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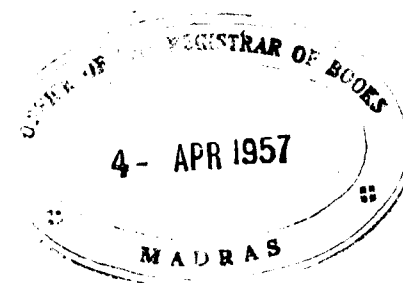
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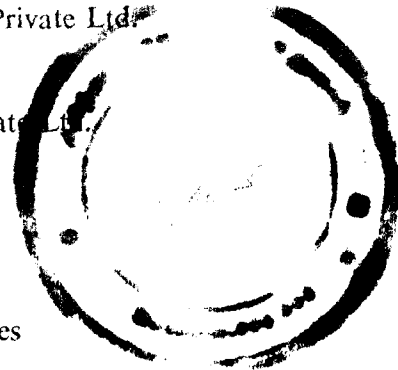
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THE
MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVI, No. 2

March 1957

Commemoration Address

Delivered by the Rev. R. S. Macnicol on Friday 8th February 1957

*O East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat
But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth
When two strong men stand face to face tho' they come from the ends of the earth.*

The truth in that poem is that geographical differences are superficial. And I think one might say many of our so-called religious differences are superficial, too, if by religion we mean our religious practices and customs. And Kipling reminds us that even though Hong Kong is far away from London, when two strong men meet each other face to face, they soon find out how much they have in common.

I believe that the long history of India and Britain, as they faced each other, has helped to teach us some of these lessons, too. 1857-1957, a hundred years, as our Prime Minister said the other day, 'is a fairly considerable period in the life of a University and in the life of even a nation.'

As we look back today over the life of our College, and the life of our nations during those hundred years, what can we learn today?

I think we see that amongst all the superficial things that divide us—colour, customs, food & so on—we are all alike in one thing, in our human pride, prejudice and egotism.

When I think of all the great achievements of the people of my country in the years that are past, I cannot help thinking at the same time of the race pride and national prejudice in us that has caused so much suffering and misunderstanding in the world. It is something of which we British must be deeply ashamed.

But then as I listened to the Vice-President of India last week I heard him say this:

'So long as we have pride, prejudice and egotism, we cannot regard ourselves as a truly religious people.... What is necessary is a change in the lives of men.'

Evidently you in India are not so very different from us! And although East may be East, and West may be West geographically, when we come face to face, we discover that we have this in common, our sheer human arrogance and prejudice—towards other races, other communities.

This, first, is our common state, our sinfulness—a deep-rooted disease.

It is this that binds us together in our need.

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And again, when two human beings come face to face though they come from the ends of the earth, isn't it true that when they lie together in the same hospital, they discover how much they have in common? 'Suffering is the badge of all our tribe'—the whole family of mankind. Whatever else may divide us, we know that there in the land of pain and weakness, Indian and European are one. Here again we see our common humanity.

Yet again, whatever may be the differences in our customs and manners, there is another deep point of understanding, of unity between East and West. I might call it our *guru bhakti*. Deep down, below our talk and our theories, we draw our life from our devotion or loyalty to a *person*. It is our deepest need.

It was our Prime Minister, last week, who reminded us of this. He said:

'A great change came over us through the impact of Gandhiji when not only the educated few but the millions of India suddenly felt themselves lifted up out of their misery and poverty to stand straight and look other people in the face.'

What made possible that great change? Not just an ideology. Not a political programme. Not a philosophy; but a person. Someone to whom men could give themselves wholly, someone great enough to claim their devotion, their *bhakti*, and lift them out of themselves into greatness of spirit.

Now that is something which we have in common, whether we are from East or West. I know that our loyalties often divide us and set us fighting; but the longing is there in our hearts,—you have it, all of you, and so have I—for something more than a philosophy or science.

We share with each other this deep hunger in our hearts for a Person to whom we can give our best in our life on earth.

Now, as we look back over our long 100-year history and more, we see all these forces at work, shaping our history. Fifty years ago, for instance, the finances of this College were largely invested in a great European firm. And in that year 1907, the firm crashed and went bankrupt, sweeping away the treasured savings of thousands of people,—and striking the College a bitter blow. And we can see there the pride of man and all his greed and materialism—and the suffering which inevitably followed that terrible crash!

And it was just 50 years ago that Dr Miller found that his eyesight was failing—he was going blind,—and he said his farewell to the College and to India. I can imagine how many of the former students and the staff were drawn together at that time of suffering and loss. They must have wondered how, under these fierce blows of fortune, the College could carry on. Was it destined to disappear for ever, as that great European firm has disappeared? Was the pride of man and his suffering and weakness to undermine the strength of the College forever?

And then we go back still further, to 1857. And again, a hundred years ago, you see the pride and the egotism of man in the 1857 war in India—it's part of our history now,—all the hatred and fear that were on both sides, in those terrible days.

Our records tell us that the College—but it was then only a school with 350 boys—had been steadily losing its early supporters. One of the missionaries had been invalided home, another had to go north to Nagpur (John Anderson, one of our great founders, had died two years earlier.) The report of that year tells us:—

'the danger is imminent of more of the European missionaries breaking down, of some departments of the Mission being suspended, and of other disastrous consequences following.'

And because of the fighting in Delhi and the North, all hopes of a Government grant-in-aid disappeared. It was a time of crisis in our history. India and Britain, together in pride and suffering, might have parted for ever, leaving a terrible legacy of hatred and bitterness behind.

It was a time of crisis in our College history—no money, few men, illness, fears, weakness . . . was it the end of everything?

Who could know that in the Providence of God at that very moment a young man named William Miller was being prepared for his work in India? A young man who was even then at the University, but had not yet received his call.

You see, in all those years of bitter history there has been another hand at work, shaping another history. Not merely the history of pride, suffering, divisive loyalties; but the story written by men whose faith held them to a God who can challenge and overcome all these things.

I have been quoting frequently from the two great leaders who spoke to us at the University Centenary last week. Forgive me if I give you one more sentence, this time from the address of our own former student, Dr S. Radhakrishnan. He said to us with great conviction and feeling:

'It was the idea of renunciation, of courage, that was instilled into us by our teachers. What is needed today is not just a change in emotions or feelings. It is a change in the lives of men. You cannot get this quality of life by mere learning of books. You have to transform your lives. And the one sure way for the ordinary man is by *bhakti*, by devotion . . .'

'It was the idea of renunciation, of courage that was instilled into us by our teachers.'

If it is true that East and West are united in this common human sin of pride, it is equally true that God has entered into our history to conquer that pride by His own renunciation. God has answered the challenge of man's pride in this way, the only way it could be answered. By taking it into His own holy Nature.

And that is the history that made our College, that took it through crisis after crisis. If God can renounce His glory and come as a servant to wash the feet of his children in deep humility, then men who let God into their lives can do—and they have done—the same. If God is like that, then, thank God, the pride and arrogance in both East and West can be broken finally, and in humility before Him you and I can find what our hearts crave for, together.

And more. It was the idea of courage that was instilled into us by our teachers. But where did that idea come from? Not certainly from the text books. Not even perhaps from the philosophy of Dr Hogg who, fifty years ago, was Dr Radhakrishnan's teacher. No—if he found the idea of courage as something real when he was a student here, it came from a Person—as it always must. And that Person was He who faced the soldiers who struck Him on the cheek and put a crown of thorns on His head, and then nailed Him to a Cross.

It was the courage of God in a man—a man who was innocent, facing insults, spitting, persecution, death.

And again our history—and I believe the history of the world—is being written by a God who saw the sufferings of humanity, the sufferings that are the bond drawing us together with all mankind. And God answered the challenge of our sufferings, not by staying out of them in a distant heaven, and mocking us with His indifference, but by His own courage—entering into our sufferings and bearing them with us.

*In every pang that rends the heart
The man of sorrows had a part;
He sympathises with our grief
And to the sufferer sends relief . . .*

That, too, is part of your history and mine,—the real history of man—not just the weakness and pain that we share together, but God's mighty answer given to us in a Man.

And finally, we know that He who is making the history of our College, and who is weaving the history of East and West, and of all humanity, has put into our hearts that *gurubhakti* which will never be satisfied by theories or philosophies, but only when they find their rest in Him.

That tremendous devotion which lifted up millions of unknown people in the days of Gandhiji is there, longing to be awakened and fulfilled, in us all. But it can never be filled by any *ishtadevata*, whether from East or West.

Man's heart is too great to be filled by any but a *jagatguru*; one whom the world can give itself to.

And if it is true, as I believe with all my heart, that God so loved the world that He gave His only son, that whosoever believes in Him—gives himself to Him wholeheartedly,—shall not perish but have everlasting life—if that is true, then, isn't God's love the answer to all our *bhakti*, the answer to all our smaller loyalties, communal, religious, national, racial, call them what you like. God's love is the answer to all these *bhaktis* that divide us, because His giving of Himself for the world is the only thing big enough to fill the longings and desires of all men everywhere.

This is our history. This is what we commemorate today: the story that is being written in our College and in the lives of men; not by wealth, not by political power, not by religions or ideologies; but by a Person whose life has brought us into life—whose love will never fail those who trust Him.



Obituary

Khan Bahadur Mir Amiruddin

Mr Mir Amiruddin after studying in Madras Christian College, studied law in the University of Edinburgh, and returned to practise in Madras High Court. He was appointed a District and Sessions Judge in 1926, and served for 19 years, after which he has been a member of the Madras Public Service Commission.

He did a great deal for Muslim educational endowments. With his wife, Begum Amiruddin, who has been a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the University Senate, he worked especially for the education of women. His own two daughters are both advocates.

In later years he maintained a lovely garden at his home; it was a delight to meet at any time one so wise and experienced.

John Beattie Saunders

John Saunders, whom we rejoiced to have with us as Professor of Economics for three years, died quite suddenly on the morning of Saturday 23rd February, in Calcutta. He with Mrs Saunders had arrived in January to take up the work in the Statistical Institute for which he had been preparing during the preceding months by study in a number of European centres of statistical theory and economic planning. Just at the end of January Mrs Saunders wrote 'John is going to love his work here'. The sympathy of many friends in Tambaram eager to help and of the whole college community will be with her in the days ahead.

A memorial service was held in Heber chapel on Wednesday 27th February.

F/O Richard

Flying Officer R. L. C. Richard, while flying from Kohima to drop supplies to troops in Assam, was killed when his plane crashed in the jungle, in February.

Richard, whose father, Mr John Richard, retd. Superintendent of Jails, lives in Tambaram, took his Intermediate Examination from this College in 1948. He was a member of Bishop Heber Hall.

After a short period of service in the Postal Department, he entered the I.A.F., where he distinguished himself as a cadet by winning the Flying Trophy in 1953. He was twice sent to England on goodwill missions, and later was one of those chosen to drop supplies of food to the people during the 1955 floods in Orissa.

We extend our deepest sympathy to his family in Tambaram, and mourn the passing of a former student of great promise who gave his life as a true Christian doing his duty and serving the needs of others.

Editorial

The University Centenary has been such an outstanding event that we are all bursting with news of it and naturally therefore this number of the College Magazine has sought for articles about the history of the University, the part of this college in University life and the celebrations of the Centenary at the end of January.

Delegates to the celebrations came from many universities and learned bodies around the world. They brought messages of congratulation which were displayed during the Centenary Week—many of them beautifully written and illuminated, some in Latin, some in English, several in French, one in Hebrew (with English translation side by side). One from the University of Durham was in Sanskrit. Some were printed, some decorated and illuminated. Some typed on paper embossed with a University seal, some on plain paper, one handwritten letter, perhaps more worth taking the time to read than the illuminated addresses.

