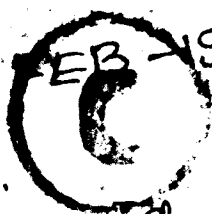


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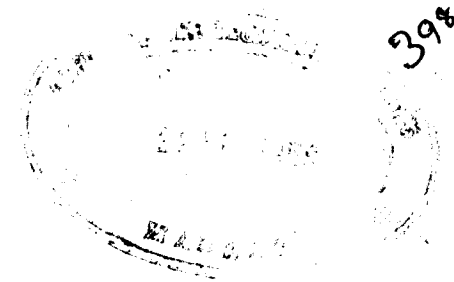
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FEBRUARY 1956

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THE STUDENT: FEBRUARY. '56

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OPINIONS OF HEADMASTERS & HEADMISTRESSES

Many Headmasters have not returned the Business Reply Cards sent to them with our March issue. They are requested to kindly record their opinions in the cards and post them at an early date. No Postage stamp need be affixed to the cards. Opinions received hereafter will be published in our subsequent issues.

Since the Publication of the October Issue of this Magazine, the following Directors of Public Instruction have approved the Journal for High Schools & Inter. College, Libraries etc.,

1. MADHYA BHARAT.
2. HIMACHAL PRADESH.
3. KUTCH.

No. 12799 of 1955.

Office of
The Director of Education,
Bhuj, Dt. the 8th Nov. '55.

To

THE HEADS OF ALL HIGH SCHOOLS IN KUTCH,
(Govt. as well as recognised).

"The Student" (monthly) edited by Shri T. E. V. Sarma, now Headmaster of the Ramakrishna Mission High School, Chingleput has been very highly spoken of by eminent persons connected in one way or the other with Education. In these days when the problem of indiscipline amongst students is engaging the serious attention of educationists and teachers it is very gratifying to find that the several articles printed from time to time in the different issues of "The Student" seek to inculcate in the young ideals of service and sacrifice and a sense of discipline so very essential in the young citizens of Free India. The Student is written in simple effective English and would therefore be of great use to students of higher classes who besides improving their knowledge of English would also enlighten themselves in other ways.

Moreover, "The Student" is symbolic of the creative service a Headmaster and educationists can render in the direction of raising the level of the teaching profession. It is therefore earnestly suggested Headmasters Headmistresses and assistant teachers of all High Schools in Kutch would in the very near future emulate the example of Shri T. E. V. Sarma and do similar creative work which alone will make substantial contribution by way of bringing a renaissance amongst teachers in Kutch.

This magazine is approved and recommended. Further details may be obtained by directly contacting Shri T. E. V. Sarma, Managing Editor, "The Student" Chingleput.

Director of Education, Kutch.

Copy with best Compliments forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Kutch for information.

Copy with compliments to Shri T. E. V. Sarma, Managing Editor, "The Student", Chingleput.

THE STUDENT

Editor-in-Chief: Sri T. E. V. Sarma.

AS LONG AS I LIVE, SO LONG DO I LEARN : : SRI RAMAKRISHNA

VOL XI

FEBRUARY 1956

No. 7

Universal Prayer

To Thee, O Dispeller of gloom, we offer salutations with our mind and approach Thee daily, by day and by night.

Be of easy approach to us, even as a father to his son. Do Thou, O Self-efulgent Lord, abide with us and bring blessings to us.

The Lord who watches over the universe and fully understands the truth behind all things,—may He protect us all.

Let us meditate on the excellent glory of that Divine Being who illumines everything. May He guide our understanding.

—Rig Veda.

LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

By Sri P. Chandrasekhar M. A., Kurnool.

The fair, tall, imposing figure of the Indian Vice-President is bound to Captivate every on-looker, Indian and foreign. Throughout the world he has won name and fame not only for himself but for his country as well. It is necessary to know something about this great man and his doings.

