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MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

HOGG MEMORIAL NUMBER

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THE REV. DR. A. G. HOGG, M.A., D.D., D.LITT.
Former Principal and Professor of Philosophy
Died in Scotland, December 30, 1954

THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXIV, No. 2

March 1955



THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF DR. MILLER
BY THE LADY MARJORIE ERSKINE—DR. HOGG ON THE RIGHT

Editorial

The College reopened after the Christmas holidays under a shadow. News had just reached us of the passing away of the Rev. Dr. A. G. Hogg, former Principal, on the 31st of December 1954. Though the present generation of students did not know him personally, they had heard much about him and were eager to know more. On the Staff there were some who had been his students and others his colleagues. A meeting of the Christian Staff was held on the 3rd of February when many spoke feelingly of their love and regard for Dr. Hogg. On the same day at a public meeting conducted under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., the citizens of Madras had an opportunity to pay their homage to one who had played an important part in the intellectual life of the city. The meeting which was largely attended was presided over by Sir Mahomed Usman, and among the speakers were Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. G. D. Boaz, Professor of Psychology, University of Madras. At a meeting of the Philosophy Association held on the 7th of February, the Rev. S. Samuel and Dr. C. T. Krishnama-chari, both former students and intimate friends of Dr. Hogg, paid touching tributes. On the 20th of February there was a memorial service in the Anderson Hall. There was a large gathering of students and friends from Madras. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd. *The Guardian* of Madras and the *The South India Churchman* have published articles dealing with the life and work of Dr. Hogg.

* * * *

This issue of the College Magazine is dedicated to Dr. Hogg, and we publish tributes to him from contemporaries, colleagues and former students. There is a common triple theme running through them all—his transparent Christian character, his great learning, and his abiding love for his students. The editors wish to thank all those who so generously responded to their invitation and contributed articles at very short notice.

* * * *

It is regretted that owing to the special nature of this number it has not been possible to publish as many students' contributions as we generally do. But accounts of usual college activities appear in full. Dr. Hogg was intimately associated with all aspects of college life and it is but fitting that tributes to him should be published along with reports of normal college activities.

Well Done, Thou Good and Faithful Servant*

Today's service is a memorial to the late Dr. A. G. Hogg who was connected with this college for more than thirty years, first as Professor of Philosophy and then as Principal. We have met in the sight of God neither to praise nor blame, neither to criticise nor evaluate, but to express our gratitude and thankfulness for the example of a beautiful life.

The ties that bind two countries together are many and varied, often interesting, and sometimes romantic. We hear today so much about international tensions, that the vast amount of international cooperation that is still going on tends to get overshadowed. I do not mean by this the formal cooperation in bodies like the UNESCO nor even Ecumenical Conferences—Christianity's latest preoccupation. I mean actual man to man, face to face, relationships between individuals of two nations, inspired by the common ideal of service to the Master. One such link-up between the city of Madras and the country of Scotland took place early in the nineteenth century and is still going on. There have been some periods of tension, some murmurings, but the prevailing atmosphere has been one of goodwill and mutual help. It is within this context that the late Dr. A. G. Hogg lived, for thirty-six years.

Alfred George Hogg was born in Egypt in the year 1874, the son of the Rev. Dr. John Hogg who was missionary in the Sudan. He was educated at George Watson's Boys' College, Edinburgh, and later graduated from Edinburgh University, completing his studies in the Hall of the United Presbyterian Church and New College. He joined the staff of the Madras Christian College in 1903 as Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences. During his second furlough, he was ordained missionary of the Church. Becoming Principal of the College in 1928 he held that office till his retirement in 1938.

This brief chronological account of Dr. Hogg's life would be entirely meaningless unless brought into relation with a central fact, i.e. that at some stage God took charge of affairs and from then onwards he lived not for himself but for the service of his Master. By this I do not mean that he lived in an ivory tower of pious preoccupations but that whatever he did received its impetus and its significance from this central fact. His philosophy was subordinated to the service of theology, his educational activities to the service of students, and his whole life to the service of humanity, which is the service of God.

My own acquaintance with Dr. Hogg began almost from my birth. I understand on reliable authority that he was present at my baptism. When I joined the Christian College School I used often to see him walking along the corridors with an intense and far away look in his eyes. He was probably thinking of Kant's Categorical Imperative; at any rate he took little notice of us youngsters. It was after passing my Intermediate examination that I first came into contact with him as a teacher and had the privilege of attending his classes for four years. Dr. Hogg was not a good teacher in the sense that he made things easy for the student. In fact, he made things difficult and, in doing so, threw out a challenge. Those who had the courage to take up this challenge were immensely benefited. In some mysterious way he created an atmosphere of understanding in the class-room and breathing this atmosphere we learned to love philosophy and to venerate the philosopher. He was a master of English prose and always had an apt phrase ready to capture a subtle thought or an abstract idea.

It is perhaps more as a theologian than as a philosopher that Dr. Hogg will be remembered. He belonged to what we may call the pre-war school of theology. He drew his inspiration from

* Sermon preached at a memorial service for the late Rev. Dr. A. G. Hogg held in the Anderson Hall Madras Christian College, Tambaram, on 20th February 1955 at 6 p.m.

William James, Archbishop Temple, Henri Bergson, and Pringle Pattison who was also his teacher at Edinburgh University. He was a strong believer in the immanence of God, in the progressive realization of His kingdom in this world. He believed that there was meaning and purpose in history and that man under the guidance of God can rise to great heights. He believed in the reality of personal religious experience—that religion was not only God seeking man but also man seeking God. All this may be loosely termed liberalism, which is unpopular today in theological circles. But Dr. Hogg brought the Christian message to India at a time of tension and uncertainty, when there was a great temptation to follow the line of least resistance and take refuge in passivism and fatalism. The teaching that man under the grace of God can mould his own destiny had a tonic effect on the jaded nerves of a subject nation.

Dr. Hogg's greatest theological preoccupation was the problem of miracles. All his philosophic erudition was used in the service of creating not only an apologia but also a rationale for the miraculous in the Christian context. This stupendous task he undertook in his 'Cunningham Lectures', delivered at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and later published under the title *Redemption from the World* with the sub-heading *The Supernatural in Religion*.

I believe I am right in saying that his book *Christ's Message of the Kingdom* was the first theological work to be published in India which drew attention to and developed the eschatological significance of the Kingdom of God.

Dr. Hogg was also keenly interested in the problem of the relation of Christianity to Hindu thought. Already a group of Indian Christian nationals had raised the danger signal and had warned their missionary friends that Christianity was likely to remain an exotic plant in India unless the soil in which it was to be planted was studied with sympathy and understanding. Perhaps Dr. Hogg did not quite see eye to eye with this group, but he was one of the very first missionaries to study the Hindu scriptures seriously not with a view to finding defects in them, but with a view to understanding them for their own sake. Like another great missionary Dr. Farquhar, who started the famous *Heritage of India* series, Dr. Hogg was essentially a *pundit* and was not satisfied with a superficial or impressionistic view of Hindu thought.

But enough of theology. Religion was his very life breath—not a matter for mere academic disputation but a way to be trod sincerely and courageously. He had passed through a stage of agnosticism, but the dawn that followed the dark night of the soul was a thing of singular beauty.

I wish to make this evening a brief reference to three aspects of Dr. Hogg's character. First of all, his great humility. In spite of his profound learning, Dr. Hogg never laid down the law on any subject, not even his special subject. He listened carefully to other people's views and gave them due consideration. In the class he often freely acknowledged that he owed some particular idea or explanation to what some student had said. Only the truly great can be so completely free of false pride. Though his knowledge of the philosophy of Immanuel Kant was profound, and though he was undoubtedly one of the greatest exponents of his system, yet he never wrote a book on him because he felt that what he knew was not enough to justify publication. One of his old students writes, "It never occurred to Dr. Hogg to doubt the seriousness or sincerity of his students, when they plied him with questions in the class. A less sympathetic teacher would have suspected undergraduate ignorance or impertinence and promptly snubbed the students. But with unruffled serenity Dr. Hogg would proceed to answer the questions in all seriousness." Speaking at a farewell meeting, I compared him to Socrates. In his reply he quietly but firmly rebuked me for making extravagant statements.

Secondly, his great courage. He was not frightened to go wherever his quest for truth led him—not even to the dark valley of agnosticism, when he felt that he had to go. One result of

this courage was that he was always open to conviction. He publicly changed his views when he recognised that they were wrong.

Thirdly, his desire to serve people. He served not because he thought it was his duty to do so but because it was the natural way in which his love of Christ manifested itself. Countless numbers of students have spoken of the visits that Dr. and Mrs. Hogg paid them when they were ill in the college hostels. These visits were far from conventional. The medical reports were studied carefully. The diet prescribed, if locally unobtainable, was sent from their own kitchen and not infrequently the patient was taken over to their own home. Another old student writes, "As I look back across half a century that divides Dr. Hogg from the present generation the picture that I have is not that of Dr. Hogg the philosopher but that of Dr. Hogg the Christian. One Sunday evening as I was walking along the Poonamallee High Road, I met Dr. Hogg, near the entrance to the Wesleyan Church, clad in his Sunday best. A *jutka* horse stumbled and fell down in front of us. Immediately Dr. Hogg rushed up to the scene of disaster and helped the driver to lift the horse, completely ruining his Sunday suit in the process. After this he serenely walked into the Church. All this was done in such a completely spontaneous manner that for the first time I caught a glimpse of the Christian behind the Philosopher." May I conclude by quoting a few lines from a tribute paid to him by the present Principal of this College. "Alfred Hogg was, above all, a servant of Christ. His faith shone in his books and in his public utterances. Those who knew him in his home can never forget how it shone in his prayers and there are multitudes who, if opportunity was given, could tell from personal experience how his love of Christ was constantly expressing itself in simple deeds of kindness to those who were in any kind of trouble."

It is a familiar metaphor in religion and literature to compare the world to a stage and humanity to actors thereon. Narrowing down the metaphor and looking at the stage of Christian educational activity in South India for a period of a century and a half, we may say that many actors have played a valiant part thereon. As we were reminded at the Commemoration Service a few days ago, some of these were missionaries from abroad, some Indian Christians, some Hindus, some Muslims, and some—strange paradox—even Agnostics. Some had leading parts, some were under-studies, some pulled the curtains, some sold the programmes, and some even blew the trumpet. In God's sight all parts were important. But now and again someone was singled out for a special job. The spot-light shone on Dr. Hogg for thirty-six years and by God's grace he played his part truly and well.

There is a saying in theatrical circles—the play goes on whatever happens. If the hero dies, somebody else steps into his shoes. Sun or rain, full house or empty benches, it makes no difference to the actors. But occasionally the foot-lights are switched off, the cast stands on the stage with bowed heads, the audience rises up, and the voice of the Divine play wright is heard—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord". The footlights are switched on, the audience resume their seats, the play goes on, but a memory lingers.

S. P. ADINARAYAN

A Message from the Vice-President of India

New Delhi, 23-1-1955.

I met Prof. Dr. Hogg for the first time in the year 1905 when I joined the Madras Christian College. I was in fairly intimate touch with him till he left this country after retirement. He was undoubtedly one of the greatest Christian teachers of his generation. His books are known for their philosophical penetration and religious sensitivity. He has left a permanent mark on the minds of those who came under his influence. It is a great misfortune that the administrative work in the Madras Christian College prevented him from making outstanding contributions to the Philosophy of Religion of which he was capable. I heard with great sorrow about his passing away. Mrs. Hogg must be feeling extremely lonely. I was a student in the Madras Christian College when they got married. His memory will be long cherished by the number of students who were trained by him.

S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

(Written specially for *The Guardian*, Madras, and reprinted, by kind permission of the Editor.)

Dr. Hogg's Services to the University of Madras

By SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR
Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras

The late Dr. Hogg joined the staff of the Madras Christian College as Professor of Mental and Moral Science in 1903. His association with the University started soon after. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the Board of Studies in Mental and Moral Science, and was elected Chairman of the Board in 1910. He continued to be a member of the Board of Studies in Philosophy till his retirement in 1938. It may be stated that during this long period his influence was most potent in shaping the studies in philosophy for both Pass and Honours courses and at the Intermediate stage as well.

Dr. Hogg became a member of the Senate in 1912, and later, of the Academic Council. He assumed Principalship of the Madras Christian College in 1928 and from that time, he held office in an *ex-officio* capacity as a member of the Senate and of the Academic Council.

I should like more particularly to refer to his service as a member of the Syndicate of the University. It was in 1928 that he was first elected as a member of the Syndicate, and he continued to be on the Syndicate till his retirement in 1938. He was Convener of the Affiliation Committee of the Syndicate, a Committee that dealt with all applications from Colleges for further affiliation or recognition and with all applications for starting of new Colleges. As a member of the Affiliation Committee he brought to bear on his work a great deal of industry, and the remarks that he made, as Convener of that Committee, were precise, balanced and in the true academic spirit.

In April 1928, when the Syndicate appointed the Quinquennial Inspection Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Dr. Hogg was naturally chosen as a member of that Commission and in that capacity he helped to produce a most valuable report.

Dr. Hogg served on various Commissions and Committees during his period of membership of the Syndicate. His intimate knowledge of the affairs of one of the largest of educational institutions, and his contact with such eminent educationists as Dr. Skinner, Dr. Macphail, Dr. Meston and others, naturally helped him a great deal to understand and appreciate the many problems connected with education in India. His broad sympathies, his cosmopolitan outlook, and his innate desire to help the student-population marked him out as one of the most lovable of teachers not only in the College but also in the University. He was elected as President of the Faculty of Arts in 1931, and at the invitation of the Chancellor of the University, he delivered the Convocation address at the Convocation held on the 6th August 1935. The address was, as expected, erudite.

Dr. Hogg was very particular about the zealous discharge of his duties. While Dr. Hogg was a member of a Commission of which I was the Convener, the Commission had to report on a College in Travancore, and some of the members were anxious to have a look round and avail themselves of the opportunity to see something of the country, but Dr. Hogg with his deep sense of duty could not accede to this suggestion, and as Convener I had to cancel the proposed visit of the members to a particularly attractive place for tourists.

Dr. Hogg would give the impression that he was very reserved, but those who came into contact with him and knew him a little, knew the fine genial temperament hidden behind that exterior. The name of Dr. Hogg will long be remembered both in University circles and by the many students that passed through the portals of the Madras Christian College.

Teacher and Trusted Friend

By SIR MAHAMUD USMAN

I knew Dr. Hogg from the time he came to Madras in 1903. I was then in the First College Class. As Secretary of the Bejan Society, I invited him to preside at one or two of our weekly meetings. He readily did so. In 1904 when I went to the Second College Class, he was our Professor in charge of English Composition. In 1905 and 1906, he was our Professor for Philosophy. His lectures in General Philosophy and Ethics were very interesting and showed he was a great thinker and a very learned and able professor. His relationship with his own students was most cordial. Everybody liked him. After leaving College, I often met him. I attended his marriage in the College Church in 1907. He took a great interest in the welfare of his former students. To them he was always a friend, philosopher and guide. I was intimately connected with him as a representative of former students in connection with the opening of the College buildings at Tambaram in 1937. We often went to Tambaram to make arrangements for the inaugural ceremony by Lord Erskine, the then Governor of Madras. I was convinced then from the way in which he did things that he was a great administrator. After he left for Scotland on retirement, we kept our connection by correspondence. Only during the last few years, Mrs. Hogg wrote to me as Dr. Hogg was unable to write. His death is very much regretted by his former students and is a great blow to Mrs. Hogg with whom we all sympathise in her loneliness.

Across Half a Century—Some Reminiscences

By P. CHENCHIAH
Chief Justice (Rtd), Pudukottah

I was one of the earliest students of Dr. Hogg. He taught me almost all the subjects under Philosophy in the B.A. classes. I also attended some of his Scripture courses. As a teacher he was not very impressive. Though we realised very soon that he was a great scholar, much of what he said went above our heads. He could not bring himself to our level.

The tradition of the college was for Professors to be lost in their teaching. Their influence within the college was great but outside they were hardly known. Dr. Miller and Dr. Hogg broke this tradition. The wider world of Hinduism and Christianity knew them and revered them. Dr. Miller's approach was emotional—he appealed to the Hindu in the Christian and offered Christ to both of them as the crown of Hinduism and the fulfilment of the Hindu process. Dr. Hogg's approach was that of a scholar. His book *Karma and Redemption* discussed one of the vital issues between Hinduism and Christianity. The problem presented itself to him as one of law and freedom and in discussing it he displayed profound knowledge of Hindu Philosophy. The English-educated Hindu who was at once attracted to both found in it a synthesis satisfactory to his mind. *Christ's Message of the Kingdom* introduced to the Indian Christian the world of eschatology for the first time. Eschatology then was not even heard of in Indian theological circles. In the Church the Kingdom of God was replaced by Master-disciple relationship. Later scholarship holds that eschatology was not in the original teachings of Christ and that His disciples adapted it as a means of capturing the imagination of the Jews. Dr. Hogg's treatment of the Kingdom as both immanent and transcendent strikes the reader with all

the impressiveness of a paradox. Very soon Dr. Hogg found a place among the ranks of Teacher-philosophers of India of whom there were very few at that time.

As I look across half a century that separates him from this generation the picture that I have in my mind is not that of Dr. Hogg the philosopher, but that of Dr. Hogg the Christian. I was walking down the Poonamallee High Road one Sunday evening when I met Dr. Hogg about to enter the Wesleyan Church, clad in his Sunday best. Suddenly a *jutka* horse stumbled and fell down in front of the Church. Dr. Hogg rushed up and helped the driver to lift up the horse. His suit was completely covered by the colourful Madras dust. After this he serenely walked into the Church and I dare say that Jesus had a special welcome for this dirty Good Samaritan. Then it was that I caught a glimpse of something in my Professor till then unsuspected—a Christian in the true sense of the word.

When he retired he could have easily obtained work in a college in Scotland but in true Christian spirit he preferred to be the Minister of a village church—facing cheerfully the intellectual chasm between his congregation and himself, not to speak of the financial difficulties that the step involved. The Christian in him got the better of the Professor, and for this I revere him all the more.

The Hindu respects all his teachers as gurus. This trait is ingrained in him. Some of these teachers stand out as real gurus—inspirers. Of these it was my good fortune to know three—Dr. Miller, Dr. Skinner and Dr. Hogg. Their inspiration has been the guidance of many political and social leaders of South India. We may say without exaggeration that these three played an important part in laying the spiritual and moral foundations of public life of their generation in the South. India is thankful to God for the sons of Scotland who came and laboured for her. Dr. Hogg will be long remembered as one who had trained her sons in the way of the Lord and in the spirit of Jesus.

Above all a Servant of Christ

By THE REV. DR. A. J. BOYD
Principal, Madras Christian College

It requires a big effort on my part to realise that hardly any of the present students of the College could ever have seen Dr. Hogg, for it seems only yesterday that he was among us, an inspiring leader and a great teacher, and there is still so much in the College that speak to us older people of what he was and what he did. Others will be writing of him as his former students; I write as one who knew him, and was profoundly indebted to him, as a colleague, and also as one who was privileged for many years to share the life of his home.