The three great meetings of the celebration were held in a really beautiful pandal between the Senate House and the University Office. It was in its own way quite a work of art; with a lofty central passage where white and silver hangings gave a general effect very like that of the ornate capitals in Vijayanagar architecture. The only colour in the body of the pandal was provided by the flags of the more than 100 colleges of the University. Behind the dais were the flags of all the Indian Universities, unfortunately too far back to be seen by the public, who were not allowed on the dais even when wandering round the pandal at night, admiring its beauties. The university flags had the dates attached, and it is significant of some of the changes in the concept of university education that the fifth (of the 50 or so) was founded as late as 1916 and that half of them have been founded in or after 1943.

University History

The Centenary presents an opportunity of giving to students and to all who are concerned for university life a sense of the stream of history in which our lives are set. Possibly we did not adequately get this during the days of the celebration, nor could we expect to do so merely from the public addresses which gave us inspiration for the future and encouragement from the past history with which the audience was expected to be familiar. The University has published a history of the hundred years, and those who are not familiar with it can become so.

His Highness the Governor of Mysore in his inaugural address sketched a little of the history. He referred to the fact that the celebrated Education Despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1854, which was the prelude to the establishment of the three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, was described by the then Governor-General as a 'scheme of education for all India far wider and more comprehensive than the local or supreme government could have ventured to suggest.'

This suggests that the foundation of the three universities was perhaps premature. Before a university could be fully effective it was necessary that many more high schools should exist and prepare boys for university education.

The university as founded by the Act of 1857 was in effect a government department and so continued until the Act of 1923. Until 1923 the university was justified in using 'Service' stamps, and envelopes with the words 'On Government Service'. The Act of 1923 gave autonomy to the university, and introduced a number of authorities the members of which are elected in a great variety of ways. On the dais at the celebrations we saw the members of the Senate but not the Academic Council. They were not even in the front rows in the pandal. Professors of twenty years standing were seated a hundred yards from the dais; which perhaps draws attention to the fact that the 1923 Act did not completely put responsibility for education in the hands of educators.

Distinguished Delegates

The representatives of other universities at the Centenary celebrations included a number of men renowned for their learning, whom it was refreshing to meet. There was Dr Jos A. Manche, Vice-Chancellor and Rector Magnificus of the Royal University of Malta, founded in 1769. He spoke of the great service to India which the foundation of the three universities had been, and asked whether there had been sufficient percolation of knowledge to those who do not have a university education. He referred to the ancient Maltese language, akin to Arabic, and said that the adoption of English had given the people of Malta immediate and ready access to many sources of learning in many countries. English, he said, is the property of three-fifths of the people of the world.

Dr W. A. Jenkins represented the University of North Staffordshire, which with less than 600 students has pioneered a new type of general education. Among those who received honorary degrees were Dr W. Norman Brown, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr D. W. Logan, Principal of London University and Dr Robert F. Goheen, who is President-elect of Princeton University, and who up to the age of 15 was at school in Kodaikanal where he acted in plays along with the Rev. R. S. Macnicol.

Scottish Universities were represented by professors of this College.

Centenary Exhibition

For the general public the most notable part of the Centenary celebrations was the exhibition in the grounds of the Engineering College and the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology. It was a fine and attractive exhibition. Someone said that most of it was what might be expected to be found in some other exhibition, the Congress Exhibition at Teynampet for example, and that the characteristically university part of the exhibition was tucked away in a corner. This part was in fact in the A.C. College. Sensible visitors could cut out the first part and go there and find a crowd not so big as there might have been had it been in the forefront.

There were actually exhibitions of university studies also in the Engineering College. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research had a very effective exhibit, showing us radioactive substances and introducing us to nuclear physics. Our own old student, Dr Raja Ramana, was one of those who came to set up this exhibit.

It was a very instructive and educative exhibition in the A.C. College, and many of us, staff and students, learnt something more about our own subjects when faced with the problem of what to exhibit. We can hardly expect a visitor to spend more than ten or fifteen minutes in our particular section of the exhibition. How can we, in that time, give him some impression of what we are doing in a course which may extend over two or three or four years? It is like asking someone to demonstrate a tree within a space of two inches. Shall we take a small section of the tree, or shall we show some of its leaves and twigs, or shall we show some minute plant which is morphologically similar to the tree?

In the Mathematics section the last of these alternatives was taken. A sequence of regular, semi-regular and quasi-regular solids served to demonstrate what mathematical arguments are and how a sequence of theorems is built up. But these particular theorems do not enter into any of the regular courses which we take in schools and colleges.

General Education

Our experience in setting up and planning the exhibition makes us reflect further on what should go into a general education. Clearly if students are to be introduced to a number of subjects, it will not be possible for much time to be spent on any one subject. If we are to give an introduction to our subject in a very short time, we may have to select topics which are

not within the scope of the present courses, which are all designed with a view to their leading on to further significant studies and practical applications.

Student Art

Several students have shown this year very considerable gifts as painters. At the Bishop Heber Hall Day there was an excellent art exhibition. Several pictures by Abraham Ivan represented the first successful attempt by students of the college at modern abstract art. Edward Kao had a number of pictures in Chinese style, and there were two or three effective portraits in oils by S. R. Srinivasan.

In response to the Vice-Chancellor's invitation to the chairmen and secretaries of college unions we sent six student pictures to the Fine Art section of the University Exhibition. Ivan's picture was not hung: no abstract picture seems to have been selected at all. Srinivasan's work was represented by his portrait in oils, 'Man with the Red Cloth,' which had been shown at the Bishop Heber Hall, and a fine portrait in pastels, 'The Old Gardener,' which he had done a week before at one of the painting classes on Dr Kibble's verandah on Saturday mornings. Another delightful picture at the University Exhibition was a botanical study, *Mimosa Pudica*, by O. T. Ravindran. His works have the careful attention to detail which a scientific drawing requires, and are a joy to behold.

News of Old Students

On the occasion of the Centenary of the three universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Vice-Chancellors of two of the three universities were old students of this college, Dr A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar in Madras and Dr John Matthai in Bombay. The convocation address both in Calcutta and Madras was delivered by another old student, Dr S. Radhakrishnan. The Chairman of the Centenary Committee in Madras was Chief Justice P. V. Rajamannar. Among the 12 recipients of honorary doctorates were Sir Mohamed Usman, a former Vice-Chancellor and Chancellor of the University, Dr A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Travancore University and Dr S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic. Among the representatives of other universities was Henry Azariah, representing Cornell University.

The list of individual donors to the endowment fund is headed by Dr S. R. Ranganathan, who after taking a Mathematics Honours degree in this college, was for many years University Librarian in Madras, and subsequently Professor of Library Science in the University of Delhi; he is an authority on library science, of international reputation. As long as Prof. E. B. Ross was alive, Dr Ranganathan used to travel to Edinburgh in order to see him, whenever he was in Britain.

Mr. Macnicol

At Selaiyur Hall Day, members of the Hall learnt with surprise that their Warden, the Rev. R. S. Macnicol, is retiring from the College at the end of this academic year. We cannot but feel what a great gap his going will leave in College life. But we realise how greatly his adolescent children will benefit from his being with them.

Scarcely a year has passed, during the past ten years, without his writing and producing a religious drama; and producing it with a student cast, both here and at an S.C.M. camp and in the city. He has generally produced one or two other plays during the year. He has trained a first class choir, whose singing, especially at the Christmas carol services, is a joy. He has been with the All-India Radio one of the most popular of quiz-masters. He has been a friend to all the college servants, and the president of their society. He has been staff adviser to the S.C.M. for many years. Most vital of all, many hundreds of students have learnt through personal talks with him something of the source of his own wisdom and purpose; and many

have learnt to put their lives under the direction of God, and in quietness of spirit to listen to Him day by day. It is impossible to count the results of what is done so quietly, with no one else knowing what is done.

Late News

The names of the first fifteen candidates in the Indian Administrative Service examination held in September and October 1956, were announced in the radio news bulletin on Saturday 23rd February. They include the names of M. M. Rajendran, now a physics tutor here, and P. M. Abraham, College Union secretary, 1953-54. Rajendran has the second rank in the list of candidates for the Indian Foreign Service.

The list of the first hundred candidates, published the next morning, included also the names of S. R. Nagarajan, who contributed both poems and portraits to this Magazine in 1955-56; and of B. Vijayaraghavan, who took an Economics Honours degree, and whose articles on birds, in the Magazine in 1955, show such a great love of and knowledge of the birds of Tambaram and N. Kaleeswaran (Economics Hons., 1951-'54) now lecturer in Nadars' College, Virudhunagar.

The College and the University

In view of the University Centenary celebrations, it has been suggested that I write about the contribution of the College to university life during the century, and that I very gladly do. But it may be well to begin by indicating one's awareness that of course ours has only been one among many contributions, and also that, if we have given something which has been (we hope) of value, we have received many benefits in return.

Although the Madras Christian College has a longer history than any other university college in Madras, we are not quite the eldest child of the University, because Presidency College came into being and acquired university status a few years before we sought affiliation. But our link was forged when the University was still very young, and, while we look to her as our mother, at any rate by adoption, we can also justly claim, as very modern children sometimes do, to have played a useful part in the upbringing of our respected parent!

From the point of view of the University herself, it was perhaps fortunate that one of her earliest colleges was a privately-managed institution. Governments have given India many fine colleges, in which the Universities have rightly taken pride, but it would have been a great pity if the idea had early taken root that the provision of University colleges was the concern of the State alone. A University constituted wholly of colleges under the provenance of the State would have been sadly lacking in variety and flexibility, and the diversified system which our early entry into the field foreshadowed has in practice fully justified itself.

I think it has also been for the good of the University as a whole that one of her earliest colleges was a religious foundation; for the very existence of such a college, whatever the quality of its actual work, was necessarily a constant witness to the principle that education is more than the acquirement of knowledge and technique. That has not always been self-evident; from the very early days of the Indian universities, there have been some who held that religion and education belonged to entirely different spheres, and even today there are some who take that view. But recent reconsideration of university fundamentals has justified the conviction of our pioneers that such complete dichotomy would be in principle unsound, and that there must be room within a university for institutions whose life and work were animated by religious faith. In a country of diverse faiths, no institution of that sort could, perhaps, rightly attempt to fulfil the whole function of a university, but the desirability of a system which permits a college

to attempt to develop and express its own special character *within* the whole has been rightly recognised.

With full consciousness of many shortcomings, I think one may go on to claim that the special character of our College has had at least one recognisable consequence even in the strictly academic sphere, in that it has caused us to be constantly rebellious 'against the tyranny of the examination'. Not that we have ever stood for total abolition! (Some reformers have gone even to that length, and harassed students have doubtless been much attracted by the idea.) We have not doubted the necessity and the value of examinations, but the nature of our tradition has constrained us to try to aim in our teaching and our studying at a quality which examinations cannot test. Doubtless we have not always tried as hard as we ought to have; doubtless many of us have never tried at all; but there has always been something to remind us, if we were willing to be reminded, that we must aim at the reality and not merely the appearance of success. How, if it were otherwise, could we claim to be working in God's name and for God's glory?

In the second place, our special character as a Christian College has helped us to set before ourselves a high ideal of college life, and in some measure to realise our ideal. We have learned to think of our College in terms of collegueship and partnership, and to conceive its discipline, not as a burden imposed by sheer authority, but as the necessary condition of our life together, freely assented to, willingly sustained, and even rejoiced in as something of which we can be justly proud.

We are not alone in these ideals, but I hope and believe that our College has done some service to the University by constantly reminding herself of them, and honestly trying to achieve them. And, indeed, if we ever relinquished that effort, we should be untrue to our history and to the principles of our foundation.

I have not thought it proper in this retrospect to try to assess the contributions of individual teachers or individual departments to the life and work of the University, but one cannot possibly omit to mention that the College has provided the University with four Vice-Chancellors. Two of them were Principals of the College, Dr Miller and Dr E. M. Macphail; two of them were former students, Sir Mahomed Usman and our present Vice-Chancellor. That in itself is surely a somewhat notable contribution.

