அப்பொழுது என் நிலை எப்படி இருக்கும் என்பதை நீங்களே சிந்தியுங்கள்.

அவ்.வருவங்கள் எங்களை நோக்கியே வந்தன. என் காலநியதியோ என்னவோ அவர்கள் எங்கள் சமீபத்தில் வந்து என்னைப் பிடித்துவிட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது நான் என் சுதந்திர வாழ்வு இன்றோடு முடிந்துவிட்டது என்றே எண்ணினேன். நான் என் தந்தை தாயாரை விட்டுப் பிரிகின்றேன் என்று கூச்சலிட்டேன், ஆனால் அப்பாதகர்கள் விட்டார்களா? என்னைக் கொண்டுசென்றார்கள். என் தாய் கூச்சலிட்டாள். அவர் அவர்களைக் கொத்தினாள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் விடவில்லை. என்னைக் கொண்டுசென்று தங்கள் வீட்டு விருந்தையில் ஒரு கூண்டில் அடைத்துவிட்டார்கள். எனக்குப் பலவகையான உணவுகள் தந்தனர். ஆனால் நான் என் தந்தை தாயரை நினைத்துச் சதா கவலையாகவே இருந்தேன்.

நாட்கள் பல செல்லச்செல்ல அவ் வீட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள் எனக்குப் பேச்சுப் பழக்கினார்கள். அவ்வீட்டிலுள்ள பிள்ளைகள் எனக்குப் பாட்டுக் கற்பித்துக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எவ்விடத்திலிருந்து வரும்பொழுதும் “பெற்றி” “பெற்றி” என்றே அழைப்பார்கள். தாம் சாப்பிடும் எவ்வகையான சாப்பாட்டிலும் எனக்குச் சிறிதேனும் கொடாமலில்லை. என்னில்

அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் விருப்பம். நானும் அவர்களுடன் விருப்பமாகவே நடந்துவந்தேன் என் வாழ்வு சந்தோஷமாகக் கழிந்தது. ஆனால் எனக்கு ஒரே ஒரு குறைதான் இருந்தது. அவர்கள் என்னைக் கூண்டில் அடைத்து வைத்திருந்ததே குறை. சுதந்திரமாய் ஆடிப்பாடித் திரிவதே எங்கள் சாதி வழக்கம். அப்படி என்னை உலாவவிட்டால் நான் பரிபூரண திருப்தி அடைய மாட்டேனா?

S. SIVANAYAKY,
Pre. S. S. C. (C)

தன் வினை தன்னைச் சுடும்

நிலவளமும் நீர்வளமும் செறிந்து எழிலுடைய பொழில்களுடன் திகழ்ந்த அமர நாட்டை விஜயன் என்பவன் ஆண்டுவந்தான். அவனுக்கு இரு அருந்தவப் புதல்வர்கள் இருந்தனர். இளமையிலேயே சகல கலைகளையுங் கற்றனர். மூத்த மைந்தனின் பெயர் குணசேகரன்; இளையவன் பெயர் தனபாலன். பெயர்க்கிணங்கக் குணசேகரன் அறிவு ஒழுக்கம் முதலியவற்றில் சிறந்து விளங்கினான். தனபாலனோ குணசேகரனுக்கு எதிரி போல் விளங்கினான். தந்தை இறக்கவே குணசேகரன் அரசரிமைக்கு வந்தான். தனபாலன் சகோதர வாஞ்சையால் குணசேகரனைக் கெடுக்க நினைத்தான். உடனே அவன் சில துஷ்டப் படைக்கலத்தோடு குணசேகரனைச் சிறையில் இட்டான். ஒரு நாள் இவன் யூலியஸ் சீசர் (Julius Caesar) வஞ்சிக்கப்பட்டது போல் தன் நண்பரால் வஞ்சிக்கப்பட்டுப் படுகொலை செய்யப்பட்டான். பின் குணக்கொழந்தும் குலக்கொழந்தாமாகிய குணசேகரனை மந்திரிமார் அரசனாக்கினர். பின் குணசேகரன் சீரும் சிறப்பும் நிலைக்க வசியும் வளனும் பெருக அரசாட்சி செய்யலானான். ஆதலால் நாங்கள் அனைவரும் பிறரிடத்தில் பொருமை கொள்ளலாகாது.

K. SIVALINGAM,
J. S. C. (A)

நான்கண்ட ஓர் படக்காட்சி

ஒருநாள் எனது சிநேகிதர்களுடன் நான் படக்காட்சி பார்க்கப் போயிருந்தேன். அங்கே “கண்ணகி” என்ற படம் காட்டப் பட்டது. அந்தப் படத்திலே கோவலனுக்கும் கண்ணகிக்கும் விவாகம் நடந்தேறியது. அதன்பின் தாசி நடனமாடினாள். அவள் எறிந்த மாலை கோவலன் கழுத்தில் விழுந்தது. ஆதலால் கோவலன் அத் தாசியுடன் சென்றான். அவர்கள் இருவரும் இன்பத்தை அனுபவிக்கும் பொருட்டு அநேக இயற்கைக் காட்சிகளைப் பார்க்கப் போயிருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒருமுறை மாலை நேரத்தில் கடற்கரைக்குச் சென்றிருந்தார்கள். அப்போது சூரியன் அஸ்தமிக்கும் சமயம். கடல் மிகவும் அமைதியாக இருந்தது. சூரியன் அஸ்தமிக்கும் காட்சி மிக அழகாயிருந்தது. இருளில் காட்டியதால் சூரியன் அஸ்தமிக்கும்காட்சி மிகப் பிரகாசமாகத் தெரிந்தது. அதன் கிரணங்கள் மிகவும் தெளிவுற்று விளங்கின. பின் கோவலன் கண்ணகியிடம் போகும்பொழுது அநேக இயற்கைக் காட்சிகளைக் கடந்து சென்றான். இந்தக் காட்சிகளைக் கண்டு சந்தோஷித்தேன். இன்னும் அந்தப்படத்தில் பல இன்பத்தைத் தரக்கூடிய காட்சிகளைக் கண்டேன். பின்பு கோவலனைக் கொலைத்தண்டனை செய்யும்காட்சி மிகவும் துக்கத்தை விளைவித்தது. கண்ணகியின் கற்பினால் அந்த நகரம் முற்றிலும் எரிந்து சாம்பலாயிற்று. இவ்வகையான காட்சிகளெல்லாம் என் மனத்தை இன்பம் அடையச் செய்தன.