He was born in September 1888 in a famous South Indian Shrine. He spent the early years of his life at Tiruttani and Tirupathi, two seats of ancient Hindu Dharma and culture. After his Matric in 1903 he joined the Madras Christian College where he had his University education.

As a student young Radhakrishnan gave promise of his mental and moral capabilities. He disliked company and found pleasure in sitting alone brooding over many a complex issue. Idle talk and vagrant habits never won his favour. He was a devoted and sincere student with a deep sense of respect for his teachers. Naturally therefore he had a brilliant academic record. He came out first in the M. A. Degree examination.

During his stay at Madras, Radhakrishnan had occasion to hear pungent and extremely severe criticism of Hindu religion and philosophy at the hands of some of his Christian teachers and friends.

This provoked the young scholar and gave him an impetus to undertake a detailed study of Hindu Philosophy and religion. He was particularly drawn towards the writings of Swami Vivekananda and his interpretation of Hindu life.

As was the custom in many Hindu homes in those days, Radhakrishnan, too, was married early in life. He was fortunate in having a wife, who not only co-operated with him but helped and encouraged him in his varied pursuits.

After his M. A. he joined the staff of the Presidency College, Madras. He later went to Mysore University. Sir Astoush Mukerjee recognized the genius of the young professor and offered him the Professorship in Calcutta University. He was here for some years. Later he became the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. In 1939 he was made the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University when Pandit Malavya retired. He served also as visiting professor of Oxford and Chicago universities.

Not only as a teacher of eminence, but in other ways as well, Radhakrishnan has served humanity. He was an active public worker throughout. In 1928 he presided over the All India Philosophical Conference. His services as the Chairman of the Universities' Commission and member of the Bengal Royal Society cannot be underestimated. He has served the cause of international peace and co-operation as the active President of the UNESCO.

As a diplomat Dr. Radhakrishnan has been most successful. He was able to meet Marshall Stalin in the Kremlin as the ambassador of India in U. S. S. R. By his inspiring personality and versatile talk he was able to impress Stalin.

Radhakrishnan has been equally famous as a writer of great excellence. His contributions include many books and articles. Among his works "The Hindu view of Life", "Indian Philosophy," "Idealist view of Life," "Kalki or the Future Civilization" and "Freedom and Culture" are well-known.

That he was a devout disciple of Gandhiji and his teachings, cannot be doubted. He was greatly attracted by the purity of Bapu's life. Radhakrishnan has made deep study of Sanskrit literature. His mastery in English is well-known to all. He is a thinker, a teacher, a philosopher, a politician and above all one who practised what he believed. We may rightly call him a Rishi. May the Almighty bless him with long life and great strength to enable him to carry on his service to India and her people.



THYAGARAJA

By Sri D. Krishnayya, Teacher, Hindupur.

All over South India, we are celebrating the Jayanthi of Thyagaraja—the master musician and let me give here a brief account of the life of that talented poet and musician.

The parents of Thyagaraja are Rama Brahma and Santha Devi and the boy-musician inherited all the qualities of his father and the nobility of his mother. From his fifth year down to his fourteenth, the boy was highly studious and became an emblem of Indian culture. He was not satisfied still and his thirst for knowledge was ever on the increase and at this stage, he lost his parents. Wishing to learn music he became a disciple of Sri Santi Venkata Ramana the famous musician of the age. Within an year, the boy-musician became an expert by the grace of God and at this stage a great Yogi came to him from Tanjore and being fully pleased with the boy, he gave the boy-musician Rama Taraka mantram and he asked the boy to repeat the pious glorious name over ninety-six crores of times and thus gain the grace of Sri Rama. The boy by constant devoted practice gained Sree Rama's grace in about twenty one years. Wedded to poverty and devotion, Thyagaraja became the highest devotee of Sri Rama and it is said that he composed over 24000 songs in praise of and glory of Rama nama.

Thyagaraja is often compared with Prahlada, Suka Narada, Vyasa, Valmiki and Siva and Lord Brahma Himself in the depth of culture and he is master-guide in all walks of life.

