

Madras Christian college

Magazine.

1964 - November

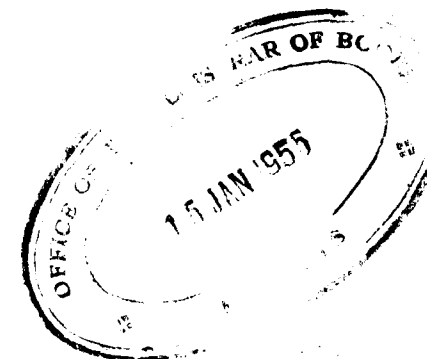
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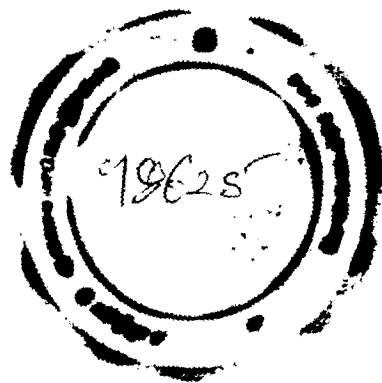
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MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXIV, No. I

November 1954

The Principal's Report for 1954

My first—and very pleasant—duty this afternoon is to welcome to our midst the Hon. Mr P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras. It is indeed a great honour to have as our President on this College Day one who is so distinguished, not only by his high office, but also by his interest in everything that ministers to intelligent and cultured living. My own satisfaction at seeing him here is compounded of several elements. It is, of course, always a pleasure to welcome to the College a visitor to whom we can confidently look for wise and discriminating counsel; but, mingled with that pleasure, there is on this occasion, I must confess, a feeling of self-congratulation on my part at having been able to produce upon the platform—I will not say, one who was reluctant to come—but one whom it is not entirely easy to entice away from the seclusion of his courtroom to public ceremonies of this nature. I hesitate to say that I am now enjoying the happiness of an angler who has just landed a big fish on the bank, because it might not be proper to involve a Chief Justice in such a comparison. But perhaps I can say without impropriety that I feel like a big-game hunter who has captured a somewhat elusive lion. A third reason for especial satisfaction is the fact that our president of today was himself a student of the College only the day before yesterday. I am sorry that I cannot claim to have been his teacher—he escaped that by a few years—and I fear there is nobody now on the staff who can claim that honour. It would indeed be a very great satisfaction for any teacher here to be able to point to the Chief Justice of Madras, and claim to have given him his first lessons—not, of course, in law—and certainly not in crime—but in Shakespeare, or in Constitutional History, or in the Theory of Complex Variables! Or to be able to point to him and say, 'Do you know that I once fined him one anna?' Well, nobody here can quite claim that, but as a College, we are proud to be able to greet our distinguished President of this afternoon as one of our own number. Looking over old records, I find that, in the year 1921, a student of the College, by name P. V. Rajamannar, was awarded the Cardozo Prize and the Miller Gold Medal by the University of Madras. I am sure that the College was proud of him then, and, since then, he has given us added reason for satisfaction. We give him a warm welcome this afternoon, and we hope that he will carry away from this day's proceedings a pleasant conviction that the College, if not quite what it was in the old days, is in some ways even better.

The academic year which closed on the 31st of March, 1954 was not, I think, in any way remarkable. There were about 1250 students on the rolls, a highly variegated assortment, yet with certain common features which it may be worth while attempting to set forth, by way of background to this report. College students in all parts of the world are strange phenomena, of great interest to all observers of the more elementary forms of life; and the Tambaram variety are no exception. Highly gregarious in their habits, they can be seen by day, assembled in large numbers in sheltered places, sometimes listless and drowsy, but usually alert and watchful if they are conscious of being under observation. In the afternoon and evening, flocks of them

will usually be noted ranging over the open grasslands to the south of their ordinary dwelling-places in constant movement, and frequently emitting shrill cries or harsh grating noises, according to the stage of their development; smaller groups of them are sometimes seen hovering near railway-stations, which appear to have a special attraction for them. About once a week, many of these interesting creatures make short flights in the direction of the city, possibly in search of new varieties of food, possibly with no motive other than a desire to exercise their wings, or to show off their fine feathers, of which they are as a rule inordinately proud. At certain periods, however, which usually occur three times in a year (in September, December, and March), their habits, and their appearance, undergo a sudden change. They remain wakeful through a great part of the night, and exhibit signs of great anxiety; their plumage is dishevelled, their eyes are glassy, and their whole aspect is sometimes lamentably dejected. After each of these periods of distemper, there is a short migration, and, at the end of the third period comes a longer migration, usually extending over a period of three or four months, during which it is believed that they separate from one another and scatter far and wide. For some of the older specimens this is a permanent departure, but they may return a few months later, for a brief period, to their old nesting-grounds, wearing bright new plumage on their shoulders, and an air of great relief upon their countenances. At this stage, they are usually known as graduates. The whole species are of a friendly and cheerful disposition, and readily respond to kindness, but they require constant attention. In their earlier years, indeed, it is usually considered desirable, in the interests of their health, to subject them to careful examination at least once a week, and twice a week in doubtful cases.

Returning now from Natural History to statistics, it may be of interest to note that, of the 1,250 students on the rolls last year, over 100 hailed from countries beyond the sea. A considerable proportion of these came from Ceylon, but there were two from British Guiana, three from Mauritius, one from Fiji, three from East Africa, one from West Africa, two from Zanzibar, one from Burma, and nine from Malaya. Eight of these were Government of India scholars, but a number came on their own initiative, including the two who journeyed 10,000 miles. We must suppose that in their far-off countries they had heard pleasant rumours of a place where all comers would be made welcome to a brotherhood of learning, living its simple life in the forest, with the birds for company, and an occasional Harvard plane to give an added delight. At any rate, whatever brought them here, we gave them a hearty welcome, and we hope that they have found many compensations for their temporary separation from their homes and families.

I have not, in recent years, attempted to report all comings and goings of members of the staff, partly because they were rather numerous, and nothing was to be gained by merely reciting lists of names; this year, I should like to mention one retirement and one appointment. The retirement is that of Mr. S. Subbarama Aiyar, who joined the staff in 1917, as lecturer in Economics, served in that capacity for 22 years, was Associate Professor for 11 years, and reached the end of his service—or so it was supposed—in 1950. But that was *not*, after all, the end, for Mr. Subbarama Aiyar came back to us in 1951, to help us meet a temporary emergency, and continued as Acting Professor till the end of the last academic year, when the time came for final goodbyes. This College has been fortunate in the devoted service given to it by many teachers, but to none do we owe a greater debt than to Mr. Subbarama Aiyar. By his courtesy, his gentleness, his stern sense of duty, and his unfailing loyalty to his College, he was an example to us all, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing publicly the grateful and affectionate admiration of his colleagues and his students. The appointment that I wish to refer to is that of a new Bursar, Mr. R. D. Paul, a former student and a former lecturer of the College, who, after a long and distinguished career in Government service, has now returned to help us to look after our affairs. It is, of course, a long-standing tradition of the College that one of the teaching professors should also be its Bursar, but times have changed, the weight of business has vastly increased, and for a long time it has been felt that,

even with the assistance of an able and devoted office staff, it is hardly possible for one human being to do full justice to the responsibilities of a teacher, while at the same time carrying the heavy burdens which the Bursarship involves. It is perhaps not generally realised how many these burdens are. The Bursar takes the day-to-day responsibility for the finances of the College, and for the non-academic side of its administration; he also deals with those financial affairs which are common to the College and the School; he is the business manager of three hostels, each of them with nearly 200 guests in permanent residence; he is the administrative officer of a small township, which includes forty-eight houses, a small farm, a water-supply system, a sewerage system, a system of electricity distribution, and one solar clock. Finally, he is the custodian of the Cooper Fund, and of a large number of other funds which, although less celebrated, are even more important. The Senatus and the Council are grateful to those professors who in past years have shouldered the ever-increasing burden of this work, in addition to their academic duties; the most recent of them are Dr. Adinarayan who served for two considerable periods, and Mr. Macphail who served for several shorter terms. But it has long been felt that a new sort of arrangement was required, and one could clearly detect an air of great relief in professorial circles when Mr. Paul was appointed. Less than three months after his appointment, the new Bursar disappeared; but he had given us warning that prior engagements would compel him to do so, and he will soon be once more in our midst. In the meantime Dr. Thangaraj is kindly filling the gap.

While on this subject of College finance, I should like to take the opportunity of acknowledging the substantial contribution which is made by the Government of Madras year by year. A College which offers many science courses, and many Honours courses, is an expensive proposition, and the management of this College has to make an annual contribution of about half-a-lakh of rupees from its own resources. In recent years, the contribution of the Government under the grant-in-aid code has been of approximately the same amount. This is not all that might be expected in view of the provision by which Government is to meet two-thirds of the net deficit, but Government Departments have their own methods of determining what is admissible expenditure, and the fact that the annual grant-in-aid is now approximately equal to the management's own contribution indicates at any rate a great improvement over what was happening ten, and even five, years ago.

Since I last referred in an annual report to questions of College finance, there have been two notable donations. One was the gift of a sum of Rs. 12,800 by Sri R. Narayana Aiyar, I.C.S., 'for the encouragement of the study of the Queen's English'. Sri Narayana Aiyar is himself a former student of the College, and we greatly welcome this substantial token of his interest in his alma mater, which has been used to endow the Visalakshi Narayana Aiyar studentship for a student in the English Honours Classes. The other Donation was by Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi, who, with characteristic generosity, presented to the College the proceeds of a recital given by her, amounting to Rs. 500. For this also, we are most grateful.

Turning now to University examinations, I am glad to be able to say that, in their recent encounter with the examiners, our forces put up a very creditable fight. In the B.A. and B.Sc. Honours Classes, out of 67 who appeared for the whole examination, 66 were awarded Honours degrees. Pride of place must be accorded to the Physics people who, with 11 candidates in all, were awarded 8 First Classes, and 3 Second Classes. In other subjects, First Classes were not so plentiful, but candidates from this College secured the only two that were awarded in Psychology, and a 50% share of those awarded in Zoology, History and English, as well as the first place in Philosophy. I said that 67 appeared for the whole examination, and the phrase was carefully chosen. There is a tendency on the part of Honours students to treat the question of a high class so anxiously that they are unwilling to complete the examination unless they feel quite certain of achieving a result which is commensurate with their abilities. So they sometimes come in an experimental frame of mind, tentatively nibble at the first few papers, decide that they don't very much like the taste of them, then 'fold up their

tents like the Arab, and silently steal away.' It sometimes works out well enough in the end. I have known a candidate withdraw from the B.A. Honours Examination one year, and take first place in the University the next; after all, an extra year of study ought to have some value. On the other hand, I have also known of a candidate withdrawing when, if he had finished the examination, he would almost certainly have been placed first in the First Class! Candidates for the M.A. Examination are of course in a different position, for they may appear a hundred times, and no man will say them nay; but I notice that those who secure First Classes usually do so at the first attempt. As for the other examinations of 1954, out of 86 candidates for the B.Sc. Degree, 15 passed in the First Class, 31 in the Second Class, and 17 in the Third Class. Out of 71 candidates for the B.A. Degree, 37 passed completely, securing 4 First Classes—all in Mathematics—and 13 Second Classes. In the Intermediate Examination, 132 out of 185 candidates passed completely, 22 in the First Class, 59 in the Second Class and 51 in the Third Class. Students of the College were awarded six University prizes.

On other battle-fronts also, our representatives were reasonably active, although there are few outstanding honours to record. The hockey team after a long interval won the inter-collegiate competition for the Mysore Challenge Cup; the cricket and volleyball teams were finalists, the footballers were semi-finalists, and the rest were nothing in particular, but only in one instance fell below third place. It used to be said, in praise of games, that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton and Harrow. Mr G. K. Chesterton was not quite satisfied with that way of putting it. He said that the battle was won, not by a few people who had played good cricket on the playing-fields of Eton and Harrow, but by a large number of people who had played bad cricket on many village-greens. That was his way of saying that the important people are not the few star performers, but the many fairly ordinary people who simply play for the sake of playing. Judged by that standard, every year is a good year for us, because, around the Halls, and on the College playing-fields, there is always a great deal of activity which has little or nothing to do with inter-collegiate competition. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to win a few trophies now and then, and if a suggestion is permitted, it seems to be high time that this College regained the Inter-Collegiate Athletics Championship which it held continuously from 1938 till 1950, and has seen only once since then.

Of other College and Hall activities, I have spoken so often in the past that there is almost nothing left to say. The Societies were as vigorous as usual. Estimating roughly, I should say that we had perhaps twenty inaugural addresses and twenty valedictories, with ordinary addresses beyond all reckoning in between. To the many visiting speakers who addressed us, we express our grateful thanks. The Fine Arts Society delighted many—almost too many on some occasions—with its musical and dance performances by visiting celebrities. And, over all its multitudinous children, the Union Society continued to cast its sheltering wing.

The College Contingent of the National Cadet Corps maintained its high standard of discipline and efficiency, and made a contribution of great value to the life of the College as a whole. The Rural Service League continued to remind us of the needs of the village people at our doors, carried on its primary school, in Tambaram village (with 239 children on the rolls), its weaving school, its adult night school and its medical dispensary, and provided a midday meal for the children in the school and for children in three other villages every working day throughout the year.

From what has been said in this report, I think it will be apparent that we have enjoyed a rich and diverse college life, which gives to academic studies their proper place, the premier place, but sets them in a context of varied and interesting activity, and in an atmosphere of friendship. By linking work with worship, and by giving their due place to moral and religious studies, we have also endeavoured and, I hope, not wholly failed, to relate all that we do to a still wider context, and to learn together the meaning of faith and obedience.



SRI G. V. JOB

G. V. Job

George Vethanayagam Job, the eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Vethanayagam, converts from Hinduism, was born in Madura on October 25, 1889. The parents were keen evangelists—an enthusiasm which Mr. Job inherited. The father was a well-known preacher in the Church of Scotland Mission in the Madras Area. He was not only a preacher, but also a poet, and some of his lyrics find a place in the Tamil Lyric Book and are familiar to Tamil Christians.

Mr Job came to Madras in 1904 for his High School Course in the old CSM College. Even as a student, he was a member of a Youth Group which attempted evangelistic work both in and around the City. But he was of a philosophic bent of mind, and the writings of Spencer, Mill and Ingersoll, and the controversy then raging on the Person of Our Lord between Dr J. N. Farquhar and the Arya Samaj disturbed his religious faith which he regained, fully only after a serious illness. During his convalescence, he studied the Koran, the Hindu Vedas, the apologetics for and against Theosophy, and the Buddhist Scriptures, besides, of course, the Bible and books on the Bible. The well-known paper, *The Epiphany*, conducted by the Oxford Mission, Calcutta, for enquirers, was also his favourite reading, and he frequently contributed to its columns.

In 1910-12, he was a student in the B.A. Classes in the Madras Christian College and took his degree in Philosophy with distinction, thereafter joining the Staff of the SPG College at Trichinopoly to teach Logic, English Poetry and Scripture. He was a fluent and effective speaker, and a successful and popular teacher, if not a strict disciplinarian. He interested his students in a Social Service League. Notwithstanding his Presbyterian upbringing, he was at home in an Anglican College, and it is likely that his sojourn there for two periods helped him to sympathise with, if not quite to understand, the Catholic view-point. He won the regard of the Rev. A. F. Gardiner, who then presided over the SPG College, since called Bishop Heber College.

From Trichinopoly he returned to Madras to join the Staff of the Wesley College in 1915; and in 1917, as a private student, he passed the M.A. Degree Examination, standing first if, only with a Second Class. There were lucrative offers, but he declined them. Amongst his religious activities were those connected with his father's Church, St. Andrew's Choolai (where he was an elder), the Madras City Evangelistic Campaign, the Christo Samaj and the Bangalore Conference. It is melancholy to reflect that today, although there are innumerable committees, there is less spiritual work even being attempted.

Along with certain progressive missionaries like the Rev. C. Kingsley Williams and Indian leaders, he regarded Christian Boarding Schools as 'cheap and nasty', and was anxious to start a model Christian Residential High School. He was encouraged by the moving spirits of the Bangalore Conference and collected Rs. 20,000 for the project, as he felt that, before raising such a sum locally, he should not appeal for foreign subsidy. The School was started on a fellowship basis and attracted several promising graduates, some of them former Headmasters and Vice-Principals. It began its life in Bangalore in 1921, later moving to Tirupattur. The venture was greatly in advance of the times and was, for this and other reasons, a failure. When the School was wound up, there was still a cash balance of Rs. 1,500 which, together with the land acquired and the buildings erected, were handed over to the NMS, a cause which always lay near his heart.