T MAHENDRA,
VII (A)

THE REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL DIRECTOR

IT is with some satisfaction that we record further progress in the field of sports during the last year. It must however, be admitted that lack of a spacious and suitable playing field in close proximity to the school is a factor against sustained efforts in the development of physical education in the school.

For the first time Cricket has been introduced and we played two matches last year one with our neighbours, Victoria College, and the other with Kokuvil Hindu College. Though we lost both the matches, our boys gained experience and skill. It is no doubt an expensive game for the average village boy and to schools like ours, and besides takes one full day for a complete game. However, we expect to make some progress, now that the start is made, in the coming year.

After an elapse of some years the Inter House Sports Meet was held in the second term on a grand scale. It was our greatest social event too. All competitions were keenly contested by the different Houses.—There was some innovation in the names of the Houses—Sayambo—the founder of the College, Nadarajah—the great benefactor in whose memory the Nadarajah Memorial Hall was erected by Mrs. Nadarajah, Gandhi and Bharathi whose names speak for themselves. Almost all competitors did their best and showed the true sporting spirit. Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, District Judge Pt. Pedro and Mrs. Nadarajah were the patrons of the Meet. Among the interesting items were the March Past and the Musical Chairs. Sayambo House became champions.

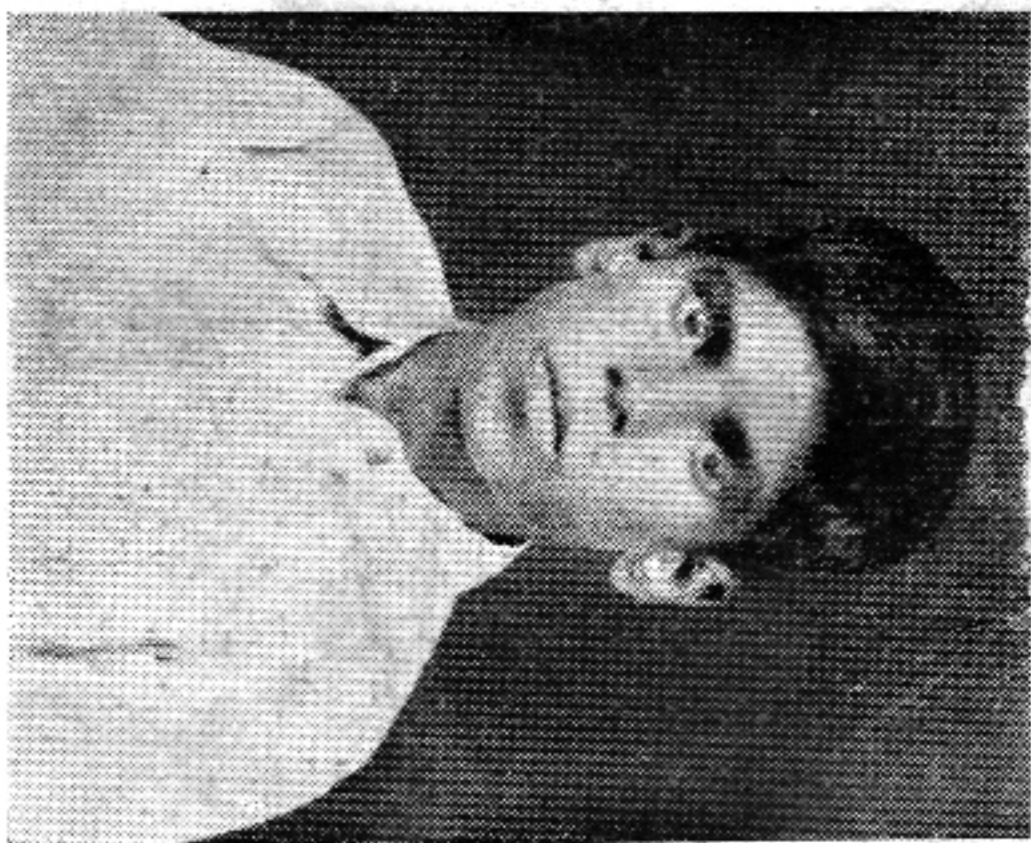
Ranking of Houses:

Sayambo House	126 points
Nadarajah House	78 points
Gandhi House	66 points
Bharathi House	53 points

Individual Champions of the Meet

Boys	Seniors	P. Thiagarajah	Sayambo
	Inters	V. Thiagarajah	Gandhi
	Juniors	K. Subramaniam	Sayambo