A. J. BOYD

History of the University of Madras

Higher Education in South India: The University of Madras 1857-1957. Two volumes 226+398 pages.

There is ample justification for the publication of a history of the University of Madras in its centenary year. After a hundred years of existence and useful service it is but right and appropriate that the University should look back and recapitulate its glorious past. The Syndicate of the University of Madras appointed a Publication Committee with Sri K. Balasubramania Aiyer, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., as Convener. The Committee, with the able assistance of Dr K. K. Pillay, Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, and several others, collected the necessary materials and brought out the 'History' under review. A perusal of the two volumes of *Higher Education in South India: The University of Madras 1857-1957* creates the impression that it is the product of intense research and study. Dr K. K. Pillay, who was chiefly responsible for the collection of materials and actual writing of the history, has carefully probed into the archives of the University and other sources of information, and has admirably summed up the relevant details.

The two volumes together offer an account of the growth of the University and the prominent role it played in shaping and directing higher education in South India. Volume I presents a panorama of the life and work of the University from its foundation in 1857 to the present day. The whole history is broadly divided into four epochs—The Formative Epoch 1857 to 1882, the Period of Steady Growth 1882 to 1904, The New Role of the University 1904 to 1923, and the Modern Epoch 1923 to 1956. While describing the forces that were responsible for the growth of higher education in the formative period, the book says 'It is important to observe that Christian Missionaries rendered valuable services in the cause of education. The contribution of missionaries to the educational development of the people has been nowhere so great in India as in the South'. It is particularly gratifying to note that the book proclaims 'Indeed, the cause of higher education in Madras owes no small measure of its development to the earnest labours of the Rev. William Miller, known deservedly as the "Prince of Educationists".'

The origin of the University is traced back to Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854. At the outset the University existed only as an affiliating and examining body. To establish the fact that the University performed these functions efficiently, after quoting from the Convocation Addresses of those early years, the authors declare with justifiable pride 'The Madras University, perhaps more than any other University in the whole of India, has established almost from the outset a high standard of examination and also, of course, of study. Several persons including competent outsiders have from time to time paid glowing tributes to the high attainments of the products of the Madras University. No wonder that the weight of the degrees of this University has always been recognised by learned bodies in all parts of the world'. After refuting the 'bread-and-butter aim of education', they rightly assert that the object was not only the provision of competent and reliable administrative staff, but also, equally at least, the moral and intellectual progress of the people.

The Universities Act of 1904 was the next milestone in the progress of the University. This act gave a new orientation to the University and enabled it to transform itself from a mere affiliating and examining body into a teaching and research institute. Since then the research departments have steadily expanded and between 1923 and 1956 the University assumed its modern shape. The 'History' also gives an insight into the progress of women's education, the efforts made by the University to create residential facilities for students and the encouragement given by it to numerous types of extra-curricular activities.

Volume II is a compendium of the short histories of the various colleges and other institutions affiliated to the University. The history of the Madras Christian College is given in the second chapter. This volume is very attractive with the photographs of the colleges concerned.

Though the work is fairly comprehensive, it has failed to stress adequately the contribution made by the University to the social revolution that is now taking place in our country. It is accepted by all that colleges like the Madras Christian College and its parent institution the 'Anderson School' were pioneers in pulling down the caste barriers and providing equal opportunities of higher education to all people irrespective of creed, caste and colour. It cannot be denied that the University played its silent but effective part in the annihilation of caste system, demolition of all social barriers, abolition of untouchability, in the development of a liberal and secular outlook, in the creation of a democratic environment and the introduction of new values of life into Indian society. As the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras wrote in a special article to 'The Hindu': 'Nothing has contributed to the success of the peaceful revolution that ushered in the era of independence for India so much as the devoted labours of those who had been trained in, and who passed through the very portals of these universities, who, time and again, recapitulated the words of the great savants, patriots and wise thinkers of the past'. This is too significant a contribution to be left out of a history of the University.

The two volumes are excellently got up with numerous illustrations, graphs, deluxe printing and cloth binding. These volumes will no doubt serve to strengthen the affections, pride and loyalty of the alumni of the Madras University. Their value for students of the educational and social history of South India is indeed great. It may be safely asserted that this 'History' is worthy of the University it commemorates.

M. ABEL

Anniversary of the Statistical Institute

I was invited to attend the celebrations in December of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Indian Statistical Institute, which has throughout its existence been guided by the genius of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis.

It is now a vast organisation, with a six-storey building, and numerous other buildings, set in the gardens of several old grand houses, formerly the homes of noble families, now rescued from ruin by conversion into offices.

For the Anniversary, guests had been invited from many parts of the world. Seven came from Russia, including the deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, which has been responsible for framing the successive five-year plans for the past twenty-five years. Four came from China, four from Pakistan. From Lebanon came the Director of the International Statistical Education Centre, from Thailand, Prince Athiporn Ksemasri, Director of Government Statistical Services. Among the twenty-six guests from within India were our own old students N. Sundararama Sastri, Director of Statistics in the Reserve Bank, Bombay; P. Bhakthavatsalu Patnaik, who is responsible for training in the Central Statistical Organisation in New Delhi; and D. S. Rajabhushanam, Director of Statistics, Government of Madras; and from an earlier generation Prof. K. B. Madhava, who was a student in this college many years ago, and who was friend and adviser of Prof. Mahalanobis in the earliest days of the Institute, and was acting at the anniversary celebrations, as he had acted in former years, as a joint secretary of the Institute.

We all received most generous hospitality at the Institute, staying in hostels which had only just been erected. Indeed we were told that the decision to build them had only been taken some five weeks earlier. When I arrived one end of the building was incomplete, and the lounge was a litter of builders' rubbish, with one bench, and a telephone already in, though not working. In a few days time it was transformed into a beautiful room, with carpets, embroidered cushions and tapestries—nearly all made in the cottage-industries workshop in the Institute's grounds. Mrs Mahalanobis is a grand hostess. She told us that she had pressed for the starting of the cottage-industries work on the ground that the Institute had some responsibility for preparing the draft plan frame for the Second Five-Year Plan, which as is well known provides for the development of cottage industries everywhere. She said: 'We should show something of what can be done in various industries.' They do indeed produce most artistic work including pictures in Jamini Roy style painted on silk on a rustic bamboo frame.

There was a series of valuable lectures by many of the distinguished visitors. Both Sir Ronald A. Fisher and Professor J. S. Neyman gave public lectures on the place of Statistics in the philosophy of the sciences. Although these two great pioneers of statistical thought disagree about the interpretation of the methods they use, other people believe there should be found a harmony between the great contributions which both have made.

There was a mathematical lecture by Academician N. N. Bogolyubov, who is the author of a number of works on mechanics and applied mathematics. He discussed a problem in

mechanics, namely that of a particle or a system with a small number of co-ordinates, the condition of which at some instant is fully known but which is subject to mild interaction with a system having many co-ordinates, which is not adequately known, and of which statements can only be made in probability. An example is a solid particle the motion of which may be carefully observed but which is moving in a liquid which consists of countless particles whose motion can only be described in general terms. He showed that in such a case the future motion of the particle over a fairly long period of time could be predicted on the basis of what was known about the particle itself, but that if a very much longer period of time is considered, it is the conditions of the larger system which are important in making predictions about the particle. In general terms this might seem a very obvious conclusion but he was able to show how precise meanings might be given to the degrees of approximation involved, and the periods of time required.

It moved me to reflect how often predictions about the future conditions of some material body over short periods of time are based on the properties of the material body, but when much longer periods of time are considered other factors have to be taken into account. If you know the speed with which a cricket ball is moving and its rate of spin, you may be able to work out by dynamical considerations where it will be after one second. But if you want to know where it will be after half an hour, you must know who is likely to be called upon to bowl. You may from a study of nuclear physics find out how much radioactive fall-out there will be in three days time from a given explosion but if you wish to know what will be the condition in ten years time you must consider what goes on in the hearts of men. We could with great confidence predict the positions the planets will have 1,000 years from now, using either Newton's or Einstein's law of gravitation. But if you ask where they will be a thousand million years from now, we may get more light from a knowledge of the purpose of their creator.

There was an interesting paper on survival rates among children by Dr U. Sivaraman Nair of Trivandrum showing that children have a better chance of survival when the parents do not marry before the age of twenty, irrespective of the economic class to which the parents belong. Mr Morris H. Hansen, of the Bureau of Census of the United States, gave an interesting lecture on the use of electronic computers. What struck many of his hearers was the emphasis on the many months of work required for preparing data for the computer.

Dr V. G. Panse of the Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, gave a valuable talk on the application of statistics to problems of plant breeding.

The Institute has a large department of training and research headed by Dr C. Radhakrishna Rao. There were valuable discussions on the teaching of statistics at various levels. There was, I believe, a general recognition that those responsible for developing statistical methods to deal with the new problems in pure science or in national planning, must have an advanced training in mathematics, and that it is more important that they should have this before tackling the particular problems of their research than that they should have elementary knowledge of statistical methods.

W. F. KIBBLE

Two Weeks of Crowded College Life

Life may seem to be going on fairly quietly on the College campus but if one takes a look at the various activities which are going on it is evident that interesting things are happening many of which are worthy of fuller reports than they sometimes get in this magazine. Even to list the events of the fortnight ending 27th February, may be of interest. The College had the honour of welcoming on the 12th of the month, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Finance with the Government of India. The Mathematics Association was addressed on the 13th by Professor K. B. Madhava (formerly of Mysore University).

The 14th and 15th were devoted to the annual group photographs of students and staff and from that some of our students had to rush off to the Alagappa Chettiar College at Guindy to take part in one of the University Centenary entertainments in the open air theatre. Our women students performed a graceful dance of lights to the accompaniment of the Selaiyur Hall students' orchestra. The items from this college were certainly among the best that evening. There were also a number of farewell parties in student societies that day.

On the 16th there was a benefit show in a city cinema in aid of the Student Christian Movement funds of the Madras Vellore area, inaugurating the SCM Finance Week during which students try to raise some of the money needed for the work in colleges. Sunday 17th was also the Universal Day of Prayer for students and our evening sermon was preached by the Rev. H. K. Moulton of the Bangalore United Theological College where a number of our old boys are working and studying.

Monday 18th saw a jolly party in progress at Woodlands Hotel at which the students of the 5th Honours Mathematics class entertained their teachers and made them take part in a test of general knowledge along with their pupils. On the 20th the N.C.C. entertained their friends to tea and gave a display of their activities and a report of their triumphs during the year. The chief guest was our former member of staff and commander of the N.C.C., Major S. Parthasarathy, now Professor of Psychology in Presidency College.

Thursday afternoon saw a number of the staff gathered in Mr R. D. Paul's garden for tea and for a discussion on 'The College and its Neighbourhood'. Dr K. E. Thomas, who has seen Tambaram grow from a village to a town, and who has been the president of the local Panchayat Board, told us something of the local situation from a medical and political point of view and the Rev. George Devadoss, C.S.I. presbyter in Tambaram, told us about the Christian life of Tambaram and how he felt the College could contribute to the well being of the Church.

The 21st and 22nd seemed to be especially favoured by the language groups for their valedictory celebrations. The Karnataka Society was addressed by the Professor of Kannada in the University of Madras, Sri M. Mariappa Bhat, while the Malayali group entertained Captain P. C. Ramakrishnan (Wing Commander) as their chief guest and enjoyed a dance performance by the famous Gopinath.

The Tamil Peravai invited as their chief guest Miss Kanthimathi, headmistress of the Egmore Girls High School who gave an interesting and amusing account of her experiences in America. She ended with a warning to the young people of India to treasure the best in their tradition and not heedlessly to imitate everything to be seen in the co-education of other countries. Her talk was followed by a most interesting and dramatic performance arranged by a small orchestra of students from several colleges. They told in recitative and song, with many expressive gestures, the moving story of Kannaki the heroic and long-suffering wife.