The close and constant companionship with Dr. and Mrs. Hogg for nearly ten years, in the old College House on the Esplanade, was an experience for which one could never cease to be grateful. Here was a man whose whole life and energy were so given to the service of the College and its students that it never occurred to him to hold anything back. He was by temperament a student and a thinker. To many all over the world, he was known as a writer of rare insight and originality; his first book, *Christ's Message of the Kingdom*, had a remarkable influence wherever men and women were seeking to understand the meaning of Christ; his last book, *The Christian Message to the Hindu*, was justly described as one of the very greatest books of its kind in our generation; and, in the years between these two, there had been others hardly less

potent in their influence. But the writing of books, and the intense reflection which went to the making of them, never diverted Dr. Hogg from the main purpose of his life, which was to put the fruits of his learning and reflection at the disposal of his students in their classrooms, and to serve them also in quite simple and homely ways, in their hostels and in his own home. To multitudes of students in succeeding generations, he was not only an admired teacher, but also a loved and trusted friend.

In view of his great gifts along other lines, there were some who thought it unfortunate that, for the last nine years of his life in College, Dr. Hogg had to undertake the administrative burdens of the principalship. I do not wholly share that view. I think it is true that he was more at home in the study or the class-room than in the office, and I know that, towards the end, he longed to be free from the constant demands that the principalship made upon his time and energy. But never at any time did he allow administrative duties to rob him of personal contact with his students, nor did he ever allow himself to be submerged in mere administrative detail. In the years during which he was Principal, moreover, great changes were being prepared. The scheme for the transfer of the College to Tambaram had already been initiated—Dr. Meston in one sense, and Dr. Moffat in another, had been the chief pioneers of the project—but it remained to translate their vision into fact, and the burden of that now fell on Dr. Hogg. It was a heavy responsibility, but he did not falter. To him it is mainly due that this scheme, by many considered too adventurous, received the hearty support of the Lindsay Commission which visited India in 1930-31, and was accepted by all the Churches contributing to the support of the College. His persuasive pen successfully commended it, his great personal influence won support for it, and in spite of many obstacles his own faith in it never failed. Others carried out most of the detailed planning—it was a task which required the cooperation of many different kinds of ability—but Dr. Hogg's determined faith was all the time at work, supporting the planners, and he took his full share in their labours. It has always seemed to me a little sad that, after all the years of strenuous preparation, he could himself enjoy only one year in Tambaram, and that a year when we were still unsettled, and still grappling almost daily with new problems of adjustment. But Dr. Hogg was not the one to grudge that he should labour, and others should enjoy the fruits of his labours.

Any account of Dr. Hogg's service in this College would be lamentably incomplete if it contained no reference to Mrs. Hogg who so wonderfully helped him to give his best—and herself at some points bettered it. At this time, our thoughts go out to her in affectionate sympathy. We know that, in the sadness of parting, she will have been sustained by the knowledge that his was a life well lived, a life of humble devotion. For Alfred Hogg was, above all, a servant of Christ. His faith shone in his books and in his public utterances; those who knew him in his home can never forget how it shone in his prayers; and there are multitudes who, if opportunity were given, could tell from personal experience how his love of Christ was constantly expressing itself in simple deeds of kindness to those who were in any kind of trouble.

Christian Philosopher and Constructive Thinker

By DR. T. M. P. MAHADEVAN

Professor of Philosophy, University of Madras

I am glad to have this opportunity of paying my tribute to the late Dr. Hogg, who was a constructive idealist thinker and devout Christian philosopher, an able College-administrator and eminent educationist. In the years 1931-33 he taught my class political philosophy. Although he had to bear the burden of principalship, when he came to the class-room he entirely forgot his administrative responsibility and was conscious of Bosanquet and Bosanquet alone. He was a great exponent of the idealistic theory of the state. I do not remember his discussing any of the other theories. Most of the time he used to lecture as if he was speaking to himself. He made his students feel as though they were thinking with him.

As I recall my impression of Dr. Hogg at this distance of time, what appears to me as the most prominent feature of his personality as a philosopher is that he took to philosophy not as an intellectual pastime but as 'an imperious spiritual necessity'. Hence his treatment of philosophical topics had nothing of levity or light-heartedness about it. Philosophizing to him was as serious as life and death. He has himself compared it to that homely household commodity, salt, and said that 'it is an ingredient of the community's intellectual dish which is quite indispensable, but which it is easy to have too much.'

The Philosopher, according to Dr. Hogg, therefore, is a specially gifted person. Listen to his exclamation 'Woe be to any community that consisted exclusively of philosophers!' But, at the same time it must be remembered that he was emphatically against the opposite situation obtaining in society: 'And yet woe would be equally certain to betide society if it included none of the metaphysically minded.'

The role of the 'metaphysically minded,' as rightly conceived by Dr. Hogg, is to serve as the counterpoise to over-much specialization in the intellectual field, which is a disastrous characteristic of modern knowledge. In our preoccupation with the discrete particulars, we become oblivious of the presence of the whole. The task of the philosopher, then, is to bring into social consciousness the need for a total view of things. For this purpose, 'he interrupts the business of *doing* things, and of extending the *range* of his knowledge—interrupts it in order to ask himself, with regard to the world as he knows it, and the activities which make up life as he lives it, what it all means, what is its total significance and worth.' What moves the philosopher, therefore, in his speculative enterprise is the hunger for wholeness. And this he seeks to satisfy through a criticism of the categories. He becomes aware, in this process, of spiritual values which are not ordinarily evident because of a false secularism which has overtaken humanity. This is a service which is of supreme worth to mankind. The philosopher that renders this service to society is a valued member thereof. It can be truly said that Dr. Hogg, by performing this toilsome and supremely difficult task, in his day, has earned the gratitude of generations of men.*

* The quotations in this article are from Dr. Hogg's Presidential Address to the Indian Philosophical Congress, 1935.

He taught us Philosophy and Something More

By DR. V. A. DEVAZENAPATHI

Pachayappa's College, Madras

It is a rare privilege for father and son to have studied under the same teacher. My father studied Political Economy under Dr. Hogg in the year 1905. Twenty-seven years later, I sat for the first time in Dr. Hogg's class. It was my father's good fortune to study under a Professor who was young and full of enthusiasm for increasing his knowledge and sharing it with his pupils. Mine was the privilege of sitting at the feet of a teacher to be in whose presence was in itself an education.

During 1932-33, I attended Dr. Hogg's classes in 'Introduction to Philosophy' and Ethics; and during 1934-35, I studied a special period of European Philosophy—Kant to Hegel. He was acclaimed to be a master of this particular period of Philosophy. It certainly was *inspiring* to listen to his exposition of this difficult subject. It must be confessed that in the early stages it was no easy matter to follow him. But once one got accustomed to his method of treating a subject, one longed for more of his classes. It was with him not so much a matter of delivering a formal lecture as thinking aloud with us, gently sweeping us along the currents and cross-currents of his thoughts. It was a veritable adventure of ideas! He made us feel that it was a co-operative enterprise and, with a modesty all his own, he insisted that 'in Philosophy, particularly, the teacher was so little ahead of the taught.' He entertained and frequently expressed a deep reverence for Kant. He gave the intriguing title, 'An Excursion into Speculania' to his exposition of Hegel's philosophy, implying that one could only speculate and not be certain about Hegel's philosophy. The scrupulous care with which he set forth views at variance with his own was an object lesson to all his students.

It never occurred to Dr. Hogg to doubt the seriousness or sincerity of his students when they plied him with questions in the class. A less sympathetic teacher would have suspected under-graduate ignorance or impertinence and promptly snubbed the students. But with unruffled serenity, Dr. Hogg would proceed to answer the questions in all seriousness.

Convocation Day is a memorable day in the life of a college student. My Convocation Day is made more memorable to me for two reasons—one that that Dr. Hogg delivered the Convocation Address that year; the other reason is, that another revered Professor, the late Dr. S. J. Theodore, presented the Christian College students at the Convocation! Those were the days when men's loyalties to the traditional values were being challenged by the totalitarian gospel of Hitler and Mussolini. Dr. Hogg's message was simple—simple with that simplicity which is characteristic of a truth relevant to all times. He conceded the need to subordinate self-interest to the interests of the State but went on to say, 'But there are regions of the Spirit where dictation by a totalitarian state would be an impious usurpation of sacred rights.' Another message of his which I cherish is contained in the following meditation:—

"He that understood thy folly and weakness gave thee no play-ground unfenced about with His countervailing mercies, and that which by thee can ne'er be undone; the alchemy of His patience doth transmute and transfigure, winning good out of desperate ill. Wherefore be of a grateful courage. There is not one burden thou needst carry unfriended, nor is aught but His Kingdom thy proper care. And that Kingdom standeth and groweth, and He waiteth to share it with thee."

Is not this message a heartening one as we stand on the edge of a precipice to-day?

To think of Dr. Hogg is to think of Mrs. Hogg also. The generations of students who passed through the portals of Christian College will remember with affection and gratitude Mrs. Hogg's motherly interest in their welfare.

Were I to count my blessings and name them one by one, I would give pride of place to the blessing I enjoyed of being Dr. Hogg's student.

He Loved His Students

By V. VENUGOPAL
Advocate, Erode

One night early in August, 1923, as I was engrossed in my books, there was a knock at my door. Thinking that it should be some fellow member of the hostel who wanted to see me, I opened the door, to find to my pleasant surprise that it was Dr. Hogg, Superintendent of my hostel. He was then Professor of Philosophy and was residing in the College House, a building owned by the College, then located in the City. That was how my contact with Dr. Hogg started. Only a few days previously, he succeeded the Rev. W. L. Campbell as Superintendent of Caithness Hall, one of the hostels attached to the College. On assuming charge, he came to know of a general complaint that the hostel food was bad. The fact was our food was stereotyped. Though we had a dividing system, we were not allowed to overstep a certain fixed monthly rate with the result that we found it difficult to provide varieties for which there was a clamour from the members. As I was steward in charge of the mess, Dr. Hogg came to discuss with me as to how the quality of the food could be improved without at the same time increasing the charges abnormally. So great was his interest in this that he did not rest content until we evolved a system whereby the quality improved with only a very slight rise in the rates.

As Superintendent of the hostel, he took a lot of interest in the welfare of its members. He with Mrs. Hogg made frequent visits to the hostel, making it a point to call on every inmate. During these visits, he made enquiries of our progress in the college. He thus kept a personal touch with each and every student. He was against students working beyond a specified hour in the night and would often advise us against overworking, saying that we should give sufficient rest to our brain. He was alive to the problems of students, appreciated their difficulties, and lent a helping hand whenever a cause seemed just. Ours was a happy family with Dr. Hogg as its head.

There were frequent cases of illness among the students in the hostel. Dr. Hogg's sympathy towards a sick student did not stop with mere words. He made careful enquiries about the medicine and diet that the patient was taking, and if he found that the hostel diet was not suited to the patient, he saw to it that the prescribed diet was sent from his residence. In this he had the unstinted co-operation of Mrs. Hogg. In certain cases, convalescing patients were removed to the College House where under the motherly care of Mrs. Hogg, they were very soon restored to their normal health and strength. His interest was not confined to the members of Caithness Hall alone, but extended to other hostels also.

Instances of students approaching him for help and guidance were numerous and they were willingly given. There were also cases of persons approaching him for financial help and it was an open secret that none returned disappointed. His purse was liberal. A major part of it was spent for others with no concern for the morrow so much so that he did not save any for the rainy day.

The Saturday *at home* which Mrs. Hogg gave to the students of the college attracted a fairly good gathering and their popularity was not a little due to the keen interest evinced by Dr. Hogg. He was always there to welcome students with a pleasant smile. He mingled with them freely, took part in indoor games, and made every one feel really at home.

He was a true Christian. The sermons which he gave in the College Church were noted for their piety and lofty thinking. There were many non-Christian students present on the days that he preached. He always appeared serene and thoughtful and had a saintly

bearing about him. Some of us who had occasion to stay in the College House after dinner and wait till he said his prayers were struck by one noteworthy feature, viz., a conspicuous absence of any personal element in them. So godly was he that many of us entreated him to pray for us. His life was dedicated to the cause of students. His attachment to them continued even after they left the portals of the College.

Before I conclude, I should pay my meed of tribute to Mrs. Hogg in whom Dr. Hogg had an understanding partner. She was the driving force behind him and in all he did her hand could be seen. May He give her the strength and consolation that she so much needs in this hour of her sorrow.

I Cannot Stop Writing

By A. CHANDRASEKARAN
Govt. Pleader, Dharapuram

["Once I start writing about Dr. Hogg I cannot stop," remarks Mr. Chandrasekaran in a private letter to us. In response to a request for an article he has sent us much interesting material. It is regretted that lack of space prevents us from making full use of it, but we are glad to publish a few extracts below—Eds.]

After admitting me to the College my father took me to Dr. and Mrs. Hogg who were in the College House, Esplanade. Dr. Hogg was the Superintendent of the Students' Home then. Both of them received me with open arms. From that day I was their child 'Chandra'. Later when I sent an invitation for my marriage to Mrs. Hogg she replied saying "When you come to Madras you must tell me about my new daughter-in-law".

Dr. Hogg used to say that he was a citizen of the world—born in Scotland, brought up in Egypt, educated in Germany and serving in India.

We cannot forget the very happy time we spent at the Saturday 'At-homes' given by Dr. and Mrs. Hogg. The great Philosopher played and mixed with us like a child.

Dr. and Mrs. Hogg and the young bachelor professors who were living in the College House used to squat on the ground along with us for hostel and inter-hostel dinners and relish very much the preparations of cook Sesha Iyer (Students' Home Head Cook). They also used to attend regularly debates and other hostel functions.

Dr. Hogg with his grand red gown and rakish academic cap presented us at the Convocation in 1929 to the Chancellor, Sir Frederick Stanley. He used to say proudly that he was the only Principal who need not remove his cap while bowing to the Chancellor. It was enough just to touch it.

The last time that I met Dr. and Mrs. Hogg was in 1938. My father was also present. Tea was served on a newly-purchased table that belonged to Dr. Boyd, who was on furlough. Somebody spilled a few drops of tea. Dr. Hogg immediately took out his pocket handkerchief and wiped the table saying that Mr. Boyd's new table should not be spoiled.

The photo of Dr. and Mrs. Hogg which they presented to me when I left college in 1929 still stands on my writing table. I take their blessings every day before I start the day's work.

Principals that I have Known

By S. SUBBARAMA IYER

Professor of Economics (Rtd.), Madras Christian College

[Prof. Subbarama Iyer joined the staff of the college in 1917 and retired in 1954—Eds.]

Dr. Skinner was the Principal when I joined the College as a student in 1913 and he continued to occupy the *gadi* till 1921 when I had put in four years of service as a teacher. I had plenty of opportunities to know his mind and move with him intimately. I shall be content by narrating a few of my experiences in his company.

While I was in the Junior B.A. class, I happened to fall ill once. I applied for leave from time to time. One evening I found to my surprise and consternation, Dr. Skinner alighting from his horse carriage in front of my lodging house. Coming upstairs, he sat by my side for a few minutes and satisfied himself that I was really ill. He left with a knowing eye and a pleasing smile, and I am glad to report that I have never taken a day's sick leave in the College for forty years till my retirement from service in 1954. Several explanations for this phenomenon may be offered on the physical plane, but to the man of faith—I include myself as one among them—it is due to the Saint's eye and its healing powers.

Dr. Skinner was very regular in his habit of walking frequently on the verandahs of the class rooms both to observe teachers and students at work and to clear students straying into them either from the class room (without the knowledge of the teacher) or from the other places. Once I managed to reach the road in the middle of class hour but to my surprise I found the hand of Dr. Skinner on my shoulder. He gently pushed me into the library. His presence was ubiquitous and his hands were sure to fall upon the shoulders of recalcitrant jay walkers. The regularity of Dr. Skinner was also seen in his invariable practice of returning the answer papers to the students on the reopening day of the term.

Dr. Skinner was succeeded as Principal by Dr. Monteith Macphail for a brief period. He was my Professor too, teaching History in the B.A. and Honours classes. He had a fund of good jokes which kept his classes 'alive'. Only some of the students used to say that those who had the misfortune to stay in the same class twice, found them reappearing for the second time with a disconcerting regularity. Like many a young man in service, I wanted in my younger days to better my prospects by applying for jobs elsewhere, making use of my position in the College for this purpose. On one application, Dr. Macphail wrote 'I shall be very sorry if I lose his services, but I shall be very glad if he gets a better job.' Dr. Macphail had a very warm corner in his heart for his students and colleagues. He had also such a nice appreciation of human nature which perhaps gets greater satisfaction from hope than from realisation that he was not too much upset when members of the staff applied for jobs elsewhere.

Dr. Macphail was succeeded by Dr. William Meston as Principal in 1923. He taught me Scripture in the Fourth Year class. He was very methodical, and came to the class always equipped with a note-book containing the names of students so as to enter in it his impression of each student in the class. He loved to teach standing. He put questions to each and every student of the class in the alphabetical order at least once a term and noted down something in his book.

As a Principal Dr. Meston was noted for his high sense of discipline. His face was invariably expressive of serious purpose. Once I happened to go to him for leave on the last working day of the term and remarked that I had no work on that day. He put on a very serious look

and in a voice which left me in no doubt as to his feeling of displeasure he cried out: "I hope that this will be the last occasion on which you will apply for leave of this nature. You may go, if you must." The fact was the Principal then as now attached the greatest importance to the presence of students and staff on the opening and closing days of the College terms. In spite of his rough exterior and rocklike demeanour, Dr. Meston was a very warm-hearted person.

Dr. Hogg succeeded Dr. Meston in 1930 and held office till 1939. Every inch of him was a philosopher. To him his work in the College was a mission. He presided over the destinies of the College during the period of its transplantation from George Town to Tambaram. It speaks much of his skill and efficiency as a gardener that the plant thrived so well in its new surroundings. One of his gifts to the College is Dr. Boyd whom he trained to be his successor.

Dr. Boyd is luckily in harness, and it is a delicate matter to assess his qualities and achievements. But there is no doubt at all that he has administrative ability of a rare order. He is a man of deep feeling with a serious outlook on life. Above all he believes in the dispensation of Providence in guiding human efforts, and as he stated in the concluding part of the Principal's Report for 1954, the College to him is a forum "to learn together the meaning of faith and obedience."

Since the inception of the College in 1837, seven Principals have so far presided over its destinies—pioneer Anderson, mighty Miller, saintly Skinner, merry Macphail, methodical Meston, Herculean Hogg and buoyant Boyd. I have had the privilege of moving at close quarters with five of them. What is the common link between them and how can we interpret the significance of their work? They were all moved by deep spiritual impulses and nurtured by a close study of the Christian Scriptures. To them life had a divine purpose and the College that they served was an external symbol of the same. All of them have proclaimed in no uncertain terms the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. And it seems to me that every member of the Staff—whatever his denominational faith may be—should join wholeheartedly in achieving the ideals for which the College stands.

Two theories are possible regarding the relation of the Staff to the Principal and of the members of the Staff among themselves. For want of a better name I shall call them the Atomic theory and the Cement theory respectively. According to the Atomic theory each member of the Staff is an entity,—independent of the rest, free to exist and function by himself. According to the Cement theory each is to be united with the others and all with the Principal—the Keystone of the arch—by bonds of loyalty, duty and discipline. Now man is both an individual and a member of society. So my suggestion is that in order to give full play to both these aspects, the members of the Staff would do well to recognise a division of effort. In the class room where they come into contact with students let them be individualistic. In their relation to the Principal and to one another let them be moved by the spirit of loyalty and love.

May Dr. Boyd continue long as Principal to nourish and propagate these ideals among students and staff and may the College fulfil the purpose for which it stands in an ever-increasing measure.