Once more he returned to the SPG College to lecture in Philosophy and to be Warden of the Christian Hostel. In 1927, he became Headmaster of what is now called St. Columba's High School, Chingleput, founded by the United Free Church Mission of Scotland, where he tried to put into practice once again the ideals which inspired his Residential School Scheme.

He was a leader in his own Church, the SIUC, which he represented on the Joint Committee on Church Union, of which latter he was at first very critical. When he became convinced of the rightness of Union, he gave it his support, and his position for eight years as Secretary of the Madras Church Council of the SIUC enabled him to prepare this area for the acceptance of the Scheme. During all these years, he was in frequent demand as a speaker at the gatherings of the SCM, the Inter-national Fellowship, the Christo Samaj and the Bangalore Conference, besides retreats and conferences for Christian people, teachers, pupils and others.

THE CSI was inaugurated, greatly to his joy, in September 1947, and when the first Synod met in April 1948, he was elected its first General Secretary, and represented the CSI at the World Council of Churches' Assembly, Amsterdam. He took the opportunity also of attending the World Presbyterian Alliance in Geneva, and spent some time in Great Britain pleading the cause of the CSI and renewing contacts with his revered *guru*, Dr A. G. Hogg, and his old friend, the Rev. C. Kingsley Williams.

Mr Job was not only a good student of English, but also of Tamil, and he has written a number of books in both languages, some of which are awaiting publication. Religion, theology and philosophy, and the problems and activities connected therewith, were his chief interests in life. Special mention should be made of his beautiful Tamil book 'the Very Image of God', a Life of Christ which was awarded the Findlay Prize. He compiled a useful book of Family Worship in Tamil, besides other pamphlets, booklets and translations. A serious work in English 'The Upanishads and the Gospels,' is yet to see the light of day.

The present writer has always felt that Mr Job, with his great gifts as a speaker and as a writer, both in English and in Tamil, and with his knowledge of literature, philosophy and theology, nevertheless hardly received the recognition that was his due in these spheres. As Headmaster and as College Lecturer, he commanded much respect and affection, but a College Professorship would have been more congenial as a life-time occupation. He had high ideals and was not daunted by failure or embittered by misunderstanding; he did not seek popularity and took no trouble to conceal his convictions and opinions or his likes and dislikes. He cared intensely for everything that he took up, but one thing that could not be touched was his serenity which was the fruit of an inner peace that the world could neither give nor take away.

Dr. Kibble's Diary

I

We have been to many places and seen countless people since we left Madras. You will not expect me to write about all. Our few days in London were very full. We have many relatives and friends to visit, and there are always a number of exhibitions of various sorts on in London. This year India House had one of its own—an exhibition of portrait sculpture.

The old students of the college now in London met to welcome the new Bursar during his brief stay in London, at a dinner in the Indian Students' Union (Y.M.C.A.) building, a fine new building in a quite modern style, with fine large windows so that the rooms are well lit on dull days, and every advantage is taken of the views of trees and flowers in Fitzroy Square. The modern style, with large flat surfaces free of ornament, has great advantages in London where the atmosphere is so laden with smoke that nothing will keep clean long and, ornate carvings present great difficulty to the careful housewife. Our college buildings are of course a good example of a style free from ornament, in which the beauty of the building depends on its proportions. But in one respect the college buildings differ radically from those at Fitzroy Square: the college buildings are all rectangular and parallel; the buildings are all directed 31° east of north. In the Indian Students' Union Building there are various different angles: the main staircase goes round a right-angled triangle with an angle about 20°; even corridors are not of uniform width. The general effect is pleasing, and as far as I could see the alignments had all been so chosen as to make the best use of the available space.

The dinner was well attended; two or three old students now studying in Oxford were in London at the time and came. In addition to Mr R. D. Paul, another senior old student was there—Mr Kuruvilla Zachariah, who after a distinguished career in the Education Department in Bengal, and in New Delhi, is now Historical Adviser to the High Commissioner in London. And Mr J. S. B. Abraham himself, who is Warden at the Indian Students' Union, was an old student, and for a time a lecturer on the College staff.

Mr E. J. Bingle, a former Bursar of the college, had also attended the Assembly of the World Council of Churches, and at the time of our dinner was still in America, but Mrs Bingle came with her elder son, who had spent several happy years in Tambaram. And so did Mr and Mrs H. R. Mills—Mr Mills was Professor of Physics in the college, and is about to take up an appointment as scientific representative of the British Government in south-east Asia, in connection with the Colombo Plan. Mrs Matthews came in from Welwyn for the dinner, and we all recalled how much we owe to her late husband, for his work for the Tambaram buildings in particular.

I paid a brief visit to Stratford-on-Avon, to see old friends from India who are still active for the Church of South India. I did not have time to see any of the plays being shown. This old town of Shakespeare's birth and death is a lovely setting for his plays, and the ten miles of road from Stratford to Warwick a very charming stretch of country.

Among the old students there was the Rev. C. A. Abraham, who while at Tambaram was Deacon Abraham. He has just started at Oxford, and told us how highly Mr Macphail's 'The Way, the Truth and the Life' is valued in Oxford as literature as well as theology. Also there were S. R. Avadhani, who is studying banking in London; and V. A. Thomas, at the London School of Tropical Medicine, specialising in Medical Entomology; and C. P. Kuriakose, who has been for a number of years on the staff of the Engineering College in Trivandrum, doing further study at Imperial College, under the Colombo Plan.

My son and I went to Oxford for the annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in the first week of September. It was an interesting and enjoyable Meeting. There were a number of notable addresses. The Presidential Address by Dr Adrian, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, was broadcast in full. It was delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, where university degrees are given. Before the ceremony began we sat in darkness for about half an hour. A fuse had blown because the huge lights that had to be put in for television involved a much higher current than the wiring had been intended to carry. Some of the London dailies were sarcastic about a gathering of scientific people taking place without the elementary precaution of testing the equipment beforehand. But all the rest of the Meeting seems to have gone through without a hitch. It is quite an undertaking to plan many concurrent Sections, each with a presidential address, several symposia and numerous excursions. The accuracy with which punctuality was observed was in general very notable.

At Harwell (the Atomic Energy Research Establishment) we were conducted round in parties of 15, and the guide of each party kept us to a rigid time-table, which was undoubtedly necessary if everyone was to get round. But both there and in the university laboratories I was struck by the fact that they trust the ordinary member of the British Association to the extent of letting him walk around among apparatus which might be injured by a touch. The ancient law that you must not move your neighbour's landmark did not preclude your sitting on the boundary stone. In more recent times it has been understood that things are not to be moved by as much as a foot. But in a modern laboratory there are some things that the visitor must not move by a hundredth of a millimetre. Evidently thousands of visitors can be allowed round the laboratories, and trusted to observe this rule.

In addition to the opening meeting, the service in the Cathedral on Sunday morning was televised: it was the only other occasion when there was a procession with gowns. Most of the people I met afterwards had been at the service, and most said they enjoyed it: I certainly did. The psalm was Psalm 19, and the lessons were similarly chosen to refer to God's work in Nature. I met one man who said he didn't like altering the service to suit the occasion, but everyone else thought it a very good service. The music was of course the great music you would expect in a cathedral in a university city. The sermon by the Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford, Dr Hodgson, was very relevant. In his Presidential Address Dr Adrian had said that human nature needs to be changed, and that we need diligently to search out the means by which this can be done. Dr Hodgson did not make explicit reference to this, but said in effect that it is through the work of God known to us in Christ that human nature will rightly be changed.

On the Sunday evening there was a discourse in the Sheldonian Theatre by Prof. C. A. Coulson on Science and Religion. The Theatre was practically full, and the general comment was what an admirable address it was. It seemed to me to cover all the points which an address on that topic at this juncture ought to cover, presented in well chosen words, with quotations which revealed an immense amount of erudition. As was appropriate at a Meeting of the B.A., most—possibly all—the references to the history of the relationship between science and religion were references to the history of the B.A. That is appropriate partly out of courtesy to the Association which had asked him to speak, and partly because the annual Meetings of the B.A. give something like milestones in the advance of science in Britain, which is no doubt typical of the advance of science in the western world. And these Meetings are comparable events: if you want to know how the attitude of exponents of an older learning to science has changed, it is reasonable to compare what was said about the B.A. when it met at Oxford in 1832, 1860, 1926 and 1954. There have been two other Meetings at Oxford, but I do not think Coulson quoted from them.

I hope that Coulson's address will be printed in full. No doubt a summary will appear in Nature. He showed that despite clashes between scientists and religious leaders, less than a century ago, there was a time when many on the scientific committees were known as religious people, and some leading scientists were in the forefront of religious activity.

Professor Coulson, who is an outstanding theoretical physicist, spoke of the fact that has been realised in recent times that no observation can be described independently of the observer, and said that hence all science is biological. He said that the pursuit of science is a moral enterprise, and a vocation; that there are no limits to the objects of scientific study, and that science is itself an essentially religious activity. Conflict arose in the past when some men failed to concede to others the right to make a pattern out of certain of their experiences, a pattern which is coherent, and to its authors meaningful and satisfying; this right is far from making other patterns unnecessary.

II

To observe the eclipse of the sun on June 30th we joined the expedition arranged jointly by the Royal Astronomical Society, and the British Astronomical Association, to a place on the west coast of Sweden. We thought it a good opportunity to see something of Norway and Sweden, and came by car across from Bergen to Oslo and then to Stockholm, before turning back to join the eclipse party at Lysekil.

Norway impresses by the magnitude of the difficulties its people have overcome. The road we motored along from Bergen winds up hills with great pine forests, through gorges of bleak rocks, and at one point runs along a cutting made into the face of a vertical cliff. It is a good road. It is not of course a road on which one can go at speed, but everything that could be done to make it safe has been done. Road tunnels are being made to replace the cliff-face road.

Bergen has a long history as a port. You will see from what I have told you that it was in the past completely cut off from land communications. Even today the roads are blocked by snow for several months of the year. Bergen's trade is by sea: its ships go in and out of fjords and inlets to many little ports up the coast to the North Cape. I always like to see an old port, and the quays, where in old days little ships came in and moored right alongside the streets and houses of the town. Now-a-days ships coming in from distant lands have to come to quays behind custom barriers, but the old port is still there, and the little ships from it now no longer sail around the world, but make short trips to local places.

At one point on the way to Oslo we have to take a ferry across the upper end of the Hardanger Fjord. There were very lovely views, with a slight mist making the water melt into the sky at the distant narrow mouth of the fjord—or what from our point of view seemed the mouth.

Further on we climbed to 3,000 feet and picnicked beside a patch of snow on treeless hills.

When we arrived in Oslo the Union Jack was flying at the head of the old port in welcome to the men of a British destroyer then in harbour. The big building dominating the scene there is the City Hall, built largely in the 1930's, but finished and decorated since the last war. It is lavishly decorated with marble floors of varied fine designs, and huge original paintings covering the vast walls, and in some cases the ceilings, all by Norwegian artists, most of them fairly young. There is no doubt that there is vigorous and purposeful art, and that the architects and painters have produced a harmony, and that they have something to say about the

national life. The theme of one long painting along the east wall of the main hall is the attack of the war, the occupation, the concentration camps, and the breaking open of the prisons and the marching forward, with banners and music, into an unknown future. Other great paintings bring in the theme of the occupation. The little guide book remarks that this dates the paintings.

One remarkable contrast in Oslo is between that City Hall whose magnificence is equal to that of New Delhi, and the Storting building, where the parliament of the nation meets: it is a rather dingy looking building of yellow brick (we did not see the inside). It would be a pity if the life of the city were to overshadow the life of the nation; for Oslo is not a city which has at all times been the capital of Norway, as London has been of England. Bergen was the capital of a kingdom of Norway when sea communications with London and Hamburg and other great ports directed the country's trade. Oslo rose to importance during the Danish connection; and of course today when communications with both Denmark and Sweden are highly valued, Oslo is the natural position for the capital.

From Oslo we motored across Sweden to Stockholm, with farm lands and pine woods and birch woods and lakes all the way. If Norway has been presented by its geographical form with unusual difficulties, the opposite is rather true of Sweden; at least of the southern part of Sweden across which we went. There are lakes innumerable, and to places far inland, like Kristinehamn, can come sea-going steamers. The existence of so intricate a system of waterways must be of great benefit to the economy of the country. The roads we went by quite often crossed a bridge which could be opened to allow ships through.

In the country places in both Norway and Sweden nearly all the houses, and even moderately big hotels, have the super-structure entirely of wood, with a basement of cement concrete, or, occasionally, of stone. The new houses going up in Lysekil—we lodged in one to which the owner was still engaged in putting the finishing touches—seem to be built of cement blocks throughout. Timber production is of course a major industry in both Norway and Sweden. We saw, in a number of places, great masses of logs coming down the rivers and lakes, and many saw-mills, with stacks as big as a house of sawn timber being seasoned. Half-timbered houses we saw in a few places: apparently a style which in Britain is thought of as characteristically mediaeval has in Scandinavia only in recent times been substituted for fully timbered styles!

Stockholm seemed to us a city of seventeenth and eighteenth century buildings. There are of course fine modern blocks of flats, but the buildings and pictures and monuments we saw seemed to bear dates from those centuries, whereas in Oslo the dates that thrust themselves on our attention were dates in the 1940's and 1950's.

We heard while in Lysekil part of the Swedish broadcast describing the state visit of King Gustav to London. We were not able to understand the commentary, but the bit of his speech at the Guildhall quoted referred to the making of the treaty between Oliver Cromwell and Queen Kristine, and said 'Trade is stronger than politics'. One felt that in Sweden we are very welcome because we have for three centuries had good trade with them. In Norway there is the bond of those who have risked life and all things together for freedom, within the lifetime of the youngest of us.

I looked at bookshop windows—one gets some idea from them of what the people are in the habit of reading. We saw as many religious and Christian books as we might in Britain: in Bergen rather more. A magazine called Christian Youth seemed to be selling all across Norway. Everywhere we saw churches other than the State Church. Some of our Swedish friends have given us the impression that in Scandinavia nearly everyone belongs to the State

Church, and that the non-established churches are insignificant. But in fact it looked to us not very different from England in that the crowds coming from the non-established churches were about the same size as from the established ones. Actually in Bergen only were we able to see the Sunday congregations, but in a number of places we saw the public notice boards announcing services in the non-established churches—Methodist, Salvation Army, Missionskyrka, Bethel and others. In one town we saw a joint notice board in the town centre for four such churches. The state church seems to notify its times of services, and so on, even less than in England.

There is in Stockholm a famous open-air museum called Skansen, a word which I think originally means a rocky eminence or redoubt. We were given by my old friend Dr Macnair an introduction to one of the directors, who very kindly showed us round. Possibly the Livingstone memorial at Blantyre, which Dr Macnair planned and for which he is now chairman of the governors, is the place in this country which most resembles the Skansen though of course the Livingstone memorial is much smaller, and for a more special purpose. But in both places an old house or houses is preserved as far as possible in its original condition, and one can see the furnishings as they were in a past century. Old wooden houses from different parts of Sweden have been brought together and even the paintings on their inner walls preserved. Stone or brick houses could only with very great difficulty be so transported from place to place.

III

The Norwegian and Swedish papers did the eclipse well. All of them reported at length the preparations to observe it, and one at least,—Expression of Stockholm—published some days before the date a supplement, so that everyone in the country should be well informed about what to expect. More than one paper presented to all readers a sort of spectacles—bits of dark film set in cardboard, through which the partially-eclipsed sun could be viewed.

The place chosen for the watching of the eclipse by the party from Britain was in the small town of Stromstad, a fishing centre just south of the Norwegian frontier. The expedition was jointly arranged by the Royal Astronomical Society and the British Astronomical Association—which might be roughly described as societies of professional and amateur astronomers respectively. The actual site chosen in Stromstad—I think suggested by the town council—was a fairly level piece of rocky ground, with a precipice on the west, at the foot of which lies the railway station and town centre, and then the harbour and the sea. From the highest point one could see the coast of Norway forty miles away: about four to three minutes before totality began at Stromstad I watched that coast with binoculars, and saw it darken as, presumably, totality was beginning over there.

The party stayed at Lysekil, some fifty miles south of Stromstad, and went there by coach on the morning of the eclipse day. One may ask why it was necessary to stay so far from the place chosen for the observations. I think the answer is that Lysekil being a popular seaside resort has a large hotel where nearly all the party could stay, and all could have meals together. We applied somewhat late, and had to stay in a home, which involved a walk morning and evening, but was pleasant.

