

Madras christian college
Magazine.

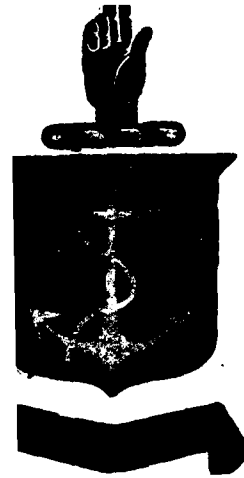
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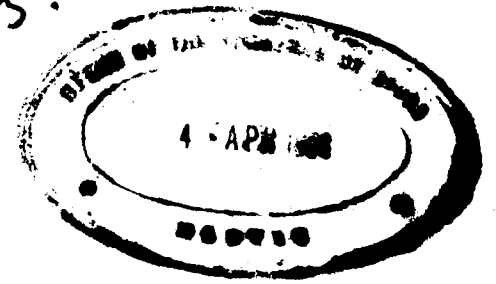
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**MADRAS
CHRISTIAN
COLLEGE
MAGAZINE**

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

285

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March 1953

An Open Secret*

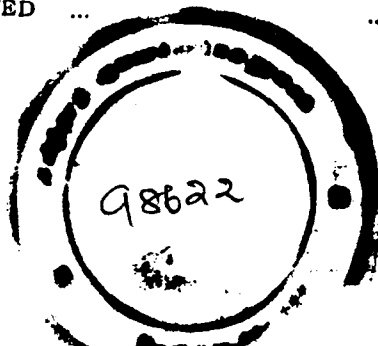
We have met here this morning to think of the past and to thank God for it. This annual act of remembrance comes at the end of the academic year when some of you will be leaving the college for good and others will be going home for a period of rest. Whether our separation from this institution is temporary or permanent, it is but fitting that we should end the year's work by thinking of those whose energy, initiative and faith has made possible this rich heritage that we have stepped into. I wish to suggest to you this morning that there are three aspects to this act of commemoration that we are joining in today. It emphasises our continuity with the past, our unity in the present and our responsibility for the future.

In what sense is the college as it is today continuous with the past? Not in its buildings, for the little shed that housed the primary school started by John Anderson in George Town has perished long ago and our new buildings are less than twenty years old. Not in the staff, for generations of teachers have lived and died in the service of this college. Nor yet does it lie in the curricula, for what comparison is there between the simple lessons taught in the parent school and the complicated courses pursued by you. We must seek for continuity in the fact that we too are loyal to the same ideals that fired the imagination of the founders. It would however be a serious mistake to think that these ideals were merely educational or even philanthropic in nature. They were definitely religious though they might have sought expression through other media. The great founder of this college Dr Miller had unhesitatingly declared that his educational activities were merely the spearhead making way for the more important business of preaching the Gospel.

At this point I can very well imagine some of you raising a note of objection. How can you, you may object, expect us Hindus and Muslims to be loyal to the professedly Christian ideals of this college? This objection is well taken and must be conceded. It would be wrong on our part to expect such a loyalty and hypocritical on your part to give it. Yet it is an undoubted fact that you are loyal. The loyalty of the non-Christian members of this college is something that we greatly appreciate and cherish. But this seems to land us in a contradiction—it is impossible for you to be loyal yet it is certain that you are. How can we solve this contradiction? The answer seems to lie in recognising that there are two types of loyalty. When a Christian speaks of his loyalty to this college he is having the religious ideal in his mind, when the non-Christian speaks of the same thing he has the social and cultural aspects of college life in mind. This juxtaposition of two types of loyalty within the same sphere of action, each enriching the other, is the paradox as well as the privilege of missionary educational life in India. It is sometimes a cause of tension but always a source of opportunity.

There is perhaps another objection shaping itself in the minds of some of you and this provoked by an earlier remark of mine that the main aim of the founders of this college who came from abroad was not educational but religious. What business, you ask, had these people to come all the way from England or Scotland to preach a new religion to us? Have we not

* Commemoration address delivered on Thursday the 5th of February 1953.



an apostle of religion and culture of our own? Are not such activities unwanted, uncalled for and even unmannered? Again I admit that this objection is a natural one. I would even be prepared to concede that it is a valid one if it were a fact that a group of Scotsmen sat in a back street in Edinburgh one foggy morning and said to themselves 'Now let us see what we can do by way of going to India and upsetting its religion and culture'. But I submit that there was no such plot behind the venture whose fruits we are enjoying today. The founders of this college came out to India not because they wanted to but because they were constrained to do so. They came at considerable risk and inconvenience to themselves because they felt that it was their duty to share with others something new that they had got hold of. They came to share with us their faith in a spirit of fellowship. It is true that all the early missionaries were not of the same calibre. It is also true that they made many mistakes and said much that should not have been said. But all this must not obscure the fundamental truth that there was a constraining factor behind their desire to serve. When we read the life of Sadhu Sundar Singh who courted death several times by crossing the Himalayas bare footed in order to bring enlightenment to the people of Tibet, of C. F. Andrews, who lived and died in poverty dedicating his life to the cause of the oppressed in Fiji and India, of Albert Schweitzer who buried himself alive in the heart of Africa on a mission of love to the negro, one thing is very clear. Their social service was not the result of elaborate thinking or laboured rationation but the spontaneous expression of a desire to share. It was the direct and logical outcome of their belief in a loving God who had actually entered history to save humanity.

I now come to the second aspect of this act of commemoration. A day like this should serve to emphasise our present unity. Here we are people from different provinces of India, belonging to different religions and castes living together in a fellowship. We have learnt not only to forget differences but also to respect them. But do not think of this as merely an interesting experiment to be forgotten once you leave this college. I want it to grow into an attitude of mind which would be permanent. Today a new and insidious kind of provincialism is eating into the very heart of our national life. Everywhere we hear slogans like Bombay for the people of Bombay, Bengal for the Bengalis and so on. The hatred and suspicion that was once directed towards the foreigner is now turned inwards toward our own countrymen. This is a tragic situation fraught with suicidal possibilities. This unhappy state of affairs is to a certain extent bolstered up by the false and psychologically unsound theory of provincial characteristics, i.e., that the Tamilian is cunning, the Andhra crude, the Bengali clannish and the Gujerati avaricious. You who have achieved a living unity here, you who have learnt to live and let live, it is your duty to fight these mischievous tendencies and help to bring about a new spirit enabling each one to look upon his neighbour as an Indian, only as an Indian and not as a Bengali or a Brahmin. This would be the first step towards the achievement of that larger ideal of universal brotherhood which is so easy to preach but alas! so difficult to practise.

And lastly being a member of this college lays upon you a burden for the future. You cannot step into a stream of tradition at one point and step off it at another without being influenced by that process. Do not allow the stream to pass lightly over you like water over a duck's back. Instead drink deeply of it and be different men and women because you have done so. I am sure that you will all be proud of your college when you leave it. But let not this pride merely take the form of wearing blazers with the college crest or sticking up for your *alma mater* or using its name and prestige for getting good jobs. Your responsibility consists in taking an absolute and uncompromising stand where basic moral issues are concerned. During the last two weeks we in Madras have had the great privilege of having the Moral Rearmament Team with us. We were thrilled by the beautiful and novel way in which they presented their message. We were thankful for the many personal contacts we have had with individual members. But the moral life cannot be lived on the strength of human might alone. It needs a dynamic behind it. The measure of our effort depends upon the strength of this dynamic. This brings me back to the founders of this college.

The sequence of events today symbolises their attitude towards education. We began the day with our normal routine work. Now at its middle we have assembled in this hall for an act of worship. After this we will be going out into the playing fields for our annual sports. The founders of this college believed that no form of education could be said to be truly complete unless it catered to the three-fold needs of mind, spirit and body. Please note that the spirit occupies a central place in the scheme. This is the reason why we attach so much importance to Scripture teaching in this college and will continue to do so as long as we are allowed to do so. You are the inheritors of a great tradition. And as students of science, history and philosophy it is your duty not only to enter into the spirit of it but also to give some thought to what lay behind in the minds of those people who founded it. In other words, on this commemoration day I want you to think not only of the great men of the past but also of the motives that inspired them to this life of sacrifice and dedication. For it is motives that make men. There was a secret in their lives. I commend to you this secret. May I add that it is an open secret.

S. P. ADINARAYAN

The Report of the Economic Survey of the Cheri in Old Tambaram Village

Conducted by the Economics Association, Madras Christian College

It had been the desire of the Rural Service League and the Economics Association for some years past, that an economic survey of the Old Tambaram Cheri should be undertaken. The R.S.L. was naturally desirous that it should have an over-all picture of the conditions under which the people it was trying to help were living. The Economics Association was anxious to help the R.S.L. in all possible ways. The Association was interested in the survey also for its own sake, because it would be of educative value and help the students, in however small a measure, to relate their studies to realities around them. But for one reason or other, the survey was not undertaken until this year.

At the beginning of this academic year, the R.S.L. asked for a closer and more active co-operation of the Economics Association. And I felt that the first thing we could do to help the R.S.L. was to undertake this survey. We took advantage of the enthusiasm evinced by the villagers at the time of 'the Indo-American Work Project' and started the survey simultaneously with the work camp.

A large number of students participated in the survey. We divided ourselves into five groups, each group taking up a different street. We started work on the evening of the 28th of July, 1952. And though the major portion of the work was done within the next three weeks or so, the survey was completed only by the middle of the second term.

This small task which we undertook was a valuable experience in co-operative effort and original work for the students. Of course, we learnt a good deal in the course of the three weeks. For some students this was their first close contact with a Cheri and quite a few told me that they had only then had a glimpse of the stupendous nature of the tasks that lay ahead of the country.

I wish to record here that all the members of the Association who participated in the survey were full of enthusiasm throughout and did an excellent job in patiently and perseveringly eliciting information from the villagers. I need not say how difficult it is to worm out all sorts of information from our friends in the village. It requires great tact, good humour and patience. In this delicate task our students acquitted themselves very creditably indeed.

Our thanks are due to Mr K. R. Rajagopalan of the Mathematics Department who made a statistical analysis and study of the information we had collected and helped us in preparing the report.

R. J. CHELLIAH

THE REPORT

I. General Background

The Old Tambaram Village is situated about 3 furlongs west of Tambaram Railway Station in the taluk of Saidapet. The taluk headquarters is at Saidapet at a distance of ten miles. The survey was confined to the Cheri of the village which is inhabited entirely by Harijans. It consists of two main parts. In one part reside the original inhabitants of the village some of whom possess lands. In the other part reside those who came and settled down there at a later date. They do not possess lands and even the house-sites have been assigned to them only on a temporary basis.

As there is no hospital or dispensary in the village people go either to the Panchayat Board Dispensary, or the Child Welfare Centre, in Tambaram. The Cheri has an elementary school which is run by the Madras Christian College Rural Service League. There are two tolerably good roads (not metalled) connecting the village with Tambaram and the Trunk Road. The nearest Police station and Post Office are at Tambaram. This village is a part of the Tambaram Panchayat Board.

2. Population and Caste

There were 200 families permanently resident in the village at the time of the survey, consisting of 1,169 persons. The distribution of the population according to the age-group is as follows :—

Total population classified according to Age and Sex.

Adults.		Children.		
(Over 18)	0—5	6—15	16—18	Total
343—Males.	179	228	22	1 169
397—Females.				
Total .. 740	Total .. 429			

The average size of the family is 5.85 persons consisting of 3.7 adults and 2.15 children.

3. Occupation

The families in the Cheri selected for the survey may be classified roughly into agricultural and non-agricultural families, the latter being more numerous. The preponderance of non-agricultural workers is partly due to the impact of urban life on the village (many have settled down in the village because they have found jobs in Tambaram and in the suburbs of the city) and partly due to the failure of the rains over the last five years. Our enquiries elicited the information that some had taken to non-agricultural operations only temporarily because of the lack of rains. Those who came to the village at a later date and possess no lands are almost entirely engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Out of 343 men 297 or 86.6% have some occupation or other. Of the 397 women only 128 or 32.2% reported having some occupation with wages.

The chief occupations of the families—usually the occupation of the head of the family—are classified below :—

Nature of Occupation.	The number of families	Percentage of the families to total no. of families.
Agriculture	17	8.5
Services (in shops, houses etc.) ..	66	33
Coolie casual labour and stone work ..	107	53.5
Miscellaneous (vending, cart-pulling, etc.)	5	2.5
Temporarily unemployed ..	5	2.5
	200	100

Out of the 200 families as many as 143 reported that they had no subsidiary occupation. The subsidiary occupations of the rest of the families are given below :—

Agriculture .. 25	(The absence of handicrafts as subsidiary occupation is noticeable. Until recently some people were engaged in stone-breaking and in making <i>ammis</i> , <i>atturals</i> , etc. But the Government has now prohibited the removal of stones from the nearby hillock.)
Coolie .. 29	
Others (mat-making, Carpentry, Cart-pulling). .. 3	
57	

This shows that a total of 42 families are engaged wholly or partly in agriculture.

Information was obtained regarding the duration of the chief occupation. The families in the Cheri could be classified with regard to the duration of occupation in a year in the following manner.

Duration of occupation in months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. of Families ..	0	2	2	8	24	28	31	11	3	3	0	83
Total 195												

The average duration of occupation per-family is 8.4 months in a year. This figure relates to the occupation of the head of the family. As regards those who are engaged in coolie or casual labour, accurate information could not naturally be got. In the case of the 32.2% of the women who have some occupation or other, the duration of occupation is only a few months in a year, as most of them are engaged in agricultural operations or casual labour.

As is well known, unemployment in the rural areas is often disguised as it is spread over short periods of employment during agricultural seasons. Even those who are fully engaged in agriculture cannot be considered to be fully employed. The problem in agriculture is thus basically one of under-employment. The survey shows that there exists substantial under-employment aggravated by the failure of rains.

4. Property

Out of the 200 families as many as 127 families possess no land at all. The total area of the land possessed by the rest of the 73 families is 87.3 acres which works out to an average of 41 cents per family for the whole Cheri. If only families who possess land are considered the average acreage per family would be 1.11 acres. Nearly 85% of the holdings are below 2 acres as against 51% for the whole of Madras State. (It must be remembered, however,

that the survey was confined only to a particular section of the village and some of the cultivators are cultivating land on lease.) Except for two all the holdings are below 5 acres which is the average size of holding for the whole of India.

5. Crops

The main crops grown are paddy and ragi. In addition, some vegetables are grown in the backyards of the houses, but much can be done to improve and extend cultivation of vegetables. No cash crops are grown. If there are adequate rains two crops are raised in a year.

6. Rent

Some of the men (and women) in the Cheri are engaged by the landowners of the village as labourers on daily wages for agricultural operations; others are tenants. The tenants hold land mostly on the crop-share basis of rent payment. The rent paid per acre in most cases is 50% of the produce. In some cases, the tenant binds himself to pay a minimum quantity of produce. The tenant obtains credit facilities from the landholder.

7. Irrigation and Rainfall

There are three small tanks in the village—usually there is enough water for irrigation for only one month in a year. There is scope for getting more water to flow into one of the tanks. There are also 3 wells in the lands owned by the people of the Cheri.

The annual rainfall figures for five years (1944-49) are given below:—

1944-45	46"	1947-48	12.25"
45-46	18.5"	48-49	15.75"
46-47	14"		

Subsequently too there has been failure of monsoon. The rainfall for the last six years has been below normal.

8. Income

Information was obtained regarding the annual income of families. The frequency distribution of families according to annual income is as follows:—

Income in Rupees	No. of families	Income in Rupees	No. of families
0	4	501 - 550	5
1 - 50	2	551 - 600	7
51 - 100	9	601 - 650	4
101 - 150	18	651 - 700	1
151 - 200	20	701 - 750	7
201 - 250	28	751 - 800	5
251 - 300	14	801 - 850	2
301 - 350	10	851 - 900	4
351 - 400	16	901 - 1000	3
401 - 450	15	over 1000	7
451 - 500	13		
		Total	194

N.B.—For six families the necessary data were not available.

The average annual income per family works out to be Rs. 424. The average yearly income per occupied individual is Rs. 194 and the per capita income in the Cheri is Rs. 70.

9. Indebtedness

75% of the families are found to be in debt. The total debt amount for the Cheri is Rs. 24,130. There are 10 families having a debt of Rs. 500 and above each and 27 families having a debt of Rs. 300 and above each. The average debt per indebted family is Rs. 160. Most of the debtors are indebted to the local landowners themselves, some to the money-lenders in Tambaram and a few to both. Usually the cause of indebtedness is either low and irregular income (especially in recent years, because of the failure of rains) or the well-known need for credit for agricultural operations.

It is impossible to say anything general or definite about the rate of interest charged. In many cases interest is paid in cash, in some in labour, in others in cash and labour, and in yet others the yield of the land mortgaged is enjoyed by the creditor. No accounts are kept by the debtors and we have had to rely on their memory for our information. The cash rate of interest charged ranges from 6½% to 150% in a few extreme cases. Where no rate of interest is ostensibly charged very often either children are sent to work in the creditor's houses or the adults render their labour. One of the student investigators has recorded in one case: 'Part of the debt is owed to the Reddiar-landlord, pledging the labour of one man in return for subsistence. If the man stops working, the Reddiar demands return of debt with interest. Otherwise, the debt does not carry interest and can be repaid at leisure. A good method of ensuring semi-serfdom'.

10. Housing

Almost all the people in the Cheri live in 'Kutchra' houses with mud walls and thatched roofs. These houses are very low-roofed and the ventilation is also very poor. Surprisingly enough, however, the houses are kept neat and tidy. Most of the houses have courtyards, large enough for purposes of kitchen gardening.

Farewell

It seems too much to bow my head
 Today and remember all the precious things
 For which I'm grateful. They are not forgot,
 But there were a million of them spread
 Along these years. Something in me sings
 When I recall how they came when I'd not
 Expected loveliness, to startle some dark hour
 With light hid in the heart of friends.
 I could not, even if you say I should,
 Mention each song and face and flower
 That today deep down in my heart sends
 A silver flood of joy where nothing once stood.
 A wealth of affection and a way of life
 Rich in their own sweetness and lasting spell
 Speak in treasured accents passion-driven
 Thrilling the light into courage for strife
 Like on an evening to the distant bell;
 For those—a grateful heart will seek heaven.

A. K.

Co-education—Hopes and Fears*

To look in a general way, the relationship between men and women in the past, was one in which for the most part they lived in detachment, rushing passionately together at times for special purposes, only to separate again for the conduct of ordinary life. While to men were entrusted fighting, hunting, building, agriculture and the like, to women were assigned home-making, cooking, cleaning and the domestic arts.

This separation of sexes made it inevitable that very often man's thought of woman was nearly all definitely sexual. In fact she was regarded neither as a companion nor as a fellow-worker but was thought of as a servant or convenience in the business of life and as a source of pleasure in idle hours—as some one to make love to or dally with. This plan of separation served well enough for warlike races. It endured clumsily through the Middle Ages. The emergence of new conceptions of justice and destiny set it groaning and creaking through the Victorian age. Today it has been finally and utterly rejected. Its day is done.

But beyond question, what brought that period to an end was the belated but invincible determination of women no longer to accept the rôle assigned to them. It was only yesterday, however, that they successfully demanded full freedom to exercise and enlarge these powers. Today they have burst open the doors of practically all the rooms in mankind's house of life. And the sphere of education is no exception. When young men and women are together with the common purpose of acquiring knowledge and seeking after truth to equip themselves for life we are said to have co-education.

At the outset, I wish to trace two prominent causes which have favoured the growth of co-educational institutions, taking it for granted, that no sane person doubts the capacity of women to follow successfully, if they choose, the same lines of study as men.

The first cause is this: The need for capital to invest on the education of women only, apart from that of men. Again it is because men and women are alike in almost all respects that one and the same system of education will do equally well for both sexes. This means that it is highly economical to admit women into men's colleges: not only is the purpose of educating women served but also the capital invested on the education of men by way of buildings, library, laboratory, the services of the staff and the like are fully utilized. The importance of the economic aspect is revealed when I quote Sir A. L. Mudaliar, 'There are twelve Women's Colleges in the Madras University area at present . . . with a total of 3,400 women students . . . What is more significant is that within the last five years the university has been fortunate in getting the co-operation of at least five managements to open women's colleges in different parts of this province including Madras.'

Since the courses offered for study are the same, the parents rightly admit their daughters in the nearest college and thereby save the unnecessary trouble of sending their children away from home and what is more important they greatly minimise the expenses of education. This is the second cause which has greatly influenced the growth of co-education.

When young men and women are thrown together in intimacies of daily work hopes and fears do attend and are with us today.

To begin with, co-education provides an opportunity for young men and women to develop in themselves their specific capacities and to expect to find the corresponding capacities in the opposite sex. A young man who has had no opportunity of being together with a woman, does not know women. If at all he knows, he understands her as the centre of social charm but does not know her real qualities. Similarly a woman who has so far been

always with women knows a man only in moods of recreation. She might be aware at the most of what a greedy lover the man can be or how witty or adroit or silly. She does not know anything more. But it is only when they are thrown together in intimacies of daily work that they discover each other. While the man recognises woman as a companion, a fellow-worker, with a mind, interesting talents and rich gifts of personality, the woman discovers in man his real qualities of powers of acquisition, combativeness and self-assertion. Those men who have been fortunate enough to work on mixed committees or in offices where women have extended their co-operation, will confirm that women are the incarnations of fine qualities of judgement, executive ability and practical wisdom. This new relationship between men and women is a relationship which is something different from the relation of men to men or women to women possessing its own distinctive value and charm.

When men and women do make the discoveries suggested, conditions out of which truer and happier marriages might spring, are established. Marriages which have sprung from friendship between students are many of them among the happiest and the most truly successful in the modern world and some of the marriages which have thus come into being almost deserve the epithet ideal. Marriage is really a lottery unless it is based on the knowledge of truth. Based on sexual attraction alone it is very risky; with it should be combined real friendship and the appreciation of the real qualities of the friend.