The tale was told with humour and pathos to a deeply absorbed audience and gave one a real glimpse of the soul of Tamilnad.

The Psychology Association invited Mr Arthur Funk of the U.S.I.S. to their farewell tea and he spoke on 'Prevailing Psychological Outlook of American Youth'.

On Friday the 22nd the English Honours Association had a hilarious tea party at which students of the Presidency College, who have shared their inter-collegiate lectures, were guests.

On this day also two Halls had their terminal dinners and the students of Selaiyur said an affectionate and regretful farewell to the Rev. R. S. Macnicol who has been their warden for nine years. The women students postponed their terminal dinner to 23rd in order to have his company there also. The Principal conducted the terminal service in the Women Students chapel, gay with flowers and candles, and dinner was served under the lovely old peepul tree, followed by games and an entertainment by the juniors now assuming responsibility for the hostel life as the seniors withdraw for the last great effort in preparation for the final examinations.

Saturday 23rd saw a whole-day meeting of the Inter-collegiate Philosophy Congress in the Anderson Hall with speeches in the morning by Professor David of Gurukul and Professor P. Shankaranarayanan and a symposium in the afternoon on the theme 'Philosophy cannot progress unless divorced from religion.' Students could be seen walking around wearing delegates badges, their minds intent, no doubt, on the high themes of philosophy.

One of the most popular events of the year is the Inter-Hall Basket Ball match. On Friday 22nd Bishop Heber Hall beat St. Thomas' (34-32) on Monday 26th Selaiyur beat St. Thomas' (49-34) and on the 27th Selaiyur beat Bishop Heber (52-50).

On Sunday 25th the S.C.M. Drama Group had a tea in Mr and Mrs Siromoney's house to say farewell to Mr Macnicol to whose inspiration they owe so much.

On Tuesday 26th we gathered in Bishop Heber Chapel for the confirmation service at which Bishop Chellappa, himself an old boy, received a group of men and women students into the fellowship of the Church of South India.

The Old Boys' cricket match (on the 27th) is an event at which some quite old, old boys and some younger ones annually renew their youth by a return to the care-free atmosphere of the playing fields where they once 'loved the ally with the love of a brother, hated the foe with a playing-at hate'.

Each month as it comes along we find ourselves saying, 'This is an extra busy month, next month we shall not have so many engagements.' But it is surprising how the life of the college continually bubbles up into all sorts of activities of which those here mentioned are just a small sample.

Fifty Years Ago

From Madras Christian College Magazine 1907

January 1907

Mr C. A. Paterson in responding to this toast said that he had the honour recently of conveying to a University in Scotland, from which many of their Professors had come, the congratulations of the University of Madras. He had been given the honour of conveying their greetings as well as the greetings of all the Colleges of the University to the University of Aberdeen on the celebration of the four hundredth year of its existence, and at that great gathering there were present for a similar purpose representatives from all parts of the world where education had made any advance at all. Representatives of nations which had been at war with one another were sitting side by side for the one purpose of conveying congratulations to the University of Aberdeen. There were sitting there side by side representatives of France and Germany, and there was a representative of Japan sitting by the side of representative of Russia.

April 1907

The Miller Gold Medal was awarded to S. Radhakrishnan who stood first in Mental and Moral Science, the same student receiving the Samuel Satthinadhan Memorial Gold Medal awarded to the candidate who stands highest in Ethics.

Letters

Letter from Dr A. J. Boyd

8. Melfort Avenue,
Glasgow, S. 1.
4th February.

I greatly enjoyed the last issue of the Magazine, and noted that my sisters also found much interest—and amusement—in it. My study of it by no means completed!

To-morrow, I am to have a visit from a former student, T. G. Veeraraghavan, a doctor now on advanced study in Edinburgh. He brings with him Dr Reddy, not one of ours. And speaking at the Royal Technical College last week, I met a Loyolite whose brother had been a Tambaram student. We arranged to meet again and talk about Madras at great length!

Letter from Prof. Chandran Devanesen

19 Everest Street,
Cambridge, Mass.
2nd February.

We are always happy to receive letters from Tambaram and we do thank you for yours of the 2nd December. I am only sorry it has taken me so long to reply. December and January were very busy months. I spent the whole of December writing term papers. Each paper has to be a minor thesis well documented. The exams finished on the 21st for me and I have been trying to catch up with my correspondence before the Spring semester begins on Monday. The SCM office here kindly gives me some secretarial help when the pressure gets really bad!

I took four courses last semester and found them very good. They permit a wide range of choice here, which is good. I took one course in Indian Social Anthropology and learnt more about the Indian village than I had done all those years as President of the RSL. We had to read practically everything there is on the Indian village and I feel I understand rural life much better now. I also took a course in American Social History (which I am continuing) under Prof. Handlin who is the author of several books. I chose one seminar and one course in Political Theory both taken by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich who is an expert on Kant. The professors here are authorities in their fields and it would take some time to read all they have written. Some students write their seminar papers on the thought of the professor whom they work with!

The winter has been very severe but thanks to central heating we have not really felt the cold. Both of us wear big over-shoes to plow through the snow which was three feet deep at one time.

We have a nice apartment on a fourth floor. I like working at the dining table in the kitchenette because you can look out of the window at the snow. It is a bright sunny day today but the snow has not melted. I can also get the curry smells as Savithri makes our meal. Sometimes the table gets littered with books and she keeps giving me notice that I must clear it in five minutes so that the table can be laid!

Raja Chelliah was here at Christmas time. He seems to be doing very well at Pittsburgh. I had a letter from K. J. Charles now at McGill in Montreal. We see A. N. D. Frederick, who is in Boston University, quite often. We missed B. Roy Choudhari in New York. H. G. Raju is running a Travel Agency in Wisconsin! Rev. V. C. Samuel is one of the outstanding students at Yale Divinity School. George Chacko is still at Princeton. Yogananda Rajasinghe is at New York University. I met him on a 'bus in New York! I have also had news of V. K. Alexander and E. C. Samuel. Dr Markose of the Trivandrum Law School and Veeraraghavan, Asst. Prof. of Psychology from Presidency, are the South Indians I have met at Harvard.

Mrs Devanesen writes:

Life in America is so different from life in India that at first it seemed strange getting acquainted with it, but now I feel as if I've been here for years! I go for some Art Courses here in Cambridge and I enjoy painting very much. The teacher is very good and I have profited much from the few lessons I've had! I have at last seen snow and seen enough of it too! The children I hear had a good time in Ceylon with their grandmother and aunts, and uncles and cousins. Glad to hear the Mudichur and Welfare Centre work is going on fine.

Ultrastrahlung

The title should not lead the reader to think that the article is about some fictitious character. It deals with, to put it in simple words, a type of research that is being conducted all over the world, in the field of Cosmic Rays. *Ultrastrahlung* in German means 'rays from beyond', known in English as 'Cosmic rays'.

The term 'Cosmic Rays' has no spiritual significance. They are charged particles which penetrate into the earth's atmosphere. The world has seen the emergence of the cyclotron. But even such massive structures can produce energy of the order of only 200 million electron volts. But the particles that hit the earth have an energy of a few billion electron volts.

Since these are charged particles, their trajectory will be subjected to alteration by the magnetic field of the earth. Only those with a certain minimum energy can penetrate into the region of the magnetic equator of the earth. Hence, high energy particles are easily available for experiments only near the magnetic equator.

One may wonder of what earthly use is the study of Cosmic rays. The answer is a simple one, namely, that it has helped us to have a better understanding of matter. An atom is supposed to be made of a number of component particles. Destruction of mass can produce energy. But the reverse action, i.e. production of matter from energy, is not feasible in the world unless we have high-energy acceleration. But in the laboratory of Nature, this action is taking place continuously. When a gamma ray of sufficient energy traverses a strong electric field like that near an atomic nucleus at times it may be converted into an electron and positron, both of which are particles. As a matter of fact, the existence of the positron was first established only from researches in the field of Cosmic rays.

Our College enjoys the privilege of being situated near the magnetic equator. So we were fortunate enough to accommodate a party of scientists from the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, on our College campus.

The team led by Prof. Peters were at Tambaram to conduct experiments on Cosmic Rays. They had a bundle of plastic balloons. A number of such balloons were tied together. Instruments, that would make an automatic record of the arrival of particles, were suspended from the balloon. By a clockwork mechanism, these instruments would be severed from the balloon after a specified time. This apparatus will drop gently to the earth connected to a parachute. The record can be analysed, and the nature of the particle, its energy, charge, mass, etc. can be detected. The I.A.F. grounds and the college cricket field were the venues from which they were able to release their balloons. Authoritative sources have informed us that Dr Kibble challenged the prowess of the wind by trying to hold on the balloon for some time, after the scheduled moment of release. The result was obvious. He found himself safely on the earth after a short flight in space, of course with minor cuts in his fingers.

The Physics Association was fortunate in being able to arrange a series of lectures on various aspects of Cosmic Rays, delivered by these eminent scientists. The leader, Professor Peters, inaugurated the series, with a brief introductory statement as to the details of the research. Dr Menon, an experimental physicist, who has isolated several types of mesons spoke on the nature of 'Fundamental Particles' namely, mesons, positrons etc. Dr Daniel's lecture on 'Nuclear Emulsions' was inspiring in the sense that it was a comparative account of various methods employed in different parts of the world to detect and study the Cosmic ray particles.

Mr Lal, a research assistant, delivered a lecture on the physiological aspects of Cosmic radiation. The series was concluded with an address from Dr Gokhale on the instruments normally used in their research.

Tambaram is quite a suitable spot for Cosmic ray experiments by virtue of its being located near the magnetic equator. The Physics Department has been doing research in this field. The day is not far off when we can expect our laboratory to publish articles about discoveries of far-reaching significance.

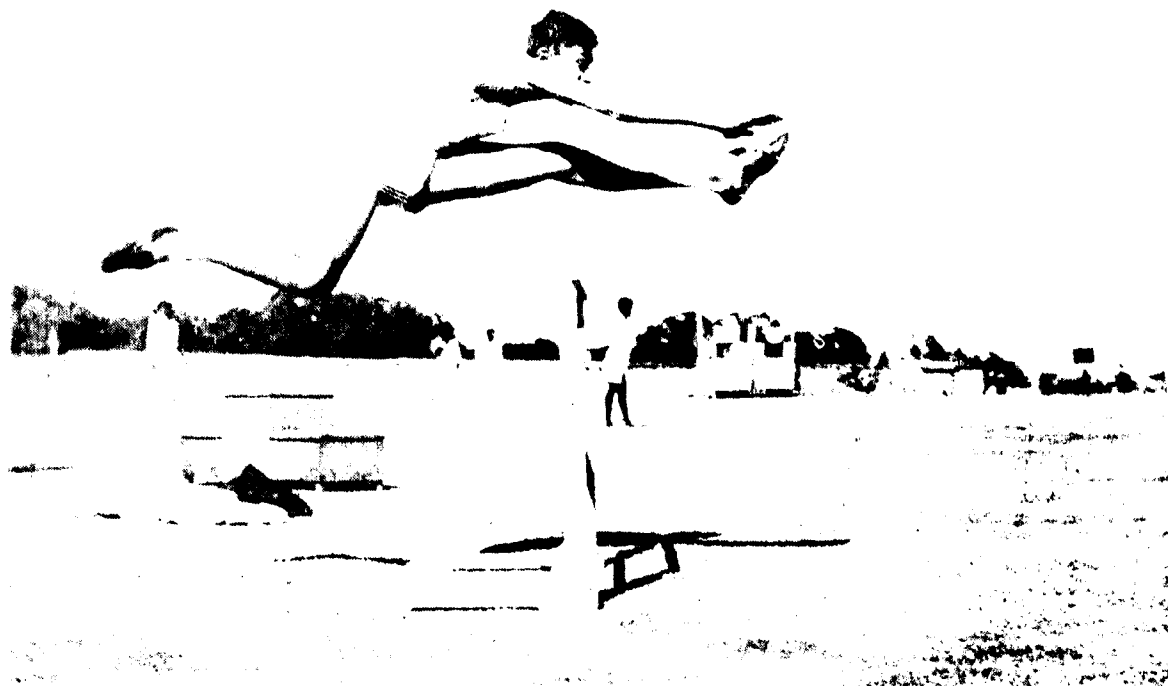
S. V. SUBRAMANIAN

Photographs Opposite

GEN. CARIAPPA at tea with the Principal, with Abraham Ivan, Miss C. M. Bollamma and Mr Bennett Albert.