It was of course not merely a scientific expedition—everyone wanted to make it a holiday as well, and so to stay together during the preliminary days, when there were sight-seeing tours. The day before the eclipse the tour included a visit to the site at Stromstad, and then over the international bridge into Norway, and back by a route which brought us by lakes and through pine woods, so that those who had landed at Gothenburg might see some typical Norwegian scenery.

The organisers of the expedition spoke on a number of occasions of the possibility of congestions on the roads if a large proportion of the population of Scandinavia decided to move to the central line of the eclipse; and they were given the assurance that there would be special police protection at Stromstad. I think they had had in mind what happened at the eclipse visible in Britain in 1927. Greenwich observatory sent an expedition in that year to Giggleswick in Yorkshire, and the eclipse site is said to have been surrounded by a crowd of 100,000 people. Actually the West Riding of Yorkshire is I suppose about a hundred times as densely populated as Bohuslan—the district of western Sweden of which Lysekil is the head town. There was no sign of congestion on the roads; and the one or two police officers at the eclipse site seemed to have nothing to do except watch the eclipse like other people. The police were there in their dignified uniform, with white gloves and a sword with brass-tipped scabbard. The score or so of visitors who came into the expedition area were very polite, and kept well away from any scientific instruments.

The day before the eclipse was almost cloudless, and would have been perfect. The early hours of June 30th were almost completely clouded over, but it cleared before the partial eclipse began, and we had a clear view of the total eclipse. There was however considerable cloud in the sky, and we saw no stars. Venus shone brightly but thick clouds between it and the sun made it quite impossible to see Mercury. Jupiter we knew we should not see, for it had been computed that it would be hidden by the sun during the eclipse. I do not know when was the last nor when will be the next occasion when a planet is exactly behind the sun during a total eclipse, but it probably happens to Jupiter on an average about once in a thousand years.

Dr Jackson, this year's President of the Royal Astronomical Society, in a lecture the night before the eclipse, gave us a clear account of what we might expect to see. He mentioned, shadow bands on the ground, and Baily's beads in the last few seconds before totality, but as far as I know no one among the hundred or more people at Stromstad saw them. We were not disappointed at not seeing these minor and incidental effects, for we had a good view of the actual eclipse.

He told us to look for a change in the colour of the light during the last few minutes before the total eclipse, and that we did observe. The visible disc of the sun is not uniform in colour, but is more yellow towards the edge, and therefore necessarily more blue at the centre, since whiteness of light is defined for us by the sum total of the light we receive from the sun. This difference in colour is not enough to be perceptible when the sun's image, with a telescope such as our college telescope, is thrown on a screen. But when there is 90% partial eclipse, the part of the disc still visible is noticeably yellower. The change in colour is as noticeable as the change in intensity of the light, for our eyes adjust themselves to changes of intensity over a wide range.

The sun's corona gives many times as much light as the full moon, so that during the total eclipse one can see fairly clearly. There was on this occasion quite a lot of light from the horizon. Probably that depends on the state of the sky: we had a good deal of cloud about, and the clouds may be far enough away to have sunlight on them. Nevertheless, during the total eclipse it is as though night has fallen. Dr Jackson remarked that when the smallest part of the sun's disc is visible, it is day: for even if 1% of the sun is visible there is a thousand times as much light as that of the full moon.

Just after the total eclipse had begun, along the rim near where the last bead of sunlight had disappeared, we saw a deep red glow, which faded in a few seconds, after which only the pale pearly corona was visible. Then just a few seconds before the end of totality, the reddish glow of the chromosphere again appeared. One of the questions asked the evening before

was whether it would be possible to see the chromosphere, and the experts did not seem to be completely agreed. There was no doubt that it was seen at Stromstad, by all the people I spoke to at any rate, both at the beginning and end of the total eclipse. Whether any detail in the chromosphere could be seen is much more doubtful. The extent to which the corona could be seen varied very much from person to person. Possibly our eyes were differently adjusted to the darkness.

When the total eclipse was over, some of us sat down to do a sketch of what we had seen. I had grey paper, and used pastels. Other sketches give an interesting record and impression of land, sea and sky in that strange light.

Although astronomers have gone to many parts of the world to see total eclipses for more than a century, they are still unfamiliar events, and the careful observer, even without instruments, may see something which has not been recorded before.

IV

After the eclipse excursion we went to Switzerland, to the Moral Re-Armament assembly at Caux.

Most readers of the Magazine will remember the visit of Dr Frank Buchman to Madras in January 1953 with 150 of his fellow-workers, drawn from many different nations. It was a great joy to meet many of them again in London and at Caux. What a warmth of love and gratitude we from India received as soon as we arrived!

Caux is the home established after the war by the amazing sacrifice of many Swiss people, to rebuild the broken heart of Europe—the place where former enemies are reconciled. As we go up in the little mountain railway from the eastern end of the lake of Geneva, we wonder what great things we shall be privileged to see God do this year at Caux.

We are welcomed as we dismount from the little train, and watch it climb still further up the mountain side as we walk, past standards bearing the flags of the nations, to the reception hall of Mountain House. Here we are met by some old friends and find out where our room is. There is just time to leave our coats and come back to the morning meeting.

We slip in at the back of the large room. A young Indian is chairing the meeting. There are many speakers, and everyone has some good news to tell—of industrial disputes settled, broken homes re-united, lives changed, divisions healed, racial barriers broken down, prejudices removed.

The news that is coming in is world-wide in its sweep. The speakers come from all classes, from all sorts of backgrounds and varied cultures. What brings them all together to listen with such eager sympathy? They are united in knowing their own need of change, and the world's need of change, and in believing that a new world can only come through men made new.

What happened last year in India through the visit of Dr Buchman with those plays, is but a small part of the news that is coming in from around the world. While we were in Caux delegations arrived from Sao Paulo in Brazil, and from Trieste, and were received with a welcome.

When a special plane arrived from India and Pakistan there was a tremendous welcome. The whole party was garlanded with Swiss flowers, as they were received by Dr Buchman in front of Mountain Hous, with all the flags out, the flags of India and Pakistan at the mast-head next to the flag of Switzerland.

Dr Oscar Leimgruber, for eight years Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, was also there to welcome Mr Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation and all the other guests from the East, and said 'MRA will bring us what we are all longing for—peace and freedom'. Replying, Mr Sibnath Banerjee, last year's President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, said peace can only come through national and international change based on personal change. At a later meeting Mr Banerjee said 'If any social system is to work, the men who apply it must change.' His lifelong search for 'justice for the Indian people and the world' had taken him to Moscow, Washington and the capitals of Western Europe. He had spent ten years in prison. He said 'Until I met Frank Buchman and his team I thought the social system alone was at fault, but social ownership in the hands of selfish men does not work.' He said Dr Buchman had opened his eyes to the need for every man to start with himself.

Dr Buchman himself took the chair at quite a number of the meetings. 'There is a profound sense there of the leading of God's Holy Spirit. News comes from all round the world, and then in quiet we begin to see the whole significance of the news. And to see the challenge to make the will of God the deciding factor in every decision we make, the challenge to aim always at the four absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love; and to discover God's plan for us and our neighbours by taking time every day to listen to His voice in our hearts.'

Outside the meetings we have the delight of meeting people from all round the world. We did in fact have meals with friends from five continents in the first three days we were there: including Dr Catherine Woo, the famous Hongkong headmistress, and Mr George Malefe, headmaster of the Newell Bantu High School in Durban, an African of great wisdom and balance, of devotion and consecration. One very impressive fact was that the delegation from South Africa represented the five major communities there—African, Indian, Coloured, British and Afrikaner—and that they showed not only penitence each for what his own community had done, but also a new appreciation of the other communities' contribution to the whole life of their country.

Professor Moon from Chicago had been at the conference. He is a nuclear physicist, and was one of those who was present at the first trial of an atom bomb in 1945. He said at Caux this year 'I envisioned the world unable to do anything with this vast amount of energy other than destroy itself. But I looked on your faces, and here was hope! It is clear that the answer is here. I am sure that all you here do not fear death, and I am sure that all of you know that fear is no deterrent to war. We must use nuclear energy in such a way that the world may truly be an oblation to God, that we give it its proper values. I join my hands and heart with you. I go with joy because I know there are others doing the same thing with their talents wherever God leads them.'

The Role of Indian Youth

During her long chequered history, India has faced so many different crises that we as a people have developed an apathetic attitude towards them. Long acquaintance with difficulties have made us accustomed to them, with the fatal consequence that most of us do not realise when our country is facing a crisis. This happened during the struggle for Independence; it is happening today also. We float listlessly on troubled waters choosing the line of least resistance which leads inevitably to defeat and degradation. Our national efforts have been robbed of that most effective and essential element in any struggle, viz., an awareness of the true state of affairs and a determination to surmount all obstacles and succeed. It is true that we have had men of great faith and vision, but unless the spark of their vision bursts into a flame in the hearts of the people no national awakening will result. The lethargic indifference of a slumbering, servile nation to vital problems which radically affect it is the first cause of defeat and failure. It would be a pardonable exaggeration to say that all changes for the better in India have occurred in the superstructure of the nation while the broad strata of the masses, which forms the foundation, is being gradually compressed into a reactionary unity.

India today is passing through a grave crisis. Caught in the vortex of ideological conflict, Asia, today, is at one of the major crossroads of history; and, as one of the leading nations of Asia the responsibility of evolving a cosmos out of this ideological chaos devolves upon India. It was in this sense that our Premier Jawaharlal Nehru spoke of India as the fourth greatest nation in the world. But India itself is passing through that dangerous stage of vacuity in which one standard of values has been rejected and no other standard taken in its place. Economically we are still struggling for independence without which we cannot take our place in the comity of nations with the dignity and freedom from pressure that our role as international mediator requires. In a world of wars and rumours of wars we have been holding high the banner of peace. Truth, uprightness and freedom from oppression have been our watchword in international affairs. But what about our own country, is it the example it ought to be? Dr Radhakrishnan once said that when the materialistic West is faced with disillusionment and defeat it would turn to the East for succour and salvation; and international events seem to justify this. Whether this statement is true in its entirety or not, the question arises, is our country fit to play the role that philosophic prophecy has in store for it?

Plato once observed that the citizen is the state writ large. The significance of this statement lies in the fact that the condition of the state reflects the condition of the people. It is almost the fashion today to criticize. Tolstoy was not exaggerating when he said 'All without exception condemn the indifference and inertia of government and society and of everybody excepting evidently themselves.' But we would not indulge in such indiscriminating criticism if we realised that we were in reality criticizing ourselves. There is a platitude in politics 'A people gets the government it deserves.' Hence the progress and prosperity of the state depends, in a very direct and vital sense, on each one of us, the citizens of India.

Youth constitute the most dynamic element in a country. They influence the present and hold the future. In particular educated youth in a country like India have a unique role to play. Being the fortunate few among millions who have the opportunity of widening their horizon of knowledge it is their duty to be an example to the masses whom they must guide by precept and practice to a full realisation of political, economic and social independence. As Dr Radhakrishnan recently said in Mexico 'We need disciplined youth prepared to engage in a world-wide attack on poverty, illiteracy and suffering and an advanced course in economic

security, intellectual integrity and freedom from the exploitation of man.' Unless the youth of the country develop a mature and serious outlook on life the situation will be one of the blind leading the blind—to the brink of disaster. Pride in their privileged position is knocked out by the onerous responsibilities that weigh heavily upon the shoulders of Indian youth. It would be helpful to remember that in whatever we do we are laying the foundations for the future, for better or for worse; for as Disraeli has said 'the youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity'.

Pandit Nehru recently pointed out four requisites of success; courage, character, intelligence and work. Moral courage is one of the most rare traits of man and yet without it none of the great innovations and reforms in any field from science to religion would have been possible. The temptation to move along with the herd and to seek justification in numbers is great and yet we must remember that the herd itself follows one man, its leader, who like all frail humanity is fallible. We must have the moral courage to stand up against the world like Athanasius, alone if necessary when we feel that something is wrong. Nehru's advice to the students of Lucknow before Independence was 'Reject everything, however hallowed by tradition, convention and religious sanction, if you think it is wrong and unsuited to the times.' Moral courage is essential if the youth of India are to make a substantial and intelligent contribution to the reconstruction of their motherland.

Strength of character is so obviously necessary that it is often conveniently ignored and overlooked. We are of course 'born in sin' and are far from being perfect but there should be that conscious effort towards truth and righteousness which was advocated in season and out of season by the Father of the Nation, whose memory we cherish but whose teachings we forget. However, our outlook on life is so distorted and superficial that the very mention of these moral virtues makes us scoff at them as representing a milktoast ideology or scorn with supercilious sophistication at these 'platitudes'.

Nothing could be more injurious to a country than a population emasculated by despair. The enthusiasm to be found among Communist peoples which is spoken of in such laudatory language by Wendell Wilkie is the direct result of the emphasis which is laid there on hard, honest work. Said Carlyle, 'There is always hope in a man who works: in idleness alone there is perpetual despair.' India can be reconstructed only by toil and sweat and the greater sacrifice must be made by us, the educated youth of the land as we have had the greatest privilege. In this connection the words of Rajaji come to one's mind 'Unless men put their hearts into anything even the most practical things would become impracticable. Our nation has no hope unless our people get the habit of work; we will be ruined and nowhere otherwise'.

India's greatest need today is not dollars but constructive citizens. To expect the overnight enlightenment of the masses bogged down in the mire of ignorance and oppression is fantastic. But to expect the educated youth of the country to face the situation squarely and put their shoulders to the wheel is both natural and necessary. India is today under the influence of one of those periodic currents in history in which a leader inspires his people with a vision with the result that the impossible is accomplished. Much has been done. Led by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru India has attained independence. But much remains to be done before India is free not only from foreign domination but also from hunger, sickness and want. We have the leader, we have the vision; let us go forward and accomplish the 'impossible'.

P. E. DANIEL,
III Hons., iv.

Ideological Warfare in Soviet Biological Research

One of the most universal and international of the human activities is scientific research, the search after the absolute truth. The existing facts of science are established as a consequence of the monumental selfless contributions of the scientists the world over, since the very dawn of civilisation. Science knows no barriers of race or creed or colour, either in its interpretation or its application. Scientific methodology, equations, laws and theories are abstract, uncontaminated or unbiased by any political, social, religious or ideological presuppositions. Unlike the other branches of human intellectual pursuits like sociology, history, literature, philosophy and economics, etc., science gives no place for the extraneous factors like personality, social and political background, or religious and ideological convictions to creep into its body. At any rate it has been so all these days.

It is since the mid thirties of the present century, that science begins to suffer in Soviet Russia, under ideological and racial grounds, has lost its unity and has been split up into the so called 'world science' or 'bourgeois science' of the capitalist countries, as different from the 'Soviet science' of the U.S.S.R. It ceases to be a world activity, and hence the progress of humanity at large towards greater knowledge and greater power is being impeded. Why has such a state of affairs taken place in the U.S.S.R. as to subordinate scientific truth to political and social considerations? It is because of their dogmatic adherence to their socio-religious 'theology' of Marxian dialectical materialism, an ideology which has been dragged into any and every subject, whether scientific, political or aesthetic. The chief general dogma of Marxist Communism, namely the belief in the class struggle between Capitalism and (communist) socialism, an irreconcilable struggle, aiming at the ultimate overthrowing of each other, is unfortunately extended to all sorts of philosophical doctrines, and scientific theories also, so that anything which is not materialistic is labelled as 'idealist' or 'capitalist' and hence persecuted within the Soviet borders. To quote only a few instances of such indiscriminate persecution under the accusation of being idealistic, 'bourgeois capitalism' declared by Professor Kedrov, was 'an ideological weapon of American imperialism, and the slightest advocacy of cosmopolitic view points is direct treason to the cause of communism.' In the arts, a strict adherence to 'socialist realism' rather than to 'formalism' is enforced as pronounced by the musical historian, Keldysh saying, 'Our art must express the communist ideology and must not borrow anything even from what is best in foreign countries.' Literature followed Lenin's words 'Literature must become party literature. Down with non-party literati, down with literary supermen: Literary work must become a part of all proletarian endeavour! The purpose of literature should be to portray the Soviet man... for the triumph of its ideology'. Pisarev writes, 'The Soviet land is the cradle of a new science of statistics—the statistics of the socialist society. Created by Lenin and Stalin, Soviet statistics mark a radical break in the tradition of scientific methodology... It is a matter of great honour for Soviet statistician to unmask bourgeois statistics; the worthlessness of its scientific bases, its decay, its impotence, and its apologetic role, and also to uproot all signs of obsequiousness to bourgeois science.' In astronomy, the theory of relativity is condemned 'as a cancerous tumour that gnaws through modern astronomical theory and is the main ideological enemy of materialist astronomy.'