INTER HOUSE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS 1951



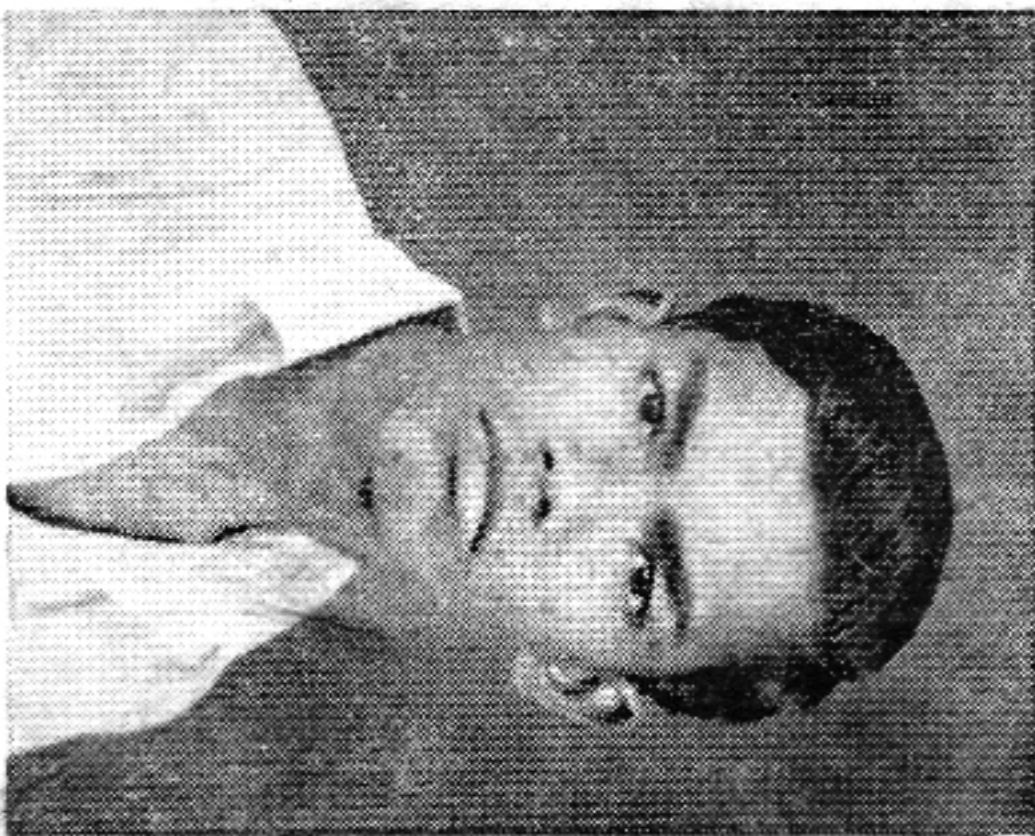
A. K. SUBRAMANIAM

Juniors



P. THIAGARAJAH

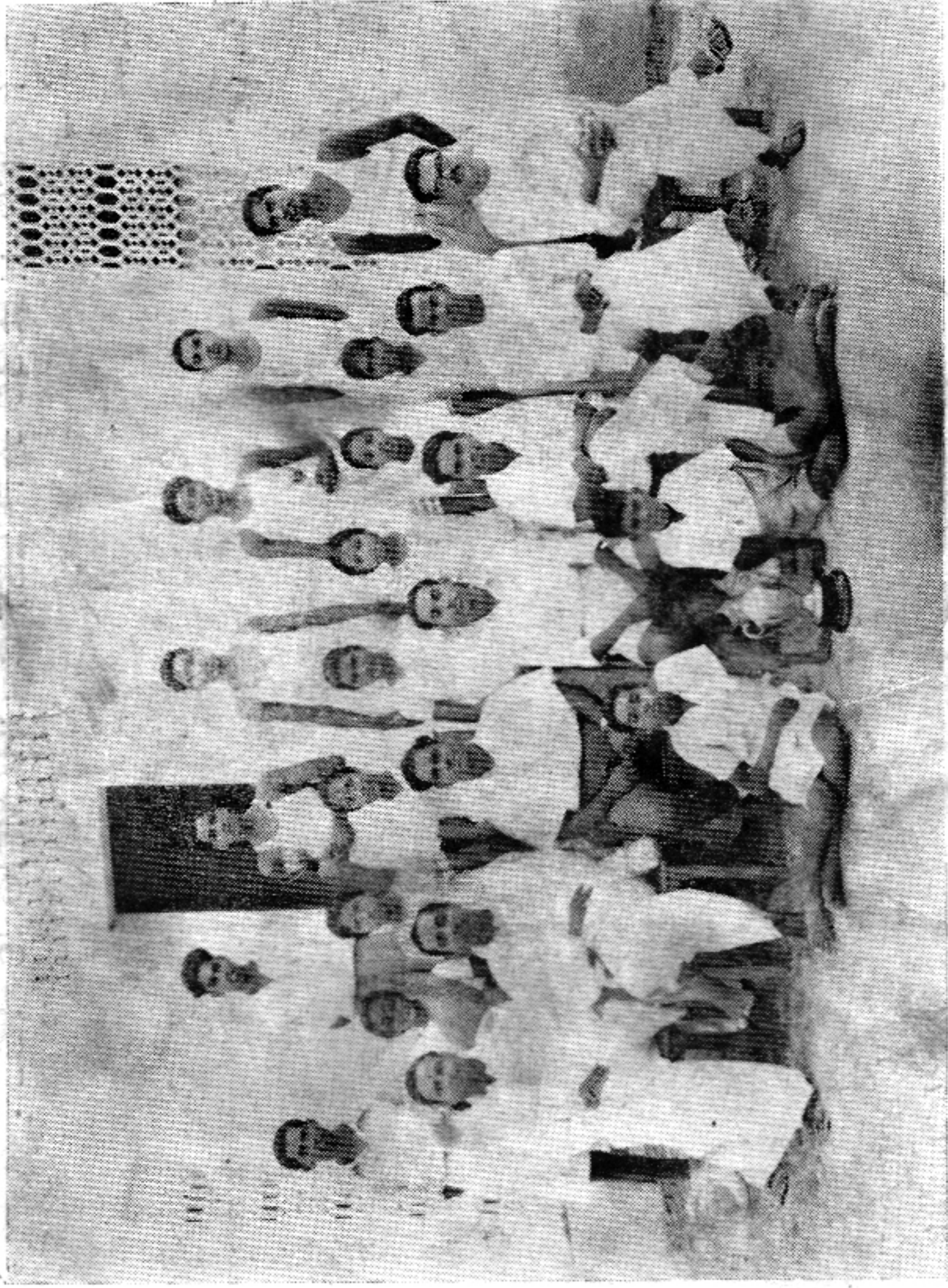
Seniors



V. THIAGARAJAH

Intermediate

INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS 1951



SAYAMBOO HOUSE

Girls	Seniors	V. Parvathy	Sayamboo
	Inters	S. Sivanayaky	Sayamboo
	Juniors	P. Thavamany	Nadarajah

The success of the meet was largely due to the co-operation of my colleagues, officials, and House Officers and I convey my sincere thanks to them all.

In the third term we entered the J. S. S. A. competitions in Soccer and also took part in the N. P. Inter Schools Boxing Competitions organized by the Education Department. In the J. S. S. A. competitions, though our teams did not fare very well, yet they earned the name that they played the game in the proper spirit. In the Boxing Competition our boys did well and won five certificates. Towards the end of last term, we had our Inter House football competitions. Sayamboo House again became champions in the Senior Division, Gandhi, in the Inter, and Nadarajah in the Junior.

Our greatest need, we realise, is to organise games like Net ball, Tenekoit etc, for girls and steps will be taken to make provisions for them. Hockey and Badminton are among the games regularly played here.

J. C. ARULAMBALAM,
Physical Director,

House Reports

SAYAMBOO HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. S. Thiruchchittampalam
 „ N. Sabaratnam
 „ P. Arumugasamy
 „ N. Veluppillai

House Captains Mas. A. Selvaratnam
 Miss. V. Parvathy

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report for the year 1951 which has been a very triumphant one for us. We annexed the Inter House Athletics Championship and Soccer

Championship in the Senior group. We owe much to the leadership of our captain Mas. A. Selvaratnam and the inspiration of our House Master Mr. S. Thiruchchittampalam. Mas. P. Thiagarajah became the Senior Champion, Mas. A. K. Subramaniam, the Junior Champion and Masters N. Ampalavanar and S. Pathmanathan were Senior and Inter Runners-up respectively.

The girls under Miss. S. Parvathy brought much credit to their House. They bagged a third of the total number of points. Miss. V. Parvathy and S. Sivanayaky became Senior and Intermediate Champions respectively. Our congratulations to all these brilliant athletes. We are also proud that our House produced four good First XI footballers and six First XI cricketers. We congratulate Mas. A. Selvaratnam on his appointment as captain of the First XI Football team.