GEN. CARIAPPA presenting the Musketry Cup on December 21st, 1956, to Sgt. Lokinder Singh for Inter-platoon shooting competition won by Heber Platoon. Also in the picture are Lt. C. H. Narayanan and Jemadar Swaminathan.





'Escape'

It is said that John Galsworthy's play 'Justice' had a far-reaching effect on the Criminal Law in England. Incidentally, it was a professional production. That merely goes to show what an amateur performance of a play in general is not expected to do.

The Dramatic Society of the Madras Christian College chose for its 18th annual performance Galsworthy's 'Escape'. The producer, Prof. J. R. Macphail, had every reason to be happy about the play which was received well. It is never justifiable to inquire too closely into matters, whether the fight was worth the fare, if the policeman hit his head properly enough against the rail, whether or no the picnickers themselves honestly thought their party a success. Not everyone can act a lamp post. Besides there is always the difficulty of making the rather long cast into a team. One must bear this in mind when tempted to suggest that some of the minor characters did not wholly earn the sympathy of the audience. As a rule, minor characters are the unrecognized pillars of dramatic illusion, and they can do no more than their best.

Andrew David, as Matt Denant, the hunted gentleman convict, acted with restraint and well. He made a fairly difficult job look easy, and that is a tribute to any actor. C. R. Arulambalam's Retired Judge was interesting characterization, while the Parson was competently portrayed by Henry Doss. S. C. Sudarisanam's attack of the Farmer's role was boisterous enough to liven up the evening considerably. Prema Oommen, Latha Arunachalam, and Lalie Abraham—each of them doubled two more or less important parts. Perhaps if they had been able to concentrate on just one role apiece, they might have been more effective on the whole.

The episodes were played without obscurity, and everything was done with economy. After all, we go to a play primarily for entertainment, and not for intellectual effort; and a College play never claims to be anything more than a modest affair.

G. S. GOPALKRISHNAN

Photographs Opposite

P. V. PARTHASARTHY at the Inter-Collegiate Sports on February 18th & 19th when he set up new Inter-collegiate records for the 110 meters and 400 meters hurdles.

By Courtesy of 'The Hindu.'

COLLEGE DRAMATIC SOCIETY

(Cast of 'Escape' by Galsworthy, produced by Mr Macphail)

Standing (Left to Right) :—Vijay Padaki, David Shortt, Latha Arunachalam, Shirley Roberts, John Hall, Henry Doss, Prema Oomen, Ramanath Rao, Denzil Bob, 'Lalie' Abraham, Vijay Palekar.

Sitting (Left to Right) :—Annie Itty, Ajit Kumar, Floris Rajiva, 'Chukku' Sudarsanam, Preman Niles, Andrew David, 'Buzz' Arulambalam, Roy Machia, K. Raman.



Eve in Milton's Paradise Lost

If we follow the associations of the figure of the Muse in Milton's poetry, we reach a representation of the divine mother appearing in varied forms, as Thetis mourning for Achilles, or Ishtar, seeking for Tammuz. In this mother and child pattern, the figure of the child is not distinctively of either sex. But the figure appears as the type-object of a distinctive emotion—a complex emotion within which we may recognize something of fear, pity and tender admiration, such as a parent may feel, but 'distanced' as by relation to an universal object, an event inevitable.

The distinctive emotion, it seems to a reader, is communicated in the full experience of certain lines in Paradise Lost relating to Eve—especially in the presentation of Eve in the passage leading up to the description of the decisive act of the fall. Milton has accumulated in this passage images and phrases fitted to invest the figure of Eve with the significance that pertains to Adonis or Proserpine. The picture of Eve amid her flowers,

'fairest unsupported flower
From her best prop so far, and storm so nigh,'

recalls the reference to the gathering gloom and enables us to feel the accumulated impression of Satan's journey upwards from cavernous Hell as charged with the same significance that belongs to the ascent of Pluto from Hades. In these lines, there sounds the note of tragic pity for loveliness doomed and unconscious as a flower of danger.

The objection may be raised that Milton does not in his main intention view Eve as a fated innocent victim but as a responsible being, duly warned of danger and in her act, illustrating not so much the pathos of human destiny as the culpable levity and shallowness of the human mind. It is true that this view is present in the poem and logically inconsistent with the image communicated of the victim, 'pitiable as Adonis'. But such inconsistencies in poetry will not surprise us—where feeling and not logic dictates the blending and alternation of the latent meanings in the theme to which the poet's sensibility responds. We are to view the poem, as it lives in our experience to day.

When so viewed, Paradise Lost presents the figure of Eve in different aspects having affinity with different type-figures, powerfully deep-seated in men's minds. We may take the passage of thought from this to another clearly-marked type-figure, considering the context when Milton displays the beauty of Eve through its effect on the tempter himself: 'That space the Evil One abstracted stood, from his own evil . . .'. Thus, to the loveliness of Eve, frail as her virtue was to prove, the poet attributes something of the influence which poets have assigned to the inviolable ideal. A reference at this juncture, can be made to Milton's own celebration of the power of chastity in 'Comus', enshrined in the symbol of Diana's bow, taming the creatures of the woods—the austere grace that 'dashed brute violence with sudden adoration and blank awe'. Yet, response to the type-figure of youth's transient bloom, present in the image of Eve, mingles with and recalls to the poet, the response to virginity conceived, not as a transient phase of life, but idealised as inviolable. Eve is frail because she makes part of one pattern with Satan, the enemy, whose power of lust and hate is stronger than her defensive innocence. Milton has depicted Satan in presence of the tender love-making of paradise and the Hell from which he arises—as symbols of destroying lust and envy. The comparative study of the serpent and the apple symbol, present in the story of the fall, has left little doubt that the original myth had sexual significance. Milton seemed to feel that when he represents

the immediate effect of the taste of the apple on the man and the woman to be an inflaming of carnal desire and its indulgence, followed by such gross sleep and waking shame and anger, as the hitherto calm region of their minds had never known. The primal sin of man is felt by Milton to be unbridled passion: even though it be true that in the tale, passion does not arise till the fruit is eaten—'It is the fruit itself that is passion'—the eating of it, the symbol of that ungoverned sexuality which Milton relates as its effects:

'But that false fruit,
Far other operation first displayed,
Carnal desire inflaming; he on Eve
Began to cast lascivious eyes; she him
As wantonly repaid'

It may appear that Milton interprets the eating of the apple as a sexual offence, the convincing circumstance that the knowledge of good and evil does not come to Adam and Eve until 'after the sexual crisis'. The first knowledge is sexual shame. There recurs the thought of that other tragedy of sex-weakness that haunted Milton's mind. In this phase of the story, Eve appears in the type-character of temptress, betraying man, as Delilah did through her charm, and his need, and sense of oneness with her. Adam takes the 'Apple' the woman offers, seeing disaster and death before him yet drawn by the 'link of Nature'.

Thus, one is right in gathering from Milton's total representation of woman in the epic that she is to be thought of as in some sense representing desire and passion, while man is the representative of reason. Adam's fall comes because he, clear intelligence, allows Eve, blind passion, to lead him,

'Against his better knowledge, not deceived,
But fondly overcome by female charm.'

To such a man as Milton the passionate nature of woman—or his own sense both of oneness with the passion he recognises in woman, and of superiority to it—makes her image the very projection of the weaker, more valuable part within himself. So she becomes 'a thorn intestine'. As such an inward traitress, Eve is naturally made the instrument of Adam's undoing by Satan, who stands as another symbol of the destructive power of passion, conjoined with the will to rule.

T. JAYARAMAN

Some Interesting Numbers

In the natural numbers we find different groups of numbers having some common property. For example, we have the group of all even integers 2, 4, 6, 8 etc. or the group of all integers divisible by 3: 3, 6, 9, 12 etc., or the group of all squares 1, 4, 9, 16 etc., and so on.

Prime Numbers: We have one group of numbers called the Prime Numbers. Numbers that cannot be resolved into factors are known as prime numbers. More precisely, a prime number is an integer greater than 1 which has no factors other than itself and 1. The numbers 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, . . . are primes while 12, for example, is not, since $12 = 3 \times 4$. Every integer can be expressed as a product of primes.

E.g. $220 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 11$
 $126 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$

An integer which is not prime is said to be composite.

One of the first questions that arises concerning the class of primes is whether there is only a finite number of different primes or whether the class of primes contains infinitely

many numbers. The answer is there are infinitely many primes. Euclid has given a very simple proof for the infinitude of the class of primes. It proceeds by the indirect method.

We start with the assumption that there are only a finite number of primes; perhaps very many, say n . Now let the n prime numbers be $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$. Any number other than this must be composite. We now produce a contradiction by constructing a number which differs from every one of the primes. The number $(P_1 \times P_2 \times P_3 \times P_4 \times \dots \times P_n) + 1$ is larger than any of the above numbers but not divisible by any of them. Hence our assumption that there is only a finite number of primes is absurd.

Although this proof is indirect it can be modified to give a method for constructing an infinite sequence of primes. If we have n primes $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$ then the number $P_1 \times P_2 \times P_3 \times \dots \times P_n + 1$ is either itself a prime or contains as a factor a prime which differs from those already found.

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 + 1 = 31 \text{ (a prime)}$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 31 + 1 = 931 = 7 \times 7 \times 19 \text{ (contains the new primes 7 and 19 as factors)}$$

Proceeding in this way we can construct an infinite sequence of primes.

Formulae Producing Primes: Attempts have been made to find simple arithmetical formulae that yield only primes. Fermat made the famous conjecture that all numbers of the form $F(n) = 2^{2^n} + 1$ are primes. Later Euler found that $F(5)$ was not prime. $F(5) = 641 \times 6,700,417$. It was then proved that $F(n)$ is not prime for values of $n=7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 23, 26, 38, 73$. If $F(73)$ were written out in full not all the libraries in the world could hold it.

Another expression that produces primes is $F(n) = n^2 - n + 41$. Here $F(n)$ for $n=1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$ is prime, but for $n=41$ $F(n)$ becomes $n^2 - 41 + 41 = n^2$ (composite).

The expression $F(n) = n^2 - 79n + 1601$ also yields primes for n up to 79, but fails when $n=80$.

Two unsolved problems concerning primes:

One of these is the famous Goldbach conjecture. Goldbach has no significance in the history of Mathematics except for this problem, which he proposed in 1742 in a letter to Euler. He observed that for every case he tried, any even number (except 2 which is itself a prime) could be represented as the sum of two primes. For example, $4=2+2, 6=3+3, 8=5+3, 10=5+5, 12=5+7, 20=13+7, 48=29+19, 100=97+3, 156=103+53$.

Goldbach asked Euler if he could prove this to be true for all even numbers or if he could find an example disproving it. Euler never provided an answer nor has one been given.

The other problem is even more striking than Goldbach's. It has been observed that primes frequently occur in pairs of the form P & $P+2$: 3 & 5, 11 & 13, 29 & 31, 41 & 43, 59 & 61 and so on. It has been conjectured that there are infinitely many such pairs. This has also not been systematically and completely proved.