The Commemoration Address*

Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not.
2 Cor. 4:1

We are met together today to commemorate our founders, benefactors and the long and faithful line of men who have laboured in this College—Christian and Hindu, British and Indian. We recall them to our minds with gratitude for what their endeavours and their lives have meant to this institution. We also thank God for the service rendered by our College to the various communities of South India—Hindu, Muslim and Christian—and for its contribution to provincial and national life. Many of us here could bear personal testimony to what this College has meant to us and our families. My maternal grandfather was a student of this College towards the end of the last century; my father studied in it and later served on the staff, and numerous other members of my family have benefited from the education it has imparted for a period spanning the life of three generations. Some of you here may represent a fourth or even a fifth generation that has come to this College. We praise God for the wonderful way in which its great traditions have been preserved through all the changes of more than a hundred years of eventful history.

Different speakers on this occasion have drawn attention to different personalities and groups whom we commemorate. Today I would like us to specially remember the Indian Christians who have been associated with the work of our College. I have not chosen to speak of them because of any claim that there have been many distinguished Indian Christians who have served on our staff or any feeling that they have made a notable or outstanding contribution to the life of the College. I do so only because I feel there are certain special reasons why we should give thanks to God for His mercy in enabling so many Indian Christians to be associated with our College and for the great privilege they have enjoyed of sharing in its life and work.

It was natural that the Indian Christian members of staff, like many of their Hindu colleagues, should have looked upon the great missionary teachers of our College not simply as their co-workers but as their *gurus* to whom they turned for leadership and guidance. I cannot pass the bust of Dr. Miller near the Bursar's Office without sometimes being awed by what I have heard about both the stature and the intense dedication of the man. Many were taught by the same missionary scholars with whom they were later associated as colleagues. The missionaries came from an older and a more mature Christian tradition, and their lives of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty were examples not only to their students but also to their colleagues. We must thank God that so many Indian Christian members of staff became imbued with the same ideals as those of the missionaries and shared in the witness of humble Christian service which seeks no eminence or public recognition. We may be tempted to say of them, as we may be tempted to say of many Hindus and less well-known missionaries—'And some there be which have no memorial'. But it would not be entirely true because they do have a memorial in the tradition which they have left behind of Christian service, a tradition which continues to challenge young Indians even today.

The presence of the Indian Christians who were associated with the staff has been a constant reminder of one of the major purposes of our College. The founders of our College believed that it could play a great part in planting and nurturing the Church of Christ in India. That was certainly a firm belief of that great educationist and saint, John Anderson, after whom this Hall is named. It was the profound conviction of the great missionary pioneers that our country needs the knowledge of Jesus Christ. But they also knew that this conviction could not become a living faith related to the soil and culture of our country until Indians themselves shared the

same faith and became responsible for its propagation. So they laboured with courage and endurance to transmit the faith to Indians, and the Indian Church came into being. Today there is a Church in India which not only preaches and teaches the Truth which is in Jesus Christ but also seeks to serve our country and our countrymen in many humble ways. The ministry of Jesus was to the bodies, minds and souls of men and that remains the nature of the ministry of the Church. The Church has to be to men what Jesus Himself was to men during His earthly ministry—teacher, healer, reconciler and servant of all. That is why we speak of the Church as the Body of Christ. When we say there is a Church in India it means that the Body of Christ is in our midst seeking to serve in the spirit of love—for Christ taught that God, our Father, is Love. The Church in India is by no means perfect—its weaknesses are only too evident. But let us thank God that some of the fruits of the work of our College are to be seen in the life of the Church. It is fitting that both the first Indian bishop to be consecrated, the late Bishop Azariah who delivered the Centenary Commemoration Address, and the first Indian bishop of the Diocese of Madras should be old students of the College. But there are many others who have gone out of our College to work in other institutions of the Church like schools and hospitals in the spirit of Christian service. Therefore, in remembering those Indian Christians who were associated with this College, let us give God thanks that though the Church in India is a poor earthen vessel, a thing of mud and clay, consisting largely of very poor and humble people, yet through it many have come to see 'the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ'.

We must also thank God for the enriching fellowship which has existed between the missionaries and many devoted Indian Christians—a fellowship in which so many Hindus gladly and willingly shared. The fellowship and community life of our College has been an illustration of the nature of the Church. The mission of the Church has been, is, and always will be, an international enterprise. Its message is to all people and its work is the responsibility of the members of many nations. Like any other international enterprise it is subjected to many strains and stresses. It faces problems of race and culture, economics and politics. But it is amazing how the Church does create a sense of oneness in Christ which transcends all these barriers, a oneness made possible by a common faith in a crucified Saviour who died that men may forgive one another and be reconciled to each other and to God. Let us thank God that the spirit of Christ has enabled men of two countries, Britain and India, and men of two religions, Christians and Hindus, to work together for the good of the College and the benefit of society.

When I visited the late Dr Hogg in his home in Scotland in 1953 he very graciously presented me with a copy of a book about the life and labours of two of our founders, the Rev. John Anderson and the Rev. Robert Johnston, written by their colleague, Rev. John Braidwood. The title of this book published in 1862 is 'True Yoke-fellows'. Though this refers to the partnership between the two great missionaries it immediately struck me as being a very apt description of the relationship that has existed between all those who have been committed to the Christian purpose of our College. They have been true yoke-fellows, yoked together to the same tasks, ploughing together through many vicissitudes and joys, ploughing together sometimes in the infertile soil of young minds on a hot afternoon, ploughing together through the excitement or monotony of College life and doing it all gladly for the sake of Jesus Christ. For it is He who yoked them together. And it is His yoke that was upon them, easy and light to bear, for He gave them the refreshment of His mercy to labour on and faint not. We pray that this fellowship which has nourished and sustained the life of the College will continue to be as fruitful in the future as it has been in the past. The Church in India has grown from infancy to maturity and is gaining confidence in her ability to discharge the tasks entrusted to her. This fact should lead us to expect even better results from such cooperation in the future than in the past. Many fine and able Hindus have associated themselves with the work of the College because they recognised and shared many of its values and ideals. We are sure that

* Sermon preached at the Commemoration Service on 4th February, 1955, by Mr. Chandran Devanesen.

this good-will and understanding, which has been a source of encouragement, will continue undiminished in the future. Our country is independent, and has rapidly won a place for herself in the world of nations. Her old, innate sense of hospitality has enlarged its vision and India is opening her doors to many new ideas and has welcomed people from many lands. We hope her hospitality will continue to be available to those from abroad who have laboured so long in our midst for the welfare of the Church and the progress of our country.

'People will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors', said Edmund Burke. We commemorate that past in order to strengthen us as we look forward to the future. When we look back to the past of our College there are three aspects of the faith of our founders which we inherit. They are simple but great foundations of our faith which must become realities in our lives.

Firstly, we must continue to declare with the courage and conviction of our founders that our College exists to bear witness to the Truth which is in Jesus Christ. 'Though the times have greatly altered this message of our College cannot alter—for it is the eternal message of God's salvation freely offered to men of every period of human history. We believe the Christian gospel has already influenced our country in many worthwhile directions and that the spirit of Jesus has been visible in the lives of many of our leaders. As Indians we are proud of our country's culture and her great religious traditions. We rejoice in our country's freedom and all her recent achievements. We are eager to participate in the noble task of building a new India. We want to share in the task of increasing her knowledge in the realms of art and culture, science and technology. But we also continue to believe that India still needs a knowledge of Jesus Christ and the spirit of service He teaches us. We must continue to speak of Him to our fellow-countrymen with humility and a responsibility to truth 'commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God'. In his installation sermon, Bishop David Chellappa said, 'What the Church needs is not more Christians but better Christians'. If we are to be faithful to the Christian witness of our College, then we must strive to be better Christians worshipping God 'not only with our lips but also with our lives'.

Secondly, let us remember that those whom we are commemorating never advertised themselves—they preached not themselves but Christ and Him crucified. We commemorate both the great and the humble men who served this College not for what they were but for what God did with them and through them. 'But we have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us.' We cannot boast about the distinguished and scholarly men who have served the College: we cannot boast about its influence and the famous men who have our College for their alma mater: we cannot pride ourselves upon our traditions. We can only say, 'It is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes'. We too must preach Christ and not ourselves for we shall always be unprofitable servants, frail, earthen vessels. What we do must not lead men to speak well of us but to give God the glory. We meet on Commemoration Day not to praise our past or ourselves but to acknowledge with gratitude all that God has done for us.

Thirdly, we too must trust God and live in complete dependence on Him as did our founders. What has enabled our College to survive, to endure? It was the deep faith and complete trust of our founders that God will use this College to His glory. We must be conscious of that same faith and trust as we face the future. We must continue to believe that God, who enabled the generations of those to whose care the College was committed to discharge their trust, will enable us also to do so in the future. God has given us this great ministry of education, and in His mercy He gives us the strength to labour on and faint not, as we remember today how He has been with our College in the past, strengthened it, guided it, and brought it to this present hour. 'Therefore seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not.'

Some Recent Trends in Indian Biogeography

If one were to study the present-day distribution of certain groups of animals and plants (fauna and flora) of India, one would immediately realise some anomalies in it, which on proper analysis will reveal two facts. Firstly the fact that these groups of animals and plants are not distributed evenly throughout India, but are isolated and confined to particular localities only, a phenomenon which we call 'Discontinuous Distribution'. Secondly, the fact that some of such animal and plant groups, especially those of the Western Ghats and the Nilgiris, are either represented in Malaya and farther East also, or at least have many similarities with the Malayan forms. In other words there is a mixture of Malayan element in the Indian fauna and flora, especially in Peninsular India and Ceylon, a fact which has attracted the attention of taxonomists and biogeographers since 1879, and several attempts have been made from time to time to account for these faunistic similarities.

Medlicott and Blanford (1879) attributed it to the severe refrigeration during the glacial epochs when Himalayan forms retreated towards the equator, and later, during the arid interglacial period when the temperature increased in the plains, to the hill-tops of Peninsular India and Ceylon. According to them the spreading of the Malayan forms to Peninsular India can be explained by two fundamental concepts of zoogeography, namely, by ecological succession owing to Ice Age and subsequent isolation.

Smith (1931) suggested a southern route across the Indian Ocean at some earlier period along which the Malayan forms could travel to Peninsular India, and later Michaelson also seemed to have supposed the existence of such a land connection between Malaya and Southern India across the Bay of Bengal. But as far as our knowledge of the palaeogeography of India goes, it is a fact that the Bay of Bengal has been a permanent and fairly old feature of the physiography of India from the Tertiary Era—(nearly 60 million years ago) and there has been no southern route known across the Indian Ocean or the Bay of Bengal.

But how then can we explain this distribution of the Malayan fauna and flora in Peninsular India and Ceylon? In 1937, Dr S. L. Hora (Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta), while discussing the distribution of some specialised hill-stream fishes of the Himalayas, suggested their dispersal to the Vindhya-Satpura trend of mountains, which then stretched across India, and from thence to the Western mountain ranges of Peninsular India and Ceylon. This hypothesis assumes not only a continuous range of mountains from the Assam Himalayas to the mountains of Ceylon *via* the Vindhya-Satpura trend and the Western Ghats, but also a continuity of ecological conditions with a rainfall of over 100 inches, and consequent continuous tropical ever-green forests along which the Malayan forms could easily migrate from the Assam Himalayas right down to peninsular India and Ceylon. Since 1937, extensive evidence, through intensive objective field investigations and taxonomic studies for nearly two decades by Dr. Hora and his colleagues, has been amassed, supported by meteorological, geological and palaeogeographical evidences which prove that this SATPURA HYPOTHESIS of Dr. Hora can account not only for the anomalies in distribution but also for the similarities between the Malayan and Peninsular Indian fauna and flora.

The route of migration of the Malayan forms to Peninsular India and Ceylon along this continuous range of mountains had an apparent obstacle in the Garo-Rajmahal Gap, but geological evidence combined with the assessment of ecological factors shows that this Gap-area, during the glacial epoch was much higher than what it is now, and had favourable ecological conditions suited to the easy dispersal of the Malayan forms from the Assam Himalayas to the

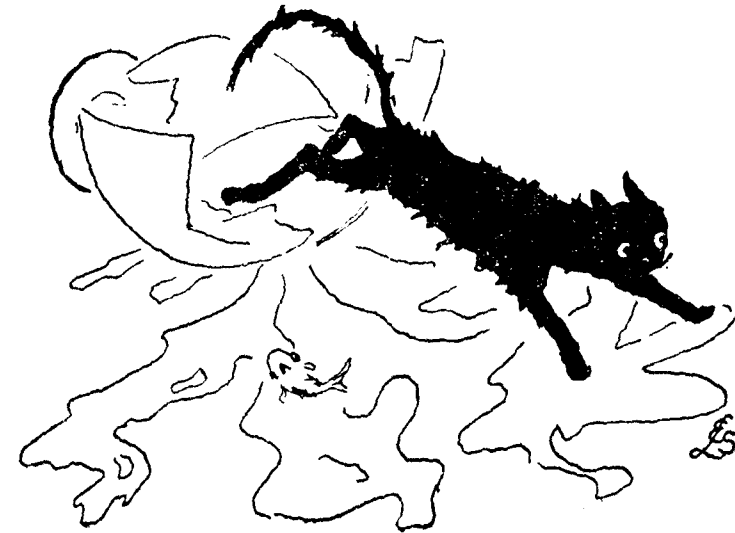
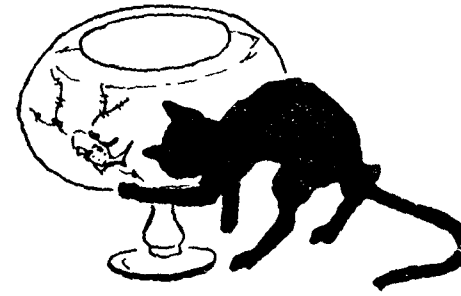
Vindhya-Satpura range. Hence the route of migration for the Malayan and farther East forms is through the Assam Himalayas and the Vindhya-Satpura range to the Western Ghats and to the mountains of Ceylon. The assumption of a southern route across the ocean is therefore out of the question. Although Ceylon is geographically severed from the Indian mainland now, it remained a part of the Indian mainland until quite recent times. The first severance was during Miocene (nearly 25 million years ago) but the final severance may be only 10,000 years old, and hence the dispersal of Malayan forms from Peninsular India to Ceylon is beyond doubt.

As for the time of migration of the Malayan forms into Peninsular India, basing upon Prof. Zeuner's conclusions for estimating the rate of speciation or evolution, and taking the climatological and geological evidences into consideration, we may say that migration started about 10-12 million years ago but not earlier than 15 million years. The major factor which contributed to the dispersal of the Malayan forms is not so much the climate or glaciation, as the continuous dampness. This dampness was prevalent not only throughout the continuous range of mountains which formed the route of migration, but also in Peninsular India 50,000 years to 20,000 years ago during which period most of the land animals migrated. Aquatic forms, however, migrated much earlier, some millions of years earlier. But now, such favourable ecological conditions for land animals in Peninsular India being available only on the hill-tops and not in the plains, it is obvious that faunistic isolates are now confined only to the hill-tops of the Western Ghats and the Nilgiris.

No other theory is so convincing from every aspect as the Satpura Hypothesis based on several pieces of evidence to account for the dispersal of the Indo-Chinese and the Malayan forms to Peninsular India. It is in fact, as Haldane has pointed out, 'a collaborative synthesis of biological, geological and geographical knowledge'. The hypothesis has incorporated within it several suggestions and views of outstanding zoogeographers like Prof. Zeuner, Dr. Ernst Mayr, Prof. Beaufort and Dr. Deevey, and has the approval of competent authorities all over the world. It is one of the most outstanding contributions to the understanding of Indian biogeography and opens a vast field for research into the distribution of the Peninsular Indian fauna and flora, their origin, distribution, similarities and speciation.

P. J. SANJEEVA RAJ.

Curiosity



by
Sathyasingam
IV B.Sc., Gr. II

India and the Commonwealth

'It is an agreement by free will, to be terminated by free will.' This is how Mr. Nehru describes the courtesy arrangement enabling India to continue to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. This is but the natural outcome of the inexorable process of history. It is the history of the evolution of India from the status of a British Imperial possession to that of complete independence.

India has chosen to remain and will remain a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. These nations are described as free and equal members of the commonwealth and as freely co-operating in the pursuit of peace, liberty, and progress. While there is a similarity in respect of their objects, India differs from the others in that she does not owe any allegiance to the 'Crown'. She accepts the Queen as the symbol of the free association of the nations of the commonwealth and, as such, her 'Head'.

Many great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, and Mr Nehru did not contemplate a complete severance from the commonwealth when they demanded complete freedom from the British yoke. Instead, they thought the withdrawal of British authority from India did not involve on India's part a refusal to sit at a common table with Britain for consideration of matters of common concern. Today our country is totally independent and in choosing to stay in the commonwealth we have but demonstrated our readiness for free association with other nations for the promotion of world peace.

The achievement of complete independence by certain members of the commonwealth has resulted in the reorientation of the commonwealth conception. Today, the commonwealth places no obligation on its member-States except those which their sovereign governments might elect to impose upon themselves. The flexibility of commonwealth relationships, and the diversity of constitutional forms which the Monarchy makes possible, were strikingly displayed when in April, 1949, the commonwealth Prime Ministers conferred in London to consider the constitutional issues arising out of India's momentous decision to become a Republic, and at the same time desiring to remain a full member of the commonwealth. As King George VI rightly described it, the commonwealth today is a 'brotherhood of free nations'. The new relationship between India and the commonwealth is based on friendship, goodwill and free association, and from the recent Prime Ministers' conference it is clearly evident that this relationship continues to be so. Leftists would have us believe that such a voluntary alliance implies diminution of our freedom. It only shows how parochial even responsible political leaders can be.

The virtue of the agreement is that while it does not violate our past pledges it brings in enormous benefits to us. The advent of freedom has brought in its train a host of most difficult problems, to solve which we need the goodwill and friendly co-operation of other nations particularly of those with whom we have had long association and with whose economy we are linked. Our security and our economic progress both require that the ties with which we are bound to the commonwealth should not be rent asunder. Those who dislike the agreement on the ground that there is still a lot of racial discrimination of our nationals in the commonwealth countries little realise the fact that their position will surely deteriorate further, if India were today to walk out of the commonwealth.

While our desire to be generous (in the Gandhian manner) to those who have wronged us has been a powerful factor in continuing our membership of the commonwealth, it would be unwise to shut our eyes to the great benefits accruing from it, or to appear before the world as wholly uninfluenced by them.

S. MOHAN,
Class I Group i-a.

The Ghost Train

Throwing my memory back over the last twenty years, I can once again see that night as if it is Now. Not that there was anything extraordinary about it. It was just one of those cold, coal-black nights you get in December, with a sharp drizzle coming on. No stars overhead, only dark, rumbling clouds. As I stood in my cabin, the east wind bit into my cheek; the icy drops of water that flew into my face seemed to probe into my brain like sharp needles. But I was not in the least uncomfortable. In fact, I thanked the shower which mitigated the heat that hit me full in the face from the furnace. The foreman was leaning out, watching for the guard's signal, while I waited nonchalantly at the controls.

I looked at my watch—7.29. A minute more to go. Already I could hear the shrill notes of the guard's whistle above the buzzing of the crowd. The foreman nodded, I eased the brakes, and we jolted forward. The wheels skidded on the slippery steel once or twice, and then we started accelerating.

The Tinnevely Express was on its way.