Success in marriage only proves that it may be equally true in field after field of human endeavour. Women will bring to each their own peculiar contribution and by co-operation of the two sexes results will be produced which will greatly hasten human progress. It is hoped that in matters of legislation a similar result will follow; and when the Government has been moulded by the influence of women we may expect a finer and a more constructive type of statesmanship.

To indicate another definite result, it has greatly lessened the strain of conscious sexual desire for young men and women. The cause which has greatly intensified this strain is the fact of living exclusively with members of one's own sex. This fact indicates plainly that the only way of health and happiness for young men and women is the way of fellowship with the opposite sex in the non-sexual interests in life—in work intellectual and artistic and athletics and such out-of-door activities as are really suitable for both sexes. Those moralists who are fond of advising young men to shun 'all going with girls' have just this justification that 'going with girls' means only frivolous and foolish trifling. But friendly fellowship with women may mean one of the most interesting, stimulating and saving things in life for normal and virile men while friendship with men may have similar values for women.

In conclusion I cannot but feel that the present situation is full of hope. Men and women are honestly and boldly facing the real position in which they are placed. The determination is growing to understand each other and to discover the ways by which they can usher in a higher life for the human race.

G. ROBERT JAMES
III B.A., *iv b.*

* Paper read at the 'Christian Forum' discussion group on Sunday, February 8th.

I Write An Article!

'Articles of topical interest can be submitted to the undersigned on or before . . . Manuscripts must be neatly written on alternate lines and on one side of the paper only.'

I saw this notice on the college notice-board sometime back. I have seen several notices of the same kind, for that matter. Yet they have failed to induce action in me; or rather, my lethargy has overcome my earnest desire to attempt something. I have read about people pouring out their hearts and minds on paper and immortalising themselves one way or other—for, when their great works appear in college texts, they stand a very good chance of becoming sadly unpopular; but with our wits they are on ever so friendly terms. But let me reassure you: it is not my ambition to secure immortality in either of the said directions. If I am putting pen to paper, it is just for finding out what my name looks like in print. (When I say this, you will understand that I am being rather hopeful. The fact is, I am!)

This being my final year in college, I decided that I should somehow manage to write an article for the college magazine. But, had I known the nature of the ordeals that were to follow, I would never have entered upon the dreadful task.

So I decided to write. But about what? Ah, that is the rub. My master-brain, which in an examination hall ponders on all subjects that can be named and a few more that cannot be named, except the one on which the test is going on, singularly refuses to work now on anything but my own subject—to wit, Zoology. Well, don't be scared, I am not going to talk Zoo to you. (Even if I wanted to, I could not, but this is a secret.)

Having decided to write on 'something', I next started wondering about what style to adopt. If I were to write anything my own way and send it to a magazine, I am sure that the MS would find its way back to me, with the following note appended: 'The Editor thanks you for your contribution but regrets that he is unable to make use of the same.' (Fowler says that it is not quite correct to use the word 'same' in this manner at the end of a sentence. But I am certain that the Editor thinks he is right.) So I wondered whose style to imitate, in whatever meagre measure it was possible. The first name which suggested itself was that of Wodehouse. Possibly you do not agree with me when I say that P.G.W. is among the greatest authors, so different from many others. His command of the language is something astounding, and even to try to imitate him, I must be a lot more than what I am. So that was off.

Next I thought of Johnson and Macaulay. Using tactics such as these two did, it must be easy for me to deviate from my subject without seeming to do so. These high-sounding words have an alcoholic effect—at least on me. (Here I add that in a recent number of a famous magazine there was an article to the effect that alcohol is not so much a stimulant as it is an anaesthetic.) In some instances critics have said that the above two authors sacrificed truth for effect. But I am safe if I want to imitate them; for I have no great truth to expound nor is there an effect to be created. But the point is, how am I going to imitate them? My vocabulary can hardly come to half of what is contained in Ogden's 'Basic English.' And whenever I set my eyes on a word of more than six letters, my hand automatically reaches for the dictionary. And when, sometime later, I am trying to use the same word elsewhere, I have again to turn to the dictionary. But that is not all. Fowler has to do his bit with the M.E.U. (Modern English Usage). Johnson? and Macaulay?! Do not ridicule a poor man's fancies, sir.

Then I went on to think about various others like Oscar Wilde, Chesterton, Maugham and ever so many others. But somehow or other nothing seemed to work out. Finally I

decided that I could not write like any of these people; if I wanted to write at all, I must write it in my own silly way.

So I thought of writing something purely original. After much consultation with others and many revolutions in my mind, I at last woke up to the fact that I could not write anything special. An idea came to me. Why not I narrate my own experiences? The outcome is that you have to suffer me.

But there is something special I want to say. In last year's second number of the College magazine, I read Mr P. M. Mathen Panicker's 'Farewell'. There he said, that, having been in the M.C.C. for his complete college career, he was not in a position to compare it with other colleges, and that he would leave the job to others. Well, I came here as an Honours student, after finishing my Intermediate course elsewhere. And I am glad that I came here. I have nothing against the college in which I studied previously and indeed I am thankful to it. But I am keenly aware of what M.C.C. has done for me. Now I feel that had I not come here, I would have missed the very cream of college life. If there is anybody who leaves this college without having a cartload of happy memories with him, he has himself to blame. For the rest of my life, I shall always think happily about the days (alas, they are but small in number) I spent here.

Lastly I thank the readers who have borne with me to the end of this article, if I may call it one. I hope you do not curse me for giving you a headache (God forbid.) I want your good opinion desperately. For, as Fanny Burney said in 'Evelina', 'Of whose esteem ought we to be ambitious, if not of those who most merit our own?'

P. C. JAYARAMAN,
5th B.Sc. Hons.

School in Australia

We turn our eyes to the great continent of Australia, with its sweeping plains, mighty farms and scanty population, a land where there is more than enough to feed its present population.

Before leaving India, I had heard something about the White Australia Policy and my young mind would wonder as to what type of a time I would have in an Australian school. I wondered if the boys would be friendly and hoped that they would not treat me as an 'uncivilized' Indian or even a savage. On arriving in Australia, however, I found that the people were extremely friendly and very hospitable. My first few weeks at school were made as happy as possible by my house-master—he understood well the feelings of a thirteen-year-old boy, sick for his home. The boys on the other hand gave me quite a rough time and being sensitive I found this rather painful. It took me about a year to get adjusted and then I found them to be good comrades who were bound to their schoolmates with a remarkable sense of loyalty. I remember a time when we used to talk after the lights were put off; and then, every day, one of us would take the blame for the noise that was made and take the punishment—four good ones with a slim cane. Such incidents help to build up a firm friendship and not even once during my four years at school did I find that my colour came in the way of my mixing with Australian boys, though they were much better than I in outdoor sports and the like.

Outside school, I was treated like an Australian. In hotels, buses, planes and trains I found that no difference was shown, though once or twice I did hear a small child remark to his mother, 'Mum, look at that tribal chief over there.' Well, children will be children! To counter-balance this I may as well quote an old lady, who once said to me, on a suburban train, 'What a lovely sun-tan you have, dear!' I have given this account of my personal history to make it clear that I was never a victim of racial discrimination.

If it is not racial discrimination, what then is the White Australia Policy? The Government says that it is purely an economic policy. By this it means that Australians, whatever their past may have been, have built up their adopted land in a very short time into a great and democratic nation with one of the highest standards of living in the world. An Australian worker's basic salary comes to about Rs. 480 per month and the Government argues that if Asiatics were admitted they would bring down the living standards as well create fresh problems similar to the ones that are common to Asia to-day.

I suppose the Australians have a right to safeguard their country but I see no reason why Australia should not take in a few Asiatics who would make good Australian citizens. Surely not all Asiatics are of the type that Australia fears! Many Australians feel this way and ministers have preached on the matter but the Government comes out with the same old excuse. We in Asia may, however, be sure that most educated Australians and right-thinking people are in favour of a certain number of Asiatic families migrating to Australia under a quota system. Lately the Australian Government has been populating Australia with various European peoples and when Anglo-Indians migrate they have to prove that they have a high percentage of English blood in them. This may appear to us as racial discrimination but I am inclined to feel, from my experience, that the motive is selfish rather than racial. By this I mean, that the Australians want Australia for the Europeans and at the same time they want to be friendly to Asiatics. As to how long this policy will work I do not know, and I am sure that Australia is aware of the fact, that the Asia of to-day is totally different from that of the past.

Thus, while disagreeing with the White Australia Policy, I say that we must not be led to think that this policy is based on racial discrimination, or at least not in outward form. Let us however remember that most Australians are good people and there seems to be a genuine tendency in them to try and understand Asia and India in particular. They are eager to establish friendly relations, and so in the future let us hope that some means will be found to avoid all misunderstandings.

V. JOSEPH.

Malayan Life

Malaya came under the invasion of Japan in December, 1941. Commotion, fear and tremendous anxiety reigned over the peaceful cosmopolitan population when bombs from Japanese aeroplanes lashing the atmosphere blasted the chief towns and allied military centres. Sirens wailed and it became a common sight to see the inhabitants dashing into the air raid shelters. But it was only a passing shower, for the Allied forces retreated towards Singapore where a grim battle was fought until finally Singapore fell into the hands of the Japanese. It was during this period that the formidable battle-ships 'Prince of Wales' and 'The Repulse' were sunk along the east coast of Malaya. During the Japanese regime of four years hunger and starvation prevailed in Malaya, a country once so peaceful and prosperous. In 1945 the Allies in their turn attacked Malaya with their gigantic B-29 and B-24 bombers. The British did not do much damage as they were sure of laying their hold over Malaya once again. Nevertheless a section of Kuala Lumpur (now the Federal Capital) was completely blasted and this gave an intoxicating effect to the Japs. The use of terrifying atom bombs to smash up Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the surrender by Germany forced Japan to hoist the white flag.

During the Japanese occupation of Malaya a good number of Chinese took refuge in the dense, moist, tropical jungles to contrive ways and means to help the British because historical events compelled them to dislike Japanese rule. These men trained themselves in military science and carried out Anti-Japanese campaigns till the return of the British, when

they emerged from their secret hideouts with expectations of honour and prestige from the British lingering in their minds. Some Chinese handed over their arms to the Government while the rest of them were wise enough to dump them in places never trodden by man. Eventually each man was given a few hundred dollars to begin life afresh. These same men that helped the British through thick and thin giving up all pleasure, leading hardy lives in miserable and wild-animal-infested jungles, returned to their hideouts again, this time to become the hated enemies of the British. They remained passive throughout the period of British Administration in Malaya.

Like a wriggling seedling after suffering conditions of hardship Malaya looked forward to a peaceful future but a wave of Communism raging in China had swept across the face of the country. The passive Chinese living in jungles became active and began to infuse Communism into the adolescent Chinese through their propaganda. Destructive activity began in Malaya. Europeans travelling in cars were ambushed; rubber estate managers were brutally shot dead; trains fired at and often derailed; buses were stopped and burnt after clearing out the passengers; handgrenades hurled into public meetings, and damage was done wherever possible. Inflation made rapid strides and Government employees created a tumultuous uproar for increase in salaries. Such conditions caused the Government to declare a state of Emergency in 1948. Measures were taken to stem the daily influx of banditry. Men were recruited for auxiliary and special constable forces. Training was rendered in every branch to prevent the Communist propaganda. The army and air force saw rapid strides in development. So much so that the air force has ten Sikorsky helicopters, and many sabre jets, Brigand bombers, spit-fires and so on, to carry out anti-bandit air-raids. Derailment of trains became so common that the night mail train service between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore had to be abandoned. To-day every night train is preceded by a pilot train which is fully armed and provided with flood lamps to illuminate the track and the region on both sides. In front of the engine are attached three to four crash-wagons loaded with scrap iron and provided with a steel pill-box in which four soldiers are at their bren guns. If the track is destroyed the pilot train is derailed, or in case of danger a warning signal of red light is fired into the air to bring the following mail train to a standstill. The railway drivers and military personnel who meritoriously hazard their lives are the bulwarks of the country. These are the people who should be profusely rewarded when the emergency ends.

A description of a few major incidents will give an idea of the daring activity of the bandits. About eight months ago eight persons including the Assistant District Officer of Tanjong Malim district met with death after heavy gun fire from ambush positions when they were on their way to inspect the water-pipe line that had been blasted a few days previously. They were aware of the bandits and though they were heavily escorted yet their military might proved to be of no avail before the might of the bandits. Sir Gerald Templar became angry and imposed a twenty-two hour curfew upon the town of Tanjong Malim because the residents did not help the Government by informing them of the ambush positions though some of them probably knew them. Only after intense hardships had been endured and after the leaders of the various communities had pleaded for mercy on behalf of the residents, did the High Commissioner lift the curfew. One of the greatest tragedies occurred when Sir Henry Gurney the High Commissioner of Malaya was shot dead fifty-two miles from Kuala Lumpur as he travelled with his wife under heavy escort. During the recent visit of the Duchess of Kent she was more heavily guarded than any other in Malaya. During her travel an air force squadron hovered in the air to watch for suspected movements below in the forests. Daily the roads are patrolled and jungles combed to eliminate bandit activity. The most modern scientific equipment is used and bandit targets are blasted by rockets fired from aeroplanes.

Farmers and citizens residing away from towns were suspected of rendering monetary and food help to the bandits under threatened fear. To eradicate this, Briggs' plan of grouping

scattered families into new villages came into force. The Malays are left out of this category completely as they being the 'sons of the soil' are not in the least suspected. Each village or resettlement as it is called, is built on a plan surrounded by heavy barbed wire and guarded by special constables and home guards. Adequate facilities for education, recreation and medical treatment are provided for approximately a thousand families living in a village. The workers and farmers go out for work and return in the evening. The rules are so tight that no man can take out tiffin with him as he may be suspected of feeding the bandits. In 1952, 486 such new villages sprang up compared with 353 in 1951. The number of schools in new villages rose from 194 to 232 with the enrolment going up from 29,000 to 47,000. Today each resident of Malaya above twelve years of age has to possess an identity card. Sudden raids are made by the police on traffic to check up these cards. Those not possessing them are taken into custody. It is really a stiff experience to live in a country of stringent emergency regulations. Any man found in possession of arms is sent right to the gallows. In such a state of affairs the life of every man is at stake as each one is afraid of the other, for any man may inform the police, after placing some bullets in a man's house, that so and so is in possession of arms.

Today Sir Gerald Templar, the High Commissioner rules with a stern hand. He is a military genius and since he succeeded Sir Henry Gurney a year ago the situation in Malaya has seen a marked change of improvement. The bandit activity is lessening and the progress of the country greatly depends upon the vital role played by him. In spite of the unrest in Malaya the University of Malaya was launched in October, 1948, because the people in Malaya realised that education is the primary factor for achieving self-government. At present with the untiring efforts of the South Indian labourers a hundred mile stretch of railway track is being laid between Mentakab and Kuala Lipis which will clear the dense jungles of the state of Pahang considerably. Tin dredges owned by European Companies work day and night as usual though under guard. European rubber planters still go about their business in armoured cars and their bungalows are guarded by special constables. Tin and rubber are the main dollar-earning commodities in Malaya.

It is a great problem to be solved to discover exactly the motives of these terrorists. Thousands of dollars are awarded to those who capture dead or living, or render information leading to the capture of a chief terrorist. Several top ranking terrorists have been killed. Their present passive mood creates a doubt as to whether they are planning for new tactics or whether the backbone of their organisation has been crushed. The formation of new villages under the Briggs' plan brought a radical change with much starvation among the bandits and the fact that this is so is seen from the fact that many bandits have come out of their hideouts on their own accord to surrender to the Government.

It is a serious question whether reactive methods practised at present by the British in Malaya or non-violence with an adequate peace-treaty with the terrorists will settle the futile daily banditry in the country. The mere idea that Malaya might develop into a 'second Korea' is a killing thought. The Government spends millions of dollars each year for the present campaign against the bandits, and most of the amount spent goes to Britain. No one can exactly predict the future of Malaya. The country is far underdeveloped and as such the Government should take itself to task for not encouraging the country in industrial advancement. Nearly every manufactured article from the drawing pin to the giant power-house comes from foreign countries. Nevertheless it is the motive of each and every citizen to look forward to a peaceful, prosperous and independent Malaya without any racial discrimination.

W. PERDAMEN SINGH,
Class II, Gr. ii.

Father Time and the Lady

Singapore, Oct. 19.

Gangsters killed a 28 year old British planter Mr.—, and his wife in an ambush . . .

'So what!' you may say. Or if you are a humanitarian, or maybe a conscientious policeman, you may utter in mournful tone, 'Tsk, tsk!' Or if you are a Malayan, 'Alas! such is the state of affairs at home. But old Gerald Templar is there to knock them out.'

However, it is not for that, dear reader, that I have drawn your attention to this bit of admittedly stale news. Scrutinize the passage once again. Does it occur to you, gentlemen, (not ladies, for my essay is not meant for the prying eyes of any of the fairer sex) that Mr.—, who so unfortunately lost his life, was 28 years old, and his better half, who equally, or even more unfortunately, lost hers, was of an age unknown; X, as the editor of this magazine would murmur with mathematical precision. What is it that prevents the reporter from revealing the age of the late lamented Mrs.—? What awful fate did he fear, if even after death he let that cat out of the bag?

Reader, rid your mind of all the chemistry and physics you have loaded it with in anticipation of March, and cast it back along the years since man came into being. Can you find the age of any woman mentioned?

Says the Bible, '*And all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years.*' Say I, 'What about Eve?'

'What about the Sibyl of Cumae?' you may say—a prophetess who obtained as a boon from Apollo the power to live for as many years as she could hold grains of dust in her hand—and are proud of it. But Sibyls are not found in history, only in mythology.

Some of you, who were in the habit of perusing 'THE ADVENTURES OF CURLY WEE,' when you were very young, or who still steal a quick glance at that column when no one is looking, may cite the example of Miss Polly Parrot. '*When parrots pass a hundred years, their age they do not hide—they like you to refer to it. (It is a source of pride.)*' Reader, if you are gullible enough to believe that, let me remind you that: (a) the passage refers to parrots, and not to the female of the human species, (b) even the authors of the passage in question, if approached politely, would admit that the 'ADVENTURES OF CURLY WEE' are fictitious and imaginary. And here, dear reader, you have your cue to retire discomfited to a corner, and sulk till this essay is over.

Of course, ladies seldom conceal their age—but they always conceal their *true* age. Their age depreciates and diminishes, the depreciation increasing as they grow older. In 'SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER', Mrs. Hardcastle indicates her age to her worthy spouse, as follows: '*Add twenty to twenty, and make money of that.*' Mr. Hardcastle—whose arithmetic is deplorable—arrives, however, at the correct answer. '*Let me see; twenty added to twenty, makes just fifty and seven!*'

Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin, confessing her age, is reputed to have said: '*I'm 38. I always tell the truth—even if it is a little embarrassing to some of my younger girl friends of the same age.*'

M. K. MANI,
Class II, Gr. ii.

An Ideology for Our Time

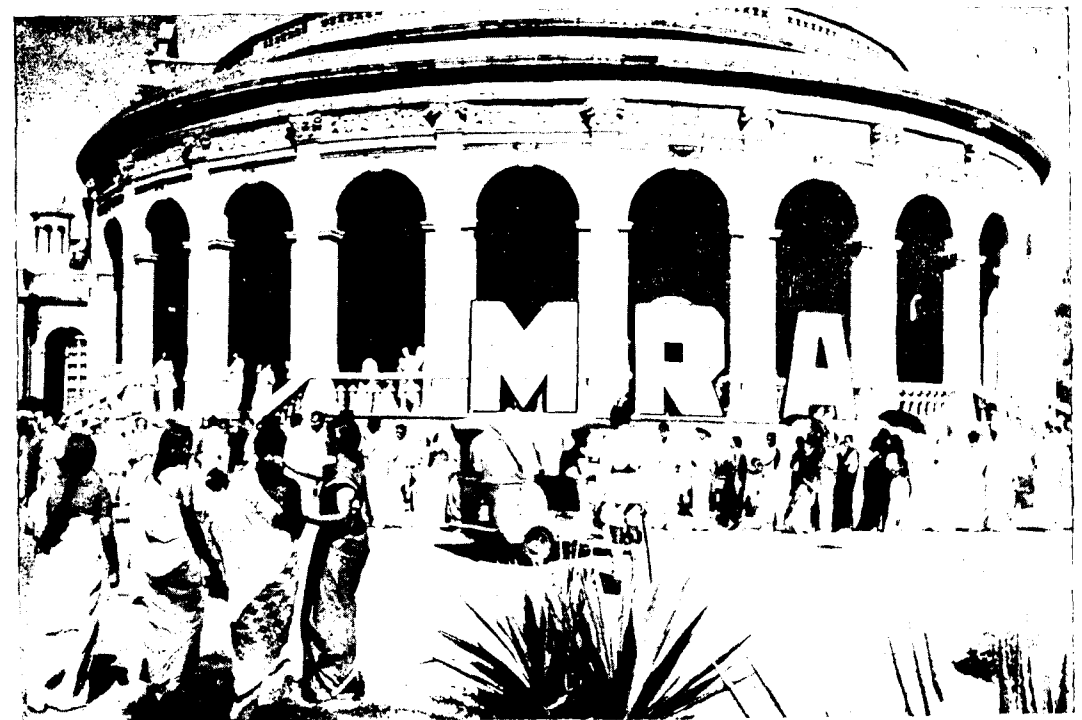
The future depends on the idea that grips the minds of the millions. Man has passed the milestones of the Ice Age, Stone Age and Bronze Age. You may ask—'In what Age is Man now?' Here is the answer—The Ideological Age. Ideas are the deciding factor today. None of us on this planet can remain unaffected in this ideological struggle. It is like a man clinging to a piece of flotsam and expecting the stream of Life to pass him by. We have seen the World rocked on its foundations by the ideologies of Nazism and Communism. Andrei Vyshinsky said 'We shall conquer the world, not with atomic bombs, but with our ideas, brains and doctrines.' You cannot combat an ideology by force of arms, you can only fight it with a superior ideology. At present in our warring world we find two rival power blocs, and, as Aneurin Bevan said in Delhi a few days ago, 'What the world needs is a third force.' This third force is the ideology of Moral Re-Armament which envisages a World based not on 'Who is right?' but 'What is right?'