MY FRIENDS

By Sri R. R. N. George B.A., B.T., Chinnalapatty

1. My cow ! my cow ! my gracious cow !
Her horns, her tail and all I love.
Without a sigh it gives us milk.
I like to feel her gown of silk.
Her little calf and I are friends.
Ah ! grand it is to see his 'rounds'!
2. My dog ! my dog ! my grateful dog !
His music though it makes me sick,
I love him for his hide and seek,
His jumps and frolics and the like.
In winter cold, I'm clad in wool;
A coat of fur has he as well !
3. My cat ! my cat ! my playful cat !
With pomp and pride he looks his coat.
Half blind in day; but sharp in sight
He hunts the rats throughout the night.
He guards the things but steals at times,
And yet to me he's friend all times.



THE CHARM OF KODAIKANAL

By Sri K. R. Ramasami

KODAIKANAL, one of the most popular and lovely of hill stations in India, is situated at the southern crest of the Palani range of the Western Ghats at an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level. It is 50 miles from Kodaikanal Road railway station on the Trichinopoly-Madura section of the Southern Railway. There is a good motorable road and the journey up the 30 mile ghat road is exhilarating.

Kodaikanal was "discovered" in about 1820 and the American missionaries of Madurai founded a colony in the hills. The town has a municipality with a population of about 15,000. In recent years the municipality has done much to improve the civic needs of the population by providing protected water supply and electricity. Kodaikanal, with its cool, salubrious climate, has a magnificence of its own, unsurpassed even by Ootacamund, the "Queen of hill stations". The average maximum and minimum temperatures range between 70 and 40 degrees and the mean annual rain-fall is about 65 inches, a major portion of which falls during October to December. Humidity is reported to be much lower than in other hill stations.

The main occupation of the local population is agriculture, mostly potatoes wheat, cabbage, cauliflower and other hill vegetables and fruit trees especially pears. The place is famous for pears and pear trees are found everywhere in plenty, even along road sides.

There are many places of interest in and around Kodaikanal and most of these are connected by good roads. The most attractive spot is the lake in the centre of the town, 60 acres in extent and about three miles in circumference. The road all round the lake is an ideal place for drives and walks. The lake is famous for boating and excellent boats can be had for rent by tourists from the boat-club. The solar observatory, the only one of its kind in India is worth a visit and it is open to the public on Fridays. On the southern brink of the town is Coaker's walk, named after a lieutenant who was on duty in the district. From there one can have an excellent view of the town and the vast Madura plains. About 5 miles from the town are the "Pillar Rocks", three huge columns of rocks about 400 feet high standing in a deep wooded gorge. There are many waterfalls, the biggest and the most attractive of which is the "Silver Cascade" on the ghat road near Shembaganur. The "Fairy Falls" below the observatory and the "Bear Shola Falls" are good places for picnics.

Berijam, 15 miles from Kodai, with its lake and picturesque surroundings is an excellent place for

picnics. The road to Berijam passes through dense forests of pines and Eucalyptus and there is good scenery *en route*. Almost everywhere are the wattles (*Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia mollissima* etc.) which have been planted for the bark which is extensively used in the tanning of leather. Before the last war large quantities of wattle were imported from Africa. The plant has since been introduced in the Kodai hills and other places and it thrives excellently well under the local conditions. The felling of these trees and the removal of the bark from them provide employment to quite a lot of the local people all the year round. Beyond Berijam the road continues up to Top Station in the T. C. State. This part of the road has numerous hair-pin bends and on either side are thick impenetrable forests infested with wild elephants and bisons.

Kodaikanal with its dense vegetation and innumerable sholas in the valleys between the hills may well be described as the "Botanists' Paradise". The forests packed with tall evergreen trees clothed with epiphytes and woody climbers, tree ferns and many rare varieties of flowering and flowerless plants are the rendezvous of the botanists. Throughout the year parties of botany students from all over India visit the place for botanical collections and training in field work.