It was a half-an-hour's run to Tambaram, and as we shot past St. Thomas Mount, we were doing a good thirty-five. The rain was now falling in sheets, and the wind had whipped up to a gale. The track unfolded itself with startling rapidity beneath our wheels and, as suddenly, was thrust back into nothingness behind us. The inky blackness of the night parted before our powerful light, and closed in silently behind. In all the vacant emptiness around us, the only thing that was alive with energy was our engine, and the only sound our clatter.

Then, out of the gloom, gleamed a red eye. It seemed suspended in mid-air, gravity-defying. Pallavaram was drawing near.

Let me just say a few words about the place. To the left, as you go towards Tambaram, is a small range of hills that stands up against the sky, like so many one-eyed Cyclops. By day they seem to be sleeping; but at dusk their eyes light up with a singular fiery red, and they keep watch over the deserted landscape all through the night. To the right lies a patch of flat land with a highway running through it.

About a mile away from Pallavaram is a level-crossing, beyond which the track curves into a gentle bend. It was here that it happened.

Just as we were getting into the curve, I heard a sharp whistle. The next instant I saw a train coming round the bend towards us. Its powerful light caught my eye and held it. I was helpless, hypnotized by the fast-approaching train. Then I jumped up and jammed the brakes on.

A few seconds—and then a mighty crash. Steel would plunge into steel, and then a horrible pile of corpses . . . My head reeled as ghastly pictures rose before my eyes. Already I could feel the blast from the other engine fanning my face. I heard the quick rumble, and it was upon us. . . .

The next thing I knew, someone was mopping my face with a wet towel. I was lying on a sort of rude wooden bench, and a weak blabber of voices registered on my numbed ears.

'He's had a stroke', a voice was saying.

P. V. VENKATAKRISHNAN,
4 B.Sc. (Hons)—Physics.

Behind the Iron Curtain

Having had the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union as a representative of the Madras 'Varsity in an Indian Universities' Delegation to the U.S.S.R., I take this opportunity to reveal certain facts about that country which are not widely appreciated.

Education

As students it is natural that we should be interested in student life in the Soviet Union. But before coming to University education as such, certain other facts are worth mentioning. 'In our country,' says an eminent Russian educationist, 'the education of a child begins from the date of its birth.' Exaggerated though it may seem, yet there is much truth in it, because, starting from the kindergarten schools and passing on to elementary, secondary and higher schools, the whole educational system is well worked out, and is in proportion with the mental development of a child. The ratio of leisure and working hours is so carefully worked out even for a child of three, that there is neither excessive thrusting of knowledge on the premature mind nor complete negligence of it. Even the games taught and organised in these infant institutions are such as will develop the child's instinct for research and general curiosity. Further, much attention is paid to the practical use of theoretical knowledge in real life in the High School Education so that every student, before he enters the university, has formed and developed an aptitude for some course or other and has definite ideas about his future.

The Soviet universities resemble our Indian 'Varsities in the method of admission, the number of years of study and the examination system. But they differ in three ways. Firstly the main problem facing any student in India, the economic problem, is no problem for a Russian student. Having under its direct management all the universities as well as all the industries, big and small, the Government can see to it that no one goes without education because of poverty. Education and health are the main items of expenditure for the government, and numerous grants are available for the students. The fact that in the Moscow 'Varsity, the biggest in the Soviet Union, about 90% of the students receive grants from the government proves this.

Secondly no student in the U.S.S.R. need worry about his future. Unemployment, which is a huge problem for us, is no problem for them. This is again because of government control. It has control over the industries as well as the 'Varsities, and sees to it that the students take up studies in which experts are needed. Many other factors like the emphasis on the dignity of labour, the rapid development of industries and agriculture, etc. have contributed to this. Thirdly, the importance given to the national and the regional languages is noteworthy. In every Republic in the Soviet Union (equivalent to the State in India) all subjects are taught in the regional language, and for this purpose much constructive work has been done in each language such as translating classical works and introducing new words. Each student has to learn, in his first two years in the University, his mother-tongue, the national language and one foreign language. Having these facilities, not to mention the fine hostels, it is not surprising that education is far more advanced in that country.

Religion

Religion has practically died out in the Soviet Union. But this does not mean that there is no freedom of worship or no churches or mosques. There are churches and even monasteries, but those who use these are a negligible minority. The impression one gets is that the people have ceased to think about Religion and God. But, of course, one saw a few people attending churches and mosques. When we come to the southernmost part, the Republic of Ozberghistan, very near Turkey, we find definite traces of the Muslim Religion and the people are practically Muslims, not only in their Religion but in dress and manners too.

The People

The Russians are a friendly people, and love music and dancing. They love having foreigners, perhaps because there are few foreign visitors. There is little freedom of expression and the press is completely under the control of the government. But on the whole the common man does not seem to be unhappy or unsatisfied, nor is he all the time conscious of the policeman round the corner. This much I can say, that they all appear happy and contented, and I say it from my own close personal observation.

Culture

Sculpture and architecture are very much developed and every wall and stone is made into a piece of art. The cities are all very clean and public places like theatres and railway stations are a treat to see. The cinema is not a very popular pastime as in our country. But you can see thousands of people going to the operas and ballets. The reverence the Russians pay to their leaders and monuments of the past is quite striking. Every home and institution has a statue or portrait of Lenin and that this is genuine homage can be appreciated when one watches the millions that queue up every day in front of the Mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin and wait silently and patiently in the bitterly cold weather for hours on end to pay homage to their leaders.

S. RANGANATHAN,
4 Hons—Branch vii.

Obituary

Mr. Satya Joseph

It was as we were going to press that we heard of the death of Mr. Satya Joseph, the Church of South India's Missionary in Papua. He was an old student of the College, and his son, Vasanth Joseph, was with us as a student in the Intermediate classes till last year.

The College is poorer for the passing of Mr. Satya Joseph. His was a noble life, dedicated to the service of Christ and His Church.

Our thoughts go to Mrs. Joseph and Vasanth at this time.

Mr. N. A. Jacob

We regret the passing of Mr. N. A. Jacob at the early age of 28. Mr. Jacob was a student of the History Honours Department for three years. He served as tutor in History in our College for just over a year. He then joined Voorhees College, Vellore, as lecturer in History. His end was very sudden and unexpected. He was of a quiet and gentle disposition, and very conscientious both as a student and as a colleague. We extend our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Book Review

To make sense of God

J. R. MACPHAIL: *The Way, the Truth and the Life*, an outline of Christian Doctrine. Oxford University Press. Pp. viii+208. Price Rs. 3/-.

One of the best definitions of Philosophy I have come across is that by William James: 'To philosophise is to think correctly'. And a good definition of Theology I got, if my memory does not cheat me, from Marcus Ward: 'To make Theology is to make sense of God'. When a Christian 'makes theology' we could perhaps say that he tries to make sense of Christ. All these apply in an eminent degree to J. R. Macphail's Outline of Christian Doctrine.

He does not claim to be a professional, but an amateur theologian. He has done what, in his opinion, everyone ought to do, 'to take a detached view of religion from all around'—a task due from believer and unbeliever alike. 'Believer and unbeliever should test whether they are sure what it is that they are committed to or against.' This everyone must do for himself; no expert or specialist can do it for him. 'The art critics have much to tell me about one aspect or another of a great painting; but I must try to take it in as a whole, and for this I must make an effort of my own.' This is in the highest degree true of religion.

Yet it is evident that not everyone can write a Theology like *The Way, the Truth and the Life*. The book betrays a deep familiarity with theological problems, acquired by vast reading in the field of theology—and Philosophy too, for that matter. To this are added hard and shrewd thinking, and a personal wrestling with theological problems, which make the book a most valuable aid to everyone who wants 'to make sense of God'.

The style and the way of expression are refreshingly free from those of the profes-

sional theologian. A quiet and demure humour gives its contribution towards making the book most pleasant reading.

Yet it is not always pleasant. Though the author has taken 'a detached view' of his subject he makes it clear beyond doubt that real religion is a most personal concern which cannot leave us unchallenged. He exposes the Deist idea of God, which makes God 'too august to take any part in the ordinary goings-on of the world', and the pantheistic view, which identifies God with the universe 'so that a fine sunset, or even a very good dinner, may make us feel in harmony with everything', as 'playing at religion'. Real religion is meeting the 'living God', whose will it is that we should know and obey and love him. This God demands an answer. It is a disturbing fact that, whether we like to do it or not, we have to decide. 'A man who falls in love, or has to choose a career, will find that if he doesn't make up his mind to decide, he has decided without making up his mind. And surely our question about God is one that deserves to be decided; and anyway decision is inescapable'. If our answer isn't Yes it is No. We cannot take refuge in a high-brow agnosticism, nor in a humble attitude of being too small to understand God. 'If there is a "living God", it isn't humility that keeps us from seeing God at work in our own lives.' We are responsible for our knowledge about God. 'Knowledge of persons is a two-way movement. I must meet and be met, I must receive as well as give.' Religious knowledge is morally conditioned. 'We know better than we like to admit what God wills us to do and to stop doing.' Here is the crucial point. 'Without some efforts to fulfil that obligation we can't hope to know very much about God.' 'Samuel was instructed to say: "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth". It is more natural to say: "Hear, Lord, for

thy collaborator speaketh", or to take the attitude of that female philosopher of the nineteenth century who announced pompously after due deliberation: "I accept the Universe"!'

These are only a few extracts from the first chapter to whet the appetite. It is not possible in a short review to give a survey of the contents which can do justice to the book. The reader is referred to the book itself; and it is done with a very good conscience, be he learned or lay; both can study it with much profit. The professional theologian will perhaps put a question mark here and there and sometimes he may miss a point which he would like to see stressed. Sometimes the author deliberately breaks off just where the real controversy begins. He may be wise in

doing so, particularly when, as in the case of the presence of the Lord in the Lord's Supper, the controversy is about things which cannot, and therefore should not, be defined.

The book is full of fresh view-points and well-framed statements which the reader probably will like to mark in the margin or note down for memory. Also, they are well illustrated with a great variety of examples from Christian life and from poetry, secular and religious. Your reviewer feels that this book ought to be translated into the main Indian languages.

S. ESTBORN

(Principal, Lutheran Theological College, Madras.)



The Doctor's Dilemma

(*The Doctor's Dilemma*, produced on November 19, 1954, was the third G.B.S. play to be produced by the College Dramatic Society. *Androcles and the Lion* was produced in 1941 and *Arms and the Man* in 1951.)

The Doctor's Dilemma, like most other plays by Shaw, is a rather difficult play to act because of the large number of long monologues which involve very little action. The producer and the cast are, therefore, to be specially congratulated on having been able to sustain dramatic interest right through the play. Apart from this, they managed to achieve what Shaw himself would have considered to be the most important thing; they successfully got across to the audience the ideas that the dramatist meant to convey, including his unique view of the medical profession!

The honours go, first of all, to the young artist Louis Dubedat (G. S. Gopalakrishnan). He is to be congratulated on his consistently good and mature rendering of a very difficult part. Another effective character was Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington (M. S. Devanandan). His mannerisms, especially the 'artfully inane' laugh, recur most pleasantly to the mind.

Shaw always sets an exacting task for his producers. He specifies very carefully (and inconsiderately) what he requires of his chief characters. The Dramatic Society was particularly fortunate this year in being able to satisfy his very exacting requirements for

the heroine. Beautiful Jennifer Dubedat (Miss Soma Adiseshiah) captivated the hearts of the audience as she did those of the doctors who treated her husband. The maid Minnie Tinwell (Miss Lakshmi Devanandan) was most convincing. In fact every actor contributed to the success of the play, except, perhaps, Sir Patrick Cullen who might have looked a little older.

I also felt that the first scene could have been enlivened by the introduction of a little more variation of movement.

One member of the audience was reported to have said later that the play had proved one thing that he had always maintained—that one could not do a death scene successfully on the Anderson Hall stage. One could sympathise with the sentiment. Anderson Hall is an extremely difficult hall to make oneself heard (as many actors know through bitter experience!), and one cannot expect a person who is drawing his last breath to make any special effort to be audible. At the same time it is very trying for the audience.

The stage setting was particularly well done, and showed careful attention to detail.

SARAH VERGHESE,
5 Hons. vii

Hall Reports

Women's Hostel

After the bustle and excitement that attended a rather unusual Hostel Day at Tambaram, Guindy settled down to its wonted calm.

Not even the fever of December examinations could prevent another burst of enthusiasm when our annual Carol Service was held, and despite the pressure of work we could all feel that Christmas was perceptibly nearer.

All of us experienced a sense of deep disappointment when we heard that Mrs. Macnicol, who had been a most helpful warden, was leaving us. Non-resident students cooperated with the residents in presenting her with a token of our appreciation and gratitude.

The new year brought nothing to disturb the even tenor of our days. On the Republic Day we had Chapel Service in the morning, and we distributed our lunch among the poor.

Fittingly enough, the last event this term was the party we gave to the staff wives. The programme included games and a short entertainment. Our thanks are due to them all, especially to Mrs. Martin who has taken the place of Mrs. Macnicol, and is always ready to extend her assistance to us. Mrs. David has, of course, with her love and care, made Guindy a home.

VERA AUGUSTUS,
Secretary.

Bishop Heber Hall

Heber has almost finished its journey through another academic year and it is now time to indulge in a little retrospection. This has been another successful year for us, and we can claim that once again we have achieved a happy commixture of the various activities of college and hall life.

During the middle of the second term there was a general lull in activities—the usual sequel to the feverish preparations for our Hall Day. Before we had time to enjoy this well-earned respite, we were forced to plunge into the terminal examinations. Residents

returned refreshed after the vacation and ready to launch out into this, the most strenuous, term of the year.

The inter-block sports meet was marked by a great deal of enthusiasm. This was a prelude to the battle-royal that would take place between the three halls for supremacy in the field of sport. February 4th arrived and with its arrival a great amount of excitement manifested itself, for a neighbouring hall had declared that its avowed intent was to wrest the shield from us. They put up a good fight but once again Heber emerged victorious, establishing a new record of retaining the shield for the sixth year in succession.

The jubilant throng returned in procession to the Hall, bearing the shield with them, while the campus resounded to the incessant cheers of the exultant crowd. P. K. Abraham, D. Rozario, T. Wasan and J. D. Hall were among the chief architects of our success. Incidentally, Rozario has been appointed to lead the college athletics team at the forthcoming inter-collegiate sports. We must not fail to congratulate the St. Thomas's relay team for setting up a new record.

A novel feature was introduced into our indoor-games tournament when the Warden and Mrs. Devanesen inaugurated the matches by playing a set of table-tennis.

Our general body meetings, where many a politician in embryo strives to gain a foothold on the lower rungs of the ladder of fame, continue to be obstreperous but interesting. An observer at one of these meetings would be impressed by the ready repartee, and the parliamentary atmosphere that prevails.

Soon after the sports the election fever began. The mess and its vicinity were festooned with colourful posters. The elections were successfully concluded, a healthy atmosphere being maintained throughout.

Two Heberians were the only people from our college who came into the finals of the inter-University boxing meet; one of them going further to win his weight,

Already apparent among the seniors, who will be leaving the hall, is a general feeling of nostalgia. Still, no matter who leaves, or who enters its portals, Heber's traditions and ideals will live on.

GRENVILLE E. WELSH,
General Secretary.

Selaiyur Hall Report

(Read on the Hall Day)

Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Dr. Boyd, Ladies and Gentlemen,

While according you my cordial thanks for your presence here this evening, I allow myself the pleasure of presenting a report of this Hall. It may be of some interest to observe, at the very outset, that if I have erred at all, it is on the side of understatement. This report and the entertainment you are to witness, will convince you of our perfect observance of the old maxim of combining the useful with the pleasing.

Permit me now to place on record the achievements and activities of the various departments of our Hall.

S. K. Ramanathan who has in his charge the reading room and the library, earns our admiration and gratitude for maintaining our intellectual level at a high level. The Discussion Club was originated by us, but being 'unpatented' led later to many imitations in the vicinity. However it flourishes gloriously under the able secretaryship of V. P. Jayakumar, who arranges meetings, lectures, seminars and the like for our benefit.

Our mess secretaries, R. Thiagaraj and K. Subramaniam, with their nice distinction in taste have raised the gastronomic standard of our mess which is a veritable gourmet's paradise. After all, students too, like the army, march on the stomach.

In sport and games we maintain that high standard of proficiency tradition requires of us. We have an impressive array of sportsmen who serve not only the University but also the State. John Kotil, our games secretary, in addition to being in two college teams, is the University and Junior State custodian in football. Not only J. C. Philip, the College Basketball captain, but also M. L. Bright and

Paul Joseph, the University and State B.B. players, are of Selaiyur. Padmanathan, the College cricket captain, an athlete, footballer and boxer, is in the University Cricket Team. Clifford Gozmao, our hockey skipper, and R. R. Nair, the custodian, walked into the University team a few weeks ago. Other University sportsmen include George Chandy and R. Kirupakaran of the boxing and aquatic teams. P. Venkatesh represents our College in tennis. James Verghese is a State Zonal footballer.

Athletics has always been Selaiyur's strong point; only our attitude in the past few years was that of an Olympic veteran who watches two of the younger generation having a go at one another for a bit of wood. We now feel refreshed after this period of rest, and shall earnestly strive to retrieve what was once wholly ours.

In basketball we remain supreme champions. Competitions for the shield have become extremely tame affairs, the losers yielding rather meekly, conscious perhaps of their own weakness and of our superior strength. These victories have almost ceased to interest us, excepting perhaps the Warden who looks eagerly forward to riding home on our backs in triumph from the playground.

Of entertainment and its secretary, K. Suresh, it is not necessary for me to say a word. You may form your own opinion of him in a moment.

The Hall is always appreciative of the quiet and efficient way Divakaran, our R.S.I. man, goes about his duties. His example is to a large extent followed by members of the Hall.

We have many of our boys as bearers of office in the College societies and sangams. The College Union Secretary, S. Ranganathan, was one of the very few students invited to the Soviet Union. He went, and drank deep of Soviet culture and ideals, and since his return has been a defender of them. B. Vijayaraghavan, a member of the College Debating Team, was successful in the past few months in knocking off a few inter-Collegiate trophies.

The performances of Selaiyurians in the last March and September examinations were,

as usual, brilliant. Again, a list of names here is highly unnecessary. It is always a happy thing to see old faces back in the Hall, and we welcome all those who have come. We are grateful to N. A. Md. Sayeed for having donated an Inter-Hall rolling trophy for the best Tamil debating team. Being ourselves the givers of the trophy we naturally took care to decline it the first time.

One of the happiest aspects of life here is perhaps the nature of the relationship between the staff and students. It is most cordial. We are glad to have back with us as a staff member, Mr C. B. Padmanathan, an old Selaiyurian.

Amidst all this joy today we cannot choose but envisage with the deepest concern the circumstance that the Rev. G. C. Martin, our warden, beloved by all of us, is shortly to leave on furlough for 'Bonnie Scotland'. Glad as we are at the thought that he will be ever so happy to be back home, we shall one and all miss him badly and we are very sorry indeed on that score. Affable by nature, dignified in bearing, strict yet affectionate, he has endeared himself to us. We are particularly proud that he has been to us both a teacher and a friend. We are certain that he is no less proud of having been the Warden of such a great and exemplary hall as ours. He can never forget us even as we will always remember him.

There was a general depression in the bay and likewise also in Selaiyur when it was understood that Dr. Boyd might not be here for our Hall Day. Anyway the fog lifted and the clouds cleared and here we have him as on other Hall Days. We congratulate and welcome him on his happy recovery and happier return.