Few of us knew anything about M.R.A. till a group of 175 of them came here in the middle of January from Navalnagar, in Hyderabad, where they had produced their plays before the All-India Congress Session. Their main means of spreading their new ideology was through their plays, 'Jotham Valley' and 'The Forgotten Factor.' Admission being free and the plays being masterpieces in their field, crowds flocked to the shows in the four places where they were shown in Madras. These plays, written and produced by M.R.A. are weapons in their ideological struggle. They have been produced in over 20 countries in 14 languages. In former years drama was an instrument of religion and the M.R.A. is using it to spread their morals. They are sowing the seeds of a renaissance which promises to usher in a new theatre, a new culture and a new civilization. These plays were not blatantly propagandistic but had their full share of brilliant acting, exquisite stage-craft, beautiful music; and humour was not wanting. The plays were introduced by Peter Howard the famous novelist and journalist who is a full-time worker in M.R.A. having written about it in 'Ideas have Legs' and 'The World Rebuilt.' Before the plays the International Chorus sang their songs mostly composed by Dr. William Reed who conducts them. Their singing was magnificent and the harmony marvellous and we in Madras have never heard the like before. Their leading soprano who took a prominent part in 'Jotham Valley' sang with tremendous power especially in the higher range. Their songs like 'Somewhere in the heart of a man' and 'Song for India' carried right to our hearts and the whole audience was profoundly moved. Then quite often the famous Gilbert and Sullivan star Mr Menzies would enliven the proceedings with his humorous songs like that of 'The Major-General.'

'Jotham Valley' is a musical play and was first produced at the M.R.A. headquarters at Caux in Switzerland. The story is of a feud between two brothers in a valley of the colourful cattle country of Western America. The elder brother, self-righteous and stubborn, has a deep hatred for his ne'er-do-well younger brother and consequently the valley is divided into opposing factions. The ranch-foreman, Spindle, with his new ideas of M.R.A. reconciles the brothers and a new spirit of brotherhood and tolerance descends on the Valley. Cecil Broadhurst wrote most of the music for the play and he plays Spindle. He has acted in pictures. Leland Holland, who has a wonderful voice, refused a Hollywood contract in order to tour with the M.R.A. team. He plays the elder Jotham. Mrs Menzies another leading Gilbert and Sullivan opera star plays a leading role. The songs are catchy and the singing good especially by the male quartet who sang 'When I point my finger at my neighbour'. The lighting effects especially of twilight and nightfall and sunrise were beautiful and very elaborate. The team carries 8 tons of stage properties and equipment with them for the production of 4 plays. The striking feature in their work was the spirit of self-help and good humour.



J. R. Ratnanayagam, Chairman of the College Union (left) with Brian Boobyer, spokesman for M.R.A. and E. M. Ibrahim, student from South Africa.



David Channer

Students at the Museum Theatre for the showing of Jotham Valley on Republic Day.



D. Henry Thiagaraj

Com. S. P. N. Nair and Dr. Boyd at St. Thomas' Hall Day



D. Henry Thiagaraj

Paul Kurowski speaks in the Anderson Hall

One evening after the play a few of us went back stage where they were clearing the stage for a meeting the next day and found miners and capitalists and even a Premier's son carrying boxes together.

'The Forgotten Factor' was a straight play—a drama of home and industry. Since its premiere in 1944 it has played to nearly a million and a half people and has been translated into 12 languages. It tells the story of bitterness and strife between the manager of an industry Mr Wilson and the workers led by Mr Rankin the Trade Union leader. As side issues we see the unpleasantness in the Wilson home and the Rankin home. Dick Wilson, the manager's son, finally learns the new way of life and as a result of his efforts to bring the aggrieved parties together, they confer on the basis of what's right and not who's right and the strike is called off and conditions at home and in the factory are vastly improved. Here again the stage-craft was superb and the acting, grand. Cecil Broadhurst gives a good performance as Mr Wilson but the person who excelled was Phyllis Konstam (Mrs Austin) who played the part of Mrs Rankin. She was Lawrence Olivier's leading lady for many years on the London stage.

Besides the staging of the plays the Movement arranged many meetings one of which was at our College. Here many speakers ranging from ex-communist leaders to ex-capitalists testified to what M.R.A. had done to them and what it could do to the world. Their earnestness was what impressed and they spoke out of a deep conviction. We all came away repeating sentences like 'There is enough in the world for everyone's need but not for everyone's greed' and 'If everyone cared enough and everyone shared enough, everyone would have enough.' They incurred enemies all over. Communists branded them as 'capitalist sponsored' and capitalists called them communists and naturally so for they fight all the 'isms'. I met many cynics who said 'It'll never succeed, it just can't succeed.' They all failed to realise that individuals make a nation and if individuals change, nations change. Change should begin in us and not with the 'other fellow'. They try to make us turn away from all the 'isms' to 'The Forgotten Factor'—God. From Oxford blues like Brian Boobyer to office-boys they were all valiantly striving to make men think and act differently and thus remake the World. The financing of this organization is also wonderful. All who work in the plays give their services free and the expenses are met by the giving, in large amounts and small, of those who wish to help to carry this message to the millions.

The main group has moved out of Madras but we are told from now on a constant force of M.R.A. will be in Madras. This inspired ideology gives the common man the chance to remake the world. Already we see people feeling the effect of this force in our country and it caused one industrial magnate to pay Rs. 7 lakhs to the Government as 'conscience-money'. The challenge is thrown open to us. In this Ideological Age we can change the world before it is too late. Man is on the brink of the chasm of Destruction. We can avert disaster.

Human nature can be changed, national economies can be changed, world history can be changed—that is the destiny of our age.

EARDLEY L. SAMUELS.

Papua

To the north of Australia lies the island of New Guinea. One half of the island is under Dutch rule and the other half, known as Papua, under Australian rule. Papua means 'fuzzy hair' and the land is so called because its inhabitants have such hair.

I doubt if there are even a handful of Indians that have visited this primitive land and so I hope that my account of Papua and the Papuans will not be stale or uninteresting.

Papua is beautiful; here nature can be seen in all its splendour; the evils of civilization have not yet taken root, nor have the benefits of civilization. There are no roads or railways, much travel is done by canoes and the rest by hacking one's way through the jungles. The Papuans were cannibals till recently and in some places human flesh is still relished. There are no dangerous animals except wild boars, crocodiles and snakes. Many languages are spoken in the island and customs and ceremonies vary from tribe to tribe and from place to place. I am therefore not in a position to write about Papua as a whole but only to deal with the part that I have been familiar with.

Most of my time in Papua was spent at the Church of South India mission station, Gavuone, where my father is the missionary of our Church and it is of the life in this place that I write.

Gavuone is a hundred miles to the east of Port Moresby, the capital of Papua. If one is fortunate in getting onto one of the steam launches that ply infrequently along the coast it takes a day to reach Gavuone, or else three to four days of adventurous sailing in a canoe will have to be done. As the boat approaches Gavuone one cannot help being struck by the tropical beauty of the vegetation and by the magnificent coral reefs in the crystal clear water, with coloured fish swimming about.

On arriving at Gavuone we find that the houses are built on poles. This is a precaution against white ants. The houses are built almost entirely from the various parts of the sago plant. The walls and the flooring are made from the mid-rib of the sago leaf, which resembles that of the coconut palm, and the leaves go to make the roof. The Papuan home has only a door and at night dogs, pigs and cats climb into the hut by means of a separate ladder provided for them. In some villages the houses are built on the sea. This was done to prevent attacks from neighbouring tribes in the past and the practice is still kept up.

Primarily, the Papuan is a hunter but in Gavuone and some of the other villages they have gardens as well. The women look after the gardens and the men hunt and dig canoes. The women also make grass skirts which cover the lower half of their body, the upper half being exposed. The men wear a cloth round their waist and while working they are in the nude. It is a common sight in Papua to see men and women going for a swim completely naked, but when they see a foreigner they usually sit in the water to cover their nakedness. Papuans are good swimmers and a Papuan child can feel completely at home in water as soon as he can walk.

Meat and fish form the staple diet of the Papuan. Along with these, yams, taro, coconuts and other wild vegetables are also consumed. Unlike our women, their sisters in Papua find cooking easy, for they only have to boil or just burn their food. Household utensils are made from the coconut shell, wood and from the shells found at sea.

At mission stations the children receive elementary education and the Roman script is adopted for teaching purposes. It is common for boys and girls to finish their fourth class at the age of nineteen or twenty. While at school there is free mixing between both sexes and foot-ball matches are played between girls and boys. An average Papuan boy is not troubled by ideas of sex and marriage till he is over twenty and the same is true of the girls. When a boy does find that he loves a girl he tells her about it and the girl may sometimes keep him waiting for a year or two but as soon as she decides that he is the right man for her she agrees to marry him. Once this happens, the boy and girl go to a quiet place in the jungle

for a week or two and when the parents note their absence they guess what has happened and the bridegroom's people pay the dowry to the bride's people in the form of pigs and gardens. When the couple return they find that everything has been fixed for them—even a new house is built and so, in the majority of cases, they live happily ever after. In the old days the bride was tattooed during the wedding ceremony and the bridegroom dipped a leaf in the blood that flowed and then swallowed the leaf. This was their idea of unity. The law has put a stop to such practices now.

I have mentioned that the Papuans are hunters and fishers. Their methods of hunting and fishing are interesting and worth writing about. Taking hunting first, it is compulsory for every healthy man in the village to go hunting with his fellow villagers. Before the hunt begins, the hunters decide on a suitable spot, usually a patch of grass. On reaching the spot a vast area of grass is set alight, circular in shape, and a small section of the patch is left untouched by fire, the boars and any other living creature that may have been in the grass rush out of the tiny gap untouched by fire and as these file past the hunters spear them. By evening it is not uncommon for a hunting expedition to return with a dozen pigs and a few wallabies and sometimes a villager who had been unsuccessful in his wrestle with a boar.

Fishing in Papua is done both at night and in the day. To fish at night, the Papuan goes out in his canoe with his son and with a few torches made from coconut leaves. The son lights a torch and holds it over the water; the fish, attracted by the light, dart out of the water and are immediately speared by the vigilant father. During the day, nets and hooks are used and some dive into the sea and spear fish that may be hiding in the crevices of the coral reef. Popular currency in Papuan villages is tobacco and when we want to buy fish or plantains we pay with tobacco.

The Papuans are a fun-loving people. They have feasts during festivals like Christmas and New Year and during these feasts men and women go about feeding each other as a sign of friendship and the day is brought to an end with sports, canoe racing and dancing. Papuan dancing is linked up with their mythology of which I know little or nothing, but quite a large part of the dancing seems to deal with the daily activities of Papuan life.

Coming to their burial customs, the Papuans being a superstitious people, used to place the dead body in an old canoe and then place it on top of a tree. This was done in the belief that the spirits would stay in the tree and not come down to haunt the villages, but now the bodies are buried, though much superstition is still attached to the dead.

As for the nature of the Papuans, they are a happy, contented people, extremely loyal to each other, they do not steal each other's property and are always willing to help one another. For this reason I sometimes feel that the Western civilization should not be introduced all of a sudden to Papua, for it will definitely ruin the harmony in Papuan life, as it has already done to a certain extent in places like Port Moresby the capital. Villagers visiting Port Moresby are also influenced by the West. This is creating a new problem for the Church.

The task of missionaries in Papua is, therefore, to make the Papuans understand the importance of religion to life, to teach them to apply religion to life and to gradually educate them. Once this is done the Papuan will be ready to absorb the good in Western civilization and he will probably reject the bad himself. At present the missionaries are in the process of doing this.

The missionaries, on the whole are doing magnificent work in Papua, which calls for sacrifice and devotion of a high degree. The Government is giving substantial help by way of medicines and co-operation. Their tasks are by no means easy but I am sure that these missionaries inspired by the ideals of such predecessors as James Chalmers, the great martyr of the London Missionary Society and through the help of God will bring about vast changes in time to come as they have done in the past.

V. JOSEPH,
Class I.

A Frog Fight

Sometimes strange events occur which foretell the fate of something or other. But they are seldom very much out of the ordinary. A really remarkable incident took place in Malaya some years ago during the Japanese occupation, by which the people received some consolation. They had enough of the sufferings and hardships of the war and were eager to see the war coming to an end. They had misgivings as to who would be the victor, the English or the Japanese. But this event, which was no other than a phenomenal frog fight, proved to many minds that the British would be the ultimate winners.

The 'battle' took place in Gurun, a small town in the state of Kedah in northern Malaya. This state is mainly agricultural, the chief occupation of the people being rice-growing as the place is ideal for such a crop due to the unfailing abundant seasonal rainfall. Gurun, the venue of the contest, is surrounded by paddy fields. A road leads to Gunong Jerai or Kedah Peak some miles away near the sea coast. This peak was famous as a landmark to the Indian traders sailing to Malaya in the 16th century.

Two species of frogs took part in the fight, one the long and yellowish kind as a symbol of the British and the other the short and brownish type representing the Japanese. The frogs responded to the trumpet call and they flocked in hundreds not to the '38th Parallel' but to the main road outside the town, as though a wireless message had been sent around. The whole froggie force of the state seemed to have been mobilized. During the days of this fight when the fate of the World War hung in the balance not a single frog was heard croaking for miles around that spot.

No one could say how the battle started but in the morning the early workers found the road blocked by a struggling mass of the amphibians. It was neither a duel nor a guerilla warfare but a pitched fight. The news spread like wildfire and soon people went hurrying from near and far by any means of conveyance they could lay their hands on as though there was a gold rush. At that time I was living in Alor Star, the capital of the state, about twenty miles from the scene of war. I made desperate efforts to see the fight but did not succeed as there was a scarcity of vehicles at that time. Anyway I obtained first-hand information from some intimate friends who were fortunate enough to go there. The local newspapers also devoted long columns to the fight.

According to my friends the people had to make new paths around bushes and paddy-fields in order to avoid coming into the 'shooting'. The frogs were not merely indulging in a free-for-all but were seriously engaged in orderly warfare on military lines, without weapons of course. The road was taken as the boundary and the parties were encamped on opposite sides of the road. Sometimes they fought on the road attacking each other with their mouths and limbs, and sometimes one party drove the other away with all the war cries it could utter. Then they would retire to their own files and after some time make fresh onslaughts. The maimed and the injured were dragged away by their comrades. I wonder what power and motive was behind them that made them behave like human beings. I do not know what they did at night. The struggle went on for two days or so and in the end the long and yellowish frogs overwhelmed and defeated their foes who bolted for their lives. The victors too dispersed after some time and returned to their 'villages'.

Now, who was to bury the dead? This problem was not solved by St. John's Ambulance Brigade or by the Red Cross Society, but by the ducks and the fowls. All this while they had been idle, looking at the sight with awe and wonder. But now that the danger was over they did not wait for an invitation. Oh, what a sumptuous feed they had! This phenomenon took place at a critical time and set the people's minds at rest; it seemed an omen of the end of the war, which no doubt was proved a year or so later.

PIRTPAL SINGH,
Class I, Gr. ii.

History Unites India and Ceylon

The island of Ceylon is inhabited by a people who once went from India. Through linguistic, cultural and religious ties both India and Ceylon are bound together. The distance between Point Calimere in South India and Point Pedro in North Ceylon is only 36 miles. Whether proximity by itself is sufficient to foster a common outlook and whether racial kinship and religion always make for harmony are the questions facing India and Ceylon to-day. Ceylon with a population of 7½ million is only 271 miles in length and 140 miles in breadth (greatest). In size and population the nearest parallel in India is the state of Mysore.

The early history of Ceylon reveals a continuous Indian influence. Though it is out of historic scope, tradition and place names suggest that Rama came to Ceylon crossing the sea by the famous 'Rama's Bridge' to recover his wife Sita from Ravana, the king of Ceylon. Buddhist tradition says that Lord Buddha visited the island and the present Government of Ceylon has declared December 31st a public holiday believing it to be the day of his arrival.

India's heritage is great but while she remains the Treasure House, Lanka is certainly the office where the records are kept. Pali literature in the form of Buddhistic writings forms the main source of information on the Hindu period of Indian History. The greatest of the ancient Indian history commentators, Buddagosā, lived in 5th century A.D. in Ceylon. Beside this *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* (the latter composed by a renowned poet) are the two famous works which help the student of Indian History.

Vijaya the founder of the 'Aryasinghala' race which constitutes 65% of the population, was a banished disobedient son of a Bengal noble. A fresco painting in Ajanta is dedicated to this historic landing of Vijaya in Ceylon. The 'Sigriya' paintings of Ceylon have a close semblance to the Ajanta and Ellora paintings. Asoka's missionaries brought Buddhism to the Singhalese people in 247 B.C. Mahinda and Sangamitra came with a sapling of the historic 'Bo tree' under which Buddha received enlightenment. The sapling grew into a tree and stands at Anuradhapura in Ceylon, strong and old as the unity between the two countries does. The great Chinese master Fa-Hien who stayed in the Gupta court for fourteen years and later passed through Ceylon, on his way to China, records that King Megavarna, a contemporary of Samudra Gupta in Ceylon, sent his ambassador with gems and other valuable presents and successfully sought permission to build a monastery and rest-house in Buddha Gaya for the convenience of Ceylon travellers.

Next to the Singhalese the Tamils stand in importance. The Tamil language has influenced the formation of the Singhalese language and has also added to its vocabulary, though its origin is Pali and Sanskrit. From the 'Kadai-Sangam' period of Tamil literature we see that Ceylon was connected with South India. Tamils form 25% of the island's population. The Ceylon 'Moors' (Muslims) who are closely associated with South Indian Muslims have adopted Tamil as their mother-tongue in Ceylon. There are Christians—6%—among both the Tamils and the Singhalese, but the majority of the Tamils are Saivites. Mahavamsa records that Gajabahu attended the opening of a temple in honour of 'Kannaki', the embodiment of chastity, as a distinguished guest of Cheran Chenkutuvan. One half of the Tamils are known as 'Ceylon Tamils' who went as conquerors and established independent kingdoms in the north of Ceylon. The other half was taken by British plantation owners during the past hundred years as labourers to work in estates owned by them.

During the 11th century when the Imperial Cholas extended their power Ceylon also came under their hegemony. Rajendra Chola ruled over the whole island. Saivite temples of Thirukethesvaram, Thirukonamalai and Kadhirkamam are referred to in Saiva hymns (*Thevaram*) of the 11th century. The Cholas defeated the Singhalese and the latter naturally resented this, and wars of independence were waged against the Imperial Cholas. The Cholas sometimes were brutal in treating the rebel Singhalese kings and even a 'Queen Mother' had her nose cut off. Ceylon armies played an important role in dynastic wars between Pandyas and Cholas. Though these unhappy events in history were overshadowed by ties of friendship stronger and more quickly established in that age itself, interested elements in politics to-day use such dark chapters in the history of Indo-Ceylon relationship to mobilise feeling against India.

The Ceylon Tamils have settled in the north and east of Ceylon and place names like Thinnevely, Nallur, Puttur, etc, in Jaffna point to the origin and the affection the settlers had for their places of origin. Independent Tamil kingdoms existed in the north and sometimes they did accept the hegemony of the Singhalese and in their turn established their suzerainty over the whole island. In the 13th century for some time the kingdom of Jaffna paid tribute to the great Vijayanagaram empire. Tamil occupies an equal position with the Singhalese language as one of the official languages.

With the coming of the Portuguese (16th century) the Jaffna kingdom vanished. The Dutch ruled over the coastal regions of Ceylon up till 1795 when the British became the masters. Until 1803 Ceylon was ruled by the Madras Governor. The cruel exaction of taxes by Madras tax-farmers created resentment and from 1803 Ceylon became a separate colony.

The 'Hill kingdom' of Kandy was ruled by a Singhalese dynasty until 1815. The last king of Kandy was a descendant of a new dynasty created by the Nayakars of Madura marrying into the Singhalese Royal Family in 1739. Shri Vikrama Rajasinha, the last king deposed in 1815, had relatives who were receiving pension from the British Government and their descendants are said to be living in Vellore. Such matrimonial alliances between Royal families of India and Ceylon brought about a happy state of affairs in the religious field. The existence of Hindu temples close to Buddha viharas and the first place given to the Tamil deity 'Murugan' in the annual 'Perahera', a festival of Buddhists in Kandy, are sound testimonies to this.

Indian politics had its repercussions on Ceylon affairs. Political parties were formed on the same lines on which parties in India were founded. National and communal parties cropped up (e.g. The Ceylon National Congress, the Ceylon Muslim League, the Singhala Mahasabha and the Tamil Congress). Labour movements have their counterparts in Ceylon. When any new constitutional move was enunciated in India it affected Ceylon till the transfer of power in 1947. Without even asking for it the Ceylonese got dominion status under a new constitution which though drafted in England is really in no way inferior to the Indian constitution.

The Indian 'coolies', numbering about 800,000, have been chiefly recruited by British planters through Indian 'kankanies' in Madura, Pudukottai, Trichy, Tanjore and other South Indian districts. It is absurd to view the situation in Ceylon on par with the Indian problem in South Africa. There is no racial hatred or discrimination from a social point of view, though the deteriorating political situation may tend towards it.