We are sad that Mas. K. Kanagalingam a prominent athlete could not participate in the Meet on account of his father's death. A commendable feature of the "Greens" was the "do or die" spirit which they showed in any venture they undertook.

Lastly I must thank all the House Masters and the members of the House for their willing co-operation and for the gallant services they rendered.

S. RAJARATNAM
Hony. Secy.

NADARAJAH HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. V. Subramaniam
 ,, K. Srinivasan
 ,, T. V. Gopala Sastri
 ,, N. Kanagasundaram

House Mistress: Miss. G. Subramaniam

House Captains: Mas. C. Rasasingam
 Miss. V. Poomany

In presenting my report I must exhort the members of our House to lay the foundation of true sportsmanship by displaying better skill and success in the coming years. We were placed

second in the last Inter House Sports Meet. We must congratulate Mas. M. Shanmuganathan and Miss. P. Thavamany two of the most distinguished athletes in our College. Mas. K. Kanagaratnam proved an excellent anchor to our tug team which was successful in winning the Tug-of-War Challenge Cup. Our Senior and Junior Relay Teams obtained the first places in Relay which was one of the most interesting events in the meet. It is also significant of the great co-operation that prevailed in the House.

We also excelled in the art of decoration and presented a magnificent pandal whose internal structure was indeed excellent. A "Welcome" board was nicely worked out by Mas. C. Rasasingham helped by Miss G. Subramaniam. In the Football competitions we became champions in the Junior Group. We congratulate the captain and the team. We have indeed a promising future.

Our sincere thanks are due to our House Master Mr. V. Subramaniam and other masters for their encouragement and valuable guidance. We owe much of our success to the leadership of Mas. R. Balasubramaniam and Miss K. Paramsothy, and to other officers of the House. When the Sports competition was keen between our House and Gandhi, Bharathi House did their best to cheer us into action. Our thanks are also due to them. Finally I wish to thank all the House Masters and members who worked hard for the success of our activities.

T. MARKANDU.
(Hony Secy)

GANDHI HOUSE

<i>House Masters :</i>	Mr. A. Nadarajah
	„ K. Bhageswara Sarma
	„ R. Kandiah
	„ P. Nagalingam
	„ P. Somasundaram
<i>House Captain :</i>	Mas. A. Thambiayah

Though the year under review did not bring us much distinction, yet we went through our chosen part without being

depressed by defeat, in the spirit of the world teacher and sage whose name our House is privileged to have. The time will not be far when Gandhi House will bring glory to our College in every field of activity. In athletics we had the distinction of producing the Intermediate champion Mas. V. Thiagarajah. We had also the distinction of obtaining the first place in decoration. We congratulate the judges on their excellent sense of judgement. We placed neatness above everything else and we owe much to Mr. Bhageswara Sarma whose help we were able to get in this business. Our competition with Nadarajah House was keen in sports though we finally lost. In the Football competitions we became the champions in the Intermediate division.

In conclusion I must make special mention of our captain Mr. A. Thambiayah who was everything to our House. I must also thank Miss K. Soundarambikai Girls' Vice captain who worked very hard for the success of our activities. I take this opportunity also of thanking all our House Masters and members who showed real enthusiasm and laboured hard for the House. We will always be proud of their co-operation, which is sure to bring us greater honours and distinctions in the future. Members of Gandhi House! Always be true to the ideals of the Mahatma.

T. NADARAJAH,
(Hony. Secy.)

BHARATHI HOUSE

House Masters :

Mr. M. Vaithianathan
 „ S. Aiyathurai
 „ A. Sithamparappillai
 „ S. Kandiah
 „ K. Chelliah

House Captains :

Mas. A. Kunaratnam
 Miss. A. Parameswari Ammal

At the first general meeting of the House the above mentioned office bearers were elected for the year. It was then that we

found that we had lost many outstanding sportsmen. Despite this, we worked with stout hearts and emerged with some success.

We wish to congratulate the House on the remarkable sense of sportsmanship displayed in the field. Though we did not achieve brilliant successes we have reason to be a little proud of the achievements of the individual members of our House. We offer our warmest greetings to all of them that brought credit to 'Bharathi'. We congratulate Mr. A. Sithamparappillai of our House on his admission to the Diploma Course in the University of Ceylon, Mas. P. Muttiah one of our Senior Members has joined the Clerical Service. We wish him well. In conclusion we must express our debt of gratitude to our House Master who is the chief live-wire of our House. We thank all the other masters and members of the House who worked like a team for the glory of Bharathi. Let every one of us strive to make 1952 a year of solid success.

A. KUNARATNAM,
House Captain.

THE SENIOR LYCEUM

<i>Patron :</i>	Mr. P. Arumugasamy
<i>President .</i>	Mas. M. Paramanathan
<i>Vice President :</i>	„ K. Kanagaratnam
<i>Hony. Secretary :</i>	„ K. Rasiah
<i>Asst. Secretary :</i>	„ R. Balasubramaniam
<i>Hony. Treasurer :</i>	„ A. Kunaratnam
<i>Editors :</i>	„ N. Sangaralingam
	„ N. Balasubramaniam

It is with some satisfaction that I present the report of this association for 1951. It has been a period of some useful activity and this must give cause for pride to all the members. Our association is meant to enable the students to practise the art of public speaking and encourage discussion on democratic lines on matters of political and social interest. During the year under review we were able to hold about fourteen meetings. A number of interesting speeches and debates were conducted in which a large number of members took part. It is true that some meetings proved rather stormy, and constitutional issues

caused occasional crises. But strict rulings from our Patron helped to maintain "law and order" in the House. We are grateful to the President for his guidance and encouragement. We also thank the members of our association and other office bearers for their valuable co-operation. Some of the subjects discussed were:

- (1) English should remain as the medium of instruction.
- (2) Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's resignation from the Cabinet is justifiable.
- (3) Euthanasia should be supported.
- (4) Prohibition promotes public welfare.
- (5) தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு தனியரசு வேண்டும்.
- (6) மாமிசபோசனம் தாவர போசனத்திலும் பார்க்கச் சிறந்தது.
- (7) பெண்களுக்கு சம உரிமை வேண்டும்.

We also thank the Editors who entertained the House with their interesting journals.