The town, endowed as it is with the amenities of a hill station and in spite of all charms which

nature has bestowed on it, lacks many of the requisites for attracting tourist traffic. Hotels which are decent are few and beyond the means of the average visitor and there are not enough rest houses or travellers' bungalows where the tourist can stay in comfort. During the off season very few buses ply between Kodaikanal railway station and the hills and the buses are least comfortable. In recent years there is much talk of attracting tourists and it is high time the Government of India took more interest in making Kodaikanal popular as an all-India tourist centre and within the reach of the ordinary tourist.

(From *The Hindu*)

A PARABLE OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA

(Feigning Madness Too Is Risky!)

A certain person, deeply involved in debt, feigned madness to escape the consequences of his liabilities. Physicians failed to cure his disease, and the more he was treated for his ailments the greater became his madness. At last a wise physician found out the truth, and, taking the feigning mad man aside, rebuked him saying: "My friend, what are you doing? Beware lest in feigning madness you become really mad. Already you have developed some genuine signs of insanity." This sensible advice awoke the man from his folly, and he left off acting the part of a mad man.

By constantly acting a thing, one actually becomes that.

S. S. L. C. Column.

ENGLISH: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(a) By Sri S. Kumaresan, B.A., B.Ed.,

B. H. School, Keelaperumpallam (Tanjore Dt)

Qn: 1. Summarise Arthur's dying message to Sir Bedivere? (A page)

Ans: King Arthur speaks out from the barge his parting message of hope and comfort to Sir Bedivere and the world. The old order of things passes away yielding place to a new one. God is adopting various means to accomplish His purposes on earth, so that even a good custom should not corrupt the world, because of its continuance, when progress requires change. Any custom however good it may be, will, after a time, become a mere routine. People will then neglect its spirit and live a lazy indifferent life. Change is therefore necessary for the progress of the world.

Bedivere must comfort himself and not look for comfort in him. Arthur had lived his life and hoped that God might accept his work and purify it. There is nothing that prayer cannot achieve, prayer works more good and accomplishes more than people imagine. Bedivere could help his master well by praying to God, night and day for him. In as much as, prayer is the only and the surest way of linking man and God, every man must offer his prayers to God on behalf of himself and his friends, for that alone distinguishes him from animals.

Arthur then bade farewell to Bedivere and told him that he was going far, to the island valley of Avilion in which there was no hail, nor rain nor snow. There Arthur hoped to heal himself of his grievous wounds.

Thus, Sir Bedivere received the message of hope and comfort.

Qn: 2. What, according to Tennyson, is the value of prayer ? (a paragraph)

Ans: There is nothing that prayer cannot achieve. More things are wrought by prayer though people are not aware of its importance and value. Prayer is the golden chain which is connecting earth with heaven and men with God.

An account of the Man in Black.

(b) By Sri S. B. Padmanabhan, V. M. High School, Bodeinayakanur, Madura Dt.

In the person of the Man in Black, Altangi, the Chinaman had a close friend. A few of his eccentricities drew the heart of Altangi. While he was truly sympathetic and benevolent to a fault, he was at great pains to hide his true nature. This was strange!

Once while Altangi and the Man in Black were out in the country, the Man in Black happened to talk on beggars. He was vehement against the public for indulging in private charity. It was his opinion that poor laws went far enough in helping the needy. He was hard on the magistrates for being lenient to the beggars. He even gave a picture of how he would act as a magistrate.

While he was enlarging his subject, a beggar claimed his attention. On the ground that he had a dying wife and five starving children he sought relief. Altangi

purposely looked elsewhere. The man in Black availed of this opportunity to help the beggar secretly. But to save his face he admonished the beggar aloud. A maimed sailor was the next to approach him. His plea was that he got maimed while fighting abroad in the cause of his country. Though Altangi's friend pretended disbelief in what he said, he helped him with a shilling under the guise of making a purchase of some chips from him. This was a pleasant surprise for the sailor. Finally a beggar woman, carrying two children in her arms, appealed to him. She strived at singing. Her pitiable state moved the Man in Black deeply. But a vigorous search in his pocket made him aware that he had no money left. But he was immensely delighted when it dawned on him that he could help her by handing over to her in full his earlier purchase.