The Indian labourers, though ill-paid from Ceylon standards, are far superior to their mainland brethren in terms of their economic status. They receive educational facilities and free medical treatment; hence they are better off in every sense of the word by Indian standards. There are a good number of Malayalees working as labourers. Indian Tamils undertake domestic service, road labour, pulling rickshaws, scavenging and are also employed

as skilled workers. These workers are denied the right of citizenship but the recent discrimination which was started even in ration supply has been partly set right. This is encouraging indeed! Out of 25 lakhs of Rupees sent to India annually these workers only send Rs. 5 lakhs, while the rest is being sent by a few Indian financiers, bankers and contractors most of them Nattukkottai Chettiars. Kathiawar traders deal in textile, the Borahs of West India are exporters and importers while Nadars are petty traders. The Indian business community have succeeded in capturing a great part of the island's trade. The purchase of land, large and small, by Indian financiers, is another cause for resentment.

By now we understand the reasons for the antipathy—that is due to the Indian domination of economic activity in Ceylon. But this is no reason to say that the 'coolies' who have been there for nearly a century and who have contributed towards the material well-being of Ceylon should be disenfranchised. Extreme nationalism and political manoeuvring on the part of an interested group have resulted in the 'Ceylon-Indian problem'. Any development in future aiming at a permanent settlement of the Indo-Ceylon problem must be conditioned by two facts, namely (i) Ceylon's strategic position, (ii) her proximity to and cultural and economic ties with India.

As a citizen of Ceylon Mr Hulugalle in his Oxford pamphlet 'Ceylon' says: 'Ceylon must in the long run look to India in future as she had done in the past, for a permanent anchorage. She has no future apart from India. India must however solve her own problems and show Ceylon that there is a place for her, consistent with her dignity and independence, in the Union or federation of greater India'.

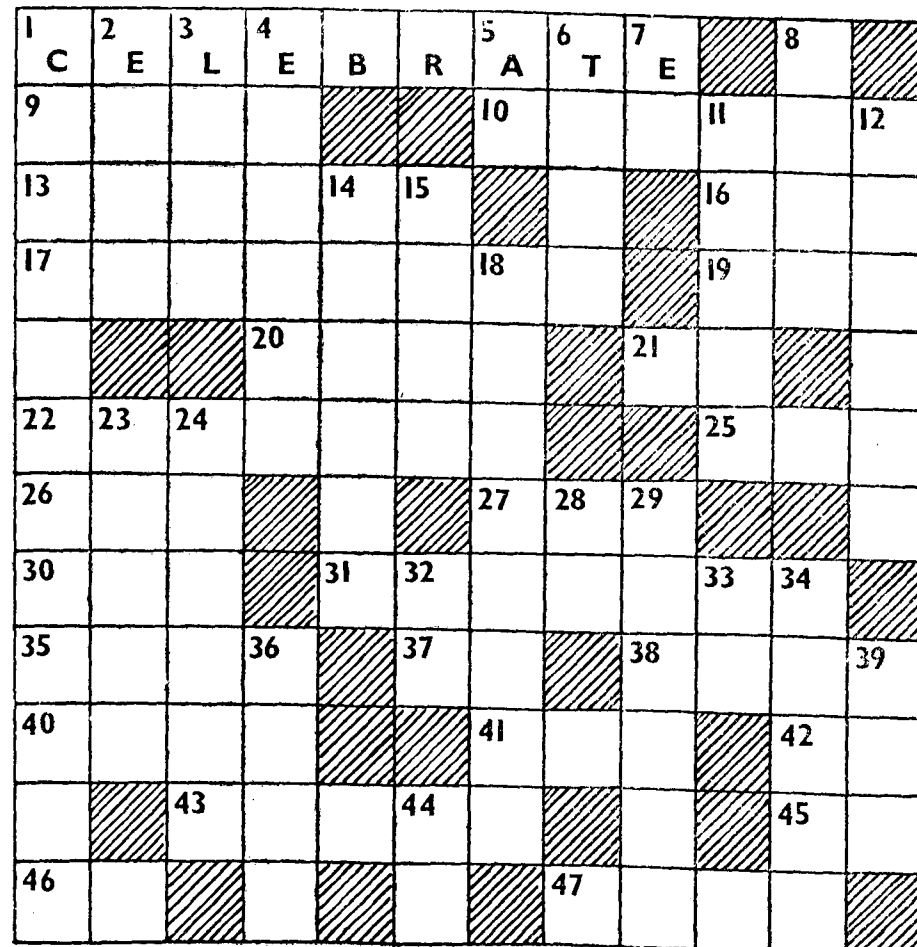
A new India free from famine will not send half-starved illegal immigrants to Ceylon and hence Ceylon will look to India with confidence and affection instead of with suspicion and fear as she does to-day. Let us fulfil the long-cherished goal of the immortal poet Bharathi who said: "சிங்களத் தீவின் ஓர் பாலம் அமைப்போம்" and build unity between India and Ceylon.

V. PONNAMPALAM.

A Crossword Puzzle

Compiled by S. Srinivasan .4 B.Sc. (Hon.), Br. ii.

Directions.—The number of letters is given in brackets after each clue.



CLUES ACROSS

- (1) To commemorate (9).
- (9) Not circular (4).
- (10) Gloomy (6).
- (13) Pertaining to middle (6).
- (16) An edge (3).
- (17) Valuable (8).
- (19) Poem for singing (3).
- (20) A metal (4).
- (21) Plural for me (2).
- (22) Enduring (7).
- (25) A rarity in modern England (3).
- (26) Eat at night (3).
- (27) A measure (3).
- (30) F would be added to make food (3).
- (31) An umbrella (7).
- (35) Lofty (4).
- (37) Motor Cycle race (abbreviated form) (2).
- (38) A Boy's name (4).
- (40) A mixed dish, hotch potch (4).
- (41) To tell a falsehood (3).
- (42) To effect (2).
- (43) A vessel with holes (5).
- (45) Denoting position (2).
- (46) Year (abbreviated form) (2).
- (47) A man who was tempted (4).

CLUES DOWN

- (1) Forcibly (12).
- (2) An F makes it sick (4).
- (3) To fill with cargo (4).
- (4) To request courteously (6).
- (5) A roman coin (2).
- (6) Tiny— . . . ? (4).
- (7) One of (27) across.
- (8) Jumbled up in RAID (4).
- (11) A kind of Scotch broth (5).
- (12) Come into view (6).
- (14) Drying (6).
- (15) Hardly to be found in this college? (4).
- (18) Rough (8).
- (23) Relating to the ear (5).
- (24) Charms (6).
- (28) A make of motor-car (2).
- (29) Protective armour (6).
- (32) Third person singular (2).
- (33) 1611.
- (34) Title for a lady (5).
- (36) A hiding place (4).
- (39) Rhymes with trot (3).
- (44) A brave soldier aspires after this (2).

Christian Youth from East and West on Vembanad Lake

I reached Kottayam on the 18th December 1952—seven days after the third World Conference of Christian Youth had been declared open by the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin. Kottayam was excited. I could notice that on the faces of the people who streamed in their hundreds to 'World Conference Nagar' to greet and to welcome the delegates who had gathered there from all corners of the globe. The people of Kottayam had never seen such a cosmopolitan gathering before. There were delegates from America, Australia and France, from Japan, Korea and the Fiji Islands. There were Burmese and Indonesians dressed in their attractive national costumes. New Zealand was represented by a small delegation of six. Kottayam met and enjoyed meeting this international group of young Christian men and women.

The people of Travancore-Cochin were determined to give their young guests a good time. From all parts of the state contributions poured in. Many invited the delegates to their homes. When someone asked a delegate what he thought of the people of Travancore he replied: 'I think they are the most hospitable people in the world.'

Travancore is noted for its backwaters. These stretch far inland from the sea: a ramification of canals connect all the important towns of the plains of the state. Houseboats ply between these towns transporting goods and passengers. Motor launches are gradually replacing these. The delegates had heard of these backwaters. They wanted to see them. And so the people of Kottayam made arrangements to take them out onto the backwaters. And what was more they decided to give the delegates a display of the traditional boat races. The delegates were thrilled when they heard of all this. On the day which had been chosen for this excursion they trooped down to the jetty well equipped with cameras and sufficient quantities of film. They were not going to be satisfied with mere memories of what they knew was going to be a wonderful experience: they wanted to take back with them photographs of what they saw and enjoyed.

A long string of motor launches carrying the delegates chugged out slowly along the canal which opened into 'Vembanad' lake. This was soon to be the scene of much fun and excitement. A launch with a loudspeaker attached moved about directing the other boats. In the boat in which I was, were delegates representing Scotland, Thailand, Indonesia, China and the U.S.A.—a truly international lot of youngsters. I could notice that they were fascinated by what they saw about them. Unending stretches of paddy fields flanked the lake. The paddy seedlings were about a foot high; it was not long since they had been sown. And so before our eyes were stretches of bright green paddy undulating in the breeze: a sight to thrill any human heart.

Beautifully decorated boats had accompanied us into Vembanad Lake. These 'Chundan-Vallams' each carry about two hundred oarsmen. These men splash their oars in the water to the rhythm of a song which they sing. The long boat moves forward at an astonishing speed. There were a few boats of this type. Boat races were organised. There was much excitement and a little confusion. I could hear cameras click all round me. Little 'Vallams' carrying one or two people in them moved all over the lake. It is good fun rowing about in these 'Vallams'! It is almost like riding a bicycle. If one does not keep one's balance the 'Vallam' capsizes. This was what happened a number of times on 'Vembanad' lake that day. And when the little boats turned over shouts of concern would go up from the delegates. But their concern would turn to delight when they saw the occupant righting his boat and hopping into it once more. Only expert swimmers would dare to engage themselves in such sport.

By tea-time the delegates were all tired. They wanted very much to have their afternoon tea. And this was served to them in a novel way. There was one boat carrying the tea and

short eats. The other boats actually 'queued' up and moved slowly past this boat that carried the provisions, collecting their share as they went past.

Six o'clock saw the boats moving back to the jetty at Kottayam. From there the delegates marched back to the campus. Crowds lined the roads and cheered them as they went past. For all those who took part in the excursion mention of the name 'Vembanad' will bring back pleasant memories: memories of the day when an international group of young men and women met and enjoyed themselves on Vembanad Lake.

C. I. KURIAKOSE,
IV. B.A., i(b).

Rural Service League Annual Report

I have great pleasure in presenting the report of the activities of the Rural Service League of Madras Christian College during the academic year 1952-53. All the members of the League, I am sure, will agree with me when I say that this year has been a unique year in the history of the League—a year marked by varied accomplishments and larger response from both staff and students than in previous years. This increased measure of co-operation on the part of the staff and students enabled us to realise many of our long-cherished aspirations. We therefore close this year with a certain sense of satisfaction and at the same time with a burning desire to do greater things in the coming year.

Elementary School.—The school which is the centre of all our activities has completed the fifth year of its existence. The school has grown steadily in size and we have now classes up to the fifth standard and we hope to get permission to have the sixth standard next year. The number of children on roll is 200. Throughout the year on all working days the children were given midday meals with the rice donated to us by the UNICEF through the Guild of Service, Madras. We are grateful for the Guild of Service for their kindness. We wish to thank Mrs Devanesen for supervising the daily cooking of the rice. We take this opportunity to thank Miss Leela Abraham the senior deputy inspector, and Sri Subramaniam the junior deputy inspector. We wish to thank also our teachers led by Mr Muthuraj, who have extended to us the fullest possible cooperation. We want to make this school a model village school. We want to provide the children with swings, see-saws and other play equipment. We also want to make vegetable gardening the chief craft taught.

As the number of children in the school was steadily increasing we had considerable difficulty about accommodation. We were therefore very happy when during the first term the party of American students from the University of California, Los Angeles, who were visiting our college, generously came forward to work with us in building our additional class room. We organised a work project jointly with our American friends and in one week built a thatched shed 45' x 15'. The work was carried out with great enthusiasm, and at the end we organised a function in honour of the American friends. This project, we are glad to note, fired the imagination of many students who had not hitherto associated themselves with the League. A permanent record of this piece of work is now preserved in celluloid by the information films of India.

Weaving Centre.—The number of looms in the centre is 8. In spite of difficulty in finding a market for our products we continue to maintain twelve apprentices as last year. We are glad to say that Mr Bennett Albert has taken charge of the weaving centre and that under his wise guidance it is continuing to do good service. The centre was able to produce nearly 2000 yds. of cloth.

Adult Education.—We are maintaining two night adult schools, one in old Tambaram and another in Chitlapakkam near Chromepet. The Chitlapakkam school has now been given recognition and aid. We are also helping one night school in Mangalapuram and another in Irumbaliyur. We very much wanted to build a club-room for rickshaw pullers

this year, but as we were able to get the necessary permission only this term, we have had regretfully to postpone this task to next year. Mr Vadivelayudam and G. Gopala-krishnamurthi are in charge of adult education.

Manual Labour Squad.—This year the manual labour squad under the leadership of R. Kuttikan and supervision of Rev. G. Paul David has completed a truly impressive programme of work. In addition to the class room built with the help of the American students the squad cemented two class room floors. But the main work was confined to the digging of the well. The village Valibar Sangam led by Mr. Vadivelu has been working in close co-operation with our students.

Economics Group.—The Economics Honours students under the very enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Chelliah, assisted by M. Kanthasamy the convenor of the cottage industries, carried out a survey of the village which will prove very useful to us in our work. As a result of the survey the mat weaving project has been undertaken and it is providing employment for two young men. We thank Mr. Chelliah and the Economics Honours students for their co-operation.

Women Students Squad.—It will be no exaggeration to say that our women students have proved that they are really capable of hard manual labour and have taken very keen interest in all the activities of our League. They yet continue in giving their co-operation to the medical squad. In the past years we were faced with the problem of dealing with the women-folk of the village. Thanks are due to the women students who have gathered together the women-folk of the village into a 'pengal sangam'. Here the women are made literates and are taught needle work. The League is very thankful to Miss Radha Mylvaganam and Miss Annie Titus for their unfailing help and co-operation throughout this year. We also thank Miss Rani Baliah who has been the adviser of the women students as our Vice-President.

Medical Squad.—Another group which has been extremely regular and faithful is the medical squad led by S. Augustine Chellappa with Mr G. R. Karat as the staff adviser. The total number of patients treated for minor ailments amounts to 1,500. One new feature is the little dispensary which began as a work camp project during the September holidays by the students of the Madras Students Social Service League. We are extremely grateful to them for their ready help and co-operation. Our League will be ever thankful to Mrs. Ida L. Chambers, one of our unfailing and sympathetic friends, who not only consented to open the dispensary but also gave us a fine donation of Rs. 500 this year. It is extremely kind of her to have given us all the necessary dispensary equipment.

Employment Bureau.—Mr. Abel has been helping us to find employment for the large number of people who turn to us and we thank him for his endeavours.

Thanks.—Work of this kind cannot be done without the help of a large number of people and the list is too long to mention them all by name. The three Hall Secretaries—T. Jeevaratnam, L. D. Ravindradosh and D. Tirunavukarasu—have been regular and faithful in their work this year. We also owe a great deal to our village representative Sri Arumugam. We would also like to thank the Bursar, the Curator, Mr. Stephen, Mr. T. P. John and Mr. Rayan for all the help rendered.

Last, but not least, we thank our Patron Dr. Boyd. He has always listened to us patiently and shared our difficulties and our hopes and fears. We thank him as one of ourselves.

We look forward to next year as a year of renewed effort and hard work in this village which forms a part of our great motherland. Jai Hind!

PROF. CHANDRAN DEVANESEN,
President.

A. P. AYAPPA,
Student-Chairman.

S. L. J. SCUDDER,
General Secretary.

National Cadet Corps

'C' Coy. Christian College

The past year has been an eventful one in the annals of this contingent. In September 1952 owing to the re-organization of the 1st and 2nd Madras Bns. N.C.C., consequent on the raising of a new Company at Madurai, our Company, which formed a detachment of the 2nd Madras Bn. N.C.C., was transferred to the 1st Madras Bn. N.C.C. On the whole we welcome the transfer. Now we are near the Head Quarters of our Bn., and we are able to take part in the various activities of the Bn.

Officers.—During the year Major S. Parthasarathy, whose services had been lent to the Defence Ministry as a Liaison Officer of the Junior Division of the N.C.C. and who had still been borne on the rolls of the Officers of the Company, severed connection with the Company having become the Principal of the Government College, Kumbakonam. He served the Company with great distinction for nearly 15 years, and we wish him success in his new work. For the vacancy created by his departure, the Principal has been pleased to recommend Sri G. J. Phanuel as a potential Officer. We welcome him most heartily to our Company and we hope that before the commencement of the next academic year he will be commissioned. During the year Capt. K. M. George who was the Adjutant of the Bn. and officer commanding the Company handed over the command of the company to Lt. M. Sargurudoss. We congratulate Capt. K. M. George on his appointment as 2nd in command of the Bn.

Recruitment.—The Recruitment to the Corps began early in July 1952, and we had far more applicants than there were vacancies. We chose the best among them after appropriate tests. This shows that the Corps is becoming increasingly popular, and that parents and students are beginning to realise the importance of joining an Institution that is trying to foster discipline, ideas of service and leadership among the youth of the country.

Training.—We endeavoured to maintain a high standard of training this year also. In the 'C' certificate examination our Company obtained 100 per cent success, all the six candidates who took the examination having passed. Under-Officer Wright obtained the first rank in the Battalion. For the 'B' Certificate examination we presented 66 cadets—the highest number from any Company—of whom 61 have passed.

Lt. Sargurudoss and 29 cadets attended the cadre camp at Saidapet. The cadre camp was run on most efficient lines and cadets received an excellent training. It was in that camp that for the first time the cadets themselves managed their own mess without the services of a contractor, and the experiment proved a grand success. We congratulate our commanding officer Major M. K. Nair on this new and useful venture. 4 officers and 142 cadets of this Company attended the annual camp at Avadi in December 1952. We set out to the camp site on a day of monsoon rain and our cadets displayed admirable qualities of endurance for they remained in high spirits though they had to go without a noon meal, for once, and stood the weather well, for none fell ill though they got drenched to the skin. The camp life was quite exciting and the boys did not mind the rigours and inconveniences of camp life. Each Company ran its own mess and the boys got food that was better than any that a contractor had given so far. At the camp the cadets were given not only military training but also opportunities of serving their fellow-men. They undertook to construct a road for the neighbouring village and in doing so learnt how discipline and team-work can be utilised in making social service effective.

Achievements.—In the inter-company competitions held at the annual camp our company annexed trophies for football, volleyball, guardmounting and tug of war. We won the championship in the annual sports, and were runners-up in musketry. We are proud to mention that we won the much-

coveted Willingdon Shield for general efficiency, after a keen contest.

Lt. M. Sargurudoss, Lt. C. H. Narayanan and 2 Lt. Giles Lal and 30 cadets took part in the Republic Day parade at the Island Grounds and on the N.C.C. day our cadets put up a display in guardmounting.

Thanks.—We thank the principal of the College for his abiding interest in the Company, and for the financial aid given to the Company for the employment of a part-time clerk. We express on this occasion our sincere appreciation of the work of our able

commandant Major M. K. Nair who admirably combines discipline and friendship in his dealings with officers and Cadets of the Bn. and has raised its tone and thank him for all his guidance and help throughout the year. We also acknowledge with thankfulness the sincerity and loyalty with which the regular army personnel attached to this Coy. Jem. Amirthavasagam, C. H. M. Chockalingam and C. Q. M. H. Raman Nair served the company.

O. C. 'C' Coy.

Obituary

S. D. SARGUNAR

I first met Mr Sargunar about 20 years ago when I was a student of the Madras Christian College, in the Intermediate Class. In those days all the students of a particular class used to assemble in a big hall once a week to write a composition in the second language. All the language teachers used to parade in the hall as supervisors. In my boyish imagination the white turbans, which went round and round the hall, appeared like planets revolving round and influencing the destinies of a large number of poor Intermediate students. Among the turbans there was one extraordinarily bright with silver linings. Below that turban there was a large forehead, a dark, grave and grim face with small-pox marks and an outstanding moustache which was fast getting grey. Then there was a long white coat with buttons starting from the neck downwards and a veshti tied in the old Tamilian style adorning a sturdy but short figure. That was Mr Sargunar as I saw him 20 years ago.

Then I left the Christian College and after an interval of 8 years, joined as a lecturer in Malayalam. By that time Mr Sargunar had retired. But because he was residing in Tambaram, I used to see him now and then. But in 1950, when I took leave from the College for a few months to finalise my research work, I used to meet Mr Sargunar very often. We spent a good deal of time together trying to understand the old and difficult book 'Rama Charitam'. Because Rama Charitam contains Tamil and Malayalam elements, a specialist in any one language could not do full justice to it. The common study thus proved quite useful and interesting. This opportunity made us very intimate friends.

Mr Sargunar was born on 25th May 1877. He graduated from the Madras Christian College and became a teacher in 1905 in the Harris High School at Madras. In 1914 he joined the staff of St. Paul's High School. In 1928 Mr Sargunar was invited by Dr William Meston to join the staff of the Madras Christian College. He served the college for ten years as Senior Lecturer in Tamil and retired in 1937. Of late, his health was deteriorating and on 23rd December 1952 he died.

By his demise, I have lost a wise guide and an experienced friend and the Tamil language a veteran scholar. I don't claim to have understood the depth of his scholarship in Tamil or the vastness of his contribution to Tamil literature. But I have been struck by certain outstanding qualities which I have observed in him.

Mr. Sargunar was a highly independent man. He had his own views and judgments about men and manners. He cared more for the idea than for its author and he was never timid in criticizing big people if he could not agree with them. He digested everything he took and the scholarship was not a load to him. I believe the secret of his independence could be found there. There are some scholars who can be compared to goods-trains. They know such a lot; but they are unable to produce anything new and useful. Mr Sargunar was utterly different from them. He was clear-headed and mentally strong.