Perfect Numbers: Perfect numbers are those which are the sums of all their divisors less than themselves. Six is such a number: it is the sum of 1 and 2 and 3. In 2000 years twelve perfect numbers were found. In the beginning of the year 1953 an electronic computer has discovered five more.

It was the Greeks who first found that 6 was a number which is the sum of all its divisors except itself and called it a perfect number. They wondered how many more such perfect numbers there were. It was found by inspection that 28 was the next perfect number ($28 = 1+2+4+7+14$). The great Euclid proved that all numbers which can be factorized into

the form $2^{n-1}(2^n - 1)$, where $2^n - 1$ is a prime number, are perfect numbers. Thus in the case of 6, n is 2 and $2^n - 1 = 3$, a prime number. In the case of 28, n is 3 and $2^n - 1 = 7$, again a prime number. With Euclid's formula it was then found that the third and fourth perfect numbers were 496 ($n=5$) and 8128 ($n=7$). Beyond that the computation became laborious and it was not proved that Euclid's formula included all possible perfect numbers.

The first four perfect numbers had been known as early as the first century A.D. The fifth was discovered in the fourteenth century. Then in 1644 the French mathematician Mersenne announced the discovery of six more. The numbers were now so large that they had to be described by the prime number $2^n - 1$ or more briefly by the exponent n . The values of n for the 11 perfect numbers known till 1644 were 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 31, 67, 127, 257. Of these only the first eight numbers were tested. Euler who tested the eighth number also proved that all even perfect numbers must be of the form expressed by Euclid's rule. No odd perfect number has ever been found, nor has it been proved that such a number cannot exist.

In 1876, the French mathematician Lucas worked out a method by which a possible prime could be tested without trying all potential divisors. According to Lucas the number $2^n - 1$ is prime if, and only if it divides the $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ term of a certain series. In this series the first number is 4 and each succeeding number is the square of the preceding one minus 2: i.e. the series is 4, 14, 194, 37634 and so on.

Example: To test the primality of 7: $7 = 2^n - 1$ where $n=3$; the $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ term in the series is the second term i.e. 14. Now 7 divides 14 evenly. Therefore $2^3 - 1 = 7$ is a prime.

But even this method becomes unwieldy when the numbers become very large as in the case of $2^{127} - 1$.

$$2^{127} - 1 = 170,141,183,460,469,231,731,687,303,715,884,105,727$$

However mathematicians did test all the 11 numbers by using contracted methods wherever possible and found that Mersenne's figures 67 and 257 were wrong and that he had missed 61, 89 and 107. Thus the list stood with 12 numbers, $2^{126} (2^{127} - 1)$ being the largest.

On January 30, 1953, Robinson, an American mathematician, with the help of an electronic computer tested the primality of $2^{257} - 1$ and found it not prime. Twenty years ago the same number had been found not to be prime by D. H. Lehmer. He worked two hours a day for one year with a desk calculator to test the primality of this number. It so happened that this same Lehmer was in the room where the computer worked. He saw the machine do in 48 seconds what had taken him more than 700 hours. And the machine got the same result.

Tests with the computer continued and it was found that $2^{521} - 1$, $2^{607} - 1$, $2^{1279} - 1$, $2^{2203} - 1$ and $2^{2281} - 1$ were all primes. However it is still unknown, how many perfect numbers there are.

P. L. THAMBUDORAI

The Blind through the Centuries

Blind people are commonly seen in any part of India today, as they have been at any time in human history. In running railway trains, bus stands, market places, any public place indeed, you will see at least one representative of this community. By this I do not mean that blindness is uncommon in other countries. In Great Britain the blind number about eighty-two thousand. In the United States there are two hundred and sixty thousand blind persons. (In India according to the census report of 1931, there are more than two million visually handicapped.) Therefore, it will be of some interest to discover the position of the blind in history and at the present day.

From time immemorial the blind have been mainly beggars. In the Bible, (both in the New and Old Testaments) we read of several professional blind beggars. In Europe and America also their fate was no better until a few decades back. But you should not imagine that all the blind are beggars. There were many distinguished personalities among them in many countries.

In our Mother Country we have legendary figures, and also historical. In the Mahabharatha, we see one blind king, Dhrutharashtra, (the father of the Kauravas) and in other Itihasas we have got many rishis. One of Asoka's successors is said to have been blind. It is said that there was a blind poet at the court of Akbar.

It is worth mentioning the origin of the present Jaffna, the northern part of Ceylon. There lived a blind musician, who was an expert in playing a musical instrument called 'Yaazh', who came to the court of the ruling king to exhibit his talents. The sovereign was very much impressed by the performance of this musician, although he used to listen from the other side of a screen, since it was unbecoming for the king's eyes to see a blind man. He gave the blind instrumentalist a strip of land as a royal gift, in the north of the island, and thus the land of Yaazhpadi, (he who plays on the instrument Yaazh) became Yaalpanam, and it was transliterated into English as Jaffna.

Taking another incident with a touch of romance from classical Italy, it is said that one of the few survivors of the well known tragedy of Pompeii, was a blind woman. One day, the world became so dark in Pompeii, with the accompaniment of horrible sounds and a rain of ashes, that nobody knew what to do. No human being could even run out of danger since they could not see. But there was a blind girl who knew all the streets of the city, and, if we are to believe the story, she was able to lead the man she loved through the dark streets to safety.

The famous Greek Poet Homer is believed to have been blind. But in the case of John Milton the great English poet there is no doubt that he became blind in his early forties, and his major poetical works were composed later. It is also surprising to note that the first roads fit for travelling in Great Britain were made by a blind man named John Metcalf, in the 18th century. Prof. Fawcett of Cambridge, who became a prominent Parliamentarian, will remain in history as the man who worked for India to the extent of being popularly called the member for Hindustan, and who served the country as Postmaster General. England has produced many great blind men. Sir Arthur Pearson and Sir Ian Fraser are two others.

Going back to the dawn of the 4th century, we are told of a curious library consisting of nothing but bundles of sticks. It was owned by a blind young genius named Jacobin, in a German village. Young Jacobin, though blind, showed much interest in learning, and was put in the village school along with other children. Realising the impracticability of 'mugging up' all his lessons, Jacobin set out to devise a system of his own. His books consisted of sticks having different inscriptions and cuts, meaning sometimes words and even paragraphs. Nobody is able to tell us what happened to Jacobin's library after his death, but my legitimate presumption is that it may have aided some woman in her cooking.

But a real revolution was brought about in the education of the blind by a young Frenchman, some hundred years ago, Louis Braille. He was born on 5th January, 1809, in the village of Coupvray, 16 miles from Paris. While playing with his father's tools (a cobbler) he accidentally struck his eye with an awl, and consequently lost both eyes at the age of three. Louis Braille was admitted to the famous Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles (Paris) in 1819, which was the first of its kind known in history. He learned to read at the feet of Valentin Haüy, who is known as the father of the education of the blind.

Louis became an instructor in his mother-institution and a well known organist. The system he learnt (Valentin code) could only be used for reading, and it was imperfect in many respects. Therefore Louis Braille set his mind on inventing a system of embossed dots by which the blind could write as well as read. Louis spent all his free hours and vacations in improving his new code. He was able to perfect the most successful and easiest system of reading and writing by touch, now known as 'Braille', in 1829, when he was only 20 years of age. He composed sixty-three combinations out of six dots, most of them used as contractions other than the letters of the alphabet. Now Braille is a universal script adopted in all languages. But like many other great men, Louis Braille also was an unrecognised genius when he was alive. Poor Louis did not even know that his system would be adopted after two years in his own school, when he was dying on the 6th January, 1852. But his toil was not unrewarded. It is thanks to Louis, that now there are millions of blind people all over the world who can read and write like those who can see.

After the introduction of the Braille system the education of the blind was facilitated to a very great extent. In Europe and America tremendous improvement has taken place in the condition of the blind. Educational and vocational facilities are provided for the maximum number of the blind through state and private agencies. In those countries the blind have almost achieved social equality and economic independence. In industrialised countries like the United Kingdom and Norway, the blind worker has become an established part of industry. He is no more a burden on the public as he is in many underdeveloped countries.

Rehabilitation of the visually handicapped is a vital problem. In foreign countries there are various organisations to take care of the blind, in social and vocational guidance. There are well trained teachers to go and visit the blind at their residence, and give them valuable advice and guidance in their domestic and other personal problems as well as suggesting suitable employment according to the aptitude of the person concerned. Such welfare workers are known as 'Home teachers for the blind'. Generally adults and newly blinded people will be under these social workers, (sometimes employed by the Government). Now there is a move in the United States to encourage men and women in the Universities who are interested in serving the blind to take up scholarships for the purpose; this is a very wise step. In the year 1955, the United States Government provided 99 such grants totalling about 750,000 dollars, while private agencies granted 400 scholarships. Let us hope that our country also will follow the same example.

A brief survey of the system of education provided for the blind in the developed countries also will be of general interest. There are nursery schools where blind babies are put under the care of specially trained nursery teachers. It is said that such training is very important in the life of a blind child, that he may acquire proper knowledge about the world, since he cannot see the world around him. (The parents also will not have the scientific knowledge to give the best training to a blind baby). In Great Britain there are 15 such nursery schools known as 'Sun Homes'. In the U.S.A. there are adequate nursery sections in every residential blind school. But in India there is not even a single satisfactory nursery school for the blind, though infant blindness is very common. After the nursery, the children go to the primary schools. Physical education also is stressed by the experts. In the elementary schools, they are given lessons in handicrafts and music in addition to the usual lessons. In Western countries there

are special high schools for the blind. There the scholars are taught the same lessons as their normal counterparts. They study science and mathematics by the aid of special equipment. In the U.S.A., in public schools, there will be special classes provided with trained teachers and special equipment to aid the blind day scholars apart from residential schools.

After high school they are given vocational training. Many choose industrial training. Others are given professional coaching. Quite a number of blind men and women take stenography in the West, with the help of Braille shorthand, the dictaphone and other modern implements. There is ample provision for university education also. Students are provided with Braille text books, adequate reading service, special appliances and special provision to take the examinations apart from adequate financial aid. In America, it is a common thing to record the texts for the blind scholars. (One third of the blind population in United States of America use talking books).

Coming to our own country, there are about fifteen institutions imparting education to or taking care of the blind. Most of the schools give only elementary education. However, in Calcutta there is a High School. Recently the Government School for the Blind, Madras (Poonamallee) has been raised to a high school. In spite of the fact that there are hardly any facilities for higher education for the blind in this country, there are some eminent men in India who are blind. Mr Lal Advani, Secretary, Ministry of Education, New Delhi; Dr S. C. Roy, Lecturer, Calcutta University; Mr R. M. Alpaiwalla, Bar-at-Law, Bombay and Mr Sadhan Gupta, India's first blind M.P., are some of them. In Bombay and Bengal there are many graduates and post-graduates. In the year 1952 there were three blind people who received degrees from the Bombay University, one the M.A., another the B.A., and the third the LL.B.

The very fact that the University of Madras was unable to produce even a single full-fledged blind graduate during its first 100 years shows that the facilities provided for the education of the blind in South, are inadequate. This is in no way the fault of the government. A post-school scholarship is granted to any blind student by the Central Government, and the State also does not discourage anybody. But the public should take initiative in the care and education of the handicapped. In any country, social agencies (private) play a very important role in the uplift of the disabled. It would be an injustice to my friend, T. P. Jesudas, if I do not mention here, that he struggled through immense difficulties until the end of the degree class in our University in the year 1954. He is a very enterprising and industrious blind young man who tried his utmost to pass the B.A. Degree Examination, in spite of the fact that he did not possess suitable Braille texts or reading service. The University made special arrangements for the examination, but that was not enough. My friend got his part II at the first attempt, but could not get the other two, owing to adverse circumstances.