(c) MADAME DEFARGE

**By Sri T. Ramanujam, B.A., B.T.,
Devanagar High School, Chinnalapatti.**

Of the many characters that we come across in the novel "The Tale of Two Cities" Madame Defarge attracts our attention. Attempts have been made by Mrs. Jameson to delineate the women characters in the plays of Shakespeare. Though no such attempts have been made by any so far as regards the women characters in the novels of Charles Dickens an attempt is worth making.

Madame Defarge was the wife of Defarge, an ex-servant of Dr. Manette. The two were carrying on a trade in selling wine. Their shop was situated in St. Anthony.

The principal figures in the whole Revolution pictured to us in this novel are the Defarges. Their wine-shop was the head quarters of the people who hated the nobles and the ruling-family.

Women are considered to be generally weak. "Frailty thy name is woman" so wrote Shakespeare. Madame Defarge was an exception to this. She was steady, harsh and was not easily pliable. It was not easy to fish out any thing from her. All the clever attempts of John Barsad to elicit her views on subjects pertaining to the happenings in France proved of no avail and he had to return baffled.

Madame Defarge was always found knitting. As she went on knitting, she was hatching out plans to bring to book all those who were against the poor.

True to the saying, "The wearer knows where the shoe pinches," Madame Defarge had suffered a lot at the hands of the nobles in France. So she decided to exterminate the whole class. It was this that made her bring Charles Darnay once again to face his trial. She had no consideration even for Dr. Manette.

It was a great pleasure for her to see the guillotine at work. It was music to her. As one prisoner after the other was beheaded she was all-glad to see this ghastly sight.

She always pulled her husband up whenever he became depressed. This really shows Madame Defarge's courage and boldness. Her attempts to put an end to Charles Darnay were scattered to the winds due to the timely help of Sydney Carton.

She attempted to kill Lucie Manette and young Lucie. But here she had to face death. In the course of a quarrel that took place, Mrs. Pross shot her dead with her own pistol.

All these show to us that Madame Defarge was really a woman of determined action and an avowed hater of the nobility in France.

(d) The Panch-Shila Doctrine.

By Sri V. Veeraraghavan, M.A., C.T.,
S.R.K.M.V. High School, Chingleput.

1. Write an essay on the Indian Panch-Shila Doctrine.

Asoka, following in the wake of the Buddha, the cream of Indian Intellectual and spiritual production, shunned war for the sake of shunning war, as war implied slaughter on an unimaginable scale. Asoka's insistence on the Ahimsa code of conduct, individually as well as en masse, has stood the test of time these two thousand and odd years. Shunning of slaughter, as the Buddha conceived it, has preserved the pretime Buddhist spirit in the land of its truth to the utmost extent, since that, in India alone, certain classes of people, like those addicted to saivaitic meals only, have very scrupulously followed the Ahimsa principle. Asoka's shila doctrines have not only been carved on eternal rocks but also on unfading progenies of human hearts in this land.

The doctrines that govern individuals and keep them on mutual let-live and adjust-to-conditions available, basis may also well govern states and direct them in the ways of peace even to fanciful extents. Long, long after the Buddha, our father of the Nation, applied the Ahimsa code in its pristine form to state matters with amazing success. He has thus proved to the world that a subject nation, relying entirely on their spiritual and moral resources, can not only set at naught the brutal physical forces of the best organized modern government, but also score an unrivalled victory over such forces.