This totalitarian regimentation of Soviet materialistic thought has spread from politics and economics etc. to even science, as to regard science also as an instrument of the class-struggle with its international extension, making it subservient to the philosophical and socio-political theories. The impact is most on the biological science, in particular, on genetics and quite recently on cytology, rather than the other branches of biology.

Classical Mendelian genetics, the basis of our modern understanding of heredity began to suffer in the Soviet land from 1936 onwards, standing a keen competition and a terrific opposition from the Michurinist teaching headed by academician T. D. Lysenko, the President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, of the U.S.S.R. Michurinism, so called after its originator, I.V. Michurin, the great Russian transformer of Nature, believes in subjecting and changing nature in accordance with the human needs; a purely materialistic view; and Lysenko, its official head condemns on ideological grounds, all classical Weismanite Mendel-Morganism, with all its conservatism of chromosomes as a thoroughly inefficient pseudo science, incapable of producing new and improved varieties of agricultural crops, unlike Michurinism. At the 1948 conference of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, conducted under the Presidentship of Lysenko, this Mendel-Morganism was shamefully defeated and was proscribed in the Soviet land, and in its place, Michurinism was installed. This marks the end of the fifteen year long genetics controversy in the Soviet land with the shameful defeat of Mendelism on ideological grounds, together with the banning of the usage of all text books of Mendelian genetics in the State, culminating in even the deposing and banishing of the professors of Mendelian 'idealist' genetics. The situation can be best understood from a letter from the Praesidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the highest scientific body in the Soviet land, to comrade Stalin reporting '*Michurin's materialist direction in biology is the only acceptable form of science, because it is based on dialectical materialism and the revolutionary principle of changing nature for the benefit of the people.*' *Weismanite-Morganist idealist teaching is pseudo scientific, because it is founded on the notion of the divine origin of the world and assumes eternal and unalterable scientific laws.* '*The struggle between the two ideas has taken the form of the ideological class struggle between socialism and capitalism on the international scale . . . There is no place for compromise.*'

The triumph of Lysenko and his dialectical materialistic views of Michurin's biology in the Soviet land is attributed to the political backing by the State, which, owing to economic reasons, had to support and encourage Michurin's methods of producing improved varieties of agricultural crops by vegetative hybridisation and vernalisation, in order to tide over the bad economy of the state then. Secondly, owing to ideological reasons, the Marxists had dislike for Mendelian views of conservatism of nature and heredity, and worst of all for its implications of genetic inequality or racialism, quite contrary to Marxian orthodoxy of the equality of the Soviet man.

In the field of cytology, O. B. Lepishinskaya, the Stalin Prize Winner, and a member of the academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in her book 'The origin of cells', the latest publication of the Foreign Language Publishing House, has shown how cells develop *de novo* from living substances like yolk and egg albumin and need not necessarily be from preexisting cells following the classical Virchowian view '*omnis cellula e cellula*'. These latest cytological experiments are said to have been tested and successfully repeated in the various laboratories of Czechoslovakia—in Prague, Bratislava and Brno. Lepishinskaya says in her concluding remarks, '*All our studies of the origin of cells from living substance blast the mechanistic conception of the idealists, Virchow, Weisman Mendel and Morgan.* Our studies confirm a number of Engel's postulates . . . *Dialectical materialism should be as essential for every worker in science as the air he breathes. The dialectical method is the only scientific method of thought.* We have seen the great historic change effected in science. In the Soviet country idealism has been driven first from the social and economic science and then from many branches of the natural science. There must be no room for Virchow's reactionary doctrine in the Soviet land.'

Such has been the ideological controversy going on in the Soviet biological research in the recent times. The scientific issue has been completely overridden and interpreted in political and ideological terms. The corruptive consequence of this pernicious penetration of the socio-

political consideration into the scientific domain is not beyond the scope of our anticipation, if only we take the lesson from history, as to what happened to the Nazi Germany for its interference with the scientific autonomy. The inevitable deterioration of the quality of science, the impendence of the progress of true science, and the suspension or ultimately the cessation of all scientific research and human material progress will have to be regretfully faced.

It is the responsibility of all leading scientific bodies of the world and international scientific organisations to rescue science from this impending cataclysmic danger ahead, and to liberate science from the authoritarian political orthodoxies, social dogmas and personal bias, which infringe its autonomy and unity.

P. J. SANJEEVA RAJ.

Thoughts on Modern Poetry

I envy spotless, guiltless souls
Untainted yet by the cursed breeze
Of 'modern' verse: rhymeless,
Metreless, senseless compositions
Of psychic prose run mad.
A chaotic mass of words unknown
Wrestling with each other, challenging
Comprehensibility. A wild, colourless medley
Of vapid metaphors, imploring
Recognition, Stress, Instress, Inscape,
Fire-escape and to crown them all,
A clownish rhythm that hops and springs,
As if it jumped on 'Dunlopillo'.
This disorder leaves you sick and pale,
With greying hair and sunken eyes,
And a negligible brain, which, for a time
Makes funny noises, and in the end
Goes bedlam.

* * *

The golden sunset and the cuckoo's song,
The plaintive notes of Wordsworth's Highland lass,
The magic casements and perilous seas
Of Keats, and the sweetness of 'Fancy's Child'—
Will these illuminate our lives no more?

P. G. MURALIDHARAN,
V B.A. (Hons.), vii.

The Great Event

A deep voice is heard out of the moonlit duskiness of the green stage—'It is not given to every man to appreciate beauty'—One is startled out of one's sleep—not in the bed, but sitting dutifully at the desk with a book in one's hand. One stumbles out of the room to see what on earth has happened! But there, oh! vision of delight! bright young lassies, dancing and tripping round the lamp-post—to an ancient, dreamy tune. Before one can blink at this cheery sight, an angry shout interrupts one's thoughts from upstairs—it is followed by angrier words. From afar off someone's voice floats through the wind—'Ye banks and braes of bonnie Doon?' Has everyone gone crazy in the women's hostel? Oh! no, it is only the rehearsals—the wonderful glorious, time of practices! 'To see ordinary friends easily slipping in and out of historical characters, meek and sedate damsels roaring out theatrical laughter—who would have thought so-and-so was capable of such brilliant powers of acting?

One wakes up in the morning, but with a very light heart, for once we need not wrestle with something that's beyond our feeble intellects—namely, our studies; for there is a very legitimate excuse for throwing away the books and allaying the conscience that protests against such ill-usage of those respectable things! For is not one helping to promote the success of that great event—the day of days—the hostel day? 'The entertainment sec' would be pleased with some help, the general sec' can do with a great deal of assistance with the decorations, the mess sec' can put up with any amount of suggestions and complaints and of course there are the practices—very important matters, which cannot be missed on any account. So the time speeds on from morn to night, in a merry chaos of laughter and shouts, when one goes back to the quiet realms of sleep again.

The seniors are never tired of relating the glories of the past—how this or that act produced such roars of laughter that the very banyan tree was shaken out of its roots; how much they had worked in their 'young' days and how easily these 'kids' were getting off! No age can excel the one that is past! But there is another problem—a very enormous one indeed, 'whom can one invite?' and how on earth is one going to entertain that venerable person? But there are greater and more pleasing troubles about dresses, hairstyles and toilet, which drown such trivial cares into nothingness. But after all these preparations these innocent blue skies might turn their dark side—Oh! no, it is too terrible a thought even to think of—it must not, it cannot rain!

But on second thoughts there is nothing wonderful or extraordinary in a hostel day. Every year it comes and we pass on to the next. Yet we would like to imagine something unique about it—something to look forward to—something to wait for.... The actual day itself may be as ordinary as any other, but that does not matter in the least, for all the pleasure and joy lies in working and waiting for the day—'All things that are, are with more spirit chased than enjoyed.'

So it happens that one is always expectant, one waits either for the holidays or the exams, which have to be gone through before that. We wait for a tram, or a letter; we wait for the dinner bell or it may be a visitor—So life seems to consist of a series of events to look forward to, the events themselves being the least important factors.

LAURA SUNDARESAN,
III Hons., vii.

'Night Thoughts on Peace and War'—a study of certain aspects of the poetry of Tu Fu

Tu Fu is a representative poet of Chinese literature in the period of the Tang dynasty (618-907). It is interesting to note that this period ran parallel with the general break-down that followed the disintegration of the Roman Empire. China was one of the focal points of culture then; in the field of arts and letters she had attained to a fine perfection and it was during this period that Japan took her written language from China and was influenced by Chinese customs, culture and ways of living. Still there was internecine war and military adventures were not wanting to make capital out of the situation. The people as a whole revolted against these conditions and this feeling of restlessness and disgust of war, and a yearning for peace found its way into poetry. Perhaps no other poet spoke so well for his people as Tu Fu did. He echoed the people's urges and looked into the 'unborn tomorrow' for happiness.

War is a horrible thing and whether in the days of Tu Fu or in our own day, people react against it. The misery of war, broken homes, blood-shed, the horror and suffering of it all, remain much the same and the soldier in Tu Fu's poems is very human when he bitterly says:—

'Wars still not ended;
So am I consumed by wrath
as weeping a little, unwilling
to leave our temporary capital,
I ride on pondering on the plight
of our country; when will all this
Worry and sadness cease?'

He is not a conventional, romantic sort of soldier. He is as much sick of war as any of us.

Sometimes Tu Fu gives us very fine pictures in words; he has a disarming directness and, strive as much as we can, it is hard to find any trace of tinsel and bombast. The scene of soldiers moving on to the front, and the farewells of the family, the tenseness and agony of the scene, are realistically portrayed:

'To the sound of war-chariots on the move,
of horses neighing, men march
with their bow's and arrows slung over their hips,
While beside them stumble, run, a mass of parents,
wives, children, who tug at their clothing,
until in the dust
by the great bridge at Hsien Yang, they can go
no further.'

At times the soldier thinks of home and its warm fire-side and as the seasons roll on the thoughts of dear ones come crowding in. He has to ride through snow and rain and has to follow the army but still his mind turns back—

'.... And
so thinking gaze up
at the little clouds
floating so easily

Southward
And grieve
that I can not
ride with them.'

Sometimes we have charming pictures of Natural grandeur and beauty. The soldier is compelled to stand guard at nights on the watch-tower and as the—

'days shorten and the frost
and snow make nights brighter;
at the fifth watch, the alarm
begins to sound; over the gorges
are the stars alive and the Milky Way'

and,

'even the letters I have hoped for
do not arrive'

There are tempestuous nights and the soldier has to keep on still.

'last night there was the crash of thunder
like the noise of war; winds
tore over the heavens; rains
vanished: surely the spirits
are futile.'

Another spring has come and gone and the war is not ended yet. Looking out on autumn nights stray thoughts cross his mind by moon light:

'Over the heavens the autumn moon
comes to its fulness; on earth
clear shadows are cast by men. I gaze
into its brightness and see
the Rabbit still grinding his medicine
the toad eternally by the Milky Way
and feel that life continues'

but then,

'... Come strict orders
for silence thro' the night
and sadness spreads, deepened by the
sound of the music of the tribesmen
borne plaintively on the wind
striking a chord in all hearts'

and the young wife bemoans the absence of her soldier-husband for—

'Now he marches to the place of death
and my heart is torn with despair; would
that I could be with him, yet this would
but detract....'

and the soldier's fare-well to his young wife is tender and touching:

'It seems that all of our world
is at war, yet you ask why
must I flee to such far places?
Friends gather around and weep
as I saddle my horse for departure
to those distant lone cities;

now is the time when leaves begin to fall
on the passes, and by the river there will be
snow and frost;

and as he rides along:

'Though we parted but yesterday
already we understood the sorrow
of all old partings, when
loved ones are separated,'

but the soldier is no coward:

'Riding
thro' rain and snow
our troops enter
the tall mountains
in dangerous places
clinging to frozen stones
fingers freezing and falling off
On to the icy-ground.'

The soldier of Tu Fu is essentially a man and longs for peace. He has seen many wars and war could only mean one thing—misery and suffering. The soldier may be taken to stand for mankind in general. Peace has been the cry of man through the ages, and a study of Tu Fu's poems shows him as a champion of liberty and peace; his ardent hopes find an echo in all poetry, and it is interesting to trace the parallel of Tu Fu's theme in Sanskrit poetry, as in these words from the Upanishads:

'Let all men be happy
Let all be freed from disease
Let there be fulness for everybody
Let everybody be happily placed
Om Shāntiḥ: Shāntiḥ Shāntiḥ.'

P. RAGHAVENDRA RAU, 5-vii.

Men Led by Science, or Science Led by Men?

Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur are regarded as great men not merely because they discovered something of scientific interest, but because they were great as men, and because they worked both for science and for humanity.

Science is a double-edged tool. It can be used for making a new world or for ruining the world: Hiroshima and Nagasaki are sufficient evidence of this. Man discovered that he could fly: Orville and Wilbur Wright made an aeroplane, and because of that, air transport has become something very common, and the world has come together. But at the same time we can never forget the *Blitzkrieg* and the way in which aeroplanes were used to destroy great cities with beautiful monuments and gardens, as well as millions of human lives.

But should we condemn science because of this? No; we must use science for constructive work and not for destruction if humanity is to survive. Pasteur discovered what improves beer and what helps the growth of silk worms. Did he at once send off secret agents to Germany to go and plant harmful germs in their breweries, because German

beer was much better than French beer? No; dearly as he loved France and hated Germany (he lived at the time of the Franco-Prussian war) he only tried to make French beer better, and not German beer worse.

Both Pasteur and Jenner discovered how to cure certain dreadful diseases; but did they ever think of withholding the discovery from enemy countries? No; they only wanted to save humanity. So we must forget national and international difference and work together for one aim only, the saving of humanity.

Another thing we must learn is not to think of science in a materialistic way. Pasteur did not patent his discoveries or sell them for a price, the Curies did not; that would have been quite contrary to the spirit of science. Yet so many people use their scientific discoveries only to make money, not pausing for even a moment to think of humanity. We must remember that in dealing with atomic power, we must all work together and use it for peaceful purposes, else it won't be long before the world is only a heap of ashes.

A true scientist, we must remember, is a man like all of us. Yet there is something in him that distinguishes him from other men. The greatest force in his mind is the urge to find out the truth. He has to learn not to be taken in by appearance but to go to the root of things. A true scientist must not be afraid of the future. He must not be afraid of changing his own pet theories and his prejudices. He must be prepared to work unflinchingly for the cause of truth. He must be able to brave all opposition with patience. When Pasteur discovered how anthrax could be prevented, his contemporaries laughed, especially Robert Koch. The same happened to Jenner when he found how to inoculate people against small-pox. Yet they did not care for the sneers of the public; they possessed perseverance and patience and in the end they triumphed. The true scientist must be unselfish. He must not work for the profit that a discovery may bring to him. He must be ready to give all he has and may find for the good of humanity. Pasteur and Jenner did that. They did more; they recognised that above all science is a greater power that guides men's actions and thoughts; they allowed that greater power to lead them; that is why they have become immortal. A man of science must not become too mechanical. He must pause to think of the world around him. Jenner and Pasteur did that. That is why when France was asked to choose its greatest man of all time, they did not choose Napoleon, their greatest military leader, nor Louis XIV, their grand monarch, nor Clemenceau, they chose as their greatest man a humble tanner's son, Louis Pasteur.

Pasteur and Jenner were opposed by people who thought that they knew everything. They were snobs who thought that a country doctor could do nothing. They were conservative; they did not want to cast off all their prejudices. This happened to almost every scientist. Man dislikes change; he hates to think that all he has thought before was wrong. That is why Pasteur and Jenner were opposed: that is why every scientist who makes a revolutionary discovery will be opposed at first.

K. RAMAN, II-A.

Book Review

Evolution and You: By B. Bonnell
(The Crystal Printing & Publishing House,
Madras-7. Rs. 2).

Darwin's *Origin of Species*, published in 1859, marks the beginning of a great controversy, especially in the orthodox Christian World, between the theory of Special Creation, which believes every species to have been specially created by God, as against Darwin's theory of organic evolution, believing the higher and more complex beings of today to have been derived from the lower and simpler form of the remote past.