K. RASIAH,
Hony. Secretary.

THE JUNIOR LYCEUM

<i>Patron :</i>	Mr. K. Srinivasan
<i>President :</i>	Mas. A. Karunakaran
<i>Hony. Secy :</i>	„ K. Thiagarajah
<i>Editors :</i>	Miss. S. Saraswathy
	„ S. Kamalambikai
<i>Treasurer :</i>	Mas. R. Nadarajah

I have great pleasure in submitting the report of the association for the year 1951. It is obvious that we have put in more useful work than in the previous years. This is largely due to the enthusiasm of our patron and other office bearers who had the interest of all the members at heart. We had fifteen meetings most of which were devoted to prepared speeches, debates, songs and declamations.

Some of the subjects debated were:—

The pen is mightier than the sword.

Country life is better than town life.

Women are better teachers than men.

பெண்களுக்கு உயர்தரக் கல்வி வேண்டுமா?

கல்விச் செல்வம் பொருட் செல்வத்திலும் சிறந்தது.

Our thanks are due to our Patron who guided us always; and to all the office bearers and members for their co-operation.

K. THIAGARAJAH,
(Hony. Secy.)

THE FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION

<i>Patron:</i>	The Principal
<i>President:</i>	Mr. N. Sabaratnam
<i>Vice President :</i>	Mr. R. Kandiah
<i>Hony. Secy. :</i>	Mr. K. Bhageswara Sarma
<i>Asst. Secy :</i>	Mrs. A. Kunaratnam
<i>Treasurer :</i>	Mr. S. Thiruchchittampalam
<i>Editor :</i>	Mr. T. V. Gopala Sastri

The Fine Arts Association came into being last year and was the product of Mr. K. B. Sarma's labours. The aim of the association is to foster the study and appreciation of the Fine Arts—chiefly Music, Drama, Poetry and Painting and thereby help cultivate the aesthetic spirit among its members. We have been able to get a suitable constitution drafted and approved. An excellent Art Manuscript Magazine was edited and circulated among all students and lovers of art. We thank all the contributors.

We were able to organise two exhibitions of Arts and Crafts—and the exhibits were the handiwork of little children. Both the exhibitions were open to the public who expressed real joy at the skilled efforts of innocent school folk. We celebrated the Indian Independence Day with a musical performance of choice Carnatic Music. At the public meeting presided over by our Patron, the Principal Messrs. V. Thillainathan B. A. Advocate, N. Sabaratnam B. A., V. Subramaniam, Pandit Ramasamy and A. Nadarajah B. A. spoke. We are grateful to these gentlemen. We need the

patronage of more members among the staff and students if we are to maintain our activities and promote the cause of cultural progress. We appeal to all those who realise the evils of living in a cultural desert, to support us by joining our fold and enriching our activities.

Our thanks are due to the Patron, the President and Secretary for the conduct of its affairs and we wish the Secretary many more years of service to the association of which he was the prime mover.

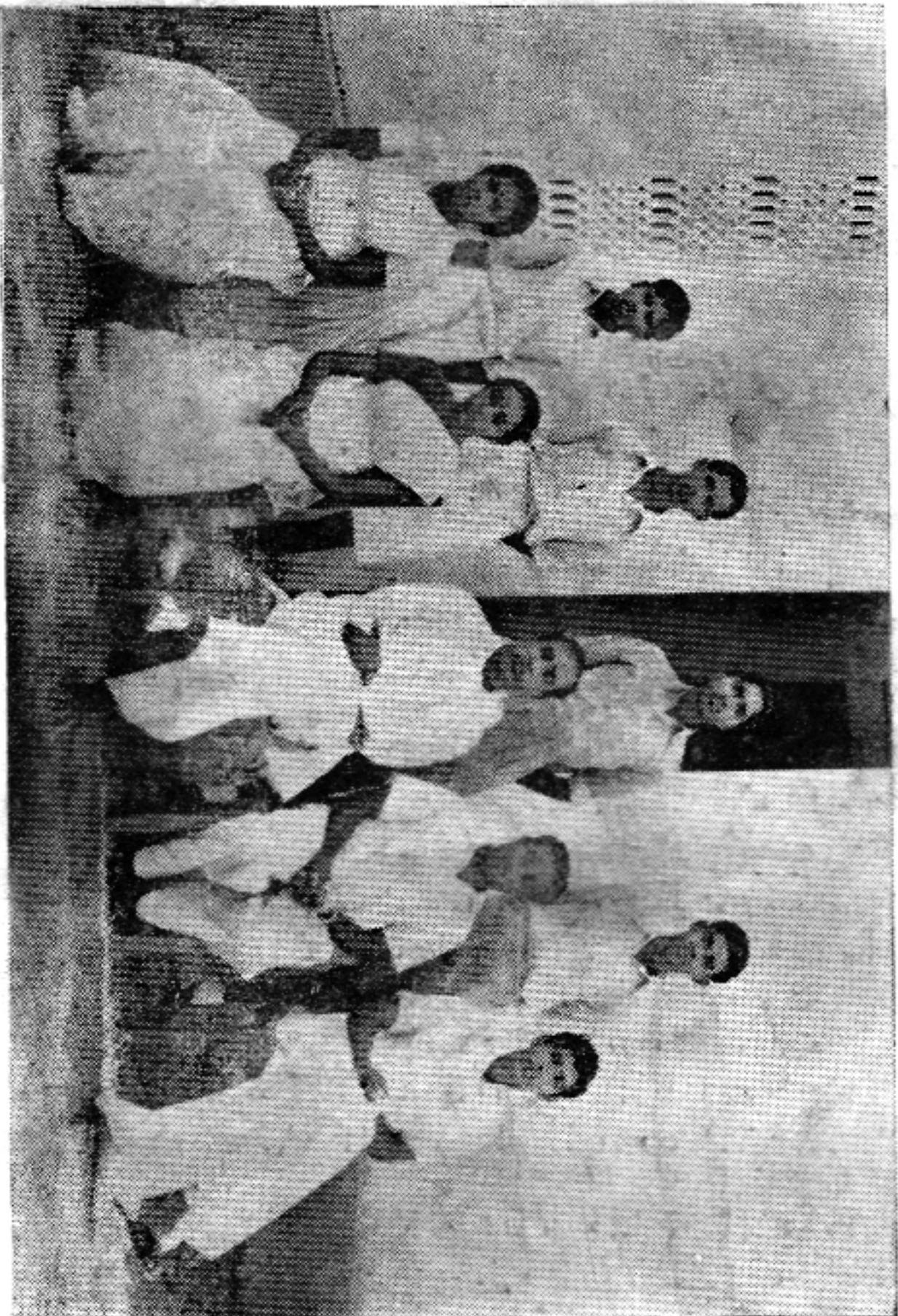
A. KUNARATNAM
(Asst. Secy.)