Taking up this trend in right earnest, our Premier has admirably applied the shila doctrine to international

relationships. He crystalized the results of his friendly visit to Russia, on invitation, sometime back, in the form of the Panch-Shila Agreement, proclaimed to the world in the joint voice of his own and that of Marshal Bulganin. Since then the doctrine has taken strides, and recently Saudi Arabia has espoused it. To-day marshal Bulganin proposes it for Pakistan to take up. And thus, states, living in an air of mutual distrust, disregard, suspicion or even hatred, are slowly beginning to realize both their folly and the value of friendship among themselves.

The five rules that form the splendid Panch Shila Code are:—1. The two States entering into the agreement should recognize their respective sovereignty and territorial unity; 2. They should not countenance aggression on the part of any nation in the world and they should not interfere in the internal affairs of any nation in the world; 3. They should show mutual respect to all and every nation in the world; 4. They should scrupulously observe equality among the nations of the world; and 5. They should lead a harmonious life in a peaceful manner. The last should be the guiding principle among the nations of the world.

These five principles are such that, on merit, they are bound to become the guiding ones in the counsels of the country of nations in due time, if a world of permanent peace has to be evolved out of the present world of turmoil and distrust.

It is the duty of every man and woman to pray for the universal success of Panch-Shila and to advance its cause to the best of his and her power in the years to come.

News from High Schools.

*NOTE:—*Heads of High Schools and Assistants are requested to send us for publication, brief reports of functions in their institutions. These should reach the Editor on or before the 20th of every month for publication in the issue of the Succeeding month.

News from Schools intended for publication, should be typed on one page of the paper only in double spacing.

1. Local Board High School, Kuppam.

The Sixth Indian Republic Day was celebrated in the above school by the Students of the Local Board High School. Sri P. Gurunatham, M.A., L.L.B., advocate, hoisted the National Flag and took salute from the Auxialary Cadet Corps at the school prayer hall. Sri N. Gopalaratnam, B.A., B.Ed., HeadMaster, Sri P. Suryanarayana Rao, Sri P. Ramamoorthi and others spoke in detail about the importance of the day. Sweets were distributed to the children. There was a drama entertainment in the evening at 6 p.m. which was attended by a large gathering.

2. Madurai High School.

Mr Karumuthu Thiagarajan, Founder-President, Thiagaraja College, declared on the 27th of Jan' 56 that Madurai possesses all the facilities necessary for a University centre. He felt it should have an Engineering College and hoped that steps would be taken to convert the present Polytechnic into a college of technology.

He was opening the Golden Jubilee buildings of the Sourashtra High School.

Mr C. M. V. Krishnamurthi, President, read an address. Mr K. R. V. Seetarama Ayyar, Secretary, welcomed the gathering.

Mr Thiagarajan said attempts at the introduction of Hindi in the South if persisted it would lead to disruption and a disunity. Having its roots in many languages, and with no rich literature of its own, Hindi was ill-suited to serve as an educational medium, he declared. He pleaded that all the 14 regional languages should be made court and official languages in the country.

Earlier, the Headmaster presented the annual report. Mr Parasuraman proposed a vote of thanks. A Gita recitation, a Tirukkural competition, and a variety entertainment were organised in connexion with the day's function.

3. R.B.C.C.C. High School, Trivellore.

Under the auspices of the Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's Hindu High School, Trivellore, Messrs Edco and Wiebenga presented on 25th of Jan '56 a programme of folk songs and dances recently, Mr S. Hidayatulla, Municipal Chairman, presiding. Girl students presented a group dance.

Earlier Mr N. Appalaraju, Headmaster, welcomed the gathering. Mr N. Krishnamachariar proposed a vote of thanks.

4. Rajapalayam High School.

Mr B. G. Kher, Chairman of the official Language Commission, and Dr P. K. Parija and Dr P. Subbaroyan, members, arrived in Rajapalayam on the 21st of January from Trivandrum. They were received at the railway station by Mr Arjuna Raja, Municipal Chairman, Mr P. A. C. Ramaswamy Raja, Managing Trustee of the P. A. Chinniah Raja Memorial High School and others.

Mr B. G. Kher declared open the new buildings of the P.A. Chinniah Raja Memorial High School constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the school. Dr Parija presided.