Here the author, Prof. Bonnell, a devout Christian of the fourth generation and a professor of evolution for over three decades, takes it up as his mission to give to the world, his views of a compromise between these two opposing theories of organic evolution. He emphasises that Darwin's theory of organic evolution in no way contradicts the Biblical story of Creation, but they both are in full consistency with each other, if only we

are not to imagine each day of God's creation to be equal to the brief span of a twenty-four hour day, but to be equal to millions of years. The various evidences for evolution are explicitly enumerated and are discussed convincingly, but the kernel problem of the origin of man is ignored. The author finally emphasises and advocates his firm belief that scientific findings and theories are one of the methods that God employs for the revelation of His creation and all its mysteries. The treatment of the subject is rather elementary. This is obviously because the author has been restricted by space, but unfortunately the deeper problems which the controversy involves are not touched at all. However, it proves to be a very useful and thought-provoking book, written in a simple non-technical style for the general reader. It solves the problem from one man's viewpoint but the readers are at liberty to hold their own views regarding this intricate problem.

Preachers at the College Services

First Term

Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd
Rev. R. S. Macnicol
Rev. Murray Rodgers, Uttar Pradesh
Mr Chandran Devanesen
Rev. J. B. Saunders
Dr S. P. Adinarayan
Rev. J. R. Macphail
Rev. G. C. Martin
Rev. Dr Blaise Levai, Vellore
Rev. E. O. Shaw, Chingleput.

Second Term

Rev. J. R. Macphail
Mr Noble Rajamani, Editor, *The Guardian*, Madras.
Mr Jeyaraj Daniel, The C.L.S., Madras
Rev. D. Chellappa, Principal, St. Paul's High School, Madras.
Dr M. A. Thangaraj
Rev. Dr Estborn, Principal, Gurukul Lutheran Theological College, Madras
Dr John Foster, University of Glasgow
Mr R. D. Paul
Rev. Dr J. H. Piet, Vellore.
Rev. R. S. Macnicol
Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd



College Notes

Dr and Mrs Kibble having gone on furlough for a year, the writing of these notes and the editing of the Magazine are temporarily in other hands; but a vivid account of Dr Kibbles' journeyings, printed elsewhere, show his continuing interest in us all.

It is pleasant to have with us once more Dr S. P. Adinarayanan, at the head of the Philosophy department, after his absence in the United States, where he served on the staff of a College. He has been interpreting to us his experiences in his own inimitable way, and we are sure he has been a very acceptable interpreter of India to the people he met in America.

Mr R. D. Paul, M.A., has joined the staff as our full-time Bursar. Many of us as we wrestle with the inescapable problem of how to make ends—not both ends, because there may be several—meet, have come to consult Mr Paul, and we already know his geniality and helpfulness. Even the mosquitoes have become aware of Mr Paul's vigorous presence, and dusty files, not often accessible to busy Professors, have been opened and subjected to his keen scrutiny. We welcome Mr and Mrs Paul and their family, who of course are no strangers to many of us; and Mr Paul is a former student of our College who, having retired from Government service is kept busy in numerous ways. He is Secretary of the Synod of the Church of South India, and is a graceful writer and speaker both in his mother-tongue, Tamil, and in English.

During September, South India was represented at the World Council of Churches, Evanston, U.S.A., by a number of delegates, including Mr R. D. Paul and the Rev. G. Paul David. The Rev. V. M. Thomas, lecturer in History last year, was a visitor at the Conference, and former students who attended were Dr Raja Manikkam, Dr P. D. Devanandam and Dr T. S. Paul.

We welcome also to the staff this year our new lecturers, Mr A. S. P. Gift and Mr Veeraraghavan, *Mathematics*, and Mr C. B. Padmanabhan, *Economics*. The tutorial staff has been augmented by the addition of

Messrs. George Mathai and K. A. Narayanaswamy, *English*; Mr S. K. Rengarajan, *Mathematics*; Mr T. G. Ramamurthy, *History*; Mr Thyagaraj Thomas, *Physics*; Mr K. N. A. Narayanan, *Zoology*, and Mr S. K. Krishnaswamy, *Physiology*. Mr P. K. Bhasker Rao left us after a temporary appointment in the Economics Department.

We note from the Principal's Report that there are more than a hundred students from overseas studying at Tambaram this year. This is surely a sign of the times; we are a long way from the days when it was a perilous adventure for the students of Travancore and Malabar to cross through dangerous forests threatened by robbers, making their way partly on foot, partly by train, to College sixty or seventy years ago.

Today they come from Fiji, Malaya, British Guiana, Mauritius and from many parts of Africa; and the students of Ceylon regard the aeroplane as their grandfathers would have thought of the rickshaw. Our overseas friends have been making worthy contributions to College life, taking part in debates, entertainments, excursions, and writing articles for the magazine. They help us to grow up into the diversity in unity that is needed in the world of today if we are to forge together the only kind of society where the nations can live at peace.

News of Old Students

THE REV. DAVID CHELLAPPA, Principal of St. Paul's School, Madras, has been elected as Bishop in the Madras Diocese of the Church of South India.

R. S. LIVINGSTONE ALFRED has been selected to appear before the Services Selection Board for special entry Cadets in the Indian Navy.

DR T. THOMAS, now of the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, was inducted as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, at a function closing the annual five-day Clinical Congress, Atlantic City, U.S.A.

E. G. SILAS, M.A., M.Sc., has been awarded the Ph.D. degree of the Madras University.

Hall Reports

Women's Hostel

One busy eventful term has swiftly passed, and there is much to relate that is of interest.

To begin with, the juniors found us sympathetic though reserved, until impelled by a strong sense of duty to our hostel, we actively demonstrated our interest in them to which they readily and warmly responded.

Following the practice set up last year the non-residents were invited to our hostel where after a few games they soon lost their shyness.

Independence Day was celebrated quietly with flag-hoisting at dawn and our lunch was distributed among the poor.

Convocation Day was soon upon us, and we were 'at home' to the new graduates. It is no secret that many of the juniors heard of their distinctions with feelings of awe and half made up their minds to do just as well themselves.

We are proud indeed that Guindy, following its great traditions has again excelled in the University Examinations recently conducted. Rita Pinto secured a first class in Psychology Honours at and had the distinction of being first in the University. Others who secured a first class include Anjani Devi in English, Mary Mathai in Psychology, Ethel Joseph in Zoology and Parameswaran and Suseela Paul in the B.Sc. Examination. We had besides a host of second classes, too numerous to be enumerated. Many of the new graduates have followed up their successes in the academic field by joining the staffs of Colleges in Madras and elsewhere.

We have not been able to play organised games as yet this year. Games at Tambaram have proved difficult to fit into our time-table and the uncertain weather, also, prevented us from preparing the court at Guindy. We would like to express our thanks to Mr Abraham for his willingness to help us in this matter and we are sure that when the weather changes we will take our places on the games field.

At present not many students feel the lack and we are unanimous in declaring that a brisk ten-minute walk gives us as much exercise as the most hardy among us could desire.

We would like to express our thanks to Mrs Thomas and Mrs Kibble, who though far away, continue to take a kindly interest in our activities. Mrs David and Mrs Macnicol have both endeared themselves to us by their helpfulness and understanding. Words fail to express our gratitude and respect for Mrs David who crowds into every busy day such varied activities as cheering a patient, settling our doubts, offering advice or sharing a laugh. She combines experience with a youthful spirit. The children have made friends with us and help to dispel impending boredom with their merry talk and fun. Mrs Macnicol has ever been ready to extend help and on many occasions we have benefited by her interest and advice.

One junior in an unguarded moment is reported to have remarked that Guindy was perfect—and so it is. We feel that at Guindy we breathe the free country air—a symbol of the life of freedom and happiness which we find there together.

Unforeseen circumstances including a wholly unlooked for change in the weather prevented Guindy from being the scene of our Hostel Day celebrations. Though the main items took place in the Anderson Hall they were held in honour of our homely Guindy. Indeed that is why we made such an effort to tone down the alien grandeur of the hall by the feminine devices known to us, to make it as little formal as possible. This has only served to emphasize the love we feel for beautiful, windswept Guindy, and we hope that all who were disappointed this year will be able to find themselves at Guindy next year, and judge for themselves.

VERA AUGUSTUS,
Secretary.

St. Thomas's Hall

We started the year with a new Warden; Rev. J. R. Macphail taking the place of Dr M. A. Thangaraj, who was the Warden for the past six years.

This year's set of juniors proved to be a jolly lot and were welcomed in the traditional

way and the existence of wide and varied talents among them was amply borne out by their performance on the Hat night which came off on the 9th of July. On the 21st of July the residents were At Home to the non-residents, and tea was followed by various games and a short entertainment. Prizes were awarded to the winners in the various games by Mrs Thangaraj. Having broken the ice thus, the non-residents are taking a keen interest in all the activities of the Hall.

The first session of the Hall parliament was held on the 16th of July 1954. When the Prime Minister presented the budget for the current academic year. After an animated debate the budget was adopted. This and the subsequent sessions were always full of humour and wit so characteristic of the Hall and our parliament continues to practise completely that democratic ideal—the freedom of expression.

The Independence Day was celebrated in a quiet and unassuming manner. The members of the Hall gave up their afternoon meals for the poor. On the 20th of August 1954 the new graduates were treated to a grand dinner. On the occasion of Deepavali the Hall servants were provided with Dhoties, and my thanks are due to all the members who contributed liberally.

In the field of sports our high traditions are being maintained. It is gratifying to note that the majority of the College teams in almost all games are from St. Thomas'. Jason Manohar of the Hall was chosen to Captain the University Football team and the other 2 players who played for the Varsity from our College were also from St. Thomas's. M. Subramaniam a member of our Hall, besides representing the Varsity in cricket, has been chosen to represent Madras in the Inter-association match at Hyderabad.

St. Thomasians occupy responsible posts in the various College associations also. The first issue of the Hall magazine 'USHA' has come out and the interest shown by the newcomers is indeed heartening. Life in the Hall continues to be rich and varied.

S. CHANDRASEKARAN,
General Secretary.

Bishop Heber Hall

It would probably be no easy task to attempt a correct description of life in Heber. This atmosphere can only be understood by experiencing it in all its many sides; but its main characteristic is perhaps the spirit of comradeship.

We are prouder than ever of our Hall this year, because from its members have been elected K. J. Joseph, President of the College Union, G. Gopalakrishnan, Secretary of the College Dramatic Society, Blessed Singh, the College Volleyball Captain and G. E. Welsh, Captain of Boxing. Idiculla Chacko has been selected as a member of the Madras State Volleyball team.

We record with great regret the untimely death of our finest athlete Jackson Pragasam, in the first term. The funeral was largely attended in Madras, and a Memorial Service was later held in the Chapel.

Under the chairmanship of our Chief Guest, Mr Best, Representative in Madras of the British Council, our Hall Day was held on November 6th. Visitors crowded into Tambaram, for all roads led to Heber, and everyone was eager to see our creative art, and to venture through the mouth of Shankar's dragon into the aquarists' exhibition of fish. After Mr Best and Dr Boyd had crossed swords with respect to the merits of the English and the Scots, they were able to sit together amicably watching a most successful entertainment. The dinner was even more successful, judging by the number of people who missed the last train, and had to knock, like friends at midnight, at the doors of places where they might find shelter for the night.

G. E. WELSH,
Secretary.

Selaiyur Hall

We found many old familiar faces missing when we returned once again to Selaiyur in the beginning of the academic year. We wish them well wherever they be. The new residents were not welcomed the traditional way but they soon made themselves at home and we are happy to have them.

Not very many days later the non-residents were invited to tea and officially received into our fold. It was then revealed to them that they are members of the hall and hence entitled to all the amenities it has to offer. This was followed by a modest variety entertainment which nevertheless was greatly appreciated.

Independence Day passed quietly. Mrs Martin, hoisted the flag and children from the R.S.L. village school were given a treat.

An increasing number of us, I am glad to report, are taking more than an ordinary interest in the Social work under the auspices of the R.S.L. and of the S.C.M. A little court has been prepared by us, for the R.S.L. weavers, behind the hall for their recreation. We have also begun a small milk-feeding centre for children from the villages around.

In addition we have been holding our monthly General Body meetings. These have tended, of late, to become more interesting, brief and less noisy which certainly is

indicative of the stuff Selaiyurians are made of. Film shows have also been popular.

Selaiyurians are taking to physical training rather seriously. The courts and the gymnasium are being put to good use. It is a happy and a healthy sign. The football team in particular has played most of the teams and combinations in Tambaram and has remained unbeaten.

We possess many outstanding residents, student-presidents and secretaries of the many Unions and Societies, many captains and others representing the college in the various branches of sport. Our office-bearers are efficient men well up in their duties.

The relations between members of staff and students continue to be extremely cordial. In all things we do have a steadfast guide, aid and friend in our Warden.

GEORGE MATHEW,
General Secretary.

Societies

The College Union

President—Rev. A. J. Boyd, M.A., D.D.
Vice-President—Mr B. Albert, B.A. (Hons.)
Student-Chairman—K. J. Joseph
Secretary—S. Ranganathan

The activities of the College Union began with the election of the Office-bearers for the current academic year which was held during the third week of July, 1954.

For the chairmanship there was a keen contest in which Mr K. J. Joseph of 5 Hons. Br. IV came out winner. Mr S. Ranganathan of IV Hons. Br. VII was unanimously elected the Secretary.

On July 28th a debate was held under the auspices of the Union to select four members to form the College Debating Team for the year under report. Keen interest was shown by all the members and as many as twenty-seven students came forward to test their oratorical abilities, out of which a majority were newcomers to the College. After a very interesting debate, the first four outstanding debators, Mr George Koshi, Mr R. Sivalingam, Mr A. Daniel and Mr D. Vijayaraghavan were selected. Our sincere thanks are due to the Rev. G. C. Martin, the Rev. J. B. Saunders and Dr C. T. Krishnamachary who acted as judges.

The activities of the College Union for the year were formally inaugurated by Dr A. Krishnaswamy, M.P., on August 13th. Dr Krishnaswamy in his very interesting speech on the topic 'National Prosperity—wanted a new approach', pointed out the defects of the present planning. Commenting on the five-year plan, Dr Krishnaswamy said that the actual situation in the country had shown the need for quickening the tempo of activity through larger investments. There is at present, no reason to fear that deficit financing on a larger scale will cause inflationary pressures and the foreign exchange position is such as to warrant the confidence that the additional import demands, arising in consequence of the increases in money incomes as a result of deficit financing can be taken

care of. He further pointed out the importance of healthy criticism especially in a democratic country like India and advised the students to cultivate this habit even now. The Student-Chairman, associating himself with the ideas of the speaker said that the National prosperity of India depended not only upon its population, acreage, and health but also upon its moral elevation, the purity of its ideals and the intensity of its devotion to the principles of justice and liberty. It may not be out of place if we here record with pride that Dr Krishnaswamy is a former student of Madras Christian College.

The next meeting was held on August 19th when a group of eight American students from the University of California, U.S.A. spoke to us. There is no need to mention that their speeches were very interesting because the topic they chose to address us on was 'The Dating System in America'. They also gave us very good information on the social life of students in America, especially in their hostels. They further described the problems facing the student-population in their country especially regarding accommodation, and said that while a certain percentage of the students stay in hostels most of them lived in flats and apartments.

The preliminary selection for the University debating team was held by the University of Madras in our College and the College Union undertook to provide them with the needed facilities. A fully-crowded Anderson Hall heard the various orators of all the city colleges on the subject, 'Regional Language should be made the medium of Instruction in Universities'. Rev. A. J. Boyd, President of our Union presided.

On the 29th Oct. '54 we had the privilege of listening to a living poet, Mr Stephen Spender who is also a member of the International Executive of the committee for Cultural freedom and the Editor of 'Encounter'. During his short speech, Mr Spender said that he did not take pride in calling himself an anti-communist. He would prefer not to do so but the defects of communism

were too obvious; and he pointed them out. He then spoke a few words about a poet's mind. The Anderson Hall was crowded that day. Our Chairman Mr K. J. Joseph was elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Madras Students' Nirman Sangh and the Secretary, Mr Ranganathan, had the honour of being elected as the Joint Secretary of the Madras College-Students' Council. The Secretary, Mr Ranganathan, was selected to represent the Madras University in an Universities' Delegation to the Soviet Union. And he has now returned from Russia safely.

Even as these lines are being written, brisk preparations are going on for celebrating the United Nations Day.

S. RANGANATHAN,
 Secretary.

Rural Service League

Patron—Dr A. J. Boyd, M.A., D.D.
President—Prof. Chandran Devanesen, M.A.
Vice-President—Miss Rani Baliah, B.A. (Hons.).
Student-Chairman—Mr A. Gnanaprakasam
General Secretary—Mr Augustine Chellappa, B.Sc.

The activities of the League began in right earnest from the beginning of this year. A notable feature of this year is the enthusiasm and support given by the student volunteers. According to the usual custom, we had the Hall meetings in each Hall in the beginning of the year at which our work was explained and an appeal was made for workers and funds. A new feature is that we had separate meetings for women students and non-residents and hence we were able to get workers as well as money from them. So far we have had two workers' meetings and three executive meetings.