In short the blind are not utterly in darkness although darkness prevails upon them. To quote Sir Ian Fraser, a blind Member of the British Parliament, 'The world of darkness is not necessarily a world without hope'. If Thaha Ussain, totally blind from the age of 3, could rise to the position of Education Minister in Egypt, if several blind men could serve their country as governors in the United States, if, as has been proved, many can serve as legislators, lawyers, professors and be useful citizens while many others can earn their living with their own hands in many countries, these people are worth our help.

It should also be recorded here that the blind are getting more and more attention, from the public and governments in recent years. Much is done to better their lot, though much is still left to be accomplished. Failure in life lies in our reluctance to face the challenge of difficulties and handicaps.

E. V. JOSEPH

Tut . . . Tut . . . Tutor

'Tut . . . Tut . . . Tutor'—The expression sits rather well on the mouth, I dare say. Besides, it is in perfect consonance with the undefinable position of a Tutor in College and the expression, 'Tut . . . Tut' has a suggestion of the soothing bedside manner of a famous Physician. I owe this expression to a rather vigilant Pre-University student, who, in a rare moment of clarity warned his colleagues of my approach with this immortal expression. The nuances of 'Tut . . . Tut . . . ing' around are subtle and varied and I propose to dwell at length upon them.

Perhaps this rather lengthy introduction might annoy my co-Tutors. As a matter of fact, we Tutors are the strong, silent type, not given to voluble expression as a rule. If anyone dare dispute this, I suggest he come to the Library Gallery on those solemn occasions when weekly examinations are held. He can see there two people who differ conspicuously from the rest—they alone have freedom of movement—and the set expression on their faces (often misconstrued to be sad) will I am certain, establish my point. And talking of invigilations, I bet my bottom penny that one of the most enjoyable moments in the life of a Tutor is his first invigilation. One approaches it with a kind of sadistic satisfaction that comes from watching others write the examinations one has left behind. But good things do not last, and ere long, a deep sigh of resignation takes its place and if one does not groan audibly in an examination hall, it is because we Tutors are honour bound to exercise great restraint in such matters. And, as if to emphasise the rich variety of life, these invigilations have a certain individuality of their own. On Thursdays, when the III class write their English Composition, the Tutor who has to keep them company enters the Hall feeling like sheep just before entering the slaughter-house. 'Sheep do not feel', you may say and I say, 'Just as well. We Tutors unfortunately do'. I have often wondered why the English Composition class alone brings out the noisiest in the III class. Perhaps, English Composition has its finer points. Even as a student of the class myself, I could not understand why, because, believe it or not, I was a very law-abiding student. Anyhow I shall be obliged to anyone who can solve the puzzle for me.

The staff room, situated strategically in between the Principal's office and the Anderson Hall, just above the women students' room, is still a mystery to many in college. In my student days, I have often paused outside this room and wondered what was going on inside. You see to me it was something like a 'Sanctum Sanctorum' those days. When I entered the place for the first time as a Tutor, I must admit that I did so with a great deal of apprehension. I also confess that the shock I received that day has left a deep impress. Imagine for yourselves. . . The sanctum sanctorum suddenly blooms into a very habitable place and one discovers for the first time perhaps that members of staff could be very human, at least within the four walls of this room. Moreover, this is the nicest place in college to have a comfortable nap—barring class rooms of course, which pleasure is denied to those who teach—except for the possibility of being rudely awakened by some cheerful crooning from the room directly underneath. But disturbances do have their compensations and giving the devil its due, I admit that there are occasions when one is pleased and entertained by this crooning. One gets used to the dear old staff room and as time passes, one becomes addicted to it as a matter of fact.

Quite apart from these attractions, I must warn aspirants who hope to be tutors in the near future, that it is rather trying in the beginning when one has to readjust his views to many things—sometimes even to oneself. Let me cite the instance of roll-call. The general

consensus of student opinion is that roll-call is a necessary evil at best. But, to my amazement, I discovered that I was strongly pro roll-call as soon as I became a 'Tutor. One of my class-mates was pained to witness this sudden and drastic change of view in me and attributed it to the fact that now roll-call was a weekly affair to me and not a daily one as before. I said 'Bah!' to this strange argument which failed to appeal to me and reiterated my point that roll-call is very essential. He asked 'Why?' and I said 'What a silly question! Isn't it obvious?'—Rather clever of me... What? 'These changes in view sometimes are essential and to anyone who wants to cultivate the art I say, 'Go to the Tutor and learn his ways.'

Coming to think of it, interesting things are always happening to a Tutor. Take the case of the sincere student in whose opinion I am omniscient, who sidles up in a respectful manner and asks in a polite manner charged with a note of a deep and rather unexpected yearning for precise and thorough knowledge, 'Sir, what is the room temperature?' One is peeved at the thought that one's face reminds this student of a thermometer. I admit that my face has never been my fortune but there are limits, surely, and one draws the line at thermometers. I repeat—my face does not resemble that noble instrument in any way.

All this adds up to this—I might call it the climax in Tutoring one's education is polished up, the rough edges are smoothed out and one comes out a better man. This revelation is rather sudden and shocking I know but I was told once that no article which does not even have one profound statement is of any value. And if the profundity of this remark is questioned, all I can say is 'Have a heart'.

Most of the readers must by now have come to the conclusion that the word 'end' is the sweetest in the English language. I am in complete agreement with this view and as my period of Tut... Tutting around is nearing its end, so is this article. I concede that this article resembles a plate of scrambled eggs more than anything else but then even the most hardened 'ANTI-SCRAMBLED EGGITES' will have to agree that though it is not a thing of beauty, a plate of scrambled eggs has something in it after all.

S. SRINIVASAN

The Alarm Clock

At last I had found the exact thing. It was not a very modern-looking clock but had that smart look which made me buy it without further hesitation. The shopkeeper had shown me many types of alarm clock. Clocks that rang loudly, softly; clocks that sounded dance music and clocks that were fitted with special silencing devices... I had even seen a clock that was guaranteed to call one up in the morning with bed-coffee ready. None of these had struck my fancy as the last one had done. I paid the bill and went out.

I was a man who could never sleep without the call of the alarm. For many months I had been managing with borrowed ones. If I did not get an alarm clock, I would never sleep peacefully that night, fearing I would get up late in the morning. Once I could not get any sleep and I went and borrowed an alarm, forgot to set it and got up for lunch the next day. I never regretted it. After all if I had got up very early without the aid of the alarm I would have lost hours of precious sleep—which would have affected my health in the long run.

I could never get any sleep without the alarm by my side. I have tried so many things, though I have not yet got to the level of taking narcotics. I have tried the old and efficient method of counting imaginary sheep. After counting 152 sheep, a herd came rushing; I sat up in the bed breaking into a cold sweat.

I have tried reading textbooks in bed. This method worked admirably till the warden warned me, that if I leave my 100 watt light burning and go to sleep, in future, I shall be fined heavily. I tried, but failed, to read at night without a light.

I have also tried the method of tiring the body and then letting it drop exhausted into slumberland. The trouble was, after running half a mile, my limbs were aching so much that I failed to get a wink of sleep.

But I found that the alarm clock somehow had a soporific effect on me. However sleepless I was, once I heard the sharp, harsh sound of the alarm a peace came to my mind and I fell asleep. But unfortunately I was not the sort of person gifted with the boon of an alarm clock. Alarm clocks never stayed in my hand safely. I remember distinctly that I have lost two alarm clocks (don't ask me how) and spoilt at least one. Once I was given a shock-proof, anti-magnetic and water-proof clock for my birthday by a distant relation of mine. But though I joined the hostel that year my father refused to let me take it along with me. It was too good for me to spoil or break. After one month exactly my father lost the clock.

* * * * *

I looked at the clock. All mine! I took an oath not to lend it, lose it or break it.

I have it still. It is quite accurate, correct to less than five minutes. And I never have a restless night nowadays.

N. KASTURI RANGAN

The Bird of Paradise

It was that celebrated naturalist, Huxley, who coined the name 'Glorified Reptiles' to describe all the birds of the air, which are collectively put in the class 'Aves'. They stand as a connecting link between reptiles on one hand and mammals on the other. If we ask ourselves whether we have at any time admired the birds from various angles, the reply will be probably in the negative. However, we know that the birds gave a fillip to the scientists to build the modern aeroplane on the basis of the mechanism of their flight.

'All that glitters is not gold' is a well known proverb, applicable to some extent to the birds also. All birds do not appeal to us alike and all cannot be appreciated as birds. Neither crow nor kite receives as much attention as the peacock or the parrot or the 'Birds of Paradise.'

'*Paradisia apoda*', as a member of this group is called, belongs to the family *Paradisidae* and commands a separate place in both the minds and breasts of all, especially the biologists. These forms are found in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands. They have been so named by the Dutch voyagers owing to their brilliancy of plumage and to the current belief that they are supposed to pass their lives in the air with no wings and feet but with ample plumes, resting occasionally on lofty trees suspended by the wire-like tail feathers, feeding on the nectar of flowers and 'dews of the heaven'. The natives who sold them to coast-traders deprived them of feet and wings and hence the name 'apoda', meaning footless.

The head and neck are covered with short feathers closely arranged, resembling velvet, with a light straw-colour above and a brilliant emerald-green below. This dense colourful plumage is restricted to the males, the females being plain with no plumes but with a dark brown colour above and a lengthened tail feather. During the breeding season males numbering 12 to 20 will assemble on certain trees and display their plumes to the weaker sex (of course, this does not hold good nowadays) viz. the females, just like our modern boys displaying themselves clad in grand attire to win a sweet-heart. A dancing party, or 'sacaldi' as the natives call it, is said to be a great feast for the eye, which one cannot afford to miss. During this time, the wings are raised, and expanded till they form a magnificent golden fan with deep red at the base.

These birds are caught only at this time by shooting blunt arrows at them, as bleeding would affect the plumes, when they are in an intoxicated mood and they fall down, without bleeding, to the ground, and later the plumes are removed and sold. They were commercially of great value and used to be worn as ornaments by many women in Western countries; but wearing the plumes of the bird of paradise is now forbidden by law in Britain and some other countries, as great cruelty is involved in obtaining these feathers.

The King Bird of Paradise (*Cicinuries regius*) is the smallest but most brilliantly coloured of all the birds of this order, with a long coiled tail feather, and there are yet other species like *Paradisus minor* with similar colours and plumes, the detailed descriptions of which space does not permit here.

DINAKARAN MATHEWS

Are You Superstitious?

'Are you superstitious?' Put this question to any one of your friends or acquaintances or even to people whom you meet in buses or trains. What will be the obvious answer? 'Of course, not!' Superstitions are only for the uncultured and uneducated people who know no better'. Such will be the answers of all people though they may be harbouring any number of superstitious beliefs! And when we observe people following this belief or that omen without rhyme or reason through decades we will be hard put to it to convince anybody that man is a rational animal or as P. G. Wodehouse has put it, 'Nature's last word': for, if a man is about to start from his house on some work it is expected of everyone that he or she should not ask him where he is going; otherwise his work is doomed to failure, whether he is going to meet some person or to appear for his examination. If a person were to come and transact some business when someone is about to step out of his house then it cannot be executed with one person standing *outside* the house and the other standing *inside*. If this is done the man who has temporarily gained by it is sure to have a setback. A vermilion-vendor or a flower seller comes and announces his wares; but you, who may be either a man or a woman, are not expected to say to him 'No, we do not want it'. It will definitely be a bad omen to reject what may be called the most sacred 'possessions' of a married or a yet-to-be-married woman—your negative answer will indicate that only widows are staying in that house. The least one can do is to tell him 'we have it'. So also while squatting to take your meals, when ghee is being served to you do not say 'It will do'. With such an answer you will be guilty of having sent the person who has served you to an early grave!