To our Chief Guest we are most grateful for having come all the way to be with us. I hope, sir, you will take this opportunity to relax with us for a time here in this pleasant place.

My thanks are due to one and all who, however small their share, co-operated in making this Hall Day what it is.

K. GEORGE MATHEW,
General Secretary.

St. Thomas's Hall Report

(Read on the Hall Day)

Mr Ghani, Warden Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To many who have passed through the portals of this College, Tambaram is no doubt a place of cherished memories—memories of happy days spent in the class room, on the playing fields, and in the Halls—memories of roads covered with the gold of Cassia flowers in July and mud and slush in late November—memories of people and friends and happy laughter. But perhaps no memory of Tambaram is more cherished than that of a Hall Day. Ladies and gentlemen, this evening your minds are receiving impressions that will no doubt stand you in good stead in times of stress and worry in the future. Like Wordsworth you will owe to them

'In hours of weariness sensations sweet
Felt in the blood and felt along the heart
And passing even into your purer mind,
With tranquil restoration.'

The temptation to take a flight into the realms of fancy on such an occasion as this is no doubt great. Difficult though it is to resist such a temptation I shall try my best to plant my feet entirely within the realms of truth and give you a picture of the multifarious activities of the Hall since the reading of the last Hall Report.

Though the mind is its own place capable of making of itself a hell of heaven or a heaven of hell, modern psychology tells us that the environment, surroundings and atmosphere have much to do with the development of the mind. In St. Thomas's we make certain that the young impressionable minds of the freshers and even the slightly less impressionable minds of the older members are nurtured in the proper way. Our results at the last University Examinations amply bear out this statement.

The Hall was rudely awakened out of its summer somnolence by the arrival of crowds of chirping juniors. The end of the first week saw them fully-fledged members of the Hall—initiated into corporate hall life in the appropriate manner.

Our messes have been doing much more than merely satisfying the most fundamental

of human urges. Gregarious in their habits, our students can often be seen gathering in the messes, discussing perplexing problems, and eating the best food available in Tambaram. If our students look rather listless and drowsy during certain hours of the day, the good food they eat is entirely to blame.

If our messes take care of the nourishment of the body our debating secretary takes care of the nourishment of the mind. The keen interest evinced by him is in no small measure responsible for the high standard of debate prevalent in the hall. The debating club has come into its own this year. Two of its members were selected to represent the College, and they have so far brought credit to the College and the Hall.

Our Hall parliament continues to uphold the ideals of democratic government, with one of our own elected members presiding, fully empowered to maintain the dignity of the house.

The library secretary has been doing his best to protect and guard the books from deterioration caused by too much usage.

The histrionic talents of the members of the Hall are searched for, discovered, and encouraged by the entertainment secretary. The College Dramatic Society looks to St. Thomas's for most of its actors.

A year of grand achievements can be recorded as far as indoor games are concerned. The Arun Thangaraj shield for Table Tennis has not been wrested from us by any other Hall. We believe that it will be our permanent possession. Our grand-masters in chess have broken all time records in the Hall tournaments.

Proceeding outdoors from indoors we move into an even more promising sector of hall life. Almost every one takes part in some sort of outdoor activity; they may not all excel in the games they play; they play simply for the sake of playing, and derive a great deal of pleasure, excitement, and exercise in doing so. Our reputation is not limited to the precincts of our Hall. Gopalakrishna Setty captians the College Tennis Team. K. C. Thomas captians the College Football Team. The College Hockey Team is comprised mainly of Thomasians. Three of the pugilists in the University Boxing Team that did so

well in the recent Inter-University meet were from our hall. Nor is that the limit. We are proud to say that the captain of the University Football team, Jason Manohar, is from St. Thomas's.

At the last Inter-Hall athletic meet St. Thomas's almost won the shield. We came a close second to Heber, being beaten only by a few points. We have always maintained that healthy competition is much more than victory or defeat, and we regard the shield only as the means to encourage other halls to put in better efforts to win and retain it. It has been customary for the General Secretary to make predictions about the outcome of the coming sports meet. But let me not profess to have the foresight of a seer. You will no doubt agree with me when I say that we can be certain of only one thing, and that is we cannot be certain about anything. But we assure the other halls that we will fight every inch of the way in our battle for the athletic shield.

That St. Thomasians are accustomed to carry heavy responsibilities is well known, and, as usual, this year also many of the office-bearers of various associations and societies in the college are from among us. Enthusiasm and zeal in the case of the R.S.L. continues to be as great as ever, and it is worthy of mention that the modest and hard-working General Secretary and the Chairman of the R.S.L. are from our hall.

There have been a few changes in the staff. Dr M. A. Thangaraj left us after six years of meritorious service, but his lively interest in the Hall even after he left us has palliated our deep sorrow at his departure. It has been our privilege to welcome into our midst as Warden the Rev. J. R. Macphail. It has taken some time for the members of the Hall to adjust themselves to the sedate, sober bearing and conduct of the new Warden after the exuberance and ebullience of his predecessor.

-----We record here with a deep sense of sorrow the recent death of Mr. N. A. Jacob who was with us on the tutorial staff of this Hall-----

Into our midst we welcome this year Messrs. T. G. Ramamurthy, George Mathai, and Thiagaraj Thomas. We congratulate Mr.

T. N. Seshan on his recent metamorphosis into a lecturer. Mr. Bhaskar Rao left us at the end of the second term.

The Rev. Paul David returned to Tambaram after a brief visit to America.

The Rev. and Mrs. Macnicol left us at the end of the last term. We miss them very much, and we look forward anxiously to their return. We extend our heartiest felicitations to Messrs. John and Abel on their having left the barren realm of bachelorhood for the roseate land of wedlock.

Unfortunately for us there is a void today which cannot be filled. I refer to the absence of Dr. Boyd whose illness has kept him away from a Hall Day which I am sure he would otherwise have been loathe to miss. It is

indeed our prayer that we will see him at his best in a couple of weeks time on a similar occasion across the road.

Thus we go on working and playing together, a happy fraternity of staff and students knit together by the bond of comradeship.

'For God and country' is our motto; and for God and country St. Thomas's hall trains its members year after year.

Let me in conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, wish you a very pleasant evening. I hope you will enjoy being with us as much as we enjoy having you here.

S. CHANDRASEKARAN,
General Secretary.

Societies

The College Union

The United Nations Day was celebrated as usual by our holding a Mock Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on 3rd November, 1954. Mr I. J. English, one of the leading foreign businessmen in Madras, acted as the observer. Much care was taken to produce the real atmosphere, and so good were the arrangements in Anderson Hall that one wondered whether this was a mock session of the real United Nations or *vice versa*. The fact that Anderson Hall was almost full, in spite of the rival attraction of the Inter-Collegiate Boxing Tournament which was then being held on our grounds, shows the enthusiasm and interest of the students.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (Miss Vasanthi Devi), the outgoing President of the United Nations General Assembly, entered the Hall first, followed by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld (S. Ranganathan), the Secretary-General, and the (joint) lady Secretary (Miss Sarah Varghese). Then the various delegates entered the hall, as the Secretary-General introduced them in their alphabetical order. After the very inspiring farewell speech by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the newly-elected President of the General Assembly, Mr. Van Kleffens (K. J. Joseph) took his seat on the platform amidst cheers. In his opening address the new President spoke on the contribution of the United Nations towards the promotion of world peace, and said that during the past nine years of its existence it had to face no less than ninety critical situations, and it may well be proud of having fought its way successfully through stormy and perilous seas. The Secretary-General, in his report, after reading out the charter by which the United Nations' Organisation came into existence, gave a brief account of the activities of the U.N.O. during the past year.

Then the Assembly took up the resolutions and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon of India (George Koshi) moved the first resolution on the Admission of Red China to the General Assembly. The Pakistan delegate, Mr. Zafarulla Khan (Mohandas Thomas), vehemently opposed it. The delegate from Poland, Mr. Gunja Majilavaski (Sivalingam), and the leader of the Philippines delegation, Mr. Remulo Bondo (Jeyaraman), spoke for and against the resolution respectively. The resolution then being put to vote, was lost, which caused violent protest from Mr. Van Tramp, (Silver Victor), the Holland representative, who staged a walk-out followed by a few members.

The next and most important resolution of the evening was moved by Prof. Marimilion Lépont (Gopalakrishnan) who explained the necessity for an immediate enquiry into the world-wide problem of the menace of the flying-saucers. After the assurance of the President that necessary steps would be taken, the Assembly passed on to the last resolution of the evening on Disarmament, moved by Mr. Selwyn Loyde (Jeyakumar) of the United Kingdom. Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky (Daniel) of U.S.S.R. and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of U.S.A. (Vijayaraghavan) also expressed their opinions on the subject. After the concluding remarks of the President the Session came to a close.

Mr I. J. English in his remarks said that face to face, discussion was the best way to solve all problems, and that was why the U.N.O. was a very important body in the world.

The College Union is deeply grateful to the French Consulate and the United States Information Service for their help in the way of placards and flags. Our thanks are also

due to Mr. C. Devanesen who helped us in organising this grand function.

On November 22nd, the members of the Union had the opportunity of listening to the orators of the various city colleges who came to compete for the Gordon Matthews and Pennathur Seshiah Rolling Cups. There was a very good audience, as the subject chosen was 'It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all'. The Gordon Matthews Cup was won by the Loyola College. The individual prize for the best male speaker was won by Mr. Gurudev of Loyola whereas the prize for the best woman speaker was awarded to Miss Kapur of Ethiraj. Besides thanking all the colleges which took part in the competition, I would like to thank specially Mr. Normington of the British Council, Madras, Mr. Stepney C. Kibble of U.S.I.S., Madras, and Miss Thomas, Lecturer in English, Queen Mary's College, for officiating as judges.

Mr. C. V. Dundas, chief of the British Council in India, was our next speaker. Speaking on 'Student Life in the United Kingdom', Mr. Dundas gave an interesting account of the academic and social life and problems of the students, and, incidentally drew a comparison between Oxford and Cambridge University. With the concluding remarks of the Student-Chairman the meeting came to a close. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. S. H. Best, Regional Representative of the British Council in Madras, who not only helped us to get Mr. Dundas to address the Union, but himself attended the meeting.

We were singularly fortunate to get Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to deliver the valedictory address of the Union on 11th of February 1955. An eminent statesman, politician, and educationist, and at present the Vice-Chancellor of both Benares and Annamalai University, Dr. Ramaswamy Iyer made a great speech on 'India's Role in World

Affairs'. Quoting from ancient Indian authorities like Ashoka, the Upanishads and the Rig Veda, the speaker said that the great contribution India could make to the world was to be 'true to her own heritage and tradition'. He further pointed out how assimilation and tolerance have been the distinguishing characteristic of Indians from the hoary past. The principle of co-existence which has been enunciated by the Indian Prime Minister was but a reflection of what the Rig Veda and Ashoka had said long ago.

Earlier the Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd, the President of the Union, welcomed the distinguished speaker and said in his characteristically humorous way that Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was one of the very few great men in South India who could not boast of a Madras Christian College education. The Student-Chairman, in his concluding remarks, said that the student world would always look up to Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer for inspiration and enlightenment.

Our connections with the World University Service have become more strengthened this year. The Secretary, Mr Ranganathan, represented our College on the Madras Committee of the W.U.S.

Our Debating Team has had considerable success in the Inter-Collegiate competitions. Vijayaraghavan and Daniel brought to our Union the Y.M.I.A. Rolling Cup. Individual prizes have been won by Sivalingam, Daniel, and Vijayaraghavan. K. J. Joseph, the Chairman, and Sivalingam secured all the prizes in an Inter-Collegiate Debate organised by the Madras Students' Nirman Sangh.

I take this opportunity to thank the Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd and Mr. Bennett Albert, who helped me in many ways.

S. RANGANATHAN,
Secretary.



"THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE"

The Christian Union

(STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT)

Office-Bearers, 1954-1955

President—K. K. Gee Varghese.

General Secretary—D. S. Ambalavanar.

Treasurer—A. James.

S.V.M.U. Secretary—Deacon Abraham Thomas.

R Sq. Secretary—M. Azariah.

Sunday Schools' Secretary—Mohandas Thomas.

Drama Group Secretary—Joseph James.

St Thomas's Hall Secretary—V. Ninan.

Selaiyur Hall Secretary—Arthur Davis.

Bishop Heber Hall Secretary—Francis Savarirayan.

Women Students' Secretary—Miss Pathma Thambyrajah.

Staff Advisers—Rev. R. S. Macnicol.

Prof. C. Devanesen.

Rev. G. C. Martin (for the 3rd term).

Triennial Conference

An important event in the life of the S.C.M. of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, this year was the Triennial Conference that was held in the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon, at the end of last December. Twelve students and four staff members were delegates from our College. An echo meeting was held in the Anderson Hall. The eight delegates who spoke brought the Conference home to those members who did not attend it.

In the conference we learned much, and one important thing we learned through our experience there was that such conferences were necessary for the life of the Movement, and that it was very unkind of others outside to say that it was a waste of time and money. Rev. Dr. D. T. Niles' Bible Studies were challenging. He told us that the Kingdom of God could no longer be built using spare

time, spare money, and spare men and women. If God blesses us, He does so that we may be a blessing to others. If He lights us, He does so, that we may shine from the stand provided by Him. Dr. Niles also said that our Faith should not be disturbed by our wisdom in which we tend to have an alternative plan in case God fails.

We were benefited by the discussions in the Study Projects where the students voiced their opinions fully and frankly. They were not meant to solve problems, but to make students conscious of the various problems facing the Church, the home, the University and the nation. The addresses, the worship, the services, the panel meetings of the activities of the S.C.M., the entertainment, the fellowship and the visiting of some places in Ceylon were all a blessing to the 600 students of the three countries. In one of the entertainments the Commonwealth members sang,

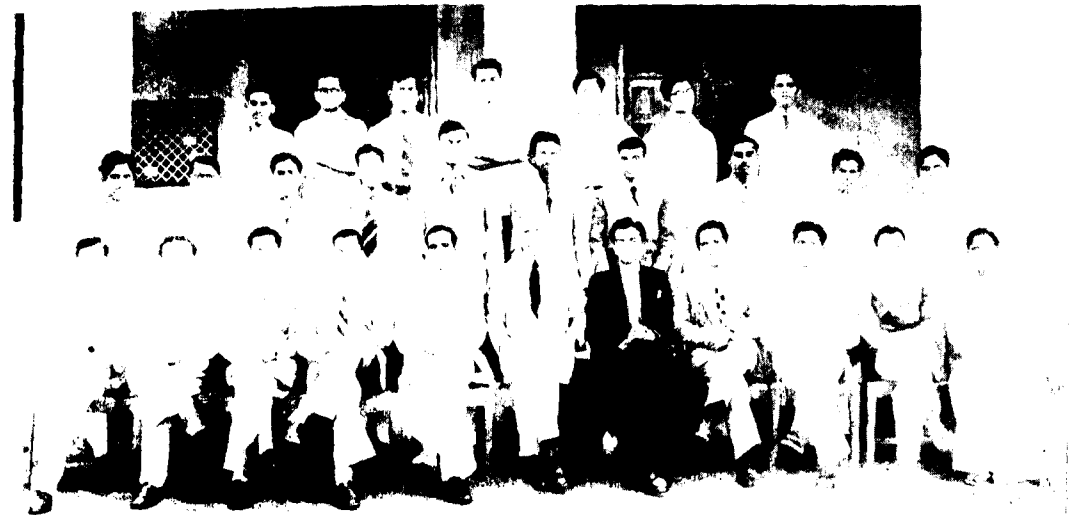
'Hail Peradeniya in 1954

We want many many Conferences more.'

Activities

We are very happy that the old tradition of the Missionary Breakfast was revived this year. About twenty-five members of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union had a fellowship breakfast this term with Dr. and Mrs. Macphail who are medical missionaries in Bihar. A few members of staff were also present. Dr. Macphail told us how they worked in their hospital. This meeting made the S.V.M.U. members feel that their task was something to be accepted with pleasure, and not with a mournful sense of sacrifice.

As I write this, the Week of Witness is being observed and we have already sent two teams, one to the Women's Christian College and the other to St. Christopher's Training College. One more team will be visiting the Lutheran Theological College this week-end, and we shall be also receiving a team from them. The Sunday Schools will be gathering in our College for their annual rally at the end of this term. It is encouraging to see that the Rural Service Squad (R. Sq.) is receiving continued help from the members. Work at Pammal continues. At the Triennial Conference many of our Drama Group mem-



COLLEGE UNION - OFFICE-BEARERS



Photo taken by Virchanandharaj
Philosophy Association Excursion to Adyar



Levelling a road. Rural Service League
Annual work camp at Meppedu Village



Dr. C. P. Ramiswamy Iyer addressing the valedictory meeting of the College Union



The Chief-guest, with the Principal, in the Sports Pavilion

bers took part in the play, 'The Plumblin', written by Prof. C. Devanesen. They will be staging it again in the Women's Christian College for the Religious Drama Festival on the 26th Feb. The 'Forum' group did not meet this year; the printing of the Magazine, 'The Christian Forum', has also not been done for the last three years. It will be good if these are revived again.

The Hall committees too had their weekly business and prayer meetings during this year, and it will be of great help if they meet regularly and make it a permanent activity of the Halls. The study groups too met, and we are happy that some of them are still carrying on at the end of this term. We hope the 'Student Outlook' will be as popular next year as it has been this year.

Correspondence

We received a letter and some booklets from the overseas secretary of the S.C.M. of Hull University, England. This correspondence was started two years ago, and it is revived now. He says that theirs is a very small university with only 1000 students. The S.C.M. members there seem to be greatly concerned with world problems and politics. In their study groups they discuss topics like war, the South African problem, Nigerian Education, etc. He had heard about our Union, especially about our work in Pammal Leprosy Clinic.

Au Revoir

We feel the absence of Rev. R. S. Macnicol this term very much. He will be back from Scotland again this June to help the Union as he has been always doing. In this connection I would very earnestly suggest that each of our Halls should have at least one staff member to help in the S.C.M. activities, and to take part in them fully. A good many of our shortcomings are due to the lack of staff members taking full responsibility and meeting the students personally. This should be possible when there is a host of Christian teachers in our College who are also members of our Union.

Thank you

I thank one and all, staff as well as students, for their co-operation. I thank the com-

mittee members too for the help and co-operation they have given me. I should thank you all specially for the financial support you gave the Union.

Finally I would like to appeal to the members again that our Union needs their entire support and that the Union is worthy of the service of all Christian students, for we do all these things in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Indifference is a terrible disease of the present time.

One word to the future committee members. If you take the work of the S.C.M. seriously, you will find that it is the hardest thing to do; you will receive no reward for it, often no help and no encouragement. But to be able to do it for the sake of our Lord, is reward enough, and one of the greatest of privileges.

D. S. AMBALAVANAR,
General Secretary.

Rural Service League

Patron—Rev. A. J. Boyd, M.A., D.D.

President—Prof. Chandran Devanesen, M.A.

Vice-President—Miss Rani Balaiah, B.A. (Hons.)

Student-Chairman—A. G. Gnanaprakasam.

General Secretary—S. Augustine Chellappa, B.Sc.

Manual Labour

Chairman—Mr. K. Subramaniam, B.A. (Hons.)

Secretary—D. Manohara Reddi.

Medical

Chairman—Mr. G. R. Karat, B.A. (Hons.)