Mr Sargunar cared for truth more than anything else. When it was a question of fighting for truth, he did not care for individuals or communities. Hence we find that some scholars were afraid to go near him. He was so merciless with people who hid the truth for the sake of prestige. In other words, he was a painfully honest man. His honesty was many a time painful to his colleagues, to his co-speakers, and to his examinees. Not only that, it was painful to him also, because people with narrow views on language and religion began to despise him; but still he preferred to be honest.

In these days when people emphasise narrow loyalties based on language and religion, it is good for us to remember another quality of the late Mr Sargunar—I mean his very wide outlook. The Tamil language was his wedded wife; but he loved the sister languages, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. He liked Sanskrit and adored English. In fact he has confessed to me his 'strong infatuation' for English, if I may put it so. According to him, you can claim any language as yours in as much as you know it. This emphasis is perhaps more necessary in Tamil, where the so-called purist tendency is strongest. The late Mr Sargunar recognised that Tamil was to some extent indebted to Sanskrit in its vocabulary and grammar. He also advocated that Tamil ought to draw from the western languages for its future growth, especially in scientific terminology and literary patterns. I am sure that lovers of Tamil language and culture will give due consideration to the opinions of one who has devoted more than half a century to serving that rich and ancient tongue.

K. M. GEORGE

College Notes

College Play

The Dramatic Society on November 14th presented the eighteenth century comedy 'She Stoops to Conquer' by Oliver Goldsmith.

There were many highlights in this performance. Two of the best were put there by Tony Lumpkin: his dragging his mother away in spite of her protests, and his debonair stealing of the jewels are things to be remembered! There was also the moment when young Marlow discovered that the 'maid' was pretty; and then of course the realisation of the error about the inn.

On the other side one has to mention certain faults. The drinking scene at the beginning was a sad affair. The night scene also, at the end, left something to be desired. Moreover after it the pace of the play slackened.

This is perhaps a fault rather of the play itself than of this rendering of it. It is eighteenth century comedy, and its unrealistic features—the inevitable pairing off of couples at the finish, and even more the 'asides' spoken to the audience—make it seem something of a museum piece. That the audience enjoyed it to the point of hilarity, however, would justify the choice of such a play from time to time.

As regards individual actors:—

The two fathers were good enough, but Mr Hardcastle could have been a bit fiercer. The servant was very good. Of the two young men, Marlow was good in all the variations of his part; and Hastings was excellent—he had fine style. Kate, with the competent acting of Con to help her, did very well. She looked charming: indeed she looked so charming as a daughter that she could do no more as the pretty maid, and the necessary contrast was not very well brought out. More mature acting was that of the mother, Mrs Hardcastle, who gave us a real character study. Last but not least. Tony Lumpkin! This was a more refined

Tony than one usually sees, and perhaps one felt a little disappointed at the beginning in the amount of gusto and vulgarity he brought to the part. He did warm up, however, and showed a really subtle understanding of the light and shade of the part. He certainly contributed largely to the entertainment of the audience.

The costumes were delightful, and together with the stage settings evoked the eighteenth century successfully. The Toby jugs were a pleasant touch.

MRA in College

On Friday morning, 23rd January, the work and significance of the Moral Re-Armament movement were explained in the short space of forty-five minutes at a meeting of the College Union, at which the student-chairman, J. R. Ratnanayagam, took the chair, and the speakers were introduced by Brian Boobyer, who played cricket for Oxford University and Rugby Football for Oxford and England.

The meeting took place after Hall prayers, the Principal having given permission for the Union to have this meeting in college hours, postponing to a later Friday the usual religious and moral instruction classes. We understand that the principals of seven colleges in the city subsequently gave permission for similar meetings within college hours, and some eight thousand students attended these meetings, on the whole.

Boobyer said amidst laughter, 'At Oxford I did cricket, rugger and history, in that order'. He had just completed a tour of Japan with the Oxford Rugby Fifteen, and, there, had decided to join Dr Buchman and the MRA team in India. MRA had shown him that the best way to bring an answer to the problems of the world was to start with oneself.

He introduced Mr Paul Kurowski, for 25 years a Communist organiser in the Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany, who was

interpreted by Mr Pierre Spoerri, whose father was last year Rector of Zurich University. Mr Kurowski said that in the atomic age class war was out of date, and could be no solution to the world crisis. MRA gave to the world a revolutionary conception: 'Workers, unite the World!'

Mr Peter Howard, who had captained England at Rugby football, and had been a member of the English Bobsled Team that broke two world records, and is now a political journalist, and the author of books of which 2,600,000 copies have been sold, said that MRA was the real social and economic revolution that was going to remake the world. Mr Deko Nakajima, trained at the Japanese Naval Academy as a human torpedo, told how he had, since the war, been making big profits on the black market. He had in that way contributed to the dragging down of his country; but had now found through Moral Re-Armament a way in which he could contribute to her uplift, and to that of the whole world; and the greatest adventure of his life.

Mr Alexander Kraft, son of the foreign minister of Denmark, was introduced; and Miss Rose Grabe, who escaped from Eastern Germany in order to join the force of Moral Re-Armament; and Mr Pauli Snellman of Finland. Mr Surya Sena, famous radio singer from Ceylon sang one of Tagore's songs, and Mr Ivan Menzies, former leading comedian in Gilbert-and-Sullivan operas, entertained us with songs, reminding us that 'when I point my finger at my neighbour, there are three more pointing back at me.'

The last word went to Dr Morris Martin, from Oxford, who showed how the rebirth of men and nations comes from ordinary people listening to God, and accepting his direction.

We all admired the discipline a use of forty-five closely packed minutes: song and entertainment, information and inspiration followed in ordered sequence, and the notes of the last song were dying away as the bell struck eleven.

It is clear that such disciplined teamwork does not come by chance, but by change; and many of us were eager to learn more of how this change comes about—we bought books, which were on sale at the back of the Hall, and went to the plays which are described more fully elsewhere in this Magazine. Some hundreds of members of the College were among the estimated 58,000 people who saw those plays in Madras.

Arrival: Mr Saunders

We gladly welcome to Tambaram the Rev. J. B. Saunders, our newly appointed Professor of Economics, and Mrs Saunders. After graduating in the Oxford School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, Mr Saunders studied theology and took the B.D. degree. He served for some years in the Birmingham Diocese, and then transferred to St. Mary's, Oxford (the University Church) where he was able to combine with pastoral work the further study of political and economic questions. At the same time, he took part in the work of the University Extra-Mural Department, and lectured also for the Workers' Educational Association. Mr Saunders therefore comes to us with wide and varied experience, which will greatly benefit this College. We hope that he and his wife will be happy among us, and indeed we think it is already evident that they like the College, and that the College is very happy to have them added to its strength.

St. Thomas's Hall

General Secretary's Speech at the Hall Day.

Far from the madding crowds of Madras here under the greenwood trees we have been leading a comparatively quiet and peaceful life, at any rate during study hours. I cannot boast that the year under review has been unusually active or that anything spectacular has been achieved although the sports arena is likely to witness some feats from our boys in the near future.

We are a happy family under the able guidance and care of Dr and Mrs Thangaraj who are more than a father and mother to us. We see in the person of our warden, the strict and stern mentor and disciplinarian that he is when we go wrong. At the same time none of us has failed to notice the paternal love and affection so equitably distributed among us, pervading each and every one of his actions. I remember when he returned from Toronto in 1948 with a Doctorate degree he was a bachelor. As the head of the department of Physics somehow or other he could handle the job without much outside assistance. Later when he became the Warden of our Hall, he soon discovered that his new responsibilities were a bit too heavy for him to bear all alone, and therefore he decided to share them with a certain gracious lady of his acquaintance. I am glad to say that with her kind cooperation we have been able to add that delectable feminine touch so essential for the success of any function in a bachelor 'kingdom', like ours.

Our enthusiasm for games and sports is very well known. We play Basketball, Football, Badminton, Volleyball, Tennis, and Ring-tennis. Some play cricket also. This year there is every chance of our winning the Inter-Hall Sports Shield. Those members from other Halls who happened to witness our sports practice have begun to feel uneasy about the outcome. Last year in the Inter-Hall Basketball tournament we fought our way to the finals and if we did not succeed it was certainly not because we did not play a good game, but our opponents played a better one. This year we are quite

sure of the victory. In cricket, our boys have annexed the captaincy of both the College first and second elevens. The popularity of cricket is manifested not only by the enthusiasm exhibited on the play ground, but also by the over crowding of the Radio room whenever a test match commentary is on. Our Secretary for outdoor games was this year's University Vice-Captain for Volleyball; he is holding the captaincy of the Madras Christian College team for the second year in succession, and moreover was himself one of the prominent players of the last Indian Olympics. The presidents of all the various games associations except one belong to our Hall: Dr M. A. Thangaraj, basketball; Rev. R. S. Macnicol, Tennis; Rev. Paul David, Hockey; Mr Balraj, football; and Dr Thangaraj again, Volleyball.

The indoor activities of our Hall have been marked with zeal and enthusiasm. In fact it has often been pointed out that the real St. Thomas's greatness is to be seen in her indoor activities. I am glad to report that we have been able to maintain our usually high standard in entertainments, this year too. It seems to me that our members belong to the higher plane, who take delight in intellectual feats, acting, writing, painting and other fine arts rather than to the more primitive type of people who find pleasure in throwing javelins and running round circles, each trying to outrun the other with the result that all are equally out of breath in the end. Our secretary for entertainments has been doing good work this year and all the functions he arranged deserved unqualified praise.

Great hilarity and enthusiasm marked the celebrations of Independence Day in the Hall. *Usha*, the Hall bulletin, still retains her fine form. The library has been very active this year. The extent to which our members make use of the library may be seen from the fact that most of the chairs had to be recaned during the course of this year. The 'Minister for Debates' tells me that there are several good orators here, who are likely to come into the lime-light in the future, but he steadily maintains that the heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden

flight. The debating club is doing its best to manufacture good speakers for an export drive. The games room is very much patronised and ping-pong balls are in such great demand that an agent for sports goods is thinking of taking up permanent residence in Tambaram. A great fillip has been given to the indoor games by the arrival of the young babies in the interhouse and all of them seem to find their way to St. Thomas's. Our deep gratitude to the authorities concerned. I am sure this year also we will be able to win the Interhall ping-pong championship without any difficulty at all. Our vegetarian and non-vegetarian messes have been as in the past the envy of the neighbouring eyes. I am sure even the head of our institution will not differ from me in this view.

In this connection it may not be out of place to mention the academic distinction of our boys. As usual, last year also, many of our boys came out successful in their exams. Stanley F. Rajiva stood first in the University in English Hons. and M. Elia Peter, our ex-speaker, in History. I am sure our present speaker Nampoodripad, an elder statesman and moral tone of our Hall life, will definitely retain that tradition and honour kept up by his predecessors. The fact that the majority of junior college staff have been the products of St. Thomas's is, in itself, a true index of our proficiency on the academic side. The performances of our present students in the various college exams, including weekly examinations, are noteworthy and show a great deal of promise. I am happy to announce that the Chairman of the S.C.M., Gen. Secretary of the Rural Service League, Secretaries of the Fine Arts, and last but not the least, the College Union Secretary are our boys.

So far we might not have achieved wonders during the course of the year, but the spirit of co-operation and goodwill has been manifest throughout. Our staff members have contributed not a little to this happy state of affairs. Several interesting changes have taken place among the members of the staff this year. Mr M. I. Thomas and Mr Krishnan Kutty after their distinguished student career have come to this Hall and

seem to like it: their visits to their former Halls are becoming rarer and rarer. Mr Thomas is one of the driving forces behind our sports, himself being a sportsman of wide repute. Mr Balasubramaniam and Mr Arthur, our old students, have been metamorphosed into Tutors and they are now inside. We are glad to have Rev. R. S. Macnicol back among us after his year's stay in Scotland. Rev. J. R. Macphail, a tower of strength and wisdom at our service, is on his furlough. Mr Karat and Mr Joshi are now in the neighbouring unit of commonwealth of Halls. Among the senior resident staff members Mr Balraj and Mr I. M. Mathai deserve special mention. Mr Balraj is the talented scout, coach, and adviser all rolled into one as far as we are concerned. He has always been a source of inspiration to us in so many ways. Mr Mathai, the 'personal adviser to the Ministry of Food', is busy with his research. He is, I believe, training hard for the first place in the College Staff Race, but finding little time for training during normal hours, he takes his run at the roll call. We have not timed his sprint from one end of the corridor to the other, but from what we have seen we feel he stands a good chance.

No report would be complete without a special mention about our sagacious Principal Rev. Dr Boyd. Dr Boyd, who was consciously unconscious of our greatness has now become conscious of it and as a result now he is a neighbour to us in more senses than one—physically and spiritually. Sir, it is indeed a great pleasure to have you near us. I hope, it is mutual. Not long ago on a previous occasion like this, he said that some usually criticise him, saying that he is always repeating the same old jokes in some new form or other, and so to-day I believe, he is going to outwit all his critics by giving us the same old jokes in the same old form.

Finally I take this opportunity to thank all our guests for having graced this occasion with their presence, more particularly our chief guest Commander Nayar.

24th Jan. 1953.

P. KOCHUBALAN,
General Secretary.

Bishop Heber Hall

General Secretary's Report. Another apparently short though very successful year is drawing to a close and looking back over the events one can be excused for feeling smug and self-complacent. It has been a very happy year too, marred though it was by the death of one of the members of the Hall.

The highlight of the Second Term was, of course, the Hall Day. The weather made up for its lack of sympathy last year by co-operating with us (though we did have moments of acute anxiety!). The entertainment provided was pronounced by all the guests to be of a very high order; not a little credit for this goes to G. E. S. Alfred, our energetic Entertainments Secretary. Mr Justice Mack, the chief guest, gave a truly scintillating speech and close observers noticed Dr Boyd wear a look of happy contentment when the former pointed out how much the Hall had been moulded by his influence. It was, in brief, a successful Hall Day and a happy time was had by all.

Heberians have continued in the pursuit of their manifold activities with characteristic zeal and vigour. J. R. Ratnanayagam has added considerably to his stock of trophies won at inter-collegiate debates, while S. P. Selvaraj and Grenville Welsh maintained Heber's reputation in the world of fisticuffs by representing the University at the Inter-University Boxing at Amritsar. Mathew Abraham had the distinction of representing the University in Basket-Ball.

The long-looked forward to Inter-Hall Sports meet seemed to come all too soon in the Third term. But it did not catch the Heberians napping. Many predictions had been made of Heber's defeat, but the Hall showed its indomitable spirit. After a keen initial tussle, Heber forged ahead to win by a very comfortable margin. An overjoyed Warden, lavish in his distribution of smiles, was borne triumphantly back to the Hall on stalwart shoulders. At a meeting held soon afterwards, Mathew Abraham, the Outdoor games Secretary, Shamsuddin, the Athletics Captain, Sam Thomas who set up a new record in the 800 metres and Jackson Prakasam, who were the main architects of our

victory, as well as the other athletes received a tremendous ovation. To celebrate the victory we were treated to an extremely long and painfully boring picture at Pallavaram!

At the commencement of the term we heard with dismay that our globe-trotting Warden would be leaving us early in February, this time on a trip to England. The large crowd that turned up at the airport to bid him good-bye bore adequate testimony to the affection and esteem in which Heberians hold him. Though we do miss our Warden greatly, especially as it is the end of the year, our acting Warden Mr Gnanadoss, by his unobtrusive dignity and charm, has done much to fill the void.

The elections in Heber were held in the middle of February. It is gratifying to note that a neighbouring Hall has emulated our example of having an eve-of-the-elections meeting, at which the candidates address the voters. This year the ballot papers were printed—another tribute to the Heberians' constant desire for progress! The electorate turned up at the polls to a man; even those lying in the hospital exercised their franchise. This cent per cent voting certainly augurs well for the future of India!

This year has been a happy and successful one and we are confident that in the succeeding years Heber will continue to contribute to the corporate life of the College and thereby add to its prestige and glory.

VIJAYRAJ MENON,
General Secretary.

Women Students' Hostel

The Women Students' Hostel, still a very young one, is growing in a very bright way with diverse activities. The seniors decided that nothing could be a better start to the year than 'ragging' the Newcomers whom they affectionately called the 'Jolly Juniors' and the ceremonious way in which the freshers were 'christened' was heartily and sportingly enjoyed by everyone. This was soon followed by the pleasant evening we spent with the Non-Residents who showed a keen and enthusiastic response to our invitation. We were greatly encouraged when we had an

opportunity of meeting the staff wives who entertained us with a very interesting programme.

Though young in age, as I said in the beginning, our hostel does not lag behind in any of her activities as a member of the college. With the belief that 'Rural India is Real India', our energetic students, feeling that it is their privilege to help the less fortunate ones around us, have found a way to do so through the R.S.L. under the leadership of our Vice-President Miss Rani Baliah, and the Representatives Annie Titus, Radha Mylvaganam. The system of working is in batches which visit the neighbouring village and give medical aid to the sick and the needy. To the great surprise of the village folk our students showed to them how efficiently one could carry out her own part in manual labour. With this experience gained from the village, we were later on able to reconstruct the stage for the entertainment on the Hostel Day. The women's association called 'Pengal Sangam' was greatly appreciated by the women folk in the village. This is seen by the regular attendance and the eagerness on their part.

Three of our members took part in the play 'She stoops to Conquer' enacted by the Dramatic Society.

The Quiz League also has members from our hostel and we are proud to say that Sarah Verghese won a prize in the inter-collegiate debate. Our students are helping to conduct Sunday classes—at the welfare centre in Tambaram along with the Staff wives.

To most of us—nay, to all of us—the Day in the hostel life is the Hostel Day. Simplicity, homeliness, and originality were the qualities which went to make the day a very great success. I would like to thank the Principal who graced the occasion and later on remarked elsewhere that he had a special preference for the Ladies' Hostel. The highlight of the day was the entertainment in which the play 'All for Love', written and directed by Sheila Paranjothi who is herself a very good actress was enacted. The Tamil Songs, a unique feature and the 'Kalyanam Pannipar' were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by everyone.

The energetic and very active Games Secretary, Vinodini, has been making valiant efforts to organise games and we hope, in due time we will be able to compete with the women students of the city colleges. The untiring efforts of the Games Secretary made it possible for us to have a few items of sports on the Republic Day, and seeing how well they have fared, I am looking forward with great confidence to the day when with constant practice we would be on a level with the other colleges. The start gives great promise that our achievement may be in swimming as our students are more keen in specializing in that direction. The sports turned out to be unusually successful to the great delight of all members and especially to the competitors among whom Chandra Prakasam distinguished herself as the champion.

It is with great pride that I have to report that in addition to all these activities, our academic distinctions have been brilliant. Here we tender our heartiest congratulations to Tarabai Gangolly who secured a first class, Leila Koshie, Mary Abraham and Vanjam—Second classes.

We are thankful and happy that we are provided with a beautiful hostel and a lovely chapel in a grove of trees, away from the bustle and noise of the city. We are lucky in having Mrs Thomas as the Superintendent of the Women Students' Hostel who spares no pains in seeing to the good of the students. We also thank Mrs Macnicol, the Warden of the women students and Miss Rani Baliah for their valuable advice and the interest they have evinced in us. Even though the members are only few in number, we have a very delightful time each one being gifted with a different talent which she contributes to the welfare of the hostel and it will indeed be a pleasant memory to live upon after we leave this place to enter the 'wider arena outside the college walls'. I take this opportunity to thank the committee members who have co-operated with me in the various activities.

I wish all the Juniors good luck and the seniors happiness in their career.

SHANTI VISWASAM.

Societies

College Union

The activities of the Union for the second term began with the celebration of United Nations Day on October 24th. A mock session of the United Nations General Assembly was held to mark the occasion.

The mock session was held in the Anderson Hall, which, displaying the flags of different nations, provided a colourful scene. The session began with the election of the president. Mr Abdul Mostafa (J. R. Ratnanayagam), leader of the Egyptian delegation was elected president. The election over, the President inaugurated the session. In his address to the delegates, the President reviewed the international political situation and introduced the subjects, that were tabled for discussion—"The admission of the People's Republic of China" and 'Apartheid in S. Africa'.

After the inaugural address the Secretary-General Mr Trygve Lie (P. Ranjitha) presented his report. He reviewed the work of the United Nations since its inception—the achievements as well as the failures. He expressed the hope that the big powers would co-operate and prevent a third World War. Concluding his report, he said 'Let us therefore cherish every success of international co-operation which strengthens the United Nations. If we do, we can in our life-time build firmly for a world order of universal peace and lasting security.'

The resolution for the admission of the Peoples Republic of China into the U.N. was next taken up. The resolution was sponsored by India and in a vigorous speech the leader of the Indian delegation Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit (Miss Vinodini) urged the recognition of the government at Peking, by the U.N. The resolution was seconded by Czechoslovakia. The United States and Nationalist China opposed the resolution. It was but natural that the leader of U.S.S.R. Mr Jacob Malik (V. Ponnampalam) should have summed up the resolution. The resolution was put to vote and was carried by a

majority of seven votes to four. The Nationalist delegates vacated their seats and the New Chinese delegation led by Madame Wo (Miss Sarah Verghese) entered the hall.

Sir Mohammed Zaffrulla Khan of Pakistan (C. T. Kurien) then moved the resolution condemning the Apartheid in S. Africa. In a forceful speech the leader of the S. African delegation (G. Narayanan) opposed the resolution. He was strong in his criticism of the communal nature of the Pakistan Government. He also warned the assembly of the dire consequences that would follow, if the resolution was adopted. The resolution was put to vote and carried by a majority of seven to five. S. Africa quitted the hall and the United Nations. The session came to an end with a statement by the Secretary General.