Mr Kher paid a tribute to the good work done by Mr P.S. Knmaraswami Raja and Mr P.A.C. Ramaswamy Raja in the cause of education. He said one of the real aims of education was to foster enlightened citizenship and commended the stress laid on technical training in the school.

Dr Parija distributed the prizes. Earlier, Mr N. R. Krishnama Raja read the annual report of the school. Mr R. Ramasubramanian read messages.

The members of the commission also visited the Congress Golden Jubilee Memorial Maidan and the Gandhi Kala Mandapam.

5. Sacred Heart High School Sports, Madras.

The annual sports of the Sacred Heart High School, Church park, an event looked forward to by the 1,200 young pupils of the school, took place on Feb. 2 on the School Grounds. His Excellency Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras presided and distributed the trophies. Distinguished guests present included His Excellency the Auxiliary Bishop of Madras the Hon'ble Mr A. B. Shetty, Health Minister of Madras and Mr N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Director of Public Instruction.

His Excellency was met on arrival by a guard of honour of pupils from the five houses into which the school is divided. The school guard of honour next marched to the Games Field and assembled before the Governor's dais for the formal presentation of the House Colours by his Excellency.

Half way through the sports programme, there was a colourful May Pole Dance performed by five groups of girls.

Congratulating the pupils on their fine performance, the Governor expressed his appreciation of the afternoon's entertainment and went on to praise the discipline and organisation of the function. His Excellency paid tribute to the work of the Irish Sisters whose congregation came

to Madras 114 years ago and who since then have carried on steadfastly their work for humanity, through all the change the ensuing years have brought. His Excellency then distributed the prizes.

The winning house was the Violets. The senior Trophy was won by Srilatha Rao, the intermediate Trophy by Usha Kurian and the junior Trophy by Darma Raj.

Mr V. A. Chandran proposed the vote of thanks.

6. A. F. D. T. High School, Malikipuram.

The Republic day was celebrated in the A.F.D.T. High School, Malikipuram, East Godavary Dt, on 26-1-56. The Education week was celebrated on 26th and 27th.

On 26th at 8-30 a.m. the National Flag was hoisted by Sri M. Satyanarayana Murthy garu, Hon. Correspondent of the High School. Next the oath was read by the Headmaster Sri K. Jagannadha Rao. Later, there was a demonstration by the A.C.C. Cadets and the Scouts of the School.

The Correspondent presided over the meeting. The Headmaster and Sri K. Sri Ramamurthy, Assistant spoke on "Education and Democracy"

On 27th, the subject for the meeting was, "School Library". The Headmaster spoke.



NEWS & NOTES OF INTEREST

Town in PEPSU "sinking"

Houses in the town of Hadiya, in PEPSU, have been sinking into the earth for the past few months, and its population has fled.

The Geological Survey of India, which has been investigating the phenomenon, has submitted its report to the Deputy Commissioner of Barnala.

According to the report, three factors have led to the vertical sinking of the houses: 1. The bund, on which this small town is situated, was loosely filled in with the ruins of an earlier habitation; 2. In some places, holes had formed, and with the increase in humidity, the houses above gave in; and 3. The increasing humidity, caused by the floods of the last several years, decreased the bearing strength of the soil.

A perusal of the history of Hadiya, as recorded in the register of the local Revenue Department, reveals that between 1687 and 1712, the place was inhabited by bandits. It is therefore considered likely that they had underground hide-outs. The town was abandoned by its inhabitants in 1712, evidently through fear of reprisals. Hadiya was rehabilitated in 1718, and the present town-ship rose on the ruins of the previous one.

New York Mother of 22 children gets prize.

There are in New York at least 24 mothers each with a family of 15 and more children. This was discovered by a candymaker who wanted to celebrate his establishment's 15th anniversary in a "new" way.