THE COUNCIL OF PREFECTS

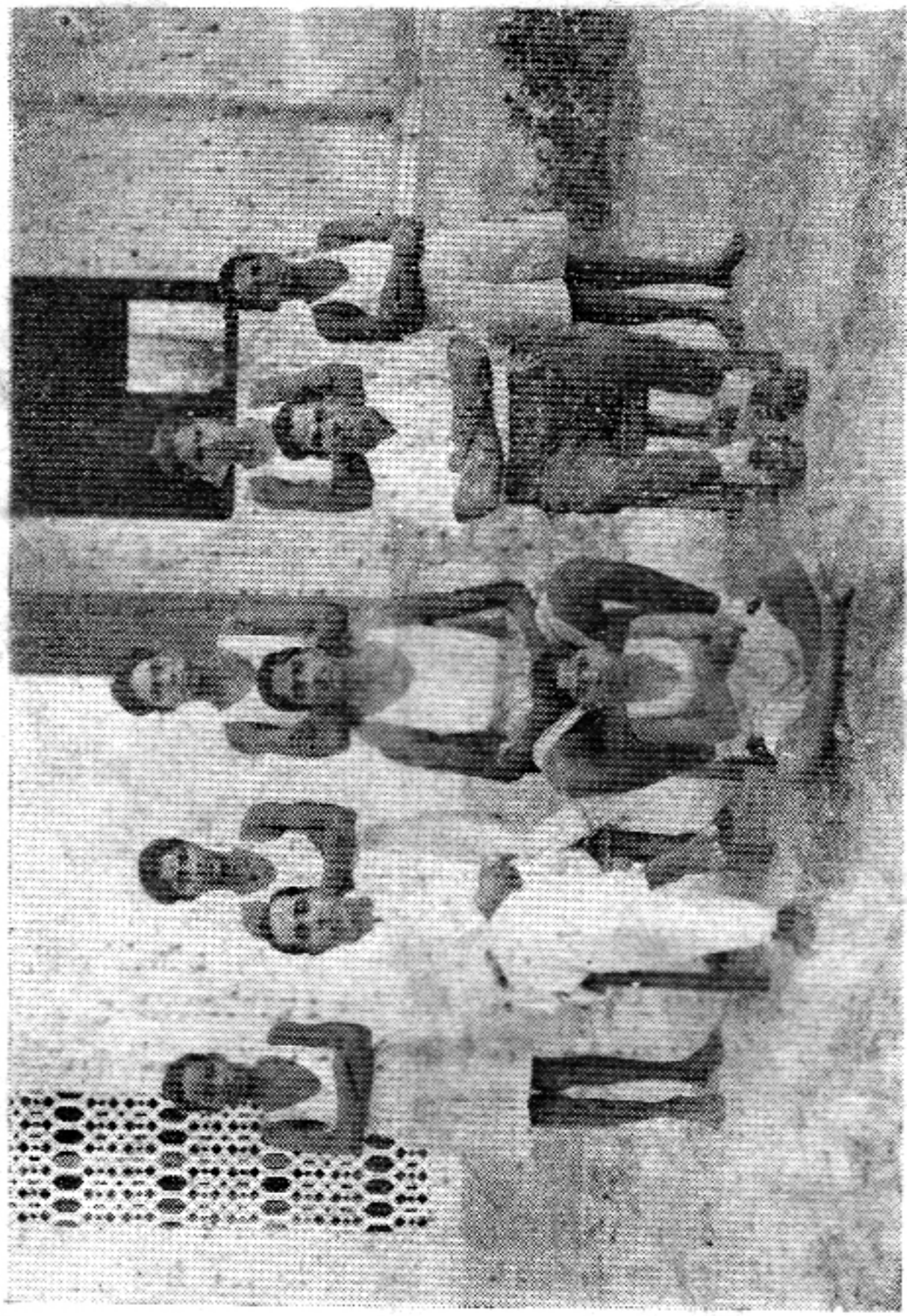
The Council has gone through another year of useful work and the members have always been equal to the duties assigned to them. The main purpose behind saddling the students with such responsibility is to make them fit for shouldering greater responsibilities in the years to come. The council met at least once a month, and occasionally conferred with the monitors on matters common in regard to questions of discipline, facilities and social functions at school.

Our last Head Prefect, Mr. P. Muttiah left us early last year to join the Govt. Clerical Service. Mr. C. Rasasingham has also left us after passing his S. S. C. Our congratulations to them. We thank them and others for their services and express our debt of gratitude to Mr. M. Vaithianathan under whose guidance we carried on our duties for the good of our schoolmates.

M. PERAMPALAM
(Hony. Secy.)



COUNCIL OF PREFECTS 1951



BOXING TEAM--1951.

காரைநகர்

இந்துக்கல்லூரி இந்துவாலிபர் சங்கம்

தலைவர்:	மாணவன்	தி. மார்க்கண்டு.
உப தலைவர்:	மாணவன்	அ. தம்பிசூயா.
காரியதரிசி:	"	கு. இராசையா.
உப காரியதரிசி:	"	செ. சீவராசா.
தனாதிக்காரி:	"	கு. கதிரவேலு.

இவ்வீந்து வாலிபர் சங்க மாணவர்கள் தாங்கள் இந்து சமயத்தில் கூடிய அறிவும், ஊக்கமும், அதன் நிலைமையும் அறிய வேண்டி யிருந்தனர் என்பதற்கு இவர்கள் இச்சங்கத்தில் பங்குபற்றிய மாதிரி போதிய சான்றாகும். இவர்கள் தங்கள் கல்வியிலும், விளையாட்டிலும் பங்கு பற்றியதிலும் இதில் கூடிய நேரத்தைச் செலவழித்திருக்கின்றனர். இவர்களின் ஒற்றுமையையும், ஊக்கத்தையும், அபேட்சையையும் அறிந்த பல அறிஞர்கள் இச்சங்கக் கூட்டங்களில் அரிய சொற்பொழிவுகளாற்றி யிருக்கின்றனர். இவைகள் அனைவற்றிற்கும் விருட்புடன் உதவி புரிந்தவர் சைவசமயத்தில் அறிவும் விருப்பமும் உடையவரும், சமூகசேவையில் விருப்பமுடைய வருமான ஆசிரியர் மூர்மான் வே. சுப்பிரமணிய மவர்கள் என்பது வெள்ளிடைமலை. அவர் செய்த தொண்டிற்கு இச்சங்க மாணவர்கள் என்றும் கடமைப்பட்டவர்களா யிருக்கின்றனர். தனது சேவையில் வழுவாது கடமையாற்றிய தலைவர் மாணவன் தி. மார்க்கண்டு அவர்களுக்கும் இச்சங்கத்தின் சார்பாக நன்றியைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றேன். இக்கூட்டங்கள் ஒழுங்காக மாதம் இருமுறை வெள்ளிக்கிழமைகளில் மாலை 3 மணி 20 நிமிஷம் தொடக்கம் 4 மணி 45 நிமிஷவரை நடப்பதற்கு உதவியா யிருந்த சங்க உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கும், அறிஞர்களுக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கும் இச்சங்கத்தின் சார்பாக நன்றியைச் செலுத்துகின்றேன்.