This year we were able to extend our work to six more villages, other than Old Tambaram, namely, Mapedu, Thiruvancheri, Irumbaliyur, Mangalapuram, Perungalathur, and Vinoba Nagar. In this connection, we are happy to report that the Dehu-Begum R. S. L. group was formed in the first term, for which P. T. Thomas was elected secretary. They are concentrating mainly on Vinoba Nagar, which is situated near Dehu.

The Annual Entertainment was held on the 14th of August under the patronage of Sri R. Munuswamy Pillai, the Mayor of Madras. Our thanks are due to Misses Vasanthalakshmi and Srimani and to the Women's Christian College. We thank also Mr S. Krishnamurthi, Mr R. J. Chelliah, Mr B. Albert, Mr K. B. Rajangam and Mr M. Sargurudoss for the help they rendered in connection with the entertainment.

A brief report of the activities of the R. S. L. was given by the General Secretary in the Youth Forum broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras, on 4th October 1954.

The Elementary School

We now have six teachers and two hundred and forty pupils in the school. We desire to open a sixth standard during the next academic year. In view of the bifurcation of the second standard, an extension to a shed was erected in the September Holidays to accommodate at least two classes. A new latrine for the school was also built this year. The pupils continue to get a free meal everyday and we express our thanks to the Church World Service for their gifts of cereals, milk, etc. The Deputy Inspector of Schools in his annual inspection report has written favourably on the general condition of the School.

Medical Squad

Under the able guidance of Ramani Hariharan and Mr G. R. Karat, the medical squad has been visiting the village daily. Minor ailments are treated on the spot and the serious cases are sent to Dr K. E. Thomas. Mapedu and Vinoba Nagar are two other villages which get our medical aid. Medical squad members visit the T.B. Sanatorium once a week and distribute old magazines to the patients. We are awaiting orders from the District Health Officer to open a leprosy clinic in the Old Tambaram village.

Manual Labour

Under the leadership of D. Manohara Reddy and Mr K. Subramaniam, the squad has carried out some projects this year. The fencing around the school compound was set right and stones were arranged around

the fence. A pit was also dug inside the school campus to be filled with sand for the pupils to play there. On two holidays the squad arranged a work project for erecting walls around the newly constructed shed. The wall has now come up to two and a half feet in height. The school well has been handed over to the Panchayat Board which is going to build a wall around it with a tub nearby with the Government aid. The village Valibhar Sangham led by V. Balaraman has been working in close cooperation with our students.

Cottage Industries

Seed distribution was done as usual for raising kitchen gardens in the village. Mat-weaving was also introduced as a handicraft in the school. The weaving centre continues to help a dozen poor boys who are paid wages and are supplied with a free midday meal. We are trying to start a poultry farm and a bee-keeping centre in the near future. Hereafter Selaiyur Hall will be concentrating on the weaving centre. Our thanks are due to Mr B. Albert, Mr R. J. Chelliah and R. Kalyanasundaram.

Adult Education

We are maintaining three night schools in Old Tambaram, another in Mappedu and the other in Thiruvancheri. We are contributing monthly towards the cost of Kerosene. We also help the poor pupils by supplying them with slates, books and pencils which they need. We hope to start a school in Mangalapuram also. R. Chendannarai and Mr P. Alalasundaram are in charge of the adult education programme.

Women Students' Squad

Our women students have become very active this year. They not only take part in the Medical work but also participate in other activities like Manual work, Cottage industries, and Adult education. They have organised a Pengal Sangham in the village which meets once a week on Sunday mornings. There they teach the womenfolk of the village lessons in Tamil, sewing and knitting. We thank Misses Rani Baliah, Molly Kurien, and Amirtha Samuel for their help.

Non-Residents

Non-residents have metamorphosed into active beings this year by taking part in all the activities of the League. This year they have started subscribing to our funds. We are still awaiting permission from the Railway authorities to build a shed for the rickshaw pullers near the station. That will form the project for non-residents. We express our thanks to Rev. Macnicol and Ramesh Mallaya, the non-resident secretary.

Employment Bureau

Mr S. Krishnamurthi has been helping us to find employment for the large number of people who seek our help. We thank him for his endeavours.

The Halls

The three Hall Secretaries, V. M. Chellamuthu, N. Divakaran, and K. Kuppaswami have been very active in collecting subscriptions, selling tickets and in organising the volunteers. On Independence Day the school children were given tiffin in the evening in Heber and Selaiyur Halls, and St Thomas's fed the poor villagers in the noon. Old clothes have been collected to be sent to the flood-devastated areas in North India.

We appeal to every student of the college to extend his support to the R.S.L. which really gives us the privilege of working with our village brethren who are the real people of our country.

S. AUGUSTINE CHELLAPPA,
General Secretary.

The Christian Union

(STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT)

It is fairly easy to present a report from a union of over a hundred members ; activities of all sorts can be recorded. But the question can still be asked, how far it represents real spiritual power. An adequate answer may be found only from the members themselves.

Finance

We thank the members for their response to the new method of voluntary monthly contributions. We are getting more than Rs. 70 per month which will just meet our



Our women students staged 'Draupadi Swayamvaram' at the R. S. L. Entertainment.



Photo: P. Henry Thompson, M.H.S.P.A.
At the College Prizegiving



Zoology excursion: Crossing the river



Sri A. B. Shetty and Dr. Ramarajan at the opening of the Leprosy Shelter, Pammal



An old grandfather receives treatment at the dispensary



needs. The Sunday Schools' Christmas Tree and the Terminal Rally will cost about Rs. 280. 'Student Outlook' subscription: Rs. 129. Our quota for the Madras-Vellore Area S.C.M.: Rs. 250. In supporting the area we support the S.C.M. of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, which in turn is affiliated to the World Student Christian Federation.

Provincial Camp, Arkonam (22nd to 25th of October)

This camp meant so much to many of us, delegates who were 45 in number and the biggest delegation there. The Camp was successful in handling the most vital subject, 'What shall I do to inherit Eternal Life'. We learned there that Eternal Life is not merely an everlasting life after death, but it is a new quality of life which is to be lived in this world itself. It is the life of the New Age, born with Christ. Eternal life is to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, and to live a Christ-centred and Christ-entered life. We observed that immortality is a possibility, and can be a matter of discussion only, for many; but Christians can speak of immortality only in relation with Christ and Him as basis. The challenge given by Rev. G. C. Martin in the closing service, was just the thing we needed. He emphasised that the camp should be an infection and not just another dose of inoculation to make ourselves immune to the infection that should shake us.

Triennial Conference

About 13 of us will attend the forthcoming Triennial Conference in the University of Ceylon, Kandy from the 24th of December, 1954 to the 2nd of January, 1955. About Rs. 400 is needed for additional support to our delegates. It is not yet known how to raise this sum. This Conference will be of great importance, as it has to create the Christian leaders of future India, Pakistan and Ceylon in the youth of today.

A Mission

At the request of a senior friend in the New College, Royapettah, the President,

General Secretary and the Student Voluntary Missionary Union Secretary went on a mission to introduce the S.C.M. to a small group of Christian students there, on the 30th of October. It was a great experience to the missionaries themselves to sing and pray with that little group in a non-Christian College and to tell them about the activities of the S.C.M. through booklets, photographs and their talks.

'Student Outlook'

Our Union has been congratulated in the 'Student Outlook' for having created a new record in the whole of India, Pakistan and Ceylon by enlisting 129 subscribers for the S.O. Our Union also supplies the Library and the Hall Reading Rooms with copies of S.O. Members are reminded that their articles to the S.O. will be of great value. The magazine is ours.

Our Activities

S.V.M.U.—A 'Thought for the Week' has been started by its secretary and it has proved to be a very good idea. It is not too late even now for all those who are thinking of taking up full-time service in the Church and Christian institutions like Hospitals, Schools, Colleges, Ashrams etc., to join in this fellowship which meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 in Selaiyur Prayer Room. A Study group of this Union meets every Monday at 6 p.m. with Rev. G. C. Martin.

R.Sq.—The Pammal Leprosy Clinic seems to be a source of attraction to many. We are encouraged by the many volunteers and the attendance in the prayer group on Monday mornings at 9.30 in St. Thomas' prayer room. Pammal clinic has now achieved its purpose in being more than a social service; it is a challenge to those intending to do Medicine and thus serve New India; and it has also produced several medical students and Doctors who have dedicated themselves in Christ for the service of Rural India. Pammal welcomes still more students to go and share in the work. Four of our members attended a Work Camp in Dindanupuram and they had thrilling stories to tell us about the rural service done there as a Christian vocation.

Sunday Schools

The 400 odd children will come to the Anderson Hall and enjoy a Christmas Tree this term and a Terminal Rally next term. The teachers had a retreat led by Rev. George Devadoss followed by a fellowship dinner in Mr Devanesen's house, this term.

Drama Group

The play, 'Rising Walls', bringing out the message of building up the Kingdom of God through the story of Nehemiah building up the walls of ruined Jerusalem, was produced in the Anderson Hall last term. They again staged the same in the Provincial camp, Arkonam. The area social and our College Social also had the short plays of the Drama Group in their programmes. They also contributed some items to the Y.M.C.A. College concert in aid of a church. They visit the Tambaram T.B. Sanatorium occasionally and make the patients happy by their singing and talking to them. We look forward to having a Christmas message from them this term.

Film Society

We are happy to say that a Film Society is formed this year, most of the members being the staff members, and Mr A. S. P. Gift as its organiser. In addition to getting down religious films for us at their cost, they will meet together to discuss now and then to how best the films could be used in introducing our Faith to the modern youth. We have had three film shows already, and the last, 'The King of Kings' had a tremendous influence on many of us.

We are glad to see that the Halls' committees find it possible to meet for prayer and business matters once a week. A prayer group of St Thomas' Hall meets regularly every week. It would be a great thing indeed if our Union could have as many prayer groups as possible which are the only source of strength for all our work. We should thank God for the few prayer cells which meet now and then. We started the year with a fairly well-attended College Freshers' Social and the Area Officers' Conference in Christian Medical College where all our Committee members except one, were present.

About six study groups are functioning in the Halls with different topics for their study, under different staff leaders.

Let me conclude with the words of Dr Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury. 'There are only two kinds of people in the modern world who know what they are after. One, quite frankly, is the Communist. The other, equally frankly, is the convinced Christian.... The rest of the world are amiable nonentities....'

Do we Christian students of this College know what we are after? Or are we shrugging our shoulders in indifference? Isn't Communism a challenge to us? It would be an insult to the undergraduate community and the young blood, if we cannot take up this challenge.

D. S. AMBALAVANAR,
General Secretary.

The Fine Arts Society

The following are the Office-bearers for the year 1954-55.

President—Dr S. V. Anantakrishnan
Secretaries—G. Gopalakrishnamurthy, K. N. Vaidyanathan
Executive Committee—Dr C. T. Krishnamachari, M. Sivanandam, Cecil Joseph, A. L. Sarma, R. A. Sitharamadas, E. K. Vijayakesavan, M. G. Pithambaradhar, S. K. Ramanathan, K. Suresh, V. Subbarayalu, Miss Pearlina S. Thangam.

A new era has begun in the history of the Fine Arts Society. Membership on an annual subscription of Rs. 5/- has been introduced this year and it is found quite helpful and successful.

The activities of the Society were inaugurated on Saturday, 31st July, 1954 by Sri S. Balachander who gave a recital on the Veena. He lived up to his reputation by his brilliant play on the Veena. An unexpected by large gathering attended the performance and enjoyed the same.

It was felt that the Society should not function merely as a Sabha but also hold meetings on topics of interest in music and the fine arts. The first meeting of this nature was held on

9th August, 1954. Prof. P. Sambamurthy gave a talk on 'Operas in South Indian Music' with suitable demonstrations. He was assisted by Kumaris Mayuram, Rajam and Chellam. In the course of his exposition which kept the audience fully interested and alive, he pleaded strongly for the development of permanent Opera Houses in this country. The subject elicited so much interest that many members requested that a similar talk be arranged again in the third term. If time permits this will be done.

We find that the cultural delegations consist more of dancers than of intellectuals or of any others. Dance, perhaps, is the dominant deciding factor of the culture of one country. But South India can be rightly proud of its glorious Bharatanatyam. Mere rhythmic gestures make the people nobler. Devotional songs and abhinayam instil bhakti in the minds of people. Bharatanatyam depicts well one aspect of the culture of South India. One such occasion, happened in our College when Kumari Susila danced on 23rd October, 1954. Her guru, Sri P. S. Gopalakrishnan, enchanted the audience with his melodious songs in Hindi and Tamil.

A drama, for the first time in the history of the Society, has been fixed up for 13th November, 1954. It is a Tamil social one named 'Darkness and Light' in which Sivaji Ganesan and S. V. Sahasranamam are main actors.

We express our thanks to our President, Dr S. V. Anantakrishnan, for the constant guidance and help without which our efforts would have been futile. We owe our thanks also to Dr C. T. Krishnamachari who has always been a source of inspiration and encouragement. We thank one and all who rendered their services in different ways in their own capacities to make the activities of the Society a success. Their valuable co-operation is solicited in future also. We should also thank our fellow-members and fellow-students for their response and the excellent reception they have given to the artistes.

G. GOPALAKRISHNAMURTHY,
K. N. VAIDYANATHAN,
Secretaries.

The Physics Association

President—Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, M.A., Ph.D.
Secretaries—S. Krishnan,
E. L. Satyasingam

The activities for the year began with an inaugural address by Dr I. Ramakrishna Rao, Professor for Instrument Technology, M.I.T., on the subject 'Physics in Industry'.

At the meeting held this term, Dr M. A. Thangaraj gave an illuminative lecture on 'Space Travel', a subject of absorbing interest to the modern world.

The meetings were followed by enlightening and enlivening film shows on educative topics. Although the number of meetings held was few, they were well attended and appreciated.

Our grateful thanks are due to our President Dr M. A. Thangaraj for his valuable guidance.

In the future we propose to organise frequent meetings of the Association, and we hope also to arrange for excursions to places of interest.

E. L. SATYASINGAM,
S. KRISHNAN,
Joint Secretaries.

The Mathematics Association

President—Mr K. Narasimha Rao, M.A.
Secretary—V. Radhakrishnan, B.Sc.,
I P.G. Br. I.

The inauguration of this association was delayed by the election of the office-bearers. So we could conduct only the inaugural meeting in the first term. Dr Vijayaraghavan, Director, Ramanujan Institute, gave us a very interesting lecture on that occasion. In the second term we had the fortune to enjoy a lecture on 'Differential Geometry' by Dr V. S. Krishnan of Madras University. Mr T. V. Lakshmi Narasimhan, M.A. of our Mathematics Department presided. There will be another meeting of this association shortly, when Dr Venkataraman will be giving us a lecture. We thank our President Mr K. Narasimha Rao, M.A., for the great help he has rendered to this association.

V. RADHAKRISHNAN,
Secretary.

The Economics Association

President—Rev. J. B. Saunders
Student-Chairman—V. M. Abraham, II P.G.
Secretary—A. Mohandas Moses, 4 Hons.
Treasurer—R. Kalyanasundaram, 4 Hons.

The activities of our Association were inaugurated by Mr Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, who spoke on 'World Economic Integration' in his inaugural address.

After this there was a slightly prolonged lull in activities during which many unkind remarks were passed insinuating that the Association was in a moribund condition and needed to be revived. We vindicated ourselves of any such accusation when two of our debaters, Vijayaraghavan (I P.G. iv) and Sivalingam (3 Hons. iv) carried away all the trophies available in the Inter-Collegiate Debate for the Dr Alagappa Chettiar Cup, held at Loyola.

As our Student-Chairman V. M. Abraham pointed out even at the beginning of the year, we have planned that there should be increased participation of the students themselves in the activities of the Association.

The debate on 'Population' stood as testimony to this aim. There were some misgivings at the start as to whether the debate should be entirely a student affair. I am sure we can say in all sincerity that the debate was a great success, because the student-audience finding their classmates expounding learnedly upon the stage themselves joined in the discussion later and made it an extremely lively evening.

In closing I would like to thank Prof. J. B. Saunders, our President for having shown so much interest in the activities of our Association and for having always lent it his fullest co-operation.

A. MOHANDAS MOSES,
 Secretary.

The History and Politics Association

President—Prof. Chandran Devanesan, M.A. (Cantab).
Vice-President—Mr M. Sargurudoss, M.A., M.Ed.