Then there are slightly variegated forms of superstitions. The people from the boy's house when they go to a girl's house to arrange a 'match' are prone to ask the would-be bride, during the meal, to serve salt to them. If the girl is to serve it in heaps thinking that salt being cheap, it can be served with relish, then she is doomed for rejection and branded as spendthrift! The argument is that a girl who has not got any sense of proportion with a thing like salt is sure to ignore, later on, the true value of other things. The Western counterpart of this custom is that the girl will be given a few potatoes for peeling; if the peeled skins seem *thick* to the boy's people then she can be sure of receiving the rejection slip. That brings us to a poser. Do Westerners believe in superstitions? The truth is that they believe in such things as much as we do, if not more. It is a sign of ill-luck to them to go under a ladder and they are superstitious about arranging a table for thirteen people. They will somehow convert it into fourteen, however much disliked be the last invited person. If the last invited person is on familiar terms with the hosts and if he were to reject their invitation unknowingly the hosts do not even hesitate to write to him stating that at least to *complete* the table, he must oblige them! Another of their customs is that when both the bride's and the groom's parties are leaving for the church for the wedding ceremony old shoes are thrown at the cars wishing them good-luck. Here we use old shoes and chappals for hanging in front of new houses in various stages of construction to ward off 'evil' eyes!

Sportsmen have their own peculiar habits. Sir Jack Hobbs always used to put his left pad on first when his turn had come for batting. Len Hutton has confessed that though he too was following in Sir Jack's foot-steps it was not on account of any superstition but only that Hobbs was doing it. If Hutton is not superstitious, then why is he preserving that coin presented to him by his townmate during his boyhood days when he had scored his first fifty? Here indeed is some food for speculation. Then there is the story about the great Victor Trumper, who, it is said, was always wearing the same lucky pair of flannel trousers! Douglas Jardine, a former cricket captain of England always used to wear his famous red county cap of his University days which, it seems, always brought him good-luck. In the field of tennis

too, there is the famous example of Art Larsen who never crosses over or treads upon certain lines of the tennis court.

So far as authors are concerned the immortal French author, Balzac, always made it a point to wear throughout his career the *same* long robe like a monk while writing and he used the *same* writing table which he had first used in the beginning of his chequered career and which he firmly believed had brought him luck. The story runs that however much the publishers, who had advanced him money for a novel or a drama yet to be written, and bailiffs, who were sent to Balzac's abode to recover the cost of things bought by him a few days back, tried to settle their accounts by raiding his house, Balzac always used to outwit them by escaping from his house along with the *table*! Those who have read the novels of Somerset Maugham may have seen a mystic sign adorning the cover and the title pages of his books. It is said that during the early days of his brilliant career, while rummaging in the garden of his villa on the Riviera he came across this rusted iron sign and from that day it became the 'coat-of-arms' of all Maugham's novels—in fact the sign is mounted high on the door-step of his villa.

If one were to scan the pages of history there too one can see people falling victims to the tentacles of superstition. The savant Vidyaranya, the founder of the Vijayanagar Empire, one day saw a tiger and a rabbit playing *together* and at once advised his 'Chelas' Harihara and Bukka to found their kingdom there and make that very place their capital. The capital which was then called Vijayanagar is to-day the small town of Hampi in Bellary District. Sankaracharya, the founder of the Advaita sect, once saw near Shringeri in Mysore State a cobra giving shade to a bull-frog in a delicate position by spreading its hood over the frog. The sight of the frog gasping in the hot sun because of excessive heat and the cobra giving it shade was too much for the great Guru to ignore the sanctity of the place. No sooner did he see it than he decided to build a 'math' there! If we go back a few more centuries we can see Caesar's wife begging her husband not to go out on the day on which his assassination was accomplished. In fact she retailed the saying of the astrologer about the Ides of March and what she saw in her dreams of the previous night. But the great Caesar could not afford to be superstitious, and that too on the basis of dreams, and so dearly paid for his courage. There are also people to-day who go by the dictates of their dreams.

All these foregoing instances therefore boil down to one solid fact that in whatever walks of life they might be or in whichever times they might be living people have always believed in superstitions. So one need not feel reluctant to admit that he or she is superstitious, as all of us are erring, if at all, in excellent company. Meanwhile one can easily throw down his gauntlet and ask anybody to take it up and prove that he is immune to the bane of superstition!

M. L. KAMATH.

[It is true, as the writer says, that very many people are superstitious and so are held in a kind of bondage to circumstances. It is also true that life without some kind of faith is impossible and that faith and superstition are not always easy to distinguish. Nevertheless they are not the same thing.

True faith is a venture into the unknown based on experience. Superstition is a credulous acceptance of hearsay and untested evidence and is not based on true experience. Hence, where men have a deep and true faith in God the lesser superstitions lose their power. Increase of superstition is a symptom of decrease of faith and vice versa.

Sankaracharya surely was a man of faith. The fact that he chose to found his math in a place where his heart was touched by a glimpse of the divine in nature, is no ground for thinking him a follower of mere omens.—EDITOR.]

Family Reunion at Annamalainagar

The Rev. R. S. Macnicol, M.A., Professor of English, Madras Christian College, was the guest of honour at a Reunion held on Saturday, 16th February, 1957, in Annamalai University, when old boys and girls of Madras Christian College and Women's Christian College met at tea and exchanged reminiscences of the 'good old' college days. The members also bid farewell to Mr Macnicol on the eve of his departure to Scotland, and wished him good luck and godspeed. It was a wonderful evening.

The following old students attended the function :

- A. C. Subramaniam, M.A., L.T., Reader in English, Annamalai University. (1920-23 : B.A. (Hons.); 1926-28 : Lecturer in English, Madras Christian College, George Town)
 George Alexander, B.Sc., B.E., A.M.I.E., Reader in Civil Engineering. (1938-40 : B.Sc. (Physics), St. Thomas's)
 N. Ramachandran, B.A., B.L., Lecturer in Law. (1937-39 : B.A., St. Thomas's)
 Cherian Jacob, B.A., (Hons.), Tutor in English. (1945-48 : B.A. (Hons.), Bishop Heber)
 Stanley Frederick, B.A. (Hons.), Lecturer in English. (1949-52 : B.A. (Hons.), St. Thomas's)
 K. Raman Unni, B.A. (Hons.), Lecturer in Mathematics. (1952-55 : B.A. (Hons.), Selayur)
 K. M. Abraham, M.A., Tutor in English. (1953-55 : M.A., Bishop Heber)
 G. Thangaiyah, M.A., Lecturer in Statistics. (1954-56 : M.A., St. Thomas's)
 K. Raghupathy, Final B.E., Annamalai University. (1948-52 : Intermediate and B.A.; St. Thomas's)
 P. T. Pitchappan, Final B.E. (Chemical) (1951-53 : Intermediate, Selayur)
 George Thomas, Third B.E. (Chemical), (1951, B.Sc., Bishop Heber)
 K. Pandian, Third B.E. (1951-53 : Intermediate, Selayur)
 G. N. Paul, Third B.E. (1951-53 : Intermediate, Bishop Heber)
 M. Subramaniam, Third B.E. (1951-53 : Intermediate, St. Thomas's)
 K. Ramachandran, Third B.E. (1951-53 : Intermediate, Bishop Heber)
 S. Jagannathan, Third B.E. (1951-53 : Intermediate, Bishop Heber)
 R. Vijayasekharan, First B.E. (1953-56 : Intermediate and Third Honours, St. Thomas's)
 Narayanaswamy, First B.E. (1954-56 : Intermediate, St. Thomas's)
 S. Kandaswamy, Final Hons. (English) (1953 : Third Hons., St. Thomas's)
 A. L. Chidambaram, Research Scholar, Economics (1953-56 : Economics Honours, Selayur)
 C. Venkatesan, Economics Hons. (1953-55 : B.A., Bishop Heber)
 N. Meiyappan, Economics Hons. (1954-56 : B.A., Bishop Heber)
 Annamma Alexander (nee Mammen), 1941-45 : B.A., (Philosophy) Women's Christian College)
 M. Rajee, Mathematics Hons. (1952-54 : B.A., W.C.C.)
 A. Anjanayaki, Zoology Hons. (1953-55 : B.A., W.C.C.)
 Rohini Peters, Zoology Hons. (1954-56 : B.A. (Zoology), W.C.C.)
 S. Punja, Final B.E. (Chemical), (1944-47 : Christian College High School)
 S. I. Rajamoni, B.A., L.T., Tutor in English (1923-27 : Bishop Heber College)

Stanley Frederick
 Cherian Jacob
 K. Ramachandran
 N. Paul

Conveners

Annamalainagar,
 16th February, 1957.

The 'Day

It has almost become a tradition that Heber should win the shield—the sports shield—every year, but this tradition was by no means stale and at this time every year there is tension and suspense for the training of the whole year is to be brought off with the greatest effort on this afternoon. The Thomasians and Selaiyurians are by no means discouraged by this tradition: they have fresh hopes each year.

Well, all of us assembled at the ground. Needless to dwell at length upon the colourful processions of the different halls to their respective galleries, to the accompaniment of much noise and merry making.

Certain events had already been over in the past few days. P. V. Parthasarathy of Selaiyur had broken two records and William Devadoss of Heber and R. J. Samuel of St. Thomas's had each one record to his credit.

The events began with a few rather old songs (Hindi) over the loudspeakers and, after these songs had been booed down, in a very dignified manner the events began.

It all opened with the pole-vault. This is a pretty tedious event, usually dominated by Heber. The competitors take up the pole, then put on their trousers and jerkins and sit and chat, then one gets up, measures the height with the pole, then puts the pole down, puts on his trousers and jerkin and starts to chat again. Anyway we will come to this later on.

The crack event—the 100 m.—was the second event. Cheerful 'Sunder' burnt the tracks and got his first place. Incidentally, the second place also went to St. Thomas's and a grievous 'Ha !' went up from the Heber gallery as their lead was lowered by several points.

The pickers' race and the servants' relay followed, in which the estate servants showed their supremacy over even the games peons—perhaps they had prepared the track for themselves! (One thing noticed by many who pay Rs. 30-8-0 a year to the college for the honour of gracing the tennis courts was the fleet footedness of the pickers. Perhaps all of them suffer from allergy against tennis courts or something. They just don't move when on a tennis court.)

By this time the long jump, too, had started. This too was pretty much like the pole vault. There was at least one who was doing both events together (one at a time of course) and needless to say he had not much time to put on his trousers and jerkin and chat. It must not be forgotten that the pole vault was going on very leisurely. But by this time only Heberians were left vaulting.

Heberians again increased their lead by making a clean sweep of the 400 metres and javelin throw. There was much shouting, Baila, noise etc., in the Heber gallery and 'namams' were displayed and rattles rattled—perhaps to console the ever-hopeful Thomasians. By this time a Heber-Selaiyur panch shila had also been formed and the boys of the respective halls were loudly declaring that Heber and Selaiyur were Bhai-Bhais.

Then Sunderlingam and the long-limbed Azariah Manuel showed what stuff the Thomasians are of by taking the three jumps for themselves.

Then came another crack event and Jebaraj Thomas of Heber showed that 100 metres was not everything by a clean sprint and lovely finish in the 200 metres.

Hurdles and records alike seemed to present no difficulties for the Selaiyurian 'Partha'; he broke the records all right and the only thrill in the race was the fight for the second place which the fighting Thomas's got.

The sack race followed and the veteran sack racer Mahesavel (Heber !) won the event in spite of having had a bad start. It is rumoured that he broke the record and the young man who finished second equalled it. We do have real talent in sack racing!

The remarkably thrilling event—4 × 100 m. relay—followed and Heber won it Jebaraj finishing up confidently though the terrible 'Partha' was gaining on him all the time.

Shamshuddin (ex-captain—Heber team) won the old boys' race and the St. Paul's School the schools relay. Y.M.C.A. again won the Inter-College 4 × 200 m. relay.

Heber showed definite supremacy in the 4 × 400 m. relay—Albert the crack athlete finishing with a wide margin to spare.

There was a disciplined rush to the pavilion and our chief