The number of children in a family being a matter of interest to candymakers, Mr Stephen Klein caused the

following advertisement to be inserted in the papers: "Do you have 15 children? if you do, a happy surprise is in store for you."

Two dozen families turned up in answer to the advertisement. Mr Klein said that of the 360 children in the combined group, 180 were boys and 180 were girls.

The youngest of the children was six months old: the oldest 50.

The prize for the largest family went to a mother of 22 children who showed 17 survivors. She will get a tour of the candy factory, and a year's supply of candy.

What is wrong with the earth?

The North and South Poles are "wobbling about", Greenland ice is melting, and even the length of a day changing.

British astronomers who are very worried about it met in London to try to explain just what was going wrong with the earth.

Mr Thomas Goll, of the Royal Observatory, said the length of a day was changed by the sinking of mountains or even of whole Continents into the substratum of the Earth. Movements of a few millimetres would account for alterations, which amount to, perhaps, one thousandth of a second a year.

About that slight wobble of the North and South Poles, he said, the movement of surface material could move the Poles through considerable distances.

The only thing that conferred some degree of stability on the earth was the fact that it was not quite spherical but there was a bulge at the Equator.

Bones of unknown period unearthed.

Bones believed to be those of human beings of an unknown period have been unearthed in the "sinking town" of Hadya, about 50 miles from Patiala.

The State Government has approached the central Archaeological Department to depute a representative to study the finds, which include bones, metal, and bricks.

Hadya, a tiny town with a population of about 5,000, drew the attention of engineers and geologists, as the town presented a phenomenon of sinking houses following the September floods.

According to engineers and geologists, the sinking of the town has been brought about by the change in the moisture condition of soil caused by floods, partly due to cavities in the soil.

The State Government proposes to rebuild the town on a safer site.

Freakish Finger.

Mr Dolarrai Mukundrai Buch, Manager of a local bank, may or may not have a sixth sense, but he has a sixth finger on his left hand, which is different from such a supernumerary on many other humans.

The finger is miniature in size—one quarter of an inch in length, and one-tenth inch at the base.

It does not shoot from the base of a thumb—like other "normal" supernumeraries. It grows from the middle joint of the middle finger of Buch's left hand, a neat tapering thing with pink nail.

The strangest thing about Buch's sixth finger is: it starts to grow with the first breath of spring; with the first cold blast of winter it starts to wither away.

Buch himself takes it all in the strides, and does not consider it worth consulting medical experts.

He told the Press Trust; "It does not pain me as it grows or falls away. Why should I bother doctors or scientists about it."

Payment of Fine in Blood.

A startling new way of dealing with traffic offenders has been devised by a Judge in Pasadena, California.

The motorist who pleads that he is unable to afford the fine when convicted of motoring offence can, if he chooses, pay a "blood fine". Instead of wasting the state's money by going to gaol, he is given the option of helping his fellow citizen by giving the "odd pint" to a blood bank.

Howlers From Answer Papers.

A steel ship floats on water because there is no hole at the bottom of the ship.

Foreign pocket means "money which goes into the pockets of foreigners".

Mau Mau is a Russian leader, Premier of China, President of Burma and a prisoner of war.

These are some of the answers given by candidates who appeared for the State Services Examination of the U. P. Public Services Commission. Others are:

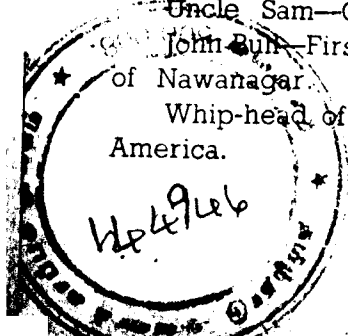
Leap year of 13 months, comes after every 12 years.

Privy purse is a purse of another person which is spent leisurely, because the person who spends out of it does not mind extravagance.

Uncle Sam—Children call Nehru Uncle Sam.

John Bull—First class wrestler of France, Jam Sahib of Nawabagar.

Whip-head of the Christians—National punishment of America.



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சென்னை-4.