The first speaker to address the College Union in the second term was the veteran Andhra leader Sri T. Prakasam. In a speech extending over an hour, full of sarcastic remarks, characteristic of him, Mr Prakasam gave an interesting and at the same an informative address on 'Land Reform'—"Land Reform" said Mr Prakasam 'must be carried out on the basis of a military campaign if the country is to be saved from famine'. Mr Prakasam said that the problem of 'Land reform' was a big one and attempts to solve it had been made for a long time. He recalled the report of the committee, appointed under his chairmanship about 15 years ago by the Government of Madras, to go into the question of reform in respect of Zamindari lands. It was, for the first time, recorded in the report that the 'land belongs to the tiller of the soil'. The Zamindar was declared to be only the agent of the Government for the purpose of collecting revenue; he had no proprietary right over the estates. He came as rent collector and gradually he came to be called 'Zamindar and the proprietor of the land'. He advised that the examples of Egypt, Persia and China should be emulated by

India. Ending on a rather sad note, he said, that people's belief that they would get real relief after getting Swaraj had been shattered.

The Inter-Zonal debate of the Madras University was held in our College under the auspices of our Union. The subject for debate was—"Every Indian national should be conscripted to do one year's work in the field of Social Service". The judges, Messrs H. C. Norminton (of the British Council) and S. A. Govindarajan (Asst. Editor of *The Hindu*) and Miss Helen R. Sexton (of the United States Information Service) awarded the first prize to Mr C. Divakara Menon of Madura Zone (a former student of our college) and the second prize to Miss Padma Narayanaswami (of Presidency College). The debate was very interesting and was certainly of a high standard.

Sri P. Ramamurthi, M.L.A., one of the pillars of the Communist party of India, and generally considered to be a powerful speaker of the 'leftists' was the next speaker to address the College Union. Mr Ramamurthi who spoke on 'India's Foreign Policy' was as critical of it as any other Communist. He contended that Nehru's foreign policy is only one of pretended neutrality.

He said that Nehru was not firm in dealing with the 'foreign possessions' in India and if Mr Nehru really wanted to free the people of Pondicherry and Mahe from foreign domination he should supply them with arms and ammunition. This statement gave rise to a debate between the Student-Chairman and some other members of the audience on the one hand, and Mr P. Ramamurthi on the other. They expressed surprise that Mr Ramamurthi who had all through the speech been urging World peace could talk of India encouraging and helping to start a war. Mr Ramamurthi explained that if the people of Pondicherry revolted it would only be a Civil War, and would not threaten World peace to which some members replied that if India encouraged a revolt in a territory held by France, the result would be war between India and France; which would ultimately affect World peace. To conclude, many in the audience felt unhappy, as the answers of Mr Ramamurthi were neither consistent nor convincing. The remark of

the Chairman in his concluding speech, that he and many of his friends in the College will never be Communists, was cheered lustily by the house.

On November 17th, the Inter-Collegiate debate for the Gordon Matthews Rolling Cup (a trophy that was presented by the Union to the College in memory of the late Prof. Gordon Matthews) was held;—the subject for discussion being 'Planning defeats itself by killing spontaneous development.'—The audience was treated to a very interesting debate. The Rolling Cup was awarded to the Madras Christian College, which was represented by J. R. Ratnanayagam and G. Narayanan. In addition J. R. Ratnanayagam was awarded the first prize for the best speaker of the evening. The second prize went to Alfred Gonzalves of Loyola College. The Pennathur Seshiah Rolling Cup, for the best women's team was awarded to Ethiraj College, and the special prize for ladies was won by Miss Padma Narayanaswami of Presidency College. The winning of the Rolling Cup by our team was a special gratification to us, because it is after a lapse of several years that our college has won it. Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd, our Principal added grace and dignity to the occasion, by presiding over the function. Dr G. D. Boaz and Mr S. C. G. Bach (of the British Council) were the judges.

The last meeting of the Union for the term was addressed by His Excellency Mr K. Santhanam, Lieutenant Governor of Vindhya Pradesh. Mr Santhanam appealed to us to proceed with the economic development of the country as fast as possible subject to the fundamental condition that we do not give up our political democracy in order to gain a little speed in promoting economic democracy. Mr Santhanam who spoke on the subject of 'Planning in Democracy' said that in the present state of world economy Planning was essential for the growth of democracy in undeveloped areas and for the maintenance of democracy even in more developed countries. If this contention be true, that Planning was inconsistent with political democracy, many of the undeveloped countries would have to give up democracy rather than continue to remain in an un-

developed state. They had however, to recognize the force of the argument, that planning in democracy could not be of the same type whether in quantity or in quality as planning in a totalitarian state. He was afraid that some people in our country, without appreciating this factor, wanted the Government here to produce the same results as had been witnessed in Russia or proposed to be achieved in China. That was impossible. They in India, could not attain the tempo of these totalitarian regimes because they did not have either the material factors or the human thoroughness of the other two countries.

The question might be asked, said Mr Santhanam, if Planning in democracy was a slow, complicated and difficult process, why shun dictatorship? Its answer was that even the dictatorship of Hitler had failed. The choice therefore was between political democracy and dictatorship of the proletariat. Progress under a dictatorship might be impressive for a time, but it was built on insecure foundations. It was impossible for any dictator to say that succeeding regimes would keep up the same idealism and spirit. Therefore, though democratic planning might be slow, it was the only method that was lasting. Concluding, Mr Santhanam urged that they should, at whatever cost, cling to democracy.

A special meeting of the College Union was held on January 24th to meet and hear members of the Moral Re-Armament delegation. Some of the delegates spoke on the aims of the Moral Re-Armament. The chorus also entertained the audience with songs.

The final address to the Union was delivered by Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, former Governor of Bombay. The need for utilising fully all the available water resources in the country to meet the food situation was strongly advocated by Sir Ramamurthi who spoke on 'Water Development'. Sir Ramamurthi appealed to the people to develop 'a spirit of adventure' and prevent river and rain water from being wasted. If only steps were taken to store fresh rain water and utilise the river water, places like Rayalaseema could be improved. Sir Ramamurthi said his recent

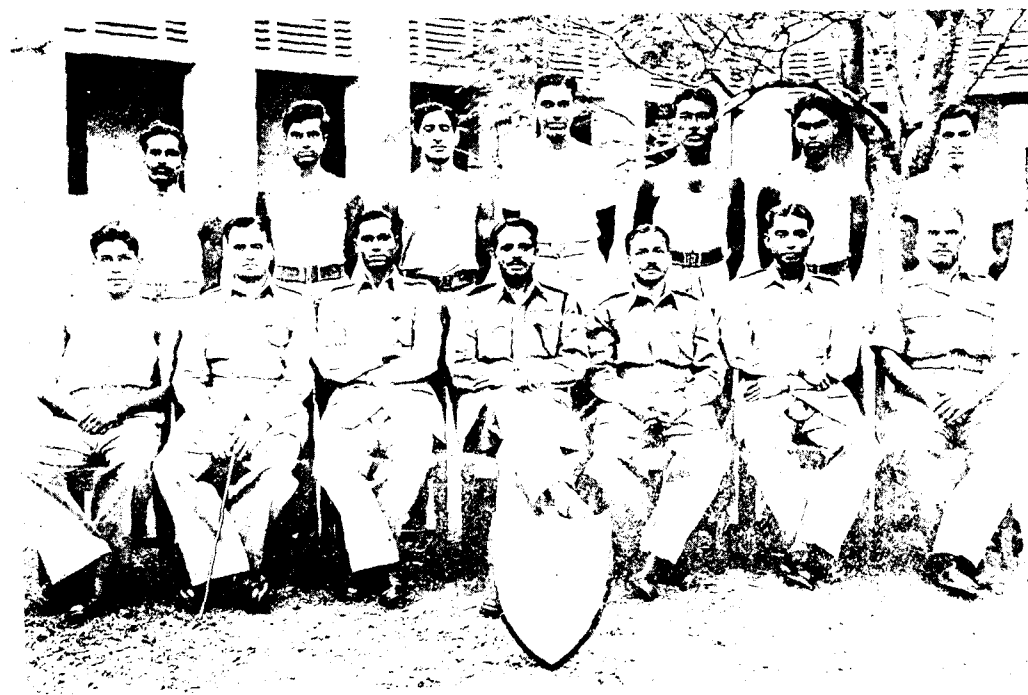
visit to the various parts of the country had clearly shown that even in drought affected areas there were enough water resources underground. In Mysore state they have, through scientific methods tapped underground water resources, but Travancore-Cochin is very unenterprising in this respect, in spite of the fact that it is a deficit area. The state could be made self-sufficient in food by constructing lagoons to store rain water and prevent fresh water from being mixed with saline water. The Vembanad Lake in that state would be an asset to the country. This lake would irrigate 200,000 acres of paddy land.

Referring to Madras State he remarked that ninety percent of the Cauvery water was effectively used, but it was the reverse in the case of Godavari and Krishna. Regarding the drinking water problem in the city Sir Ramamurthi said that it could be solved only by having a permanent source—the source might be the Krishna or any other river. Sir Ramamurthi's address was one of the most informative addresses given to the College Union this year.

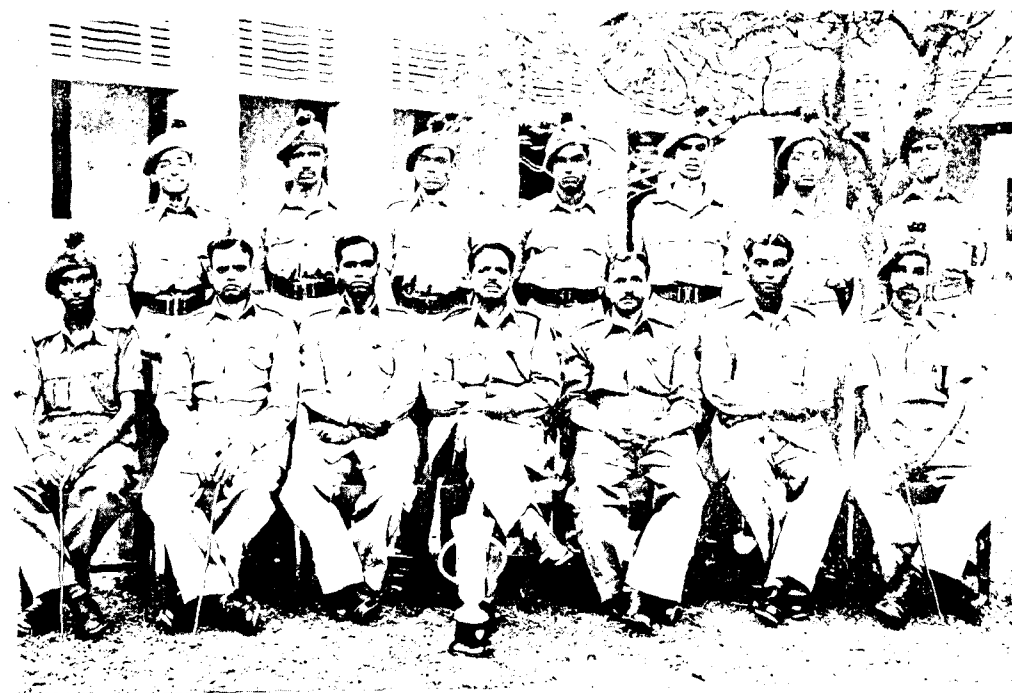
After the last address, a debate was held on a rather amusing subject 'There could have been no civilization without HOT WATER'. Rev. J. B. Saunders moved the resolution and Rev. R. S. Macnicol was the prime opposer. After that there were several speakers on both sides including women students and one other member of the staff. All of them treated the audience to interesting and entertaining speeches with a number of humorous instances to prove their views. Never in recent years has there been such an amusing debate.

The following are the successes scored by our College and our team.

1. G. Narayanan won the first prize at the debate held by the Rotary Club of Madras.
2. G. Narayanan and J. R. Ratnanayagam won the Gordon Matthews Rolling Cup for our College, and J. R. Ratnanayagam won the first prize.
3. G. Narayanan and C. T. Kurien won the Kasturi Rangaingar Rolling Cup at the debate held under the auspices of the T.M.I.A. J. R. Ratnanayagam won the first



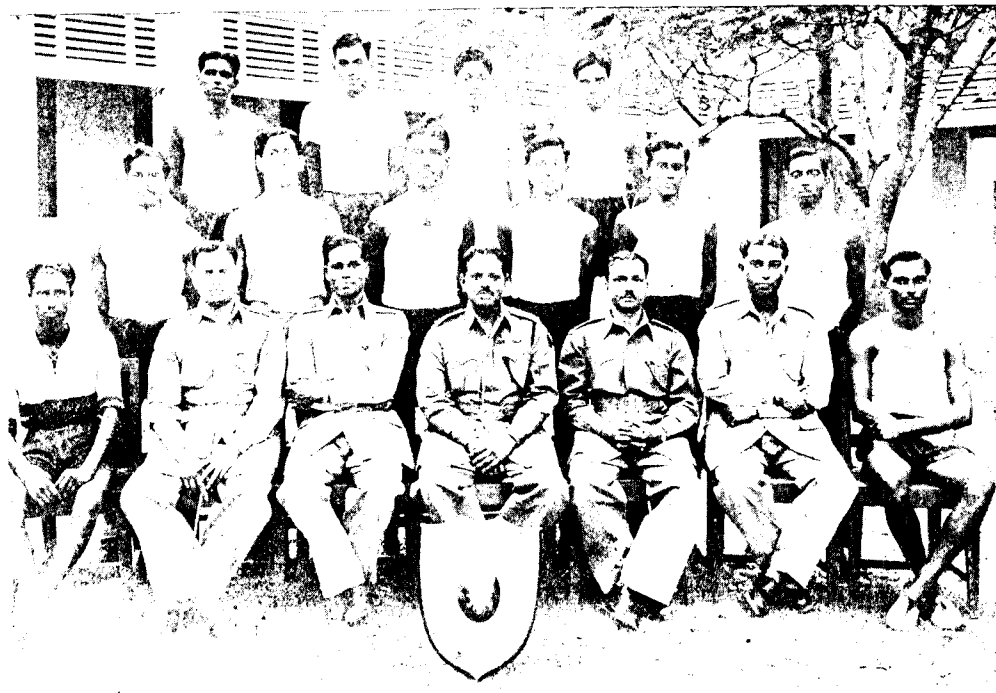
N.C.C. 'C' COY. ATHLETIC TEAM



N.C.C. 'C' COY. GUARD MOUNTING TEAM



SETTING.—D. V. Koti Reddy, G. V. Sanjivi, P. R. P. Francis (*President*), P. V. Rathnam (*Secretary*), G. Basava Raju (*Joint-Secretary*).
 STANDING.—M. Srinivasa Rao (*Student-Chairman*), Pulla Reddy, G. Sreenivasulu, Umalinga Reddy, J. Bhakta Prasad, G. Venkatarama Raju, K. S. Reddy.



prize and Miss Sarah Verghese won the special prize for ladies.

4. J. R. Ratnanayagam won the first prize at the debate held under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha.

5. J. R. Ratnanayagam won the first prize at the debate held in Loyola College.

6. G. Narayanan won the second prize at the debate held by the Y.M.C.A. Toastmasters' Club.

I should like to thank Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd, our president, for the keen interest he has taken in the activities of the Union. I feel, that it is only this year, we made him feel the responsibilities of the high office of the President of the College Union! He was present for many meetings of the Union and he has always encouraged me. I should also like to thank Mr Bennett Albert, the vice-president for his kind co-operation. Whenever there was some delicate matter to be discussed with the Principal he volunteered to speak on my behalf.

I am also sincerely grateful to the Student-Chairman for the help and encouragement he has given me throughout this year. We worked as a team and we hope that our successors will follow in our foot-steps.

Lastly I should like to thank all the members of the Union for having co-operated with me throughout my term of office.

P. RANJITHA,
Secretary.

The Christian Union

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMITTEE:

Staff Advisers: Rev. G. C. Martin.
 Mr R. J. Chelliah.

President: M. D. John.

Gen. Secretary: A. Kadirgamar.

Treasurer: K. P. Mathai.

S. V. M. U. Secretary: P. A. George.

R. Sq. Secretary: S. A. Nallathambi.

Sunday School Secretary: D. Roy Paul.

Drama Secretary: G. T. R. Parinpanayagam.

St. Thomas's Hall Secretary: K. G. George.

Selaiyur Hall Secretary: Victor Jesudasan.
Bishop Heber Hall Secretary: K. Geeverghese.

Women Students' Representative: Miss Susheela Paul.

Non-Residents' Representative: Ronald Wright.

Study Conference.

The work of our Union began with the Annual Study Conference held in Bishop Heber Hall from the 18th to 28th June, at which 15 of our members were present. The theme of the conference was, 'In understanding be ye men.' Under the guidance of able leaders our members were trained in the various aspects of the life of the S.C.M. The study of the Bible was a regular and the most useful feature of the conference. The theme University and Social Justice was studied in the light of the Christian faith. Very enlightening addresses on Christian faith and doctrine were also delivered and a new feature of the conference was the reading of two papers by students on the particular topics of study at the conference.

Introduction of the Union.

The various activities of the Union were introduced to the new members by personal contact and through the socials held in the three Halls. The Union Freshers' Social was our first united meeting which was well attended. Dr Boyd addressed us reminding us of the task of the Christian student. The meeting was a lively one with an exhibition of photographs of the work of the S.C.M. in general, sale of C.L.S. books, refreshments, negro spirituals contributed by the Drama group and short talks about the activities of the various groups in the Union. This meeting gave the new members a comprehensive account of the work of the Union and they were cordially invited to join the fellowship.

Conferences.

Conferences have always been a source of strength and inspiration to the members of the Union. This year has been a unique one in the variety and quality of the

conferences in which our members had a good share.

The whole Union committee attended the one day Officers' Conference held in St. Paul's High School, Vepery.

Our Union was well represented in the Prayer Conference and in the S.V.M.U. conference held at the Gurukul, Kilpauk.

As usual we sent a very large delegation of 50 to the Annual Provincial Camp at Chinglepet. The theme of this conference was, 'Christ the Answer.' Our Drama group staged the new play written by Rev. R. S. Macnicol entitled 'No more strangers', which inspired the whole conference to a great extent since it was very relevant to some of the problems discussed at the conference. Echo meetings of the conference were held in College.

Kottayam, being the venue of the third World Conference of Christian Youth, brought to India a stream of distinguished Christian leaders and delegates from all parts of the world. Tambaram was one of the places that attracted their attention and we had the privilege and joy of meeting many of them and our Union is the richer for these useful contacts with Christians of a world fellowship. Many of our students served in various ways at the Conference in Kottayam.

An inter-national conference of the W.S.C.F. was held in Bishop Heber Hall from the 28th Dec. to 4th Jan. The conference had a strength of 150 delegates which also included our delegate S. A. Nallathambi. About 15 of our members had the opportunity to serve as volunteers at the conference. Hence we had the inspiring experience of meeting students from 35 countries. The Drama group staged two plays at the conference—'No more strangers' and 'He that should come'. The delegates visited our dispensary at Pammal. The villages around Tambaram and Pammal have stirred the hearts of these young people offering them a terrific challenge, the nature of which they have never faced before. They recognise with sympathy the work the Union is doing at Pammal and they have shown the desire to take a keen interest in work of the R.Sq. when they return to their countries. This

has indeed made the world fellowship a reality to us.

We make special mention of the distinguished W.S.C.F. personalities who were with us at the conference:

Dr Philippe Maury—the General Secretary, Miss Marie—Jeane de Haller—Asst. General Secretary. Rev. Frank Engel—the Australian S.C.M. Secretary and Messrs: Harry Daniel, Valdo Galland and Kyaw Than the Secretaries for India, Uruguay and Burma. We also had with us our new President of the W.S.C.F., Rev. D. T. Niles. Meeting and knowing these personalities has been a rare experience to our members. Thus Tambaram finds a cherished place in the history of the W.S.C.F. besides its well known role in International Church History, when it was the venue of the International Missionary Councils in 1938.

Sunday School.

The Sunday School work has been steadily progressing. 30 of our members are teachers and Mrs Devanesen continues to prepare these students with the lessons which they have to teach. There are 10 schools with a total strength of 450 children. Two terminal services were held in Anderson Hall and in one of the services 500 children gathered together. Our members enjoy their work, for the response, regard and gratitude of these little children are overwhelming and it is something priceless.

Student Volunteer Missionary Union.

This group has been meeting very regularly for prayer and fellowship meetings on Wednesday mornings besides other informal meetings, at which we had guest speakers. This group has also taken the initiative to organise prayer cells and witness teams to visit other colleges during the week of witness. A small but loyal group has met faithfully discussing specially their future vocations in life and some of the members are now in a position to sign the pledge to serve God in and through His Church in full-time Christian vocations.

Rural Service Squad.

A small but faithful adventure in the little village of Pammal some years ago seems to us now to grow into a powerful institution. The number of patients is increasing and our responsibilities are increasing. We trust that the necessary vitality and guidance to carry on the work will result from the Prayer Cell of the R.Sq. that meets at St. Thomas's Hall on Friday mornings. At present the medical work falls on the shoulders of Mr G. R. Karat and a faithful band of volunteers. It is our hope that every member of the Union will have a first hand experience of the work at Pammal. We trust that the response of our members to go and serve there will continue with renewed zeal. Our congratulations are due to our R.Sq. secretary on his appointment as the R.Sq. secretary of the S.C.M. of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. We wish him well in a wider arena of service in this particular line.

Drama Group.

The drama group has done effective work this year. 'No more strangers' was staged four times and each time to a particular and varied audience. We are sorry we could not accept the invitation of the Vellore Union to stage the play there as well. Dorothy L. Sayer's Christmas play, 'He that should come' was also staged at the W.S.C.F. conference. Our gratitude is due to the Rev. R. S. Macnicol and the Rev. G. C. Martin for their encouragement and guidance.

Study Group.

The primary purpose of our Union, namely study, still remains our weakest point and causes much anxiety to the life of the Union. Though a few study groups progress, the programme does not embrace the whole membership. We are at the moment considering how best we could create a consciousness for the necessity for Bible Study and to carry it out on a wider scale.