நடைபெற்ற விஷயங்கள்

1. "சைவசமயமும் ஜனநாயகமும்"
2. "இந்துசமயமும் கிறிஸ்தசமயமும்"

3. "இறந்தவர்களின் பிரார்த்தனை"
4. "பட்டணத்துப் பிள்ளையார்"
5. "ஆலயம்"
6. "முருகன் பெருமை"
7. "அப்பர்"
8. "குறள்"
9. "சிவனும் சீவனும்"
10. "புலான் மறுத்தல்"
11. "உமாபதி சிவாச்சாரியார்"
12. "நவராத்திரி"

விசேஷ நிகழ்ச்சிகள்

1. காந்தி ஜெயந்திவிழா.
2. நவராத்திரி பூசை.
3. திருஞானசம்பந்தர் பூசை.
4. நால்வர் குருபூசை.

கு. இராசையா,
கா. இ. இ. வா. ச. கா.

THE TEACHERS' GUILD

<i>President :</i>	Mr. K. Srinivasan
<i>Hony. Secretary :</i>	„ P. Arumugasamy
„ <i>Treasurer :</i>	„ T. Navaratnam

Of main interest in our activities last year is the series of speeches, and discussions on current educational topics by the members of the staff. The 'tea and talk' idea mooted last year was indeed effective and we all enjoyed it. There were outbursts of witty retorts and quick repartees and the house took them all in good spirit. Our Reading Room has seen improvements in equipment and reading material. The following are among the important periodicals available for reading.

"New Statesman and Nation", Readers' Digest, 'Teaching' 'Modern Review' 'Indian Review' 'Kalaimagal' 'Sport and Pastime' and 'Vedanta Kesari' in addition to dailies like 'The Hindu', 'Times of Ceylon' and 'The Daily News.

In the course of last year we bade "Au revoir" to Mr. A. Chidamparapillai our former Secretary, who is expected to come back in May this year after completing his Diploma Course in Tamil in the Ceylon University. I wish to thank the President and all the other members for their invaluable co-operation extended to me, and Mr. S. Thiruchchittampalam in particular, whose help went to make every term end lunch a happy occasion.

The following is the list of subjects discussed during the year.

Content of Education	by Mr. N. Sabaratnam
Core Subjects	„ „ A. Thiagarajah
Teaching of Social Science	„ „ P. Arumugasamy
Teaching of Art	„ „ K. BhageswaraSarma
Teaching of Science	„ „ S. Thiruchittampalam

OLD BOYS' NEWS

It is time that our Old Boys renewed their contact with their Alma Mater. We realise this list is incomplete and appeal to all our Old Boys to overlook all errors and omissions and help the Editors with all the information, they would like to see published in these columns. We regret our inability to get any news of Old Boys in Malaya.

M. A.

Mr. P. Namasivayam B. Sc. Hons., who was away on Govt. Scholarship to study sugar technology in the U. S. A. has returned to the island after completing his course.

„ A. S. Kandiah is Chairman V. C. Karainagar.

Messrs. K. Sinniah, S. Velauthapillai and K. Kanagasabai are Proctors practising in Colombo.

„ M. Veluppillai and C. Rasiah are Proctors practising in Avissawela.

Mr. S. Ramachandran is Proctor practising in Kegalle.

„ N. Ponnampalam is Accountant Industries Dept. Colombo.

„ S. Sundaramoorthy is Chief Clerk, Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

- Mr. A. Kanagasabai is Chief Clerk Excise Office Colombo.
- „ S. Gnanasekaram is Accountant, Food Control Department Colombo.
- „ P. Sinnathamby is Telegraph Inspector, Colombo.
- Messrs. M. Seevaratnam and M. Ponnampalam are on the staff of Yalton College Karainagar.
- Mr. N. Sabaratnam, B. A., (Lond.) Post Graduate Trained is on Staff of Karainagar Hindu College.
- „ V. Kandasamy B. Sc. (Lond.) Post Graduate Trained is Principal of Nadeswara Viddyalaya, K. K. S.
- „ C. Nadarajah is Translator, Dept. of National Languages Colombo.
- „ T. Somasundaram is Advocate practising in Colombo.
- „ A. Balasubramaniam B. A. (Lond.) is Administrative Assistant Social Services, Jaffna.
- „ C. Sellaththurai is Pawn Broker K. K. S.
- „ D. Kanagaratnam is Pawn Broker & Jeweller, Kayts
- Dr. P. Sivasothy is House Officer General Hospital Colombo.
- „ A. Vaitilingam is D. M. O. Killinochchi
- Mr. S. Subramania Iyer B. A. (Lond.) is on the Staff of Parameshwara College.
- „ T. Jeganathan is Apothecary Madawachiya
- „ V. Kandappoo is Chief Clerk, Magistrate's Court Kayts.
- „ M. Arumugam is in the Attorney General's Office, Colombo
- „ R. V. Somasundaram is in Land Settlement Department, Colombo.
- „ K. Arumugam is Proctor practising in Jaffna.
- „ T. Viswanathan B. Sc. Ceylon is on the Staff of Jaffna College.
- Messrs. A. Nadarajah B. A. (Ceylon) and S. Thiruchittampalam B. Sc., (Madras) are on the Staff of Karainagar Hindu College.
- „ A. Sangarappillai B. Sc. (Ceylon) and P. Swaminatha Sarma B. A. (Madras) are on the Staff of Yarlton College.
- „ S. Tharmaratnam has gone to England for training as a C. L. I. officer.