Secretary—Ramani Hariharan.

Adult Education

Chairman—Mr. P. Alalasundaram, M.A.

Secretary—R. Chendamarai.

Cottage Industries

Chairman—Mr. R. J. Chelliah, M.A.

Secretary—R. Kalyanasundaram.

General Staff Advisers

Mr. S. Krishnamurthi, M.A.

Mr. M. Abel, M.A.

Weaving Centre Manager

Mr. Bennett Albert, B.A. (Hons.).

Elementary School Manager and Correspondent

Mr. M. Sargurudoss, M.A., M.Ed.

Students' Representatives

K. Kuppusami.
V. M. Chellamuthu
N. Divakaran.
P. T. Thomas.
Ramesh Mallya.
Miss Molly Kurien.
Miss Amirtha Samuel.

The Rural Service League has carried on its activities quietly and energetically this year. Our band of loyal workers have helped us to extend our work into six more villages.

The School

The strength of our Elementary School continues to be 240. There are six teachers on the staff. We are trying to open a sixth standard next academic year. The children are given a free mid-day meal and free education. Some of them are receiving Harijan scholarships. The general condition of the school continues to be satisfactory. We thank Mr. Sargurudoss who is the manager of the school for the voluntary service he renders. Our thanks are due to Church World Service for their gifts of cereals, milk powder, and vitamin tablets. We express our thanks to Mrs. Devanesen who continues to supervise the feeding of the children.

The Weaving Centre

Our weaving centre is situated just behind the Selaiyur Hall. There are six looms and a dozen poor boys are employed from the Selaiyur Village. They are given a free mid-day meal. We supplied the College with dusting cloth. We have an agreement with a weaving concern in Anakaputhur which pays us at a piece rate for weaving the yarn they supply. We must thank Mr. B. Albert for having taken up the difficult task of managing the centre. The weaving master, M. Kannaiya Naidu, is a faithful worker.

The Halls

At the beginning of the academic year meetings were held in all the three halls at which the work of the R.S.L. was explained and an

appeal was made for funds and volunteers. We gladly report that the following amounts are being contributed every month.

	RS.	A.	P.
St Thomas's	82	0	0
Selaiyur	100	0	0
Heber	102	0	0
Dehu-Begum	11	0	0
Women Students	8	0	0

On Independence Day Heber and Selaiyur entertained and fed the children, and St. Thomas's fed the poor villagers by foregoing one meal. Three bundles of old clothes have been sent to the flood-devastated areas in North India. Old magazines were collected to be distributed among the patients of the T.B. Sanatorium, and for the adult night schools. We thank the members of the three Halls for their support and co-operation. Our three Hall Secretaries are K. Kuppusami (St. Thomas's), V. M. Chellamuthu (Heber), and N. Divakaran (Selaiyur). We thank the Selaiyur Secretary for having taken up the milk distribution work in Kasturi Nagar near our weaving centre. St. Thomas's keeps up its tradition by contributing a large number of volunteers for the village work.

Non-Residents

This year we had very good co-operation and support from the non-residents. We are glad to report that the Railways have permitted us to build a shed for rickshaw pullers within their grounds. We are arranging a film show in Paragon Theatre on 26th Feb. '55. We hope to build the shed at the beginning of the next academic year with the money we collect by the benefit film show. We thank Mr. S. Krishnamurthi for the efforts he has made and also Ramesh Mallya for his energetic and able support. We also express our thanks to S. Sundaraman and the A.V.M. Studios.

The Women Students

Our women students have taken part in all the activities of the League. They teach sewing and knitting to the village women. The Pengal Sangham continues to function. We thank Miss Rani Balaiah, Molly Kurien, and Amirtha Samuel for their support.

Adult Education

Old Tambaram, Thiruvancheri, and Mappedu are the three villages where we have three adult night schools. We contribute towards the cost of kerosene. We also run a primary school in Vinoba Nagar with a single paid teacher. We supplied slates, books, etc., to the pupils. We supply milk to all the children in all the villages mentioned, and two other villages namely Perungalathur and Mangalapuram. We thank R. Chendamarai and Mr. P. Alalasundaram.

Medical Squad

The medical squad has done excellent work under the energetic leadership of Ramani Hariharan. The dispensary which started functioning last year has become a familiar place to all the patients of the village who come there for treatment regularly. According to the records the number of patients treated exceeds 2,200. Miss Molly Kurien has given help with the work among women. Our medical aid has been extended to two more villages, namely Mappedu and Vinoba Nagar. In this connection we should thank P. T. Thomas, the secretary of the Dehu-Begum section, for the unfailing and sustained help he rendered. A baby show which will be arranged by this squad will be an important feature of our Annual Day when our Chief Minister, Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, will be delivering the valedictory address. We thank Mr. Karat and the secretary for their help.

Cottage Industries

Seeds were distributed to the villagers, vegetables were grown in plenty, and the kitchen garden project was taken up by some more villagers this year. Students of old Tambaram school have been given training in mat-weaving with the help of Mr. Manoharan, a teacher in our school. A beautiful flower garden has been grown this year in the school. An agricultural exhibition has been arranged by the squad for our Annual Day. Our thanks are due to Mr. R. J. Chelliah and R. Kalyanasundaram. We thank the District Agricultural Officer for his interest.

Manual Labour

The fencing of the school was set right

and stones were arranged regularly around the fence. We thank Dr. Venkatasubban for having kindly supplied us with odiona branches for fencing. The government has sanctioned the amount needed to build the school well under the local development scheme. As soon as we receive the money we intend starting the building of walls around the well. A sand pit was provided by the squad, for the school children to play in. Mud walls were built around the newly-constructed shed and old walls were also repaired by the kind co-operation of energetic volunteers. The stage platform was constructed by the squad this term. The squad is responsible for the upkeep of the buildings, fence, well, etc. A tennicoit court has been constructed by Selaiyur volunteers in the weaving centre. We thank Mr. K. Subramaniam and D. Manohara Reddi for their co-operation. We thank also the village Valibar Sangham led by V. Balaraman, and also the village uplift Sangham for their help.

Annual Entertainment

The Annual Entertainment was held as usual in the month of August under the patronage of Sri R. Munisami Pillai, the then Mayor of Madras. We thank Misses Vasantalakshmi and Srimani and also the Women's Christian College for their help.

Madras Students' Social Service League

We continue to co-operate with the M.S.S.S.L., taking part in all its activities. The R.S.L. has been honoured by the election of our general secretary as the student-chairman of the mother-league for the period 1955-56. Under the joint auspices of the M.S.S.S.L. and our R.S.L. a work camp was organised by Mr. S. Krishnamurthi and S. Augustine Chellappa in Mappedu Village from 28th Dec. '54 to 1st Jan. '55. The total expense of the camp was Rs. 450/-. Rs 300/- was met by the M.S.S.S.L. Eighteen members from our College attended the camp. We had a function at Mappedu on 19th Feb. '55, presided over by Mr. M. K. Shanmugam, president, M.S.S.S.L. The Hon. Sri M. Bakthavathsalam, Minister for Agriculture, opened the school we built there and inspected

the road strip constructed in front of it. He also distributed certificates to the campers.

Twenty-four of us attended the Social Welfare Certificate Course conducted by the M.S.S.S.L. in Nov. '54, and were awarded certificates. Four from our college, namely Messrs. S. Krishnamurthi (staff), S. Augustine Chellappa, A. Gnanaprakasam and S. Sundararaman attended the State Conference of Social Work at Salem in November '54. S. Sundararaman attended the Indian Conference of Social Work at Lucknow in December '54.

Employment Bureau

We thank Mr. S. Krishnamurthi for the help he renders in connection with the employment of large numbers of people who seek our help.

Donations

Our thanks are due to several friends in India and abroad who have helped us with their gifts. We express our sincere thanks to Mrs. Chambers who continues to be our most liberal and generous supporter.

Vote of thanks

We are very grateful to Mrs. Chambers, the regular visitor to our Annual Entertainment and Annual Day. We thank our patron, Dr. Boyd, who has always listened to us patiently and shared our hopes and fears.

We thank Mr. Stephen who looks after our accounts and Mr. Royan who helped us in some of the construction projects in our village school. We thank Mr. Dhanapal, the President of Tambaram Panchayat, for his continued support. I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank our President, Prof. Chandran Devanesen, who has been a friendly guide to all of us in the League.

I thank all the members of the League for having extended their co-operation to me to make this year a very successful one.

S. AUGUSTINE CHELLAPPA,
General Secretary.

The Fine Arts Society

For the first time in the annals of the Fine Arts Society a drama was staged. On this memorable occasion Anderson Hall was crowded to capacity. Even standing room was scarcely available, and the large audience went home thrilled. The renowned artistes of the Indian Screen, Sivaji Ganesan, S. V. Sahasranamam and party gave their best performance, and made the drama 'Darkness and Light' a grand success. One of the highlights of the drama was the superb settings with the latest 3-D effects.

The next significant event was the holding of the Inter-Collegiate Competition in Carnatic Music for the award of the Pennathur Visalakshi Rolling Cup. As many as seven city colleges participated, including the Queen Mary's College. The panel of judges was comprised of such eminent men as Professor P. Sambamurthy, Sri Kivalur Meenakshisundaram Pillai and Sri Balakrishnan of the Karnatic Music College, Adayar. Sri V. Someswara Babu of the A. M. Jain College was adjudged the best singer of the day and was awarded the first prize. Srimathi S. A. Soundaravalli, the Queen Mary's College representative, was placed second. The Pennathur Visalakshi Rolling Cup for the best team went to Loyola College. The judges felt that the quality of music this year was high and of a professional standard, and as the number of prizes was limited to two, they unanimously decided to award Certificates of Merit to the following :—

Sri V. I. Subramaniam, Engineering
College, Guindy.
Sri C. Ramanathan, Govt. Arts College.
Sri S. Varadarajan, M.I.T., Chrompet.
Sri K. M. Sankaranarayanan, A. M. Jain
College.
Srimathi Janaki Soundararajan, Queen
Mary's College.

Dr. C. T. Krishnamachari congratulated the winners and kindly gave away the prizes.

We regret very much that it has not been possible to arrange any performance during this term on account of difficulties with the Commercial Taxes Department.

The statement of accounts for this year is given below.

We thank our President, Dr. S. V. Ananthakrishnan, for his invaluable advice from time to time, and constant guidance. We also thank Dr. C. T. Krishnamachari for his active help at all stages of our work. The executive committee members co-operated with us to

make all the events a success, and we are indeed thankful to them. Finally, we thank all those who have given us in various ways their valuable co-operation.

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

Statement of Income and Expenditure account for the year 1954-55

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
	RS	A	P		RS	A	P
By Veena performance	...	78	0	0	To Remuneration :		
• Dance recital	...	114	0	0	S. Balachander and party	...	125 0 0
Drama	...	962	0	0	' Ponvayal ' Susila	...	225 0 0
Donations from 86 persons	...	430	0	0	Sevas Stage Service	...	1,000 0 0
Donation from College Union	...	15	0	0	Printing Charges	...	106 0 6
Donation from Sevas Stage Service	...	10	0	0	Postage	...	1 2 0
					Stationery	...	9 6 3
					Stamping Fees	...	10 0 0
					Travelling Expenses	...	16 1 0
					Taxi	...	30 0 0
					Wages and Coolies	...	13 0 0
					Prize Books	...	9 0 0
					Tiffin, etc.	...	17 4 9
					Speaker Installation	...	12 0 0
					Miscellaneous	...	24 6 0
Total	...	1,609	0	0	Total	...	1,598 4 6
Grand Total	...	1,609	0	0	Cash in hand	...	10 11 6
					Grand Total	...	1,609 0 0

S. V. ANANTHAKRISHNAN,
President.

G. GOPALAKRISHNAMURTHY,
K. N. VAIDYANATHAN,
Secretaries

National Cadet Corps—Report for
1954-55

As soon as the College re-opened after the summer holidays, the recruitment to the Corps began. A large number of students offered themselves for enrolment and the required number of recruits was chosen after trying them at the parades for a month.

In September 1954, the College contingent which formed the 'C' Company of the 1st Madras Battalion N.C.C., was constituted as an independent Company and it is now known as the Tambaram Independent Company. For purposes of administration it forms a separate unit, and will be commanded by an army officer. For the present Major M. K. Nair, the commandant of the 1st Madras Bn. N.C.C., is holding an additional command

as the Company Commander of the
 Tambaram Independent Company.

In the summer of 1954 one officer and 59 cadets attended the Circle Social Service Camp at Pennalurpet, a village in Chingleput District, and participated in the construction of a tank-bund and an irrigation channel. In spite of the oppressive heat and the trying conditions of camp-life the cadets were cheerful and worked hard. The Annual Camp was held at the I.A.F. Barracks, Arkonam, and it was attended by 4 officers and 147 cadets. In the competitions held at the camp we won the Volley Ball cup and the tug-of-war shield, and were runners-up in Drill and Athletics.

That we maintained a high standard in the training imparted to the cadets is evidenced

by the results of the B and C certificate examinations in Military Science. 83% of the cadets sent for B Certificate examination and 90% of the cadets sent for C Certificate examination came out successful. The second and third places in the B Certificate examinations were awarded to the cadets of this Company.

LIEUT. M. SARGURUDOSS.

The Quiz League

Our Quiz League has been scoring very high points in the A.I.R. programmes. We missed a few of the Quizzes because of the shifting of the A.I.R. Station to San Thome. But we did very well indeed in the ones we attended. Special mention must be made of Mohandas Moses who broke the record for individual points by scoring 5 points in a recent programme. Among those who took part in the programmes are Miss Vera Augustus, Miss Thilaka, Kittappa, Arulambalam, and a few others. Our special thanks are due to Mr. T. K. Thomas who acted as Quiz-master for the selection of the College team.

S. RANGANATHAN,
Quiz Captain.

Tamil Peravai

With undiminished enthusiasm the Peravai continued its activities during the second and third terms. A reception meeting was held for S. Ranganathan who had returned from the Soviet Union. The meeting was held on November 5, 1954, and Ranganathan spoke on his experiences in Russia.

Pongal Day was celebrated early in the third term. After the Pongal party a meeting was held in Anderson Hall, and Mr. S. A. P. Annamalai, editor of *Kumudam*, addressed the house. After the meeting a Tamil drama, *Pizhaikkum Vazhi*, was staged.

That 'Social workers, and not politicians, are responsible for the future prosperity of our country' was the proposition that was debated at a meeting held on January 28. The Student-Chairman presided, and eighteen members participated in the debate. Another debate was conducted on Feb. 3. This time the subject was 'The present educational

system is the sole cause of unemployment.' Sixteen students took part in the debate. R. N. Ranganathan got the first prize, and A. K. Raja and R. Kalyanasundaram shared the second prize. The judges were Mr. V. A. Ethiraj (editor of *Grama Sakthi*), Mr. P. M. Kannan and Mr. A. S. P. Gift.

The Inter-Collegiate debate was held on Feb. 8, in Anderson Hall for the award of the Pennathur Seshaiyah's Rolling Cup. Vivekananda College came first this time.

We are glad to record that R. N. Ranganathan has distinguished himself at the Inter-Collegiate debate conducted by the Chennai Thamizh Sangam.

As these lines are being written brisk preparations are going on for the valedictory meeting which will be held on Feb. 22. Mr. M. P. Sivagnanam will deliver the valedictory address.

We wish to express our deep gratitude to our beloved President, Mr. P. Alalasundaram, and our Vice-President, Mr. K. Vadivelayuthan.

R. CHENDAMURAI,
Secretary.

The Sanskrit Association

We started our activities in the second term by holding a discussion on a rather frightening subject: 'SANSKRIT SHOULD BE MADE THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA'.

The Secretary, S. Gopalakrishnan, who moved the motion for consideration by the house, enumerated about a dozen advantages in making Sanskrit the National Language. He was opposed by Sri Ragavendran of III B.A. The Vice-President of the Tamil Peravai, Thiru G. Vadivelayudhan, took the house by surprise when he gave his solid support to the resolution. As if to keep up the balance our own Vice-President, Sri V. S. Ranganathan, in a Sanskrit speech, chose to oppose the resolution! Mr. K. R. Rajagopalan, of the Mathematics Department, felt that English should continue as the common language of India. Our beloved professor, Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, who presided, tried to bring about a reconciliation between the two groups by following a *via media* policy on the subject.

The Annual Inter-Collegiate Recitation Contest conducted by the Association for the award of the Pennathur Visalakshi Ammal Rolling Cup was held on 5th February. Many of the city colleges participated in the contest. Our College was not represented by a team; for, as Prof. Venkatakrishna Rao said, the Madras Christian College Sanskrit Association is always generous to its guests! Earlier, the President and the members of the Association were at home to the visiting students and lecturers. The Rolling Cup was won by the Stella Maris College for the second year in succession. Kumaris R. Saroja and K. S. Padma, who represented the Stella Maris College team, were awarded certificates of merit. The individual prizes went to Messrs. Ramu and Gururajan of the Vivekananda College and Miss Lakshmi of the Presidency College. I would here like to express my thanks to all the colleges which participated in the contest and to Doctors Kunjiunni Raja and S. V. Ananthakrishnan, and Sri Devanatha Ayyangar, who kindly officiated as judges.

Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, Professor of Philosophy, University of Madras, has kindly consented to deliver the valedictory address on 25th February, 1955.

In conclusion, I desire to express my very great debt of gratitude to our kind professor and President, Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, who is the strong pillar of the Association, and to the Vice-President, Sri V. S. Ranganathan, for their advice and help.

S. GOPALAKRISHNAN,
Secretary.

The Hindi Premi Mandali

Sri S. R. Naidu of Madras University, a great orator and master of four Indian languages, inaugurated the year's activities on Aug. 13, 1954. He spoke at length on the language differences between North India and South India; and the audience of about forty persons listened for about seventy-five minutes, rapt in his description of the beauty of the literature of certain Indian languages. Those who attended probably thought that they had heard enough for the whole year; the

small number of students who came to the later meetings lends support to this theory.

Our intellectual life this year should be judged not by the strength of the audience at the various meetings but by the enthusiasm of all those who took part in the discussions. I think we can rightly claim to be the only association in the College in which the number of speakers at a meeting is about the same as the number of persons in the audience.

We are looking forward eagerly to the evening of Friday, the 18th of Feb. Sri Mahalingam of the Hindi Prachar Sabha is coming to deliver our valedictory address. The address will be followed by a Hindi drama and a number of musical items.

K. RAMAN,
Secretary.

Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu

The activities of the Sangham for the latter half of the year commenced on 2nd November, 1954, when the 'Gurazada Appa Rao Day' was celebrated in Anderson Hall. Sri Yandamuri Satyanarayana Rao of A. I. R. presided. Dr. S. Gopalakrishna Murthy, Chief Professor, Physics Department, Presidency College, spoke. They both gave a critical review of the life and works of the famous poet, and praised the great work done by the poet to popularise the spoken language. The Student-Chairman, Sri Pandiri Krishna Mohan, welcomed the guests, and the President of the Sangham, Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A., introduced them to the gathering. After the speech there was music by Sri K. Mallikarjuna Rao (A.I.R.) and Kumaris Vinjamuri Laxmi, Saraswati, Valluri Savitri and Sakuntala. 'Puttadi Bomma Purnamma', a famous song by the poet, was sung and it was greatly appreciated.