Student-Chairman—Mr M. Mahathevan
Secretary—Mr T. Thillainathan
Treasurer—Mr P. Sivasubramaniam

The activities of the Association this year began with the inaugural address delivered by Prof. T. K. Venkataraman of Pachaiyappa's College on 'The Interaction of Indian Cultures.' It was a scholarly lecture on the intermingling of the Dravidian and the Aryan cultures in the ancient times, the Hindu and the Muslim Cultures in the medieval period and the Hindu and the Christian cultures in the modern phase. The meeting was well begun with a fellowship tea.

A two-day historical excursion to Kanchipuram formed an interesting item of our programme during the latter half of the first term. We record with deep regret that we could not have taken the many more who wanted to join us. It was interesting seeing the biruda (title) inscriptions of Mahendra Varman I at Ehambaranathar temple. And we consider ourselves lucky to have visited the Kailasanathar temple which is a living example to the Rajasimha style of Architecture of the Great Pallavas.

We have begun the second term with a thought-provoking talk on 'Some Aspects of South Indian Culture' by Dr Arokiasamy, of the University of Madras. He unfolded to us the political, social, economic, religious and amorous tendencies of the Tamilians of the Sangam Age. He gave as an interesting anecdote of the pathetic case of a donkey-riding lover who tried to win over his 'unrequited love'—for the benefit of readers!

As we go into print we have new plans hatching for the progress of our Association. Let me record our deep appreciation of the guiding hand of Prof. Chandran Devanesan, our President who evinces great interest in all our activities. To all members, for their kind assistance and co-operation, 'Thank you.' We wish readers a bright Christmas and rich New Year.

T. THILLAINATHAN,
 Secretary.

Madras Christian College Tamil Peravai

The office-bearers for the current academic year 1954-55:

President—Thiru P. Alalasundaram, M.A., Avl.
Vice-President—Thiru G. Vadivelayutham, B.A. (Hons), Avl.
Student-Chairman—Thiru M. R. Ponnu-samy.
Secretary—Thiru R. Chendamarai.
Asst. Secretary—Thiru Abdul Wahab.

The following class representatives also constitute the working committee:

Miss M. D. Indira (Women)
 B. Muthumalla Reddy (IV. B.A.)
 Al. Chidambaram (B.A. (Hons) and P.G. Classes)
 Subramaniam, (B.sc. and B.sc. (Hons) Classes)
 M. Azariah (III Class)
 P. Kesavan and I. Doraisamy (II Class)
 R. Sivanesan and M. Ramalingam (I Class)

It is, indeed, a great pleasure to me to mention that the Inaugural Day and the Thiruvalluvar Day celebrations went hand in hand on 29th July, 1954. in the Anderson Hall. Thiru. M. K. Shunmugam, M.A., L.T. (Principal, Thyagaraya College, Madras), presided. In his introductory remarks the chairman emphasized the important duties of the students towards the Peravai. Thiru K. Anbazhagan, M.A. (Asst. Professor in Tamil, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras) delivered an inspiring speech, vividly describing the greatness of Thiruvalluvar. He also expressed his view on having a government holiday to glorify the sacred book, Thirukural.

A very interesting debate was held on 12th August, 1954. The subject for the discussion was that 'the prohibition is a failure in Madras State'. The members showed great enthusiasm over it. The proposition was carried by a considerable majority.

'Should the cinema be banned in our country?' was the next attractive proposition which was discussed by the two groups of students who participated in the debate which took place on 27th August, 1954. The decision of the debate was in favour of the cinema.

The activities of the Peravai started promptly for the second term with a debate which was held on the 30th September, 1954 to select four members to represent the college in the inter-collegiate debates. The subject for the debate was that 'Tamil should be the medium of instruction in the colleges of Madras University.' Messrs R. Arumugam, R. N. Ranganathan, Abdul Wahab and R. Sivalingam were selected out of fifteen who participated. Thiru K. Subramaniam, B.A. (Hons) and Thiru. K. R. Rajagopalan, B.Sc. (Hons) were the judges. At the beginning of the debate a condolence resolution was passed touching the death of Kavimani Desikavinayagam Pillai.

Moreover, Bharathi Day was celebrated on 28th October, 1954, with great zeal. Kavignar Kannadasan (Editor, 'Thenral') delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the poetical works of the national poet. The lecturer pointed out that the Renaissance in Tamil Literature was already begun by Thiruvalluvar and it was revived by Bharati, Bharathi Dasan and Kavimani Desikavinayagam Pillai.

My thanks are due to our president Thiru P. Alalasundaram, M.A., and Vice-President Thiru G. Vadivelayutham, B.A. (Hons), who have been always guiding and helping us with their ripe knowledge in all our activities. In conclusion I thank all my associates in the committee for their hearty co-operation in our activities.

R. CHENDAMARAI,
 Secretary.

Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu

The following were elected as the office-bearers for the year 1954-55:

Patron—Dr S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., Ph.D.
President—Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A.
Vice-President—Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, M.A.

Student-Chairman—
 P. Krishna Mohan, IV B.A.

Secretary—
 N. Ramachandra Raju, IV B.A.

Assistant Secretary—
 K. Chandramouli Reddy, II U.C.

Entertainment Secretary—

V. Raghunatha Reddy, II U.C.

Class representatives—

K. Sivaramakrishna Murthy, P.G.

D. Manohara Reddy, (Hons.)

T. C. Narayana Reddy, B.Sc.

N. Subba Rao, III B.A.

V. Venkata Subba Rao, I U.C.

We started our activities at the beginning of this year by holding an informal meeting on the 8th of July 1954, when all the new members were welcomed and introduced to the members of the Association.

On 22nd July 1954, the inaugural address was delivered by Sri Devulapalli Krishna Sastri, an eminent Telugu poet, and Dr C. Satyanarayana, Head of the E.N.T. Department of Stanley Hospital, presided. The speaker gave an interesting lecture on 'The influence of poetry on society'. The President of the day who was a good artist and writer himself advised the students to let art and literature play a good part in their life. The Student-Chairman Sri P. Krishna Mohan welcomed the guests, while the President of the Sanghamu Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A., introduced them to the gathering.

'Ancient is praiseworthy, modern is confusion' was the subject for a debate on 11th August 1954, when the members took a very lively part. Sri P. R. P. Francis presided.

On 17th August 1954, 'Gidugu Ramamurthy Pantulu Jayanthi' was celebrated, when Dr Gidugu Venkata Sithapathi, Chief Compiler of the Telugu Encyclopaedia, spoke on the great work done, to popularise the spoken language, by Gidugu Ramamurthy Pantulu. Sri P. R. P. Francis presided.

On 25th August 1954, the Patron of the Sanghamu Dr S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., Ph.D., gave us an illuminating and interesting lecture on his 'Impressions on America and student life'. Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T., presided. The Student-Chairman Sri P. Krishna Mohan welcomed the guests, while the President of the Sanghamu Sri P. R. P. Francis introduced them to the gathering.

A debate was held on 29th September 1954

to select a team to represent our college in the various inter-collegiate competitions. The subject for the discussion was 'Tamil should be the medium of instruction in all colleges of the Madras University'. Sri G. Gurunatha Rao, Sri K. Vijaya Rama Rao and Sri V. Raghunatha Reddy were selected. The Student-Chairman Sri P. Krishna Mohan presided.

To mark the first anniversary of the Andhra State a meeting was held on 1st October 1954, when Sri Darisi Chenchiah spoke on 'Our duty to the country'. He gave an interesting lecture and advised the students to face the future courageously as it lay in their hands. After the speech of the speaker, there was an interesting discussion on the problems of the day. Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, M.A., presided. The Student-Chairman P. Krishna Mohan welcomed and introduced the speaker and the president to the gathering.

An excursion to Thirukalikundram and Mahabalipuram was arranged by the Sanghamu on 2nd October 1954, when twenty-three members of the Sanghamu, eleven Ceylonese, four Africans, two Zanzibarians, six members of the Malayala Samajam and three members of the Tamil Peravai joined the 'Cosmopolitan Party' and visited the places in a special bus. All the members felt it was the jolliest excursion.

On 13th October 1954 Sri Vidwan Viswam, Editor *Andhra Prabha Weekly* spoke on 'Literary taste'. Sri P. R. P. Francis presided, while the Student-Chairman Sri P. Krishna Mohan welcomed the speaker.

I am glad to state that G. Gurunatha Rao and K. Vijayarama Rao, our representatives at the Inter-collegiate oratorical competition, conducted by the Madras University, on 16th October 1954, at Loyola College did brilliantly and G. Gurunatha Rao won the second prize.

On 21st October 1954, a 'Cultural Day' was celebrated in the Anderson Hall. Sri M. Lingamurthy, a well-known cine-actor presided over the function. Sri Peketi Siva Ram, a well-known comedian cine-actor spoke on 'The art of drama'. The Student-Chairman Sri P. Krishna Mohan welcomed the guests, while Sri P. R. P. Francis introduced the guests to the audience.

After the meeting 'Charitra Heenulu', a

one-act play was staged by the members of the Sanghamu. The function terminated with a fine instrumental music performance by Sri M. Murali Krishna, B.Sc., and Sri Pinto, students of M. I. T.

As these lines are being written, brisk preparations are being made for celebrating 'Gurazada Appa Rao Day', in honour of a famous Telugu Poet.

We will be conducting a number of competitions in this and the next term.

My thanks are due to our President Sri P. R. P. Francis, who has been always guiding and helping us with his ripe knowledge in all our activities. The Student-Chairman Sri P. Krishna Mohan richly deserves a word of praise. In conclusion may I thank all my associates in the working committee and members of the Sanghamu for their kind co-operation.

N. RAMACHANDRA RAJU,
Secretary.

Karnataka Bhashabhivardhini Sangha**REPORT**

Patron—K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T.

President—G. R. Karat, B.A. (Hons)

Vice-President—P. Bhaskara Adhikary, M.A.

Student-Chairman—V. Raghuchandra Hebbar

General Secretary—N. Sheshagiri Prabhu.

Joint-Secretary—C. M. Sadananda Gowd.

Treasurer—C. K. Belappa

The activities of our Sangha for this year began when the first meeting was summoned on the 14th July to elect the various office-bearers for the current year. In addition to the office-bearers noted above, the following were chosen as class-representatives:—

III B.A.—Mr A. Sheshagiri Rao

II U.C.—Mr Gopalakrishna Shetty

I U.C.—Mr R. R. Huilgol and Mr Medappa.

Hons. Classes Mr Narisimha Murthi.

The patron, Mr Narasinga Rao, briefly explained to the new office-bearers the task before them and their responsibility in carrying it out.

The inaugural address was delivered by Capt. G. Srinivasa Murthi, retired Principal

of the College of Indigenous Medicine, on the 5th August. The student-chairman welcomed the guest and the joint-secretary read the report. Mr Srinivasa Murthi, in his speech, deplored the tendency to neglect Indian Culture and pleaded for a renewed study of ancient Indian classics. Messrs Narasinga Rao and Bhaskar Adhikary also spoke on the occasion. The Secretary proposed a vote of thanks.

A debate was held on 30-10-1954 to select two representatives for the Inter-Collegiate Kannada Debate of the University. Messrs U. Venkatakrishna Rao and Bhaskar Adhikary having acted as judges, Sri Sheshagiri Prabhu and Sri Sheshagiri Rao were selected out of the five members that spoke. We may mention here, with pleasure, that Sri Sheshagiri Prabhu won the second place in the Inter-Collegiate Debate.

A second debate was held on 27-10-1954, on the subject: 'Divorce-system is contrary to India's Culture.' Mr Raghuchandra Hebbar initiated the debate and Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao presided. The resolution was carried.

Our Association has decided to join hands with the Kannada Association in the Presidency, Law and Govt. Arts Colleges, in the formation of an Inter-Collegiate Kannada Council, through which it is proposed to invite men of letters from different parts of Karnataka and to celebrate an annual Kannada Convention.

N. SESHAGIRI PRABHU,
C. M. SADANAND GOWD,
Secretaries.

Astronomical Society

President—Dr M. A. Thangaraj, M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary—Ebenezer Paulraj, IV Hons., Br. I.

Our association was formed as usual, early in the first term of this year, and began functioning promptly.

Owing to cloudy weather, mostly on Fridays, it was rather difficult to conduct the observation classes every Friday. The first observation class was held on 13th August. A large number of students attended and it was interesting to look at the two planets Mars and Saturn. The second class was held on 1st

October and it was duly attended by both mathematics and non-mathematics students. We had a view of the limbs of the Moon and we had some well-known stars introduced to the members present, viz., Vega, Piccasis.... We hope to have some films about the Eclipses and the Astronomical features of the planets shortly.

I sincerely thank Dr Thangaraj, M.A., Ph.D., for his kind and valuable assistance in conducting the classes. And our thanks are also due to Mr A. S. P. Gift, B.A. (Hons), our Lecturer in Mathematics for his kind co-operation.

EBENEZER PAULRAJ,
Secretary.

Report of the Sanskrit Association

An informal meeting of the Association was held on Friday, 16th July, 1954, to elect the office-bearers for 1954-55. There was a contest for the Secretaryship in which Sri S. Gopalakrishnan was elected with a comfortable majority. Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A., and Sri V. S. Ranganathan, B.A., B.O.L., continue to be the President and Vice-President of the Association, respectively. The following are the members of the Committee:—

- I. U. C.—A. S. Patankar.
 - II. U. C.—S. Hariharan.
 - III. B. A.—Vasudevan Namboodiripad.
 - IV. B. A.—K. N. Vaidyanathan.
- Hons. Classes.
- V. Bhaskar Sharma.

It was Dr V. Raghavan, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Madras University, who set in motion the activities of our Association this year on 12th August. In the course of his inspiring speech, the learned scholar narrated his experiences in England and the continent. The speaker also referred to the vastness and beauty of the Sanskrit Literature and exhorted the students to learn and make use of the several branches of knowledge it contained. The meeting which was held in the St Thomas' Hall was largely attended. The gathering included many lecturers too.

We are unfortunate in not getting the opportunity to listen to Dr Raghu Vira, M.P., the famous Indologist and Dr Kunhan Raja,

Prof. of Sanskrit, Teheran University. Both of them had promised to address our Association, but owing to unavoidable circumstances they had to cancel their visit to us.

A start was made in the field of our oratorical abilities which should naturally be the most important of the activities of any Association. This was done with the holding of a Discussion on 19th October 1954 in which many had an opportunity to voice their opinions on the fitness of staging Sanskrit Dramas.

Sri K. Subramaniam, B.A. (Hons) of the English Department, who acted as the 'Observer' made a critical analysis of the subject and said that Sanskrit Dramas are not fit to be staged at the present day.

Sri C. B. Padmanabhan, B.A. (Hons) of the Economics Department who was also kind enough to participate in the discussion, agreed to disagree with Sri K. Subramaniam. Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A., who presided, in his concluding remarks, specially pointed out the inexhaustible and rich treasures contained in the Sanskrit Dramas. This speech was full of profuse illustrations. The highlight of the discussion was the speech in Sanskrit of Sri V. S. Ranganathan, our Vice-President.

We sent a team consisting of Sri K. V. Subramaniam (III Hons.—Physics) and S. Gopalan (II U. C.) to participate in the Inter-Collegiate Sanskrit Debate (for the whole state of Madras) held in the Vivekananda College. Both of them did exceedingly well in the Preliminary Debate and were selected for the Finals. But unfortunately, they could not cope with the students of the Sanskrit Colleges, whose medium of instruction is Sanskrit. It is high time that the Sanskrit Department of the Madras University conducted two separate debates—one for those whose medium of instruction is Sanskrit, and the other for those whose medium of instruction is English.

On the whole, the activities of the Association for the first half of the year were extremely encouraging. We still feel that we have a great deal to do—'If you aim at the sky, you will fall on the tree-top, if you aim at the tree-top, you will fall on the ground,

and... if you aim at the ground, you will fall on the grave'—So goes the saying. Thus we propose to arrange some Quiz Programmes in Sanskrit and discussions on subjects of topical interest, apart from the distinguished Speakers and Scholars who will be invited to address our Association. Meanwhile, I take this opportunity of thanking our President, Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, who is the live-wire of our Association, and also the Vice-President, Sri V. S. Ranganathan, for the ripe advice they gave me. My thanks are no less due to all those students and lecturers who gave their help and encouragement to me in making all the Meetings got up by the Association, a brilliant success.

S. GOPALAKRISHNAN,
Secretary.

Malayala Samajam

The work of the Samajam began rather late this year as the election of the office-bearers was over only by the beginning of August. At a preliminary meeting Mr T. K. Thomas was re-elected as president of the Samajam for 1954-55, and the class representatives were also elected.