- Mr. V. Selvaratnam is overseer P. W. D. Polonnorruwa
- „ V. Kanagusunderam is Apothecary Alutnuwara
- „ S. Nagendram is Apothecary, Rural Hospital Madawella
- „ N. Ponniah is overseer, P. W. D. Nasalanda
- „ K. Vaitheeswara Kurukkal is Head Master Govt. Tamil School, Paranthan.
- Mr. K. Nalliah is in the Cement Factory K. K. S.
- „ V. Kandiah B. Sc. (Ceylon) is on the Staff of St. Maththew's College, Dematogoda.
- „ V. Sivasubramaniam is Inspector of School works Jaffna.
- „ A. Gnanasabai has completed his course of studies in Marine Engineering, in Bombay.
- „ S. Nadarajah is Proprietor Yarlton Stores, Colombo.
- „ K. Ganesan is Proprietor Ganesan Stores, Colombo.
- „ S. Suntharasivam is on the Staff of Kokuvil Hindu College.
- Dr. N. Kandasamy is House Officer Kurunegala Govt. Hospital.
- Mr. S. Ambalavanar is Post Master, Karainagar:
- „ N. Aruliah is Headman Karainagar North.
- „ K. Subramaniam is Headman Karainagar East
- „ K. Subramaniam B. Sc. (Ceylon) is on the staff of St. Aloysius College, Galle.
- „ R. Balasubramaniam B. Sc. (Madras) is on the staff of Vijaya College, Matale.
- „ K. Nadarajah has gone to Australia on Govt. Industrial Scholarship.
- „ V. Kandasamy is Excise Inspector Negombo.
- „ R. Ponnampalam has gone to Coimbatore on Govt. Scholarship for studies in Forestry.
- „ K. Sadasivam is Apothecary De Zoysa Lying-in-Home, Colombo.
- „ K. Kanapathippillai is Shroff Central Bank, Colombo.
- „ K. Kandiah is Railway Guard, C. G. R., Colombo.
- „ M. Sabaratnam has completed his Vidwan Course in Rajah's College, Tanjore.

EXAMINATIONS

CEYLON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE

V. Ramakrishnan (Arts)

M. Sri Sanmugarajah (Arts)

S. Shanmuganathan (Science)

LONDON INTER ARTS

S. Veluppillai

APOTHECARIES' FINAL

C. Rajaratnam, P. Tharmalingam

GENERAL CLERICAL & POSTAL SERVICES

K. Subramaniam, P. Muttiah, K. Arumugam, N. Ponniah, K. Sabapathippillai, A. Balasingham, P. Ratnasingham, A. Somasogaram, A. A. Markandu, P. Sathasivam, A. Rajanayagam, A. Poopalasingham, K. Thambyrajah, and A. Kanagasundaram.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Pass List S. S. C. July 1951

T. Markandu

M. Pararajalingam

M. Paramanathan

C. Rasasingham

Referred

K. Rasiah (*English*)

C. Sivarajah (*English*)

P. Sanmugalingam (*English*)

Re-Referred

A. Sanmuganathan (*English*)

V. Shanmuganathan (*English*)

K. Soundarambikai (*English*)

Pass List S. S. C. December 1951

With Distinctions

1. Ambalavanar, S.

7. Nadarajah, T.

2. Balasubramaniam, M. (*ems*)

8. Perambalam, M.

3. Kanagarajah, K.

9. Rajaratnam, S.

4. Kandasamy, P.

10. Sangaralingam, N.

5. Kandiah, T. (*ems, hns*)

11. Sanmuganathan, V. (*tl, hns*)

6. Nadarajah, S.

12. Thambirajah, S. (*hns*)

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 13. Vallipuram, K. | 18. Sivarajah, C. |
| 14. Vanniasingham, K. | 19. Soundarambikai, K. |
| 15. Maheswari, P. | 20. Sundaralingam, M. (Tamil
Medium) |
| 16. Rasiah, K. | 21. Pathmasani S (Tamil Medium) |
| 17. Shanmugalingam, P. | |

Supplementary

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Paramanathan, M. (ph) | 2. Rasasingham, C. (ph) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|

Referred

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Balasubramaniam, N (a) | 5. Sivanantharatnam, S. (e) |
| 2. Balasubramaniam, R. (ch,z) | 6. Somasundaram, S. (e) |
| 3. Paramanathar, V. (c,g.) | 7. Thangarajah, S. (a) |
| 4. Ratnam, S. (g,c.) | 8. Tharmiah, N. (g,c.) |
| 9. Thevathasan, S. (a) | |

J. S. C. Pass List 1950 December N. P. T. A.

1. Ambalavanar S. (Dist. Arith.)
2. Kanagaratnam V.
3. Karunakaran A.
4. Kumaraswamy A.
5. Nadarajah S.
6. Panchalingam R. (Dist. Arith.)
7. * Paramasamy K. (Dist. Arith. & Hinduism.)
8. Pathmanathan S. (Dist. Hinduism.)
9. Perampalam A.
10. Ratnasabapathy S. (Dist. Tamil, Hinduism.)
11. Sanmugaratnam S. T.
12. Sivasangara S. T.
13. Subramanian A.
14. Thiagarajah K.
15. Thiagarajahpillai K.
16. * Velauthapillai M. (Dist. Arith.)
17. Visuvalingam T. (Dist. Arith.)
18. Yogalingam S.
19. Paramsothiammah S. (Dist. Arith.)
20. Poopathi S.
21. Rajeswary K.
22. Saraswathy S. (Dist. Arith. Tam.)
23. Saraswathy V. (Dist. Arith.)
24. Sivagnanam S. (Dist. Arith.)
25. Yogambikai M. K. (Dist. Tamil.)

* Denotes First Division.

CALENDAR FOR 1952

FIRST TERM

Wed.	January	16th	College Reopens
"	"	30th	Gandhi Remembrance Day
Mon.	February	4th*	Independence Day
"	"	25th*	Masi Amavasai
Wed.	March	12th	Thiruvalluvar Day
Fri.	April	4th	College closes for the New Year Holidays

SECOND TERM

Wed.	May	7th	College Reopens
Fri.	"	9th*	Buddhist Wesak
Mon.	June	9th	Guru Poojah of St. Thirugnana Sambandhar
"	"	23rd*	Mid Term Break
Tues.	"	24th*	Ramazan
Mon.	July	7th	Esala Full Moon
"	"	21st*	Adi Amavasai
Fri.	August	8th	College closes for Mid Summer Holidays

THIRD TERM

Wed.	September	3rd	College Reopens
Thurs.	"	11th	Bharathi Day
Mon.	"	22nd*	Muslim New Year
Sat.	"	27th	Saraswathy Poojah
Sun.	"	28th	Vijaya Dasami Celebrations
Thurs.	October	2nd	Gandhi Birthday Celebrations
Fri.	"	17th*	Hindu Deepavali
Fri.	November	14th*	Last Friday of Appasi
Mon.	December	1st*	Prophet's Birthday
Tues.	"	2nd*	Unthuvap Pooranai
Fri.	"	12th	College closes for Pongal Holidays

* Holidays.