Papers were read on the subject 'My favourite poet in Telugu literature' on 11th November, and Sri N. Venkata Rao, Head of the Telugu Department, Madras University, presided. The first, second, and third ranks were awarded to K. Sivaramakrishna Murthy on 'Viswanatha Satyanarayana', N. V. Subrahmanyam on 'Srinatha', and D. Vittal Doss on 'Karunasri'. The first and second were awarded prizes. V. Raghunatha

Reddy read a paper on 'Viswanatha Satyanarayana'. The Student-Chairman, Sri P. Krishna Mohan, welcomed the gathering. Sri P. R. P. Francis introduced Sri Venkata Rao to the gathering. The President congratulated the Sangham on their introducing this new competition and pointed out that this was one of the steps towards the creation of literary interest among students.

In the Cultural Festival celebrations of the Chennapuri Andhra Vidyarthi Vignana Samithi, we staged a one-act play 'Veera-kunkuma' which was greatly appreciated by the audience. We are glad that the individual cup for the second best actor was won by our Entertainment Secretary, Sri V. Raghunatha Reddy.

On 25th November an essay competition was held. Sri M. Raghava Reddy was awarded the first prize and J. Srinivasa Rao the second prize. I am thankful to Sri B. Venkataramanayya, Telugu Pandit, Kellet High School, Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, and Sri P. R. P. Francis for acting as judges.

On 11th January, 1955, Sri Arudra, a famous Telugu poet, spoke on the greatness of the 'Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library'. The Student-Chairman, P. Krishna Mohan, welcomed and introduced the poet to the gathering. Sri P. R. P. Francis presided.

I am glad to record that G. Gurunatha Rao and K. Vijaya Rama Rao, our representatives at the Inter-Collegiate Telugu debate conducted by the Pachaiyappa's College Andhra Sahitya Samiti on 10th January, won the rolling cup for the best team.

On 25th January oratorical and music competitions were held. The first prize was won by G. Gurunatha Rao and the second prize by J. Srinivasa Rao. The second prize was presented by Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., L.T. The first and second prizes in the music competition were awarded to A. Gnanaprakasam and D. Vittal Doss respectively. The second prize was presented by Sri P. R. P. Francis. The Student-Chairman, Sri P. Krishna Mohan, presided.

G. Gurunatha Rao, our representative at the Inter-Collegiate Telugu debate held at Loyola College on 28th January, was awarded the first prize.

In the Poetry Competition, conducted by

the Sangham, Sri M. Raghava Reddy won the prize for the best poem. The prize for this was presented by the Student-Chairman Krishna Mohan.

The Sangham was able to institute the 'Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sangham Rolling Cup', for the Inter-Collegiate Telugu Debate. I should thank P. Krishna Mohan, R. Veerabhadra Reddy, K. Chandramouli Reddy, C. Sabhapathy, C. Chidambaram, A. Gnanaprakasam, K. Parvatheesam, T. C. Narayana Reddy, and Ramachandra Raju for their generous donations, and a few other members. My thanks are specially due to the Student-Chairman, P. Krishna Mohan, who took the initiative in this matter.

In the Inter-Collegiate Telugu Debate on 'Non-violence is the path to world peace', for the newly-instituted Rolling Cup, held on 1st February in Anderson Hall, the rolling cup was awarded to the team from Law College. The first prize was awarded to G. Gurunatha Rao of our College. Sri N. Venkata Rao, Sri V. Radhakrishna and Smt. Laxmi Raghuram acted as judges. Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao presided. Sri Krishna Mohan welcomed the gathering.

After the Debate, 'Veeresalingam Pantulu Day' and the valedictory celebrations of the Sangham were held. Sri Pandiri Mallikarjuna Rao, Editor, *Kinnera*, presided. Sri Vasireddi Radhakrishna, Asst. Director of Vauhini Productions, and Smt. K. Laxmi Raghuram, Editor, *Andhra Mahila*, spoke. Sri N. Venkata Rao and Sri Gollapudi Sriramulu, ex-Student-Chairman of the Sangham, also spoke on the occasion. Smt. Laxmi Raghuram distributed the prizes. The president and speakers of the day congratulated the Sangham on its commendable work throughout the year. The function concluded with music by Kumari Padmapriya.

Messages were received from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Sri C. M. Trivedi, Governor of Andhra, Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu, Vice-Chancellor of Sri Venkateswara University, and a few others, congratulating the Sangham on the celebration of Veeresalingam Pantulu Day and wishing the function every success.

We are glad to announce that Sri Gollapudi Sriramulu, ex-Student-Chairman of the Sangham (1942), has promised to donate a silver rolling cup for an Inter-Collegiate Telugu Debate. We thank him very much for his generosity and his interest in the Sangham.

On the whole it may be said without presumption that the Sangham was very active and that this has been one of the most memorable years since its inception.

In conclusion we express our deep gratitude to our beloved President, Sri P. R. P. Francis, who has always been a source of inspiration. Our thanks are also due to Dr. S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., Ph.D., the Patron, and Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, the Vice-President of the Sangham, for their close association with the Sangham throughout the year.

N. RAMACHANDRA RAJU,
Secretary.

Karnataka Bhashabhivardhini Sangha

A learned lecture on 'The Antiquity of Kannada' was delivered by Sri M. Keshava Bhat, M.A., Kannada Translator to the Govt. of Madras, on November 11, 1954. The meeting was held in the Selaiyur Hall theatre, and Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, Professor of Sanskrit, presided.

Along with the Kannada Associations of the Presidency, Law, and Government Arts Colleges, members of our Association participated in staging a drama in Kannada on January 16, 1955. It was a benefit performance, conducted in aid of the Cultural and Literary Fund of 'The Madras Inter-Collegiate Kannada Council'. With the proceeds of this performance a Kannada Literary Convention was called together on 13th February, 1955, with Sri Masti Venkatesha Iyengar of Bangalore as the main speaker. Dr. M. Mariappa Bhat, Reader, University of Madras, presided over the function. The Kannada-speaking public of Madras attended in large numbers.

The valedictory function of our Association is to be held on 18th February. Pandit Shesha Iyengar has kindly consented to deliver the valedictory address, while Sri

K. S. Haridasa Bhat, a writer in Kannada, is to be one of the speakers.

N. SHESHAGIRI PRABHU,
C. M. SADANANDA GOWD,
Secretaries.

Malayala Samajam

The chief event this term was the celebration of the Annual Day on January 26. It was a grand function. Our chief guest was Dr. C. R. Krishna Pillai to whose untiring efforts we owe Madras Kerala Samajam. The largely attended tea-party was held in Library Gallery. The meeting commenced at 5 p.m., and was presided over by Mr. T. K. Thomas. The Student-Chairman in his welcome address reviewed the activities of the Samajam. Dr. Krishna Pillai spoke about the Kerala Samajam, and appealed to the members to keep in touch with the Malayalees in Madras. The meeting came to an end after the President's concluding remarks and the vote of thanks by the Secretary.

After the meeting we had one of the best entertainments we have ever had in Tambaram. The women students participated most heartily in the programme. They sang the Kerala Ganam and also contributed two delightful items to the evening's programme. The two items given by the men students also were tremendous successes. I should not forget to mention the Malayalam songs so winningly sung by George Koshy. We are very thankful to Sri E. K. Purushothaman who took a great deal of trouble in connection with the entertainment.

We are bringing out *Kairalee Kumari* this year. The magazine is now in the press, and will be published in a few days.

Our valedictory meeting was held on February 21, and Sri E. K. Purushothaman presided over the meeting. Sri A. Madavan, a writer of considerable reputation, spoke on the occasion. He reviewed the progress of Malayalam literature during the last two centuries.

May I take this opportunity to thank all members of the Samajam who extended their co-operation to me. Thanks are specially

due to Sri T. K. Thomas and Dr. K. M. George.

C. KRISHNAN,
Secretary.

The English Honours Association

Our inaugural meeting was addressed by Miss Seethachary of the Presidency College. She spoke on 'Life in the English Universities', drawing largely from her own experiences. A debate was organised soon after, and lively interest was evident, especially on the part of the junior members.

We made a visit to the British Council to hear the recorded programme of T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*. Mr. Normington of the British Council was with us on October 28. He spoke on the Art of Talking. Later on, we had the unique pleasure of getting Prof. Gatenby to address the Association. An expert in the art of teaching, he drew our attention to the importance of linguistic study in the appreciation of literature.

The Inter-Collegiate Social on February 10 marked the end of our activities for the year. We were at home to the members of the Presidency College English Honours Association. There was a debate on the subject 'Films based on great literary classics affect the beauty of the original', and members of both Associations took part in it.

Let me record my sincere gratitude for the support and encouragement given by our President, the Rev J. R. Macphail.

GARNET A. REGO,
Secretary.

The Economics Association

Looking back, we cannot claim that this year the life of the Economics Association has been crammed full with activity. We can, however, claim to have embodied in all our activities in the past year a principle which in former years was largely ignored—the principle of maximum student participation in the Association's activities. This is most clearly seen in the fact that in the 3rd term we had only one outside speaker—Mr.

Markanteylu, a former I.L.O. expert, who spoke on 'The I.L.O., its Aims and Achievements'. There were some of our projects which could not be put into effect owing to lack of time, like the projected mock trial of Karl Marx.

I would like to thank Prof. Saunders, our President, and all the other members of staff for having co-operated with us in all our activities.

A. MOHANDAS MOSES,
Secretary.

The History and Politics Association

Let me first record our deep regret at the passing away of Mr. Jacob Abraham who was an active member of our department.

The farewell function for the seniors was held on 14th February. We had a group photograph and fellowship tea. As we go to print arrangements are being made for the valedictory meeting.

To our President, Mr. Chandran Devanesen, our sincere thanks for all his help and encouragement. And to all members my thanks for their willing co-operation.

T. THILLAINATHAN,
Secretary.

Philosophical Association

The general body meeting was held on 14th July, 1954, and the following office-bearers were elected.

President—Prof. S. P. Adinarayanan.
Student-Chairman—Mr. J. P. Bhasker, 5 Hons.
Secretary—Mr. Cecil Joseph, 4th Hons.
Treasurer—Miss Ramabai, 1 P.G.
Class Representatives—Mr. G. Azariah Manuel, 3 Hons.
Miss Pearline Thangam, 4 Hons.
Mr. Vidyasakara Pandian, 2 P.G.

A pre-inaugural meeting was held on 19th July to welcome Prof. Adinarayanan back from America and to felicitate Dr. C. T. Krishnamachari on his Doctorate. Prof. Chandran Devanesen presided.

The inaugural meeting was held on 13th August, 1954. Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan, Professor, University of Madras, delivered

the inaugural address. Dr. Adinarayanan presided.

We began the activities of our Association for the second term with a discussion on 8th Nov., 1954. Rev. S. Samuel, Retd. Professor, led the discussion. Interesting questions were asked on the subject 'What is a true Religion?'

The next meeting was held on 25th Nov. Mr. Ayappan, Superintendent, Govt. Museum, spoke on 'Society, Personality, and Culture'.

During the third term an excursion was arranged to Adayar. Many members and non-members participated in it. We visited many important places there with our lecturers, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Krishnamoorthi.

The Association records the death of Dr. Hogg, former Professor of Philosophy and Principal of this College, and also the death of Mr. Jackson Pragasam, a member of our department, with great regret.

Just before the valedictory meeting we had the Dr. Hogg memorial meeting on 7th February, '55. Prof. Adinarayanan, Dr. C. T. Krishnamachari, and Rev. S. Samuel spoke.

We had our valedictory meeting and farewell meeting together on 14th February. A group photo was taken after tea. Prof. Shankaranarayanan, Head of the Philosophy Department, Vivekananda College, delivered the valedictory address. Prof. Adinarayanan presided.

In conclusion I thank Prof. Adinarayanan, for his great interest in the affairs of the Association. I also thank Dr. C. T. Krishnamachari for his valuable suggestions and timely advice.

CECIL JOSEPH,
Secretary.

The Natural History Society

The report of the Society for the year 1954-55 is likely to sound strange because many of the things that the Society stood for and carried out in the previous years are being done by the Departments as part of their activities. In the days of Dr. Henderson, when the Society was founded, its main effort was to make students explore things for themselves, for which he introduced excursions, which have now become a compulsory part of the syllabus of the courses in Biology.

As a rule every class has one field work trip per term. Another useful activity which was launched by the Society was a Natural History exhibition. The idea has become so contagious that the city of Madras has at least one scientific exhibition per month during term time. In addition, in Dec. '54 the U.N.E.S.C.O. gave us an exhibition on human perceptions. Essay competitions and seminars have also become Departmental activities in many Colleges. Unless therefore the office-bearers of the Society get a brain wave, the life of the Society is likely to be inactive.

The year under review produced a bunch of office-bearers, who spent more time in trying to do the unusual, because the modern student is not attracted by the usual fare. The one feature which the office-bearers maintained, probably suffering from high blood pressure, was to provide tea at every meeting. The South Indian is an addict to coffee and only tolerates tea, but we found at the meetings the hall was overcrowded every time. The prospect of holding the meetings outdoor is not very bright, because many lecturers require the use of projectors. At the end of a long day of hard work, the crowded house sat eagerly listening to the lectures, and at the end of it, stayed on for a film show on Biological topics, very often getting home late for dinner. The authorities of the U.S.I.S. and B.O.C. deserve our gratitude for having helped us with the audio-visual aids.

Another feature was that the majority of meetings were conducted by students. Twenty students stood on the floor of the lecture hall and braved the storm from the gallery. A few memorable incidents should not be overlooked. Dr. D. W. Devanesen cast a few pearls at one meeting, and to his surprise he found it was not before swine. Dr. Ramamoorthy, the Neuro Surgeon of South India, literally removed the lid of the brain-box and introduced us to the common disorders of the brain. We hear on reliable authority that he was disappointed that none of his audience crept up to him later as patients. Dr. Ramanujachari, the Veterinary

College parasitologist, nearly gave us a nightmare by showing us that not one part of the human anatomy, external or internal, was free from pests. We are greatly indebted to these gentlemen for their help.

The battle of wits between two post-graduate veterans about the pros and cons of heredity sent the house into roars of laughter. When it came to a matter of introducing snakes it was the combined efforts of a gentleman and a lady that converted a scientific talk into mythology and folk lore.

In spite of all the outside attractions and the crowded engagements of the year, the Society managed to conduct two excursions, and they were surprisingly popular and merry, and formed the subject of a meeting.

The President of the year was able to think out a new idea, which he called the President's award, almost like a jack-in-the-box taken by a lucky dip. The recipients went home happy, with fish-bowls, a live tortoise, a flower bouquet made of fish scales, and the like.

On looking back, the committee and members feel very grateful for what little has been accomplished, and we look forward to years of usefulness in the future.

MURPHY DAVID,
Secretary.

The Physics Association

The inaugural meeting of this Association was held soon after the election of the office-bearers for the academic year, with our President, Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, in the chair, when Dr. I. Ramakrishna Rao, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., Professor of Instrument Technology, M.I.T., gave a lecture on 'Physics in Industry'.

At an ordinary meeting held during the second term Dr. M. A. Thangaraj gave an interesting lecture on 'Space Travel'. He spoke on the mysteries of supersonic rockets and the erection of Space Stations in order to reach the sister planets of the universe. Time for questions was allowed as usual at the end of the lecture, and questions regarding the 'Flying Saucers' were asked and Dr. Thangaraj gave brief explanations of the theories about the 'Flying Saucers'.

Mr. P. V. S. Sastry, M.A., gave a talk at the next meeting when Mr. K. B. Rajangam, M.A., Lecturer in Physics, presided. The theme was 'Applications of Electronics'.

All these meetings were followed by film shows, and the Inter Physics Room, where the meetings were held, was tightly packed during these meetings. It is, indeed, very interesting to note that besides the students of Physics, students of other subjects also attended these meetings.

We should not forget to express our thanks to our President, Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, for his encouragement.

The valedictory meeting is to be held soon, and a lecture on 'Problems of Aeronautics' will be delivered by Dr. J. Repenthin, D.Phil., Professor of Aeronautics, M.I.T., who took a prominent role in the building of the first Indian glider.

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

Chemistry Association

With effect from this year a new Association has been started with its membership limited to the students of the Degree Class. At an informal meeting of the Association the secretaries and class representatives were elected. The Association is financed by its own members, the annual subscription being Rs 2.

The inaugural address was delivered by Dr. V. S. Padmanabhan of C.I.R.I. on 27-7-'54. Dr. S. V. Ananthakrishnan presided. The speaker gave an interesting lecture on 'The importance of chemistry in the leather industry'. The meeting was followed by an interesting film show on 'The Story of Leather'.

On 12-10-'54 Sri P. A. Seetharaman of IV.B.Sc. read a paper on 'The mechanism of alcoholic fermentation', a subject of great importance to the industrial chemist. Sri N. Venkatasubramanian presided.

Soon after this we got an opportunity to visit the Chemistry and Biochemistry departments of King Institute, Guindy.

At the beginning of the third term we were given permission to see the working of some of the modern apparatus in the M.I.T.

On 2-2-'55 Sri T. S. Govindan of IV B.Sc. read a paper on 'Synthetic plastics'. Sri I. M. Mathai presided.

We are hoping to enrol some of the students of the Intermediate classes also as members next year.

K. SURESH,
K. B. NAMBIAR,
Joint Secretaries.

Radio Club

The Radio Club, after a brief respite of about a year, has been resuscitated this year, chiefly through the exertions of our President, Dr. M. A. Thangaraj. We were rather pessimistic in the beginning, but we got good encouragement. We have, I can say with some pride, a record number of fifty on our rolls.

We started off with the construction of a one-valve set. The members were very enthusiastic about it, and all the sets constructed, to our surprise and satisfaction, worked very well, indeed. We were helped generously in this by Mr. B. M. Arthur.

As the construction went on, we had, side by side, a series of lectures on the principles of wireless. Our president, Dr. Thangaraj, in an inaugural lecture, introduced the Club to our members, and explained its aims. Mr. S. S. Thanaraj gave a lecture on Electrical Circuits. This was followed by Mr. K. B. Rajangam's lecture on Electronic Valves. The subject was concluded in two more lectures by our President, who spoke on Receiver Design and the principle of Superheterodyne Receivers. The meetings were very well attended.

We concluded our construction practice with a superhet receiver which worked admirably.

I would like to finish by thanking Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, Mr. K. B. Rajangam, and a host of other well-wishers who lent us a helping hand.

P. V. VENKATAKRISHNAN,
Secretary.

Photographic Club

Under the guidance of the Physics Association, the Photographic Club scored a tremendous success this time, starting with over 40 members including non-residents on the roll, at the beginning of the year. Late applications had to be rejected, owing to lack of facilities in the Dark Room, which has never ceased buzzing like a first-rate Commercial Studio.

The activities were initiated with an introductory address by the President, Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, on the Principles of Photography, before an enthusiastic audience. He gave hints on how an amateur can make the best out of it. Later on, he gave some excellent demonstrations in processing, printing, and enlarging. At the moment of writing, most of us have gained so much experience in these that we are trying to make our art profitable. The standard can be judged from the fact that three members have participated in the 9th All-India Salon, sponsored by the Madras Amateur Photographic Society, and their pictures, on show at the Congress Exhibition, Teynampet, have won the acclaim of the public, and won prizes.

In conclusion, we would like to extend our thanks to Dr. Thangaraj, to whom the Club owes much.

HEMLALL M. BHUNJUN,
Secretary.

Athletics

Tennis

In spite of the rains we have had a good tennis year. In the Inter-Collegiate matches our players have been far more successful than last year. Venkatesh remained unbeaten in singles throughout. Sundaram and Gopalakrishna Setty played a creditable game in most of the matches.