The inaugural meeting was held on August 23, and our speaker was Dr C. Kunhan Raja, formerly of the Madras University and now Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Teheran. Dr K. M. George who presided over the meeting introduced the speaker as an old friend of the Samajam and as an eminent scholar in Sanskrit. Dr Raja's talk was delightfully personal; it was on the various aspects of the development of Malayalam literature.

We refuse to believe that the success of an association depends on the number of meetings it holds. If that kind of mechanical and quantitative test is to be used we shall not be able to boast of any extraordinary success. But we feel that the Samajam has more than justified its existence even if we think only of the single function we have so far had this term. It was a symposium, and its theme was Changapuzha, perhaps the greatest—certainly the most popular—Malayalam poet of our times. Several of our students took part in the symposium.

Among the non-students were Sri M. Sreedhara Menon of the Presidency College, Sri M. N. Vijayan of the New College, and Sri E. K. Purushothaman. It was an eminently successful venture, and our thanks are due to Sri K. M. Thomas who organised the symposium.

Two members of the Samajam, Sri P. Kunhiraman Nair and Sri K. M. Thomas, represented us at the Inter-collegiate Malayalam Debate which was conducted at the Government College, Kumbakonam. The final debate was once again held in our college.

The Samajam could not celebrate *Onam* this year, as it fell, by what Charles Lamb called 'some periodical infelicity', during the Michaelmas vacation. But we are planning to celebrate our annual day this year to be held early next term with becoming pomp.

C. KRISHNAN,
Secretary.

'C' Company 1st Madras Bn. N.C.C., Madras Christian College

THE ANNUAL REPORT 1953-54

The year began with the annual recruitment to the Corps and no difficulty was experienced in enrolling the authorised number of cadets, who proved to be mentally and physically fit for the training given.

In August we had an opportunity of presenting a Guard of Honour to H.E. The Governor of Madras, when he visited the College to preside over the prize-giving ceremony and he was much impressed with it. The Commanding Officer of the Battalion, Major M. K. Nair, and the Principal of the College, congratulated the cadets on their smart turn-out and the high standard of their drill.

Capt. K. M. George, Lt. M. Sargurudoss and 56 cadets attended the Circle Social Service Camp in September at Chetput Thangal, Madras. It was a unique camp in many ways, the biggest we ever attended. Nearly 1,400 Officers and cadets camped under canvas for the purpose of constructing rammed-earth houses for the slum dwellers of

the City in co-operation with the Corporation of Madras. Living in tents and sleeping on the floor gave an atmosphere of camp life, which became thoroughly exciting when the monsoon set in unexpectedly, with a torrential rain and flooded the entire camp-site. To work with hands in the hot sun, like a day-labourer, to blister and bleed, and to sweat from head to foot was a thrilling experience, which no one can forget. The task of building houses, with our own hands, gave us the joy of creative activity and fostered in us a keen sense of service and comradeship, besides calling forth the best capacity for organisation and disciplined, co-ordinated and concerted effort and qualities of leadership. In the competition that was held in house-construction we tied for the first place with Anantapur Independent Company, but we set up an unbeaten record of constructing a house in two days and two hours. Our Company was awarded as prize a silver cottage, a replica of the cottage that we built. It was given away by no less a person than the Prime Minister of India himself, and on behalf of the Company, it was received by U/G Jaganadan, who had the rare honour of shaking hands with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. A silver house was also given to Lt. M. Sargurudoss, the Officer Commanding the Company, for leading his team to success. All praises are due to Wing. Comd. C. Satyanarayana for the laudable scheme of building houses for the poor and for organizing such a huge camp so efficiently.

The Annual Camp was held in the I.A.F. Barracks, Arkonam, in the month of December. All the Officers of the Company and 142 Cadets attended the camp. In the competitions held there, our performance was not so good as in the previous years. However, we won the newly-instituted Athletic shield and annexed for the second year the Volley-ball cup. We were also runners-up in football. C.S.M. Holder scored the highest number of points when the Battalion team fired for the Burdwan shooting competition and was awarded a special prize. The Pennathur Subramanian shield for Inter-platoon com-

petition was awarded to the 9th platoon for attendance.

There were two parades every week lasting for more than four hours, and the best training possible, under the circumstances, was given to the cadets. Attendance on parades was always high. Seven out of eight cadets, who took the 'C' Certificate Examination passed it, four with credit and 28 Cadets passed the 'B' Certificate Examination for which we presented 41 cadets. One of our ex-cadets has been selected for Officers' training in the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun.

All the Officers shared the responsibility of running the Company. Capt. K. M. George, in addition to his Battalion appointments, was the adviser to the Company and the training of cadets for 'B' and 'C' examinations was his special concern. Lt. M. Sargurudoss was in charge of administration and discipline. Lt. C. H. Narayanan was the Officer in charge of training and Lt. Giles Lal, the Company Quarter Master. Two Officers went for refresher courses during last summer. Lt. M. Sargurudoss was detailed to go to Jammu and Kashmir, for an attachment with an active unit. Lt. C. H. Narayanan went to the Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington, for refresher training.

We take this opportunity of thanking our revered Principal for his abiding interest in the Company and for the many ways in which he has helped it. We owe our thanks to our Commanding Officer, Major M. K. Nair, for his guidance and help during the year. We are specially indebted to the College Medical Officer, Dr K. E. Thomas, for conducting the medical examination of the applicants for enrolment in the Corps and for inoculating the Officers and cadets before they went to the Annual Camp. Finally we express our thanks to the army J.C.O. and the N.C.O.'s attached to this Company for their loyal and devoted service.

LIEUT. M. SARGURUDOSS,
Officer Commanding,
'C' Coy. 1st (M) Bn. N.C.C.

Athletics

Basket ball

The College basket-ball team was selected after a few practice matches against the I.A.F., one of the strongest teams in Madras today. Though we were beaten by a wide margin in the opening matches against this team which contained no fewer than three All-India players, we showed considerable improvement and managed to beat them in the latter games.

Our first match in the inter-collegiate league with Govt. Arts we won easily by 55-24. We next played Presidency, and in a very exciting match we emerged winners by the narrow margin of one point. Our third match was against Veterinary, whom we trounced by 74-24. The match against Jain College resulted in another big victory (80-14). The matches against Stanley Medical and Law College were postponed due to bad weather and we hope to retain our unbeaten record when we complete our fixtures. The knock-out tournament starts on Nov. 3rd when we have to meet Pachaiyappa's College.

I thank our president, Dr Thangaraj, who has ever been ready with his timely advice. Our thanks are also due to the Physical Director, Mr C. A. Abraham, for his excellent coaching and also for his enthusiasm, and to Dr Boyd, who encourages us greatly by his presence at the matches and even during College practices. Lastly, we should not forget to thank the I.A.F. team for always being ready to play practice matches against us and help us to mould our team into a strong combination.

JOHN C. PHILIP,
Captain.

Hockey

This season has been one of the most interesting and exciting ones for a long period in the College's Hockey history. Right in the beginning, we began with a fine start in the Inter-Collegiate League Tournery, beating Central Polytechnic and Pachaiyappa's College. We encountered little difficulty in

disposing of Presidency College—the holders of the Stokes Shield—beating them by a wide margin of four goals to one, on the latter's ground. Playing with over-confidence, being at the top of the league table, we were forced to a draw by the Stanley Medicos, each side scoring twice. Our last match with Jain College had to be postponed. At the moment we are leading in our Zone and do not have any close rivals.

In the Inter-Collegiate knock-out Tournament, we have fared still better. We met Pachaiyappa's College in the quarter-finals and trounced them to the tune of five goals to nil. Palekar, our centre forward, was in great form scoring three of the five goals. The other scorers were Bonjour and Surrao. We came up against the Engineers in the semi-final and in a thrilling match we defeated them by the odd goal in three; Surrao and Bonjour being the scorers. Derek Rozario, in deep defence, rose to the occasion and was a tower of strength to the side. He was ably assisted by Belliappa, the other back. We are now in the finals.

On the whole the team is one of the best sides that Christian possesses. The forwards are an active lot with an untiring and hard-working intermediate line, not to mention the powerful hard-hitting backs. So far the team has maintained an unbeaten record and we expect that the bulk of the University team this year will be comprised of Christian College players.

The team in particular:—

R. R. Nair.—Goal keeper. A new find—from nothing, he has risen to great heights, helping the side through with his spectacular saves. He is very keen.

K. A. Belliappa.—Left back. One of the weightiest backs in Madras Collegiate hockey, possessing also the mightiest hit. Very dependable.

D. Rozario.—Right-back. Has staged a great come-back to hockey. We missed him last year owing to his illness. Has fine anticipation and is quick at clearing. A great asset to the team.

K. C. Medappa.—Left half. The baby of our team. His tackling is excellent though clearances are feeble. But yet a great player in the making.

S. Theodore.—Centre half. An extremely intelligent player with experience. Very clever in his tackling and distribution of passes.

John Koshi.—Right Half. The most hard working member of the side. Possesses great speed and follows up well, behind the forward line.

Sampat Kumar.—Left extreme. A speedy winger who has improved greatly since his inclusion in the team.

N. Surrao.—Left Inner. A player who possesses very good ball control and excels in the back hand flick.

V. Palekar.—Centre forward. Vice-Captain of the team. Chief goal-getter and spearhead of the offence.

H. Bonjour.—Right inner. Consistent goal-scorer. Very quick in the ring. A great opportunist with fine stick work. Has saved the team on many occasions with his timely goals.

C. Gozmao.—Right extreme. Captain.

We have as reserves, left-back, **John Verghese** and centre-half, **K. A. Ayappa**. Both of them have played for the team often.

Results :—

Christian beat Polytechnic 2-0	League
" " Pachaiyappas 2-0	
" " Presidency 4-1	Tournament
" drew with Stanley 2-2	
" beat Pachaiyappas 5-0	Knock-out
" " Engineering 2-1	

We owe much to the assistance of Mr C. A. Abraham, our Physical director. Our thanks are also due to Dr Boyd and Rev. Paul David for their kind encouragement.

CLIFFORD J. W. GOZMAO,
Captain.

Report of the Volley Ball Team

The sudden demise of our captain M. Jackson Pragasa came as a bolt from the blue, and created a depression in the beginning of the academic year. His absence resulted in a void which could not be filled easily. His

varied experience and expert leading have been lost. Yet we marched on, determined to do our best.

We have so far played seven matches in the league having won six and lost one the scores being :—

1. Won against Arts College 15 : 7, 15 : 6
2. " " Presidency 15 : 6, 15 : 3.
3. " " Veterinary 15 : 1, 15 : 5.
4. " " Jain 15 : 11, 15 : 0.
5. " " Stanley 15 : 7, 15 : 6.
6. " " Theagaraj walk-over.
7. Lost to Vivekananda 15 : 10, 2 : 15, 15 : 17.

In the match against Vivekananda, our star spiker Idiculla Chacko did not play, as he was a member of the Madras State Volleyball team that toured Ceylon. Congratulations Vivekananda!

The Captain has been a player for 4 years in the Madras University Colleges. While his mainstay is his defence he excels also in boostings. He has creditably performed the responsibility of captaincy.

Idiculla Chacko joined college this year. He has been captain of the Travancore University team in 1950-51 and was selected 3 years consecutively for the Travancore State team. This year he was selected both for the Madras State and University teams. His spiking is a treat to watch and his various deceptive services provide excellent fare. He has been the backbone of the team.

Our next spiker Arumugam is in the team for the second year. He has improved vastly and his hard spiking seems to gain more force with his increase in weight.

C. J. John a stalwart in defence obtains applause for his overhead services. His deceptive services take the opponents un-awares. He is also selected to represent the Madras University team this year.

Samsudeen is steady in spiking in every match. The team looks forward to him for the much needed third offence.

Iyyadurai and Maharajan, our other defence players, play their part well. Their keen enthusiasm and regular turn-up deserves mention.

Chandra Sen and Vyasa Rao are our reserves. We have done well. We hope to do better.

I express my thanks to Dr M. A. Thangaraj the president, Mr C. A. Abraham and Rev. A. J. Boyd for their kind help and encouragement.

Y. W. BLESSED SINGH,
Captain.

Boxing Report

Judging from our results at the recent inter-collegiate boxing tournament we can claim to have had a most successful season. This year we realized our ambition—and the ambition of any collegiate boxing team—in announcing the coveted Lalitha Sastri Shield. After a lapse of five years we have at last regained the elusive shield from the Engineering College.

With our team composed mainly of fresh blood we began our training not too hopefully. However, as the training season advanced and the members of the team showed considerable progress we became more optimistic. Though many of our members had very little previous boxing experience their enthusiasm had more than served to overcome this disadvantage.

On the first day of the meet all except one won their bouts. The second day turned out to be even better, when we emerged with cent per cent success. In the semi-finals, three of our members were surprisingly defeated; all of them losing very narrowly. Eight of our men entered the final stage, two of them winning their weights. There were certain surprise adverse decisions against some of our men in the finals.

N. Ezekiel in the Pin-Weight class showed good form throughout the meet but was beaten in the finals in a very close bout. J. Pancharatnam and B. Mulley came up against each other in the finals of the Paper Weight class, the latter winning. C. R. Arulambalam and M. C. Thotadri, our representative in the Fly-weight division and two of our hardest-working members, won their earlier fights in grand style by T.K.O's, but both were unexpectedly and narrowly

beaten, the former in the finals and the latter in the semi-finals. H. Bonjour, despite the fact that he was unable to train very assiduously, proved to be one of the most scientific boxers in the tournament. His judicious 'ducking' and side-stepping were indeed thrilling to the spectators and embarrassing to his opponents. Though he lost in the finals to a more experienced boxer, it was he who 'stole all the honour'. Bunshaw unhappily came up against a reputed boxer in the first round and lost, though he fought very gamely. The hard-hitting John Hall lived up to his reputation, and for the second year in succession won his weight, his preliminary fights ending in short-cut victories. In the welter-weight class, P. V. G. Reddy won his earlier bouts convincingly but went down in the finals to an experienced boxer. Both G. Chandy and M. Pathmanathan fought well; the former came into the finals but lost.

It is indeed gratifying to mention that ten out of our team of twelve members have been chosen to represent the 'Varsity at the forthcoming inter-Varsity meet.

This year we were fortunate in having the services of Mr C. S. Samuel, who was appointed as the college coach. In his quiet and unassuming manner, he has served to instill in us some of the finer points of the game, which proved invaluable during the tournament. Incidentally Mr Samuel has been entrusted with the task of coaching the University team.

A great deal of our success is due to Mr C. A. Abraham whose interest was a source of great encouragement. My thanks are due to him for all the help that he has rendered to our team.

We hope that all our team mates will acquit themselves creditably at the Inter-University meet to be held in Madras in the first week of January. We wish them the best of luck.

GRENVILLE E. WELSH,
Captain.

Magazines Received

1. *St Xavier's College, Palayamcottai, Magazine*, March 1954.
2. *The Union Christian College Magazine*, March 1954.
3. *The Lingaraj College Miscellany*, March 1954, No. 2.
4. *The Madura College Magazine*, March 1954.
5. *Thiagarajar College Magazine*, March 1954.
6. *The Sacred Heart College Annual*, March 1954.
7. *The St Albert's College Annual*, March 1954.
8. *The Mar Thoma College Magazine*, March 1954.
9. *Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, Magazine*, April 1954.
10. *The Hindu College Magazine*, April 1954.
11. *The Madras Law College Magazine*, April 1954.
12. *Chengalwaraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute Engineering Students Association, Magazine*, April 1954.
13. *The Chand Bagh Chronicle*, April 1954.
14. *Sir Theagaraya College Bulletin (Monthly)*, August and Sept. 1954.
15. *Annamalai University*, 1929-1954.
16. *Women's Christian College, Madras, The Sunflower*, 1953-54.
17. *Loyola College*, March 1934.
18. *Sir C. R. Reddy College Magazine*, Volume 6, 1954.
19. *Sri G. V. G. Visalakshi College (For women), Udumalpet, Magazine*, 1953-54.
20. *Malabar Christian College Magazine*, 1953-54.
21. *American College High School, Tallakulam, Madurai, Magazine*, 1954.
22. *St Paul's College Magazine Annual Number*, 1954.
23. *Lady Doak College, Madurai, Magazine*, 1954.
24. *Hislop College Annual*, 1954.
25. *Government Arts College, Coimbatore, Centenary Souvenir*, 1852-1953.



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Literary contributions are invited from students, past and present, and members of the staff. Short stories bearing on Indian life, refreshing accounts of travel and adventure, poems and photographs depicting the variegated life around us are specially welcome. All literary contributions, exchanges, and books for review should be sent to the Editor.

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