A study group consisting of staff and students with a strength of about 20 members have been meeting quite regularly, called the Christian Forum, under the guidance of Mr C. Devanesen. We hope this group will

be the spear-head of the thought-life of our Union. Students in the group have read papers on subjects of Theological, Ethical and Social importance. We look forward to the publishing of a journal by this group.

Correspondence.

We record with joy our correspondence with the Christian Union of the Hull University College, England. The exchange of news about ourselves and the exchange of ideas regarding our work is of great mutual benefit. May this bond of fellowship continue and grow from strength to strength.

The Union of the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, takes a keen interest in our R.Sq. work and they have helped us recently with a financial gift for which we are very grateful.

I am very grateful to all who have helped me to carry out my tasks, specially to the members of the committee.

Our attempts in the various activities of the Union are but microscopic, since the task before us of proclaiming and witnessing to Jesus Christ as Lord of the Student World is so mighty. We humbly forward this challenge to the members of the Union for their loyal support and perseverance.

ARASARATNAM KADIRGAMAR,
General Secretary.

The Philosophy Association

The inaugural meeting was held on 28th August. Dr R. Nagaraja Sarma delivered a lecture on 'Can science solve the problem of philosophy'. Mr C. T. Krishnamachari presided.

At the beginning of the second term a group of 15 students went to Pondicherry on an educational excursion. We visited Aurobindo Ashram where Sri Sisirkumar Mitra, an authority on the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo, gave an instructive and interesting lecture on the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo. On 6th November there was a discussion on 'Suicide is our Birthright'. Messrs A. Ratnam and Besant Creeper Raj and Mrs Meerabai took part in the discussion. Our student-chairman presided.

On 20th November Swami Nisresayanda

delivered a lecture on 'Mental Dicipline'. Dewan Bahadur Sri K. S. Ramaswamy Sastriar presided. On 10th February we had our Valedictory meeting. Dr H. W. Gensichen, M.A., Ph.D., Th.M., delivered a lecture on 'The philosophy of history'. Mr R. B. Joshi presided.

Though we did not have many speakers, it was a year of varied activities.

VICTOR JESUDASON
Secretary.

History and Politics Association Annual Report

In keeping with the tradition of the association, the office bearers were elected unanimously this year also. The following are the office bearers.

President: Prof. Chandran Devanesen
Vice-President: Miss Padmavathy Velu
Student-Chairman: K. Basaveswara Rao.
Secretary: J. Jacob Selladurai.
Asst. Secretary: J. A. Chelliah.

The inaugural address of the Association was delivered by Dr T. V. Mahalingam, reader in Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, who spoke on 'The neglected period in Indian History.' The speech was very interesting and his mastery over historical facts, and the interpretation of them were really remarkable and helpful to us. Another meeting was arranged, in which Mrs Parvathy Krishnan made an inspiring speech on 'World Peace.'

In the second term we had the opportunity of hearing Dr Gensichen who spoke on 'A close up view of Communism'. His speech was more authentic, impressive and interesting, as he had been in both Eastern and Western Germany, for a considerable period. The angle in which he viewed communism was entirely from the German point of view.

Pandit Sundarlal, the leader of the first Indian cultural delegation to China, and a leading Gandhian, addressed a large gathering in the Anderson Hall, on 'China Today'. He dealt with various facts, which were the prime forces for the great achievements of

China, within a span of three years. He also made an interesting comparative study suggesting that the true Gandhian principles were being successfully put into practice in China, whereas they were hardly followed in his own country.

Lastly, we had the opportunity of hearing Miss Elizabeth Theophilus, who spoke on her 'Impressions of Oxford and the Continents.' The remarkable feature of her speech was the stress she laid upon the historical and cultural aspects of the Renaissance period, when she dealt with the places like Venice, Rome, Florence, etc., which she had visited in her tour. In her we found the reflection of the qualities of the great historian.

Even in the sphere of debates and oratorical contests, our members have shown great interest and enthusiasm. The association conducted a humorous debate on 'Humanity should abandon this Earth and migrate to another planet.'

Two of our members represented our association, in the inter-collegiate debate organised by the History Association of Pachaiyappa's College.

Following last year's tradition, the association went on an educational tour to Mahabalipuram, where we visited the famous rock-cut temples of the Great Pallavas—the Five Rathas, the Eswara Temple, Arjuna's Penance, Varaha Mandapa etc. The highlight of the excursion, was our visit to the shore temple. This excursion was very pleasant and will be long remembered. This year we have also conducted some minor excursions to the Madras Museum, and Fort, which were of great educational value.

Another notable enterprise of the association is the publication of a collection of University examination question papers, which is very helpful to our students.

We hope to hold at least two more meetings, before the end of this academic year.

On the whole, I think, we have had a good and active year. I take this opportunity to express gratitude to our president Prof. Chandran Devanesen, for his invaluable advice and guidance; our Vice-President, Miss Padmavathy Velu has been of considerable help to me, and my thanks to her. Mr Basaveswara Rao has done full justice to

his office as Student-Chairman. I thank all members for their hearty co-operation in all activities.

J. JACOB SELLADURAI,
Secretary.

Mathematics Association

Astronomical Association

The association began its activities with great enthusiasm. In the second week of August 1952 V. R. Brahmananda Rao and James Rajaiah were elected to be the secretaries of Mathematics and Astronomical associations.

The Mathematics association was inaugurated on 29th August by Dr V. S. Krishnan, Reader in Mathematics of Madras University, with Dr W. F. Kibble in the chair.

The first observation class was conducted on 19th September at 8.30 p.m. the first term being consistently cloudy. Dr Kibble was kind enough to show us the Galaxy, Mars and the great Nebula of Andromeda. On 21st October Mr A. A. Gnanadoss, M.A., delivered a good interesting lecture on 'Theory of Relativity'. On 29th October, Dr Kibble addressed the astronomical association on 'The Construction of Sun Dials.'

On November 19th K. Narayanan 5th Hons. student read a paper on 'Space'. Miss Rani Baliah, B.A. (Hons.), presided. In the same month Dr D. V. Rajalakshman University lecturer addressed the association on 'Statistical Training and Applied Statistics'. We met thrice during the second term to observe the moon, stars and planets. All the above meetings except one or two were largely attended.

On 6th February, the students of 3rd and 4th Hons. and junior Post Graduates gave a send off party to the outgoing members of the association. In this term we are not hoping to have any more meetings except two observation classes and the valedictory.

V. R. BRAHMANANDA RAO,
M. D. JAMES RAJIAH,
Secretaries.

Natural History Society

The Society was very active during the second half of the year.

On 16th October Sri M. Anantaraman, M.A., M.Sc., F.Z.S., Research Officer, Helminthology, Madras Veterinary College, spoke on 'New facts about the old Liver-Fluke.' The lecture was followed by the film show (by the courtesy of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) 'Liver-Fluke in Great Britain'. The lecture was highly instructive and almost all the graduate course students were present at the meeting. Mr George J. Phanuel, M.A., the President of the Society, presided.

On 29th October Sri D. D. Peter Devadoss B.A., Deputy Director of Fisheries (South) Madras gave an interesting and instructive lecture on 'The Fish-Culture in Indonesia' where he made a detailed study of the fisheries problems. In the course of the talk, the speaker gave a vivid account of the people, their mode of life in the islands of Indonesia. On completion of the lecture the following films were shown.

1. It is the main Sardine.
2. Winged Scourge.

The attendance was very good and Dr John P. Joshua presided over the meeting.

Due to the advice, and guidance given by the Society a number of students have been taught the principles of the maintainance of an Aquarium and 80 Aquarium Jars have been supplied within a short time. It is really a pleasure to see such bowls in many rooms and the students spending a little time in keeping the fishes alive and healthy.

On 8th January Dr C. V. Subramanian, M.A., Ph.D., of the Madras University Botany Research Laboratory spoke on 'Fungi and Man'. He dealt with the various aspects of fungi especially how it affects humanity both in deleterious and advantageous ways. He further pointed out the havoc done by Fungi to cotton and other crops of economic importance and outlined the lines of research carried out to prevent its occurrence in the country. Sri P. V. Sambasivan, B.Sc., presided over the function and the lecture was attended by most of the graduate course students.

On 10th January, the Society participated

in the Welfare-Centre Carnival by arranging a zoology exhibition. Various sections of utmost interest and of educative value like palaeontology, endocrinology, embryology, parasitology, etc., were arranged and large numbers of visitors tried to improve their knowledge on the subject by putting questions. There was a very good sale of rare varieties of shells collected from the Madras beach at the time of the cyclone. From the educational point of view the exhibition was a success.

Efforts to arrange an excursion to Poondi Reservoir (55 miles away from Tambaram) were not successful.

On 22nd January Sri S. Thomas Satyamurthi, M.A., F.Z.S., Curator, The Bengal National History Society Museum, gave a detailed account of the 'Fauna of the Eastern Himalayas'. The projection of pictures of these animals by means of the epidiascope made the students understand the subject well.

I thank all those who have contributed articles and photographs for our manuscript magazine. The magazine is in the process of making and should be available at the library by the time this Magazine appears.

Since this report has to be sent towards the end of the month I include the activities of the Society for February 1953.

On 6th February a film show was arranged with the Burmah-Shell from 5 to 7 p.m., with 6 science and 1 art film.

The valedictory address was given on 13th February, by Dr Valiath, M.D., D.T.M., Professor of Pathology and Vice-Principal, Stanley Medical College. He spoke on 'Cancer in India.' Two films (1) Family Planning and (2) Cancer in India were projected.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr J. P. Joshua, the Patron of the Society for the advice and guidance he has given me from time to time for the proper prosecution of the work.

Thanks are due to Dr M. A. Thangaraj for freely permitting the use of the projector whenever it was required.

My thanks are also due to the United States Information Service, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and Burmah-Shell for lending films whenever I approached them.

I thank all the members of the society for

co-operating with me to make this a successful year for the Society.

V. ACHUTHAN NAIR,
Secretary.

Economics Association

It has been one of the important objectives of the Association to focus the attention of its members on current questions which the ordinary text-books do not deal with. With this end in view a meeting was held on October 20th when Mr T. S. Ramachandran I.C.S., gave a talk on 'Community Projects.' In his own inimitable way Mr Ramachandran said that the purpose of the Community Projects was to give the people a real FEAST—each letter in the word standing for one of the aspects of the Project: Food, Education, Amenities of life such as housing etc., Sanitation and Theatre and other cultural activities.

The great interest that the members of the Association take in contemporary events was demonstrated by the presence of an unprecedented number of students when Dr J. C. Kumarappa spoke on 'Economic developments in China and some lessons for India.' Analysing the similarities between China and India, he opined that a discriminating application of the changes carried out in China would do India much good.

The next meeting was held on Jan. 19th when Dr R. N. Poduval spoke on 'The Five-Year Plan' with special reference to its financial aspect. He expressed the view that the estimated total of 2069 crores of rupees to be utilised for the plan was an over-estimate. He also warned that the deficit financing contemplated in the plan would aggravate the inflationary tendencies already inherent in the plan.

At the time of writing this report, arrangements are being made to hold the valedictory meeting of the Association.

This year we were not able to arrange any excursion. Instead we visited some of the factories in and around Madras. 'Localisation of Industry', 'Economies of Scale', 'Marginal productivity of Labour and Capital'—problems which seemed so remote in the

class-rooms seemed so real and near to us when we visited giant factories like the B. & C. Mills at Perambur and The Standard Motor Factory at Vandalur.

The work in the old Tambaram village which the Association had undertaken was continued. We were successful in persuading some of the villagers to utilise their vacant courtyards for kitchen-gardening and in providing employment to some of the villagers by starting mat-weaving.

We are very happy to welcome into the Economics Department, Prof. J. B. Saunders. We hope that Mr and Mrs Saunders will like their new surroundings and that they will have a happy time here in Tambaram.

The credit for whatever success the Association was able to achieve must go to its members. Special mention must be made of Prof. Subbarama Iyer, M.A., our President, who was always a pillar of strength and wisdom to us. E. L. Samuels as Student-Chairman did full justice to that important position. Miss Kamala Viswasam, our efficient Treasurer had a tough time collecting subscriptions, but she came out with flying colours so that we were not bothered by the problem of inadequate funds. The different class-representatives desire special praise for the excellent work they did. In conclusion, I thank most heartily all the members for having given me their unstinted co-operation which alone made it possible to crown all our activities with success.

P. M. ABRAHAM,
Secretary.

The Physics Association

ANNUAL REPORT

After a lull in the activities of the Association, this year a fresh start has been made.

The Inaugural Address was delivered on the 14th of August by Dr Alladi Ramakrishnan, Reader in Theoretical Physics, Madras University. He gave a very nice discourse on the 'Fundamental particles' of nature. Dr M. A. Thangaraj, presided over the meeting.

A visit to the Hindu office and Press was arranged on 15th and 16th October. 60

students attended, 30 on each day. It gave us a vivid knowledge of the working of a modern newspaper press and was of great educational value.

On 12th November, Dr S. N. Sen, Meteorologist, Meenambakkam Observatory, gave an enlightening account of Weather Forecasting in general and of 'Cyclone warning' in particular. He illustrated his lecture with slides of charts etc., and to say it in a word, his speech was of a cyclonic nature.

His lecture was followed by a visit to the Weather Forecasting Station and Observatory at Meenambakkam which 50 students attended in batches of 25 on 14th and 21st February respectively. The lecture and the visit combined, gave us a clear knowledge of a subject of common interest and it will be no surprise if our students themselves begin to forecast the weather in the near future.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to Sri M. A. Thangaraj, M.A., Ph.D., our President for his guidance and kind help to which we certainly owe the successful year we have had.

PRINIVASAN,
B.Sc. (Hons) ii.
Secretary.

Karnataka Bashahvardini Sangha

The Karnataka Sangha has completed one more year of most interesting and useful service to its members. Though the meetings were few and far between, those held were very informative and successful. We resumed our work with an inaugural address delivered by Dr Nagana Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of Madras.

This Sangha was represented by K. P. Krishna Shetty and A. P. Aiyappa at the inter-collegiate elocution competition held in Mangalore. They distinguished themselves by successfully reaching the final stage of the contest.

In the month of January there was one more meeting which was addressed by Mr K. R. Rajagopalan B.Sc. (Hons). The activities of the Sangha will come to an end with a valedictory function.

I am very grateful to the president Mr K. Narasinga Rao M.A., B.O.L., L.T., who guided us in the right direction with his experience

and knowledge. I take this opportunity to thank all the office bearers and members of the Sangha who co-operated with me during the term of my office.

P. M. NANAIAH
Secretary.

Tamil Peravai

We are proud to report that we were able to arrange meetings for some of the best speakers of the day. In fact we have had most of our meetings in the Anderson Hall and thus proved that ours is the second biggest association in the college.

We celebrated Bharathi Day on 4th November at the St. Thomas's Hall theatre, when Thirumathi Indirani of Ethiraj College delivered a very good speech on 'Three paths', describing the charm, theme and philosophy of the poet. She said that we should study Bharathi, for he revolutionized the mode of Tamil poetry. We met on 23rd November in the Heber Hall theatre to pay homage to Thiruvalluvar, the great poet and thinker of Tamilnad. Thiru K. Anbazakan, M.A., delivered a thought-provoking speech pointing out the importance of Thirukkural. He said that we should consider it as the Bible of Tamilians, and also stressed the need to adopt its noble ideals in everyday life.

We had an extraordinary meeting to mourn the death of late professor S. T. Sargunar on 16th January. He retired as Tamil professor from our college. Rev. R. S. Macnicol, Professors T. K. Gopala Iyer and Venkatesa Naicker, K. M. George, and U. Venkatakrishna Rao spoke about S. T. Sargunar and his contribution to the Tamil language.

We had planned to celebrate the Tamilar Thirunal but could not do it on Pongal day, but we celebrated it on 19th January in the Anderson Hall. Professor S. Arumuga Mudaliar, M.A., presided over the function, and Thiru C. N. Annadurai, M.A., delivered the Pongal message. The president traced the origin of the idea of celebrating Tamilar Thirunal. Thiru C. N. Annadurai compared Tamils with others and clearly pictured the advance made by the others in various paths. He said that it is left to the younger generation to put hatred, jealousy and ill-will aside and work for a better and prosperous

future. He said that he sincerely hoped to see the members of the advanced sections dedicating themselves to the vital task of removing all the economic mal-adjustments and social evils. The Pongal committee helped to a great extent in making the function a success. The 'Pongal Virundu' was attended by a good number of Tamil lecturers and members.

We also did sufficient work to evoke a keen interest among our members to speak and sing on the platform. A music competition in Bharathi's songs was conducted on 13th October. The first prize was won by Thiru Louis Scudder while the second prize was won by Thiru V. I. Subramanyam. The subjects discussed were:—'Land-Lordism is deteriorating to Indian agriculture,' 'Education is incomplete without Religious Study' and 'Non-violence is the only means to World Peace'. The standard of debating was high and the speeches were interesting. A debate for the award of Thiru Ramachandran cup was held on 23rd January. The cup was awarded to Thiru. G. Gopalakrishnamoorthy and the second and third prizes were given to Thiru V. Thampi Pillai and T. Ponnuthurai respectively.

The inter-collegiate debate for the award of Thiru Pennathur Seshia's Rolling cup was conducted on 29th January in the Anderson Hall. 'Reorganization of Society is possible only through legislation' was the subject and the Rolling cup was awarded to Pachaiyappa's college, while the individual medal was won by a member of Thiagaraya College. Miss Kalyani of Queen Mary's College got the medal for the best lady speaker.

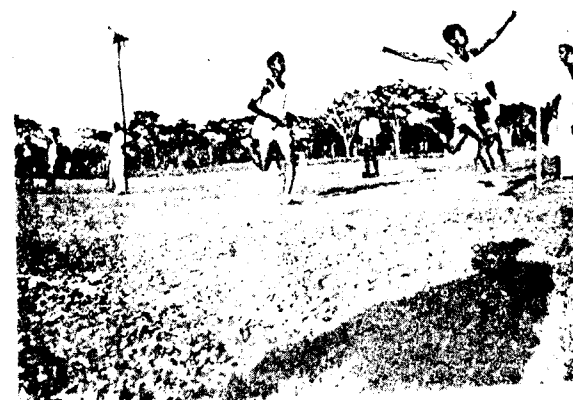
The success of any association mostly depends upon the amount of co-operation of both the executive committee and the members, and it was possible for me to find a helping hand in spite of obstacles. I am deeply indebted to the president and the vice-president for all that they have done for me in my work. Before concluding, I wish to say that working as the secretary of the Tamil peravai has been a pleasure and an experience worth the while. I thank all members for their co-operation.

S. RAMANATHAN.
Secretary,



P. Natarajan

Dr P. S. Srinivasan is presented with farewell gifts from the Physics Department by Dr M. A. Thangaraj



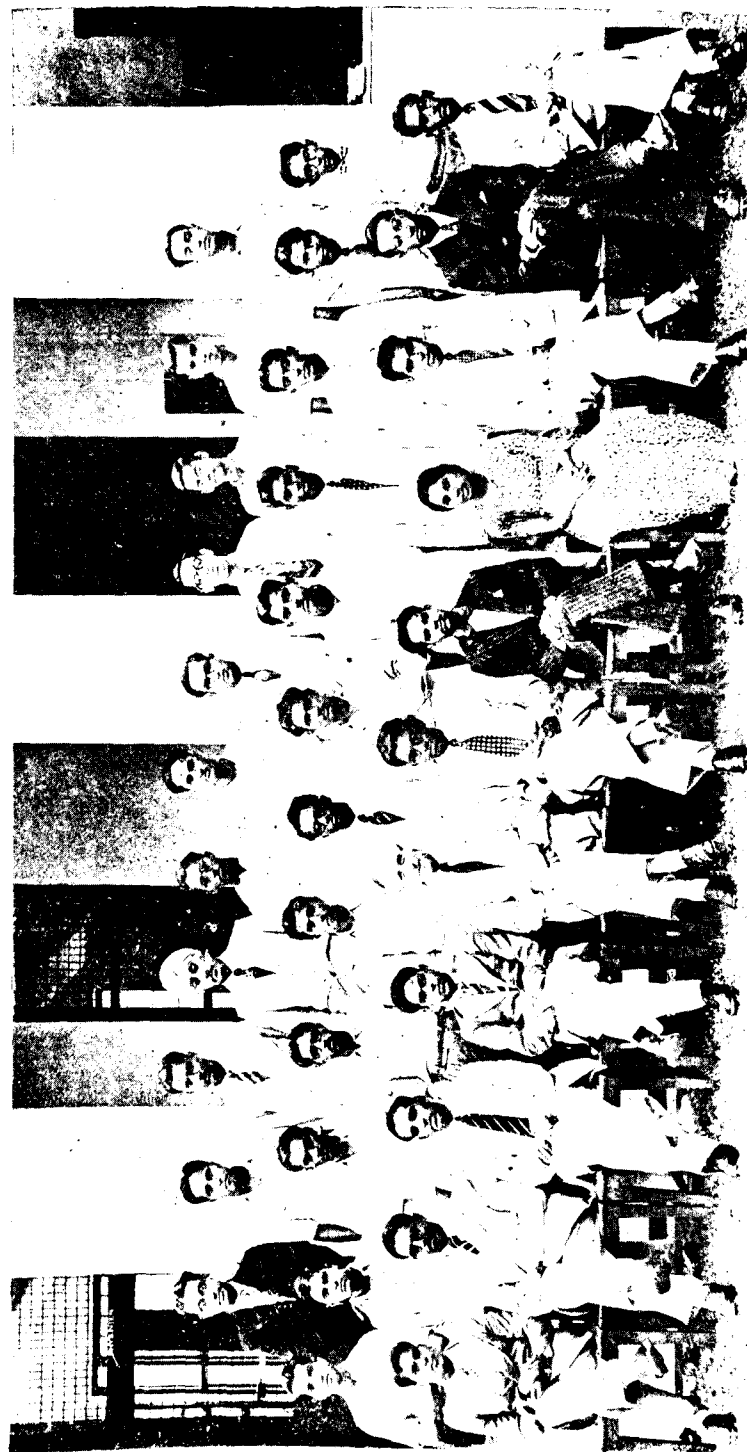
Abraham Samuel

Y.M.C.A. College win the Inter-collegiate Relay on Commemoration Day



Abraham Samuel

A. Shanghuddin, the Heber captain, receives the Sports Shield from Sri Subramaniam



Longhams' L.L. Tambaram

Sitting: (L. to R.)—M. D. James Rajiah (Astronomical Society); C. B. S. Ragland (Philosophy Association); Mr Bennett Albert (Vice-President, College Union); P. Ranjitha (Secretary, College Union); Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd (President, College Union); J. R. Ramanayagan (Student-Chairman, College Union); P. M. A. Nambudripad (Malayalee Association); Miss Ponnammma (Natural History Society); J. K. Jacob (Dramatic Society); E. L. Samuels (Economics Association and Quiz League); C. T. David (English Honours Association).
Middle Row:—M. Sreenivas Rao (Andhra Bhashabhi Ranjani Sangham); K. Veeraghavan and S. R. Ramanathan (Tamil Sangham); P. M. Narayana and B. S. Das (Kannarese Association); Rajan Kadirgumar, and M. D. John (College Christian Union); V. R. Brahmananda Rao (Mathematics Association); S. L. J. Suddler and A. P. Ayyappa (Rural Service League); J. Jacob Selladurai (History and Politics Association); S. Srinivasan (Physical Science Association).
Top Row: (L. to R.)—V. Achuthan Nair (Natural History Society); P. M. Abraham (Economics Association); Victor Jesudasan (Philosophy Association); Gurucharan Singh (Hindi Premi Mandal); P. V. Rathnam Chetty (Andhra Bhashabhi Ranjani Sangham); K. T. Sebastian (Malayalee Association); P. V. Ramanamorthy, K. N. Venkatesan and K. V. Raman (Sanskrit Samajam); N. Venkata-subramanian and S. Ramanujan (Fine Arts Society).

Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu

A debate was conducted on 9th October 1952 to choose two members to represent our college in the Inter-Collegiate oratorical contest, the subject being 'Rajaji's advice regarding cinemas is proper and beneficial.' G. Basava Raju and G. Gurunatha Rao were selected. M. Srinivasa Rao, the student-chairman presided. Mr Prayaga Narasimha Rao met the members of our Sangham on 31st October, clearly explained the 'Deseeya Sahityam' and strongly emphasised the need of it especially at the present juncture. Mr P. R. P. Francis presided over the function. On 26th November Mr Sunkara Satyanarayana spoke on 'Art and its reality,' and Mr Nagabhushanam was in the chair. Mr P. R. P. Francis welcomed the guests.

I have to frankly admit that our Sangham made only mild progress during the second term. It is, of course, true that it is not without satisfactory cause. We brought about new traditions in the history of our Sangham during this term by going on an excursion to Mahabalipuram on 9th Nov. and it was a grand success. Further we contributed a one-act play called 'Powder Prathibha' on 7th November, conducted in aid of Rayalaseema Famine Fund. I thank M. Srinivasa Rao and Bramhananda Rao who were responsible for the success of the play. This year too, as usual, we participated in the Inter-Collegiate one-act play competition organised by the Chennai Vidyarthi Vignana Samithi. I am really proud to say that we were, with our play 'VEERAKUNKUMA' able to shift the Dramatic Rolling Cup from its permanent home, namely Guindy Engineering College, to our college. I would be failing my duty if I did not thank Mr Sunkara for his help and Mr Nagabhushanam for his able direction.

On 8th January 1953 Vidwan Viswam, a great modern poet visited our Sangham and delivered a lecture on the 'Special features of Telugu Poetry.' Mr A. C. Kamakshi Rao presided over the function. On 12th January we conducted a debate on the 'Formation of Andhra State and its temporary capital in Madras city'. The student-chairman Mr Srinivasa Rao presided and the motion was carried by a majority of votes. A general

body meeting was held on 28th January in which a member proposed an amendment in the constitution of our Sangham to have a separate Entertainment Secretary who can be elected from any class. The meeting was well attended and the proposal was passed unanimously.

Mr G. Basava Raju, our Asst. Secretary, won the first prize in the oratorical contest held under the auspices of the Government College of Indigenous Medicine during their Silver Jubilee Celebration.

We introduced a new tradition by celebrating the 'Andhra Cultural Day' on 9th February. Dr Gidugu Venkata Seethapathi spoke on old Telugu literature and the different stages through which it passed to its present condition. Mr Niduthavolu Venkata Rao presided over the function. We had a grand music performance by Madavapeddi Satyam to whom we presented a Silver Cup. Two one-act plays 'Vapas' and 'French Comedy' were enacted by our students.

I thank our President Mr P. R. P. Francis and all the members for their hearty co-operation.

P. V. RATHNAM CHETTY,
Secretary.

Sanskrit Association

An inter-collegiate recitation competition for the award of the Pennathur Visalakshi Ammal rolling cup was conducted by the Samskrita Samajam of the Madras Christian College. Seven teams representing the Vivekananda, Stella Maris, Women's Christian, Queen Mary's, Jain, Loyola, and the Madras Christian Colleges participated. As many as twenty-two students competed. The team representing Stella Maris College with Srimatis N. Y. Visalakshi and S. Lakshmi was adjudged the best. Profs. T. Chandrasekharan (of the oriental Manuscripts Library) C. Sankararama Sastriar, and R. B. Joshi acted as Judges. S. Suryanarayana and K. R. Isvarachandran both Intermediate students of the Madras Christian College were also awarded book prizes by the President of the Samajam, Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao. We propose to have our vale-

dictory address delivered by Prof. R. Nagaiya Sarmā.

K. N. VENKATESAN.

Hindi Premi Mandali

Annual Report

President: Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, B.A. B.O.L.

Student-Chairman:—Gurucharan Singh.

Secretaries: P. Ramanathan, Srinivasa Kamath.

The inaugural address of the association was delivered by Sri S. R. Sastri, Shiksha Mantri of Hindi Prachar Sabha. Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao presided, Sri S. R. Sastri spoke on 'The place of Hindi in independent India'.

Four debates were conducted during this year. The members of the Mandali took part in them with great zeal and enthusiasm.

In the second term we had another meeting. This time Sri Venkataramana Rao addressed the members. He spoke on 'Vishva-Shanti'.

Thanks are due to our president who has given his valuable advice in conducting the meetings and to the members for their kind co-operation and keen interest.

P. RAMANATHAN,
Secretary.

Quiz League and Youth Forum

This term we again fared well at the radio quizzes conducted by A.I.R. Madras. We

are leading at present in spite of the fact that we were unrepresented at one quiz session, due to a misunderstanding, and our rivals, Loyola College, secured 9½ points at that quiz. We hope to be champions for the fifth year in succession.

For the first year the Madras Students' Council conducted an Inter-Collegiate Quiz in connection with their Cultural Week celebrations. We lost to Stella Maris College, on one of our off-days.

J. K. Jacob and C. T. David have again excelled this term and are the main cause for our doing so well.

In 'Youth Forum', T. K. Benjamin and J. K. Jacob represented our College in the discussions on overseas students and on how students spend vacations.

In the last session of 'Youth Forum' our College was given half an hour to present a variety programme, 'Tunes from Tambaram'. Rev. R. S. Macnicol compered the programme. It began with a welcome song composed by Mr Macnicol and then we sang our Hall songs and the Women's Hostel song. We did a serious sketch entitled 'Cross Roads,' a skit called 'Father and Son' and a humorous football commentary. Ranjani Pithavadian gave a pianoforte solo and we ended with a farewell song again composed by Mr Macnicol. We hope the listeners enjoyed the programme as much as we in presenting it.

EARDLEY L. SAMUELS,
Captain.

Athletics

Hockey

This term also we had regular practices with full vigour and vitality in the hope of winning the knock-out tournament (Stoke Shield). But in the very first match we were drawn against our rivals the Loyola College. It was a crucial match in which we lost narrowly. Anyhow we came back satisfied that we had put up a good fight in the true sense of a sportsman-like spirit. We are yet to play the League semi-finals in which we are hoping to win the coveted Shield. We always keep up the tradition of being one of the best teams in Collegiate Hockey.

The following are the members of the team:—

N. Chandrasekaran: Our goalie. A new comer.

A. P. Ayappa: A former Mysore 'varsity player. Plays right back.

P. M. Nanniah: Our left back.

Derek Rozario: A reliable right half back.

M. S. Uthappa: Another new comer in the team. Plays a good game as left half back.

K. K. Ponnappa: Occupies the pivot position. He has represented the University for the past two years.

G. A. Charles: New comer to the team and a promising youngster. Plays left extreme.

Dass Sudarsanam: Another promising youngster.

T. Kamalanathan: Our centre forward.

Clifford Gozmao: Plays right inner.

S. P. Selvaraj: Captain of the team and 'varsity Boxer and Athlete and captain of the 'varsity boxing team last year.

Last but not least my thanks are due to our untiring President Mr Paul David, to Mr C. A. Abraham and to Dr Boyd for their encouragement.

In the Inter-Zonal Championship of the League, we met the Govt. Arts College in the semifinal. We drew with them twice, neither team scoring in spite of extra time. In the third encounter we beat them by 2 goals to 1. In the final we met Loyola, the

holders. In a fast and exciting game the issue was still undecided with no score at the end of time. Extra time was played and Loyola managed to put in two goals and emerged winners.

S. P. SELVARAJ,
Captain.

Cricket

We played only two matches this term and we drew one match and lost the other. The Old Boys' Match came off on the 26th January. It was a day of thorough enjoyment which started right from the breakfast at St. Thomas's Hall canteen and ended with the send-off after the athletic association dinner at night. Famous cricketing personalities like C. D. Gopinath, S. K. Gurunathan, B. S. Wilson, Ananda Rau, D. L. Chakravarti, to mention only a few, were present for the match. Dr V. N. C. Rao captained the Old Boys. After the Present Boys' captain had won the toss, the Old Boys' chose to bat first! and scored over 200 runs. C. D. Gopinath did not disappoint the many admirers who came to see him in action: he scored 91 runs; while B. S. Wilson scored 85 runs. S. K. Datta, our wicket keeper, was in brilliant form with the ball and he was the most successful bowler for the Present Boys. The Present Boys made 160 and odd runs and the match was drawn. B. Sampath made a quick 42, and P. N. Krishnan was unbeaten with 50 runs to his credit (he scored 50 runs in the last year's match also). Gopinath took 6 wickets for 45 runs.

But the most interesting period of the match was the lunch period. Apart from a very good lunch, we had a short but humorous speech from Dr Boyd and we enjoyed to the full the 'Ananda Rau, Ranga Rao Exchanges.' The day came to an end with the dinner at night.

In our last match of the year we lost to the Vivekananda College whom we had beaten earlier in the year rather easily. Our poor bowling and poorer fielding contributed to the defeat. The sole exception was M. Subramanyam who bowled really well to take four wickets. K. R. N. Menon played a lone hand to score 65 runs and his partnership with B. Natarajan raised hopes of our winning the match. Anyhow, this defeat again reminds one of the 'Glorious Uncertainties' of cricket and that is what makes the game so fascinating.

It has been a very enjoyable year and I am glad to report that every member of the team put forth his best for the team. In spite of the fact that the team was devoid of 'Stars', if at all it did succeed at least to some extent, it was because of the wonderful co-operation and accommodation from the members of the team. In conclusion, I would like to thank Mr C. A. Abraham for the wise advice he gave me on several occasions.

V. K. VISWANATHAN,
Captain.

Volley Ball

Our team this year has moulded itself into a powerful combination with the arrival of three more first class players, Lucas, Justin and Hubert to reinforce the ranks of the old stalwarts Johnson, Jackson and Abraham Koshy. Nallathambi and Soundrapandian too were lending able support all along.

The extremely satisfactory position in which we find ourselves in the League championship table is in itself ample proof of our prowess. Our players have all along exhibited irresistible form in battling through to the top of the table in our half, without even once letting our colours to be lowered. We have met and laid low such redoubtable opponents as, the Law College, the Engineering College, The Polytechnic, Thyagaraja College, The Madras medicals, Meston College and the C.N.T. Institute.

The morale of our players is high and we are looking forward with confidence to the clash with the winners in the other zone.

They are the Law College and Pachaiyappa's College.

Our triumphant progress in the knock-out tournament has culminated in our annexing the trophy after beating Pachaiyappa's College and the Law College at Madras and the Farook College and Tirupati College at Calicut.

It is indeed a matter for great pleasure and gratification that no less than five of our boys Johnson, Lucas, Hubert, Jackson and the Captain have been chosen to represent our University in the inter-university tournament played at Annamalai.

We owe our success this year in no small measure to the encouragement and patronage extended to us by Mr C. A. Abraham and Dr M. A. Thangaraj. Dr Boyd's usual visits to the Volley Ball Court have all along been a source of constant inspiration for us to aim at higher and higher glory.

Thank you all for the encouragement you have given us.

ABRAHAM KOSHY,
Captain.

Boxing

The Inter-Collegiate Boxing tournament was conducted at Engineering College. We were, this year, handicapped by the lack of a coach. Towards the latter part however, Mr Tony Rodrigues offered to train us, but the time at his disposal was limited. In spite of all these difficulties our boxers fared quite well, and I am glad to say that every boxer fought clean and sportingly.

In the semi-finals, some good fights were witnessed. S. P. Selvaraj who captained the University last year specialised in knock-outs, while Masilamani fought pluckily against a very reputed boxer. C. R. Arulambalan was unlucky to lose his fight. If he had a little more stamina he would have won quite easily.

Four of our boxers entered the finals: S. K. Ramanathan who fought so well in the semi-finals had to retire owing to an injury while Selvaraj and Smith-Cameron carried on in the same old way winning comfortably

Welsh turned tables on Peters of Engineering College, who was disqualified in the third round.

The interest shown this year was very encouraging. I must take this opportunity of thanking all the boxers for the fine co-operation they showed. Our thanks are also due to Mr C. A. Abraham, our Physical Director, for the help and encouragement he gave us, and last but not least to Mr Tony Rodrigues, who went out of his way to come over here, and help us with our sparring and ring-practices.

I. T. DEEN,
Captain.

Athletics

Though we did not have any outstanding athlete in our college team, we did well enough to finish as runners-up in the inter-collegiate meet. We need not feel sorry to have lost to the Y.M.C.A. team which was definitely superior to ours. But as the president of that evening, Dr P. V. Cherian, pointed out 'It is not a great thing for the Y.M.C.A. to win the championship because their duty is to play all the time' and he rightly congratulated our team for having finished second to them.

We have in Alfred Jeyaraj a promising young athlete who will improve much more in the coming year. S. D. D. Thomas, one of our college record holders, whose college record in 800 metres is better than the inter-collegiate record failed to reproduce the same form and finished only second.

Silkson George, the college mile record holder, was also unlucky and it is hoped that he will do much better next year.

One of the most exciting and interesting events was the 4 × 400 Relay, where we were unlucky to see our first man falling down near the exchange zone after leading all the way through. But in spite of this mishap our team ran an exciting race to snatch the second place—a very creditable performance indeed.

Excellent team spirit and co-operation was the main reason for our success. Every athlete is greatly profited by the invaluable advice and tips that were offered by our Physical Director Mr C. A. Abraham.

I take this opportunity to thank Mr C. A. Abraham for his invaluable help to the team.

G. E. S. ALFRED,
Athletic Captain.

Commemoration Day Sports

Championship Events

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. 100 Metres. | 1. A. Shamshuddin—H—Time: 11.5 secs. |
| 2. 200 Metres. | 2. D. Rozario—H— |
| 3. 400 Metres. | 1. A. Shamshuddin—H—Time: 23.7 secs. |
| 4. 800 Metres. | 2. D. Rozario—H— |
| 5. 1,500 Metres. | 1. K. K. Ponnappa—H—Time: 55 secs. |
| | 2. S. D. D. Thomas—H— |
| | 1. S. D. D. Thomas—H—Time: 2 min. 6 secs.
(New College & Inter-College Record) |
| | 2. Silkson George—T— |
| | 1. Silkson George—T—Time: 4 min. 32.4 secs.
(New College Record) |
| | 2. S. D. D. Thomas—H— |
| 6. 110 Metres Hurdles. | 1. M. Pathmanathan—S—Time: 18 secs. |
| | 2. D. Alfred Jayaraj—T— |
| 7. 200 Metres Hurdles. | 1. M. J. Pragasam—H—Time: 28.2 secs. |
| | 2. V. Mohan Chander—T— |

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 8. 400 Metres Hurdles. | 1. M. J. Pragasam—H—Time: 62.4 secs. |
| | 2. M. Pathmanathan—S— |
| 9. 4 × 100 Metres Relay. | 1. Bishop Heber—Time: 46.7 secs. |
| | 2. St. Thomas's. |
| 10. 4 × 400 Metres Relay. | 1. Bishop Heber—Time: 3 min. 45 secs. |
| | 2. St. Thomas's. |
| 11. Long Jump. | 1. A. Shamshuddin—H—Dist. 20 ft. 0½ in. |
| | 2. A. Chandran—T— |
| 12. High Jump. | 1. D. Alfred Jayaraj—T—Height: 5 ft. 6 in. |
| | 2. G. E. S. Alfred—H— |
| 13. Hop, Step & Jump. | 1. D. Rozario—H—Dist. 42 ft. 5½ in. |
| | 2. Abraham Koshy—T— |
| 14. Pole Vault. | 1. S. Mahilraj—S—Height: 9 ft. 6 in. |
| | 2. Mathews Abraham—H— |
| 15. Shot Put. | 1. Abraham Koshy—T—Dist: 31 ft. 10¼ in. |
| | 2. George Mathai—H— |
| 16. Discus Throw. | 1. Gurucharan Singh—S—Dist: 78 ft. 7½ in. |
| | 2. S. Ramaswamy—T— |
| 17. Hammer Throw. | 1. Gurucharan Singh—S—Dist: 60 ft. 4 in. |
| | 2. N. Karunakaran Pillai—S— |
| 18. Javelin Throw. | 1. Soundara Pandyan—T—Dist: 134 ft. 2 in. |
| | 2. Doss Sundarisanam—T— |
| | 1. Bishop Heber—118 points. |
| | 2. St. Thomas's— 89 " |
| | 3. Selaiyur— 65 " |

Championship Points.

Non-Championship Events

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Tennis Pickers' Race. | 1. Kesavelu |
| | 2. Munnuswamy. |
| | 3. Muthu. |
| 2. Servants' Relay (4 × 100 Metres). | 1. Athletic Department. |
| | 2. Estate " |
| 3. Sack Race. | 1. V. Mohan Chander. |
| 4. Old Boy's Race. | 1. B. S. Wilson. |
| | 2. Charles Verghese. |
| 5. 4 × 100 Metres Inter-School Relay
(P. Krishnamurthi Challenge Cup) | 1. Corley High School—Time: 49.2 secs. |
| | 2. Madras Christian College High School. |
| 6. 4 × 200 Metres Inter-College Relay.
(P. Subramaniam Challenge Cup). | 1. Y.M.C.A. College—Time: 1 min. 39.3 secs. |
| | 2. Loyola College. |

C. A. A.

College Service

Preachers

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS

October	12	..	Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd
	19	..	Dr W. F. Kibble
	26	..	Rev. G. C. Martin
November	2	..	Mr S. P. Adinarayan
	9	..	Rev. D. R. Devaprasad, Gurukul, Kilpauk
	16	..	Rev. H. E. C. Pettet, Presbyter, C.S.I., Tambaram
"	23	..	Mr Kuruvilla Jacob, Headmaster, M.C.C. High School
	30	..	Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd
	January 11	..	Mr R. O. Hicks
"	18	..	Rev. R. S. Macnicol
	25	..	Rev. H. M. S. Taylor, O.B.E.
			Former Headmaster of Cheam School
February	1	..	Rev. Jacob Kumaresan
	8	..	Most Rev. A. M. Hollis
	15	..	Rev. J. C. Steinhoff, Missouri Synod
"	22	..	Rev. R. A. Baigrie, St Andrew's Church, Madras
	March 1	..	Rev. J. B. Saunders
	8	..	Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd
"	15	..	Mr A. A. Gnanadoss
	22	..	Dr W. F. Kibble
	29	..	Rev. G. C. Martin

College Magazines Received

The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College Magazine, Udipi, March 1952
Thiagarajar College Magazine, Madurai, March 1952
Sri Theagaraya College, Madras, Oct.-Nov. 1952
The Madras Medical College Magazine, June 1952
Ewing Christian College Magazine, Allahabad Golden Jubilee Number, Nov. 1952
The Chand Bagh Chronicle, Jan. 1953
Government High School Magazine, Khmmamoth, Dec. 1952
Ahmednagar College, Quarterly, Oct.-Dec. 1952
The Caldwell High School, Tuticorin, Annual 1952
The Sacred Heart College, Annual, 1952
Serampore College Magazine, November, 1952
Scottish Church College Magazine, Calcutta, December 1952
St Joseph's College Magazine, Tiruchirapalli, March 1953

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD

Across.—1 celebrate, 9 oval, 10 sombre, 13 medial, 16 rim, 17 precious, 19 ode, 20 iron, 21 us, 22 lasting, 25 egg, 26 sup, 27 ems, 30 are, 31 gingham, 35 tall, 37 tt, 38 ivan, 40 olla, 41 lie, 42 do, 43 sieve, 45 at, 46 yr, 47 adam.

Down.—1 compulsory, 2 ever, 3 lade, 4 elicit, 5 as, 6 tots, 7 em, 8 arid, 11 brose, 12 emerge, 14 airing, 15 loon, 18 ungentle, 23 aural, 24 spells, 28 mg, 29 shield, 32 it, 33 av, 34 madam, 36 laic, 39 not, 44 vc.



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