Our college tournament has already started, and, as usual, it has drawn a good number of keen contestants both from among the students and the staff.

We are celebrating a *Tennis Day* this year. In connection with it some exhibition matches will be played, and it is hoped that some of the national and state players will take part in them.

The standard of tennis in our college has improved considerably, and we have now a number of promising players. I am optimistic about our chances in the Inter-Collegiate matches next year.

K. A. GOPALAKRISHNA SETTY,
Secretary.

Football

This year we achieved a measure of success of which we can be justly proud. The year's activities were highlighted by the team's tour of Madurai during the Michaelmas vacation. The party included 14 members and our President, and we were accorded a warm welcome at the American College which was our headquarters during the tour. We played in all five matches, winning two, drawing two and losing one. We played an exhibition match against the Municipal Combined Team at the request of the Municipal authorities. There was a large number of spectators, and it was a fitting climax to the tour. Our players were by now *hors de combat*, and we lost the game by two goals.

In the Knock-out Tournament we reached the finals, when we were beaten by the Pachaiyappa's College in a well-contested

match by the margin of a single goal. In the other matches we were highly successful, as the margin of goals shows. In our first encounter we beat the Veterinary College by 3 goals to nil, and repeated the performance with the Government Arts College. This was followed by a 7-0 victory over Stanley Medicals.

In the League matches, which have not yet concluded, we have so far played 5 matches, and the following are the results:—

Beat—

Pachaiyappa's	..	..	1	0
Theagaraya	..	..	4	0
Stanley Medical	..	..	6	1
C.N.T.	..	..	3	1

Lost to—

Polytechnics	..	..	2	3
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Presidency gave us a walk-over.

It is my proud privilege to record that four of our men are in the University team, while one of them is the University skipper to boot!

Who is Who in the Team:—

John Kottil.—Custodian for the University team, and skipper of the Madras State Junior team. The sky is his limit!

Handley P. George.—Left-back. Tall and lanky, he is a tower of strength. His hefty kicks are famous.

Wilson Raj.—Right-back. The heaviest member of the team, he is renowned for his timely interceptions.

Dhinadeyalu.—Left-half. The baby of the team.

Kasumba Mathumba.—Centre-half. A hard worker, and noted for his omnipresence.

Thiagarajan.—Right-half. A very keen player, and can improve his game.

V. Jayaraman.—Left-out. Yet another promising youngster.

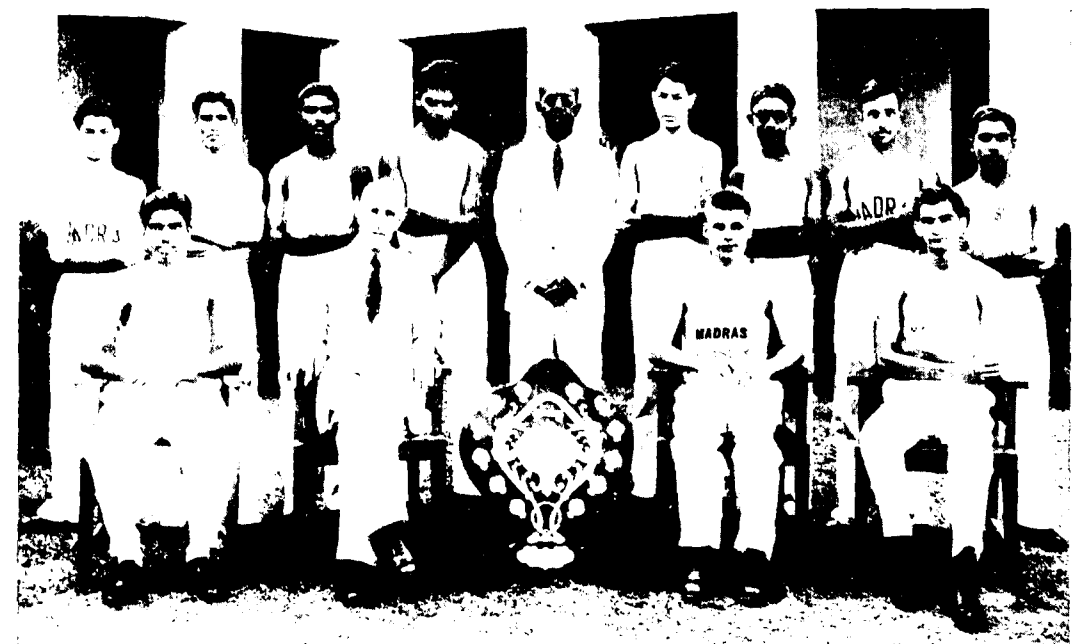
John Manohar.—Vice-captain, and University captain. Left-in. A wizard at dribbling.

K. C. Thomas.—Captain. Represents the University. Centre-forward.



Seated (Left to Right): E. Chandran Jayapal; D. Wilson Raj; K. C. Thomas (Captain); G. J. Phanuel (President); Jason L. Monohar (Vice-Captain); C. J. Varghese; Handley P. George.
Standing (Left to Right): P. G. Cherran; V. Jayaram; Kashumba Mathumba; John Kottil; R. Thiagaraj; D. Deenadayalan; Hemlall Bhujman.

COLLEGE BOXING TEAM—WINNERS OF THE LALITHA SHASTRI SHIELD For the Year 1954-55



Standing (Left to Right): B. Mulley; H. Bonjour; N. Ezekiel; G. Chandy; Mr. C. A. Abraham (Physical Director); N. Bunshaw; J. Pancharatnam; M. C. Thotadri; C. R. Arulambalam.
Sitting:—M. Pathmanashan; Dr. Boyd (Principal); G. E. Welsh (Captain); T. D. Hall.



A. P. Muthiah clears the bar.



1500 Metres Race. One phase in the long journey.



Chandran Jayapal.—Right-in. University player. He can place the ball skilfully. *James Verghese*.—Right-out. Top scorer of the season.

Our President, Mr. G. J. Phanuel, has been of immense help to us. Our thanks are due to him and also to Mr. C. A. Abraham for his excellent coaching and timely advice. We are also grateful to Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd whose presence at the matches often meant much to us.

K. C. THOMAS,
Captain.

Volley Ball

The important event this time was the Knock-out Tournament. We defeated Vivekananda by two straight games, and, by virtue of our victory over the New College, entered the finals. The final match, played against Loyola at the University Union grounds, was a thrilling one. We shaped well in the first game and won it at 16:14. The second game went to Loyola. The deciding game was a well-fought one, and at change of courts we were leading at 8:6. Loyola won it, but certainly our defeat was no disgrace!

Another special feature this year was the exhibition match with the State players on our grounds, played before they went to Ceylon. Our star player, Idiculla Chacko, played in this game. It has been the beginning of a new enthusiasm in Volley Ball, and ours is a very popular game in the college now.

I take this opportunity to thank the I.A.F. Volley Ball team most heartily for the practice matches they arranged on their grounds. My thanks are also due to Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, Mr. C. A. Abraham, and Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd, for their help and encouragement.

Y. W. BLESSED SINGH,
Captain.

Basket Ball

Towards the end of the second term, which proved a busy time for our team, we played four matches, including the postponed match with Stanley Medical College. We had no trouble in beating Stanley by a margin of 37 points. Next we had to meet the Law College in the zonal final in which they gave us a walk-over.

We started our knock-out programme with a 45-32 victory over Pachaiyappa's College. We had an easy passage into the final by beating Presidency College in the semi-final by a margin of 23 points (46-23). In the final we had to meet the strong Law College team which has no fewer than three state players and six University players. Our team gave its best performance ever in this match and at the end of the first half we led by 6 points. We started the second half with a determination to keep up the lead. But they equalised within five minutes. We forged ahead by two points but in spite of our best efforts they again equalised and continued to lead for the rest of the match. The final score was 39-26. We still have to play two more matches in the League inter-zone, one of which is the semi-final with Pachaiyappa's against whom we hope to repeat our earlier victory.

Who is Who in the Team

Forwards

Titus Mathews.—A clever forward and a consistent scorer. Has good ball control, and has proved his worth in every match.

John Kottil.—Under-basket expert. A player with good stamina who was mainly responsible for the victory over Pachaiyappa's College in the knock-out tournament.

M. L. Bright.—Brightest player of the team, with enormous stamina. Has represented Madras University as well as Madras State. Top scorer in almost all our matches.

Natrayan.—Fastest player of the team and accurate in shooting.

John C. Philip.—Captain of the team. Was responsible for the dramatic victory over Presidency with a last-minute basket.

Guards

Paul Joseph.—Most talented player of the team. A tower of strength in defence, this tall and sturdy player is equally good in offence. Has represented Madras University as well as Madras State.

Joseph Mathew.—The 'Samson' of the team. Can move fast despite his heavy build. Proved an effective barrier against the opposing forwards. Expert in collecting rebounds from the board.

K. C. Thomas—A robust player who is very effective in defence.

I must thank all the players for their hearty co-operation. We are extremely thankful to Mr. C. A. Abraham, and our President Dr. M. A. Thangraj, who took a keen interest in us throughout.

JOHN C. PHILIP,
Captain.

Hockey

In hockey, we have had a very successful year. In the Inter-Collegiate Knock-Out Tournament, we easily got into the finals, beating Pachaiyappa's College and the Engineers, but met our Waterloo when, after a Marathon struggle, we went down fighting to Loyola College on the third day. The score was 1-0. Incidentally, this was the first time we were defeated this year. This match was a personal triumph for the custodian R. R. Nair.

Nair and Gozmao were the two members of the team selected to represent the Madras University at the Inter-University Hockey Tournament held at Cuttack.

As regards the Inter-Collegiate League Tourney, we have won all our matches so far and emerged winners in our zone. We hope to win the finals and to retain the Mysore Challenge Cup we won last year.

Among our former team mates are A. P. Ayappa, now studying Sociology at the Institute of Social Science, Bombay, Doss Sudarshanam who is at Christian Medical College, Vellore, S. P. Selvaraj, a former captain, still in Madras Hockey circles, M. Thomman who plays for Binnys (Madras), and G. A. Charles who is planning a foreign trip shortly.

This report would be sadly inadequate if I do not mention the encouragement and co-operation given us by our principal Rev. Dr. A. J. Boyd, Mr. C. A. Abraham, and Rev. Paul David.

CLIFFORD J. W. GOZMAO,
Captain.

Cricket

We began the season with a sides game. Many promising youngsters were discovered, outstanding among them being Mahaboob Khan, W. David, Safdar Ali and B. Palaniappan. Some of the 'Old Brigade' have

left College, but we have still M. Subramaniam with us. Our first game was a friendly match against Clubwala's team which was drawn. Our next match was also a friendly one, against Loyola College. We batted first and collected 84 runs. Loyola fared worse, being 7 down for 19 at one stage, but managed to win after a dour knock by their captain Harihara Sastry. Fielding lapses at crucial moments prevented us from forcing home the advantage.

Our first Inter-Collegiate League match was against Polytechnics. We made 200 for 8 and declared. M. Subramaniam played excellent cricket to score 103. His early form promised good things for the future, and we were not disappointed. It was his sound batting which often came to our rescue. Safdar Ali, who plays copybook cricket, scored 21. This youngster promises to develop into a fine batsman. The match was a time-draw. Once more, lapses in the field robbed us of victory. We lost our next League game against Pachaiyappa's. They scored 192 for 8 and declared. Our batting collapsed all of a sudden from 4 wickets down for 70 runs to 93 all out. This was due to the timidity of our later batsmen to use their feet cleverly against a spin attack. We played against the Veterinary College the following week-end and beat them. We were all out for 148. M. Subramaniam stroked his way to a splendid 50, to the delight of the spectators. Veterinary were bundled out for 67. Subramaniam distinguished himself with the ball too, bagging four wickets for 10 runs. Kair scored a patient 36 for Veterinary College. Our fixture against the College of Indian Medicine ended in an easy win for us. After making 117, we shot them out for 53, Subramaniam claiming four wickets.

We played a friendly game at Chingleput at Mr. P. N. Krishnan's invitation. Our side scored 147 runs. Mahaboob Khan and Palaniappan collected 61 and 35 runs respectively. The game was played in true holiday spirit. The match was abandoned because of heavy rain. We were lucky to have had Mr. C. A. Abraham with us on this trip; he entertained us with his interesting anecdotes. Our grateful thanks to Mr. P. N. Krishnan for his lavish hospitality.

Our next Inter-Collegiate fixture was against the Government Arts College. We rattled up 255 for 3 in 145 minutes. M. Subramaniam had the distinction of scoring a century before lunch. It was an innings full of delightful strokes. It was a pleasure to watch him lean on the ball and gather his runs effortlessly. This was his second century of the season. The match, however, was drawn. Our close-in catching was again the cause of our inability to force a win.

We met Loyola College in the first-round of the Inter-Collegiate Knock-out Tournament. We lost by five wickets. The match began very late owing to a heavy downpour in the morning. We scored only 47 and Loyola managed to score 49 for the loss of five wickets. Several catches were dropped by our regular players. In contrast, young Samuel, playing in his first big game, fielded splendidly.

We won our league match against Stanley Medical without difficulty. We collected 122 for 7 and declared. Subramaniam batted well to score 48. He followed it up with an excellent bowling performance bagging 5 wickets for only 9 runs. An injured thumb kept me out of our game against the M.I.T. Evidently our team did not miss my services much, because we beat them convincingly. Mahaboob Khan got an excellent hundred and we totalled 193 for 6. M.I.T. were all out for 115. It is a pity that Mahaboob Khan failed to find his form earlier.

We have two wicket-keepers in the team. J.B.S. Mani has represented the Junior State Team. He stands well up to pace bowling and this demonstrates his class. Anantaram is a very active keeper. His two catches on the byside, this season, stamp him as a wicket-keeper of great promise. He is an excellent fieldsmen, too. W. David, one of our best fieldsmen, could not play all the matches, owing to an unexpected operation that he had to undergo. M. Subramaniam, Mahaboob Khan and I were chosen to represent the Madras University. Subramaniam and Mahaboob were called upon to play for the Junior State Team. They were also invited for the State trial matches. Our congratulations to them.

Mr. C.A. Abraham's sound advice proved invaluable to us. The presence of Dr. Boyd, with his dog 'Mac', at net practices, was a source of great encouragement. My thanks to him and to our President, Dr. S. V. Ananthakrishnan. A peculiar feature of this season was the fact that we did not play a single match on our 'turf wicket', which is Mr. Abraham's pride, because of the unusually heavy rains. We expect to play the match against our old Boys in the near future.

PATHMANATHAN MYLVAGANAM,
Captain.

Boxing Report

Nothing much has happened since the last report was written, except the Inter-University Boxing Tournament which was held in the first week of January.

Our College contributed seven boxers to the University—the largest complement from any college—and all of them acquitted themselves creditably at the meet. Once again J. D. Hall had things his own way, and emerged victorious in his weight. B. Mulley in the paper weight division came into the finals, but went down fighting gamely against a much more experienced boxer from Bombay. N. Ezekiel and H. Bonjour were defeated in the earlier rounds, but they were very narrow losers—some even maintaining immediately after their bouts that they would be declared the winners! Chandy and Pancharatnam came up against real 'veterans', but both gave spirited displays.

The College Boxing Team will be composed of almost the same members next year, and they stand a good chance of retaining the Lalitha Shastri shield.

One rather distressing fact is that in a college of this size only a few take to boxing. It is true that all of us evince keen interest, but that is only as spectators. Let us hope that there will be more active participation in the coming years.

I would like to thank once again Mr. C. A. Abraham for the keen interest he has taken in us, Mr. Samuel who was our coach, and the Rev. Dr. A.J. Boyd for his constant encouragement.

GRENVILLE E. WELSH,
Captain.

Commemoration Day Sports: February 4, 1955

Championship Events

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. 100 Metres Race. | 1. D. O. Rozario—H—Time: 11.4 secs.
2. P. K. Abraham—H— |
| 2. 200 Metres Race. | 1. P. K. Abraham—H—Time: 24.3 secs.
2. A. Ogola—H— |
| 3. 400 Metres Race. | 1. P. K. Abraham—H—Time: 53.4 secs.
2. K. C. Thomas—T— |
| 4. 800 Metres Race. | 1. J. D. Hall—H—Time: 2 min. 7.8 secs.
2. S. Bangara—S— |
| 5. 1,500 Metres Race. | 1. J. D. Hall—H—Time: 4 min. 35.1 secs.
2. E. J. D. Albert—H— |
| 6. 110 Metres Hurdles. | 1. G. A. Manuel—T—Time: 18.4 secs.
2. M. Pathmanathan—S— |
| 7. 200 Metres Hurdles. | 1. S. S. Theodore—T—Time: 28.5 secs.
2. H. Chakrapani Rao—T— |
| 8. 400 Metres Hurdles. | 1. N. Rajasingham—T—Time: 72.5 secs.
2. K. C. Thomas—T— |
| 9. 4×100 Metres Relay Race. | 1. Bishop Heber—T—Time: 46.35 secs.
2. St. Thomas's. |
| 10. 4×400 Metres Relay Race. | 1. St. Thomas's—T—Time: 3 min. 41.5 secs.
2. Bishop Heber. |

(This is a new College record. The old College Record of 3 min. 42.2 secs. was set up by Selaiyur in 1942)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 11. Pole Vault. | 1. T. J. Wason—H—Height: 9 ft. 6½ in.
2. P. G. Cherian—S— |
| 12. High Jump. | 1. G. A. Manuel—T—Height: 5 ft. 7¾ in.
2. R. S. Victor—H— |
| 13. Long Jump. | 1. J. G. Jebaraj Thomas—H—Dist: 20 ft. 1¼ in.
2. D. O. Rozario—H— |
| 14. Hop, Step & Jump. | 1. G. A. Manuel—T—Dist: 42 ft. 7½ in.
2. Stephen Thomas—T— |
| 15. Shot Put. | 1. S. Arumugam—T—Dist: 30 ft. 4. in.
2. B. A. Eashwara—S— |
| 16. Discus Throw. | 1. S. Arumugam—T—Dist: 81 ft. 7¼ in.
2. T. J. Wason—H— |
| 17. Javelin Throw. | 1. P. V. Harinath—H—Dist: 118 ft. 1 in.
2. A. P. Mathai—S— |
| 18. Hammer Throw. | 1. Mohandas Thomas—H—Dist: 69 ft.
2. J. J. S. Gem—H— |

Inter-Hall Championship Points. Selaiyur — 43 points
St. Thomas's—101 „
Bishop Heber—124 „

Non-Championship Events

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pickers' Race. | 1. Selvaraj.
2. Chellan.
3. Shanmugam. |
| 2. 4×100 Metres Relay Race for Servants. | 1. Athletics Department.
2. Estate. |
| 3. Old Boys' Race. | V. E. Easaw and S. P. Selvaraj (dead heat) |
| 4. Sack Race. | S. V. Mahesaval. |
| 5. 4×100 Metres Inter-School Relay. (Pennathur Krishnamurthi Cup) | 1. Madras Christian College School—Time: 49. secs.
2. St. Bede's School. |
| 6. 4×200 Metres Inter-College Relay. (Pennathur Subramaniam Cup) | 1. Y.M.C.A. College—Time: 1 min. 36.8 secs.
2. Loyola College. |

The Championship was won by Bishop Heber Hall for the sixth year in succession.

S. M. SHAFI AND BROS.

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JAI HIND

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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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Do. half page	...	...	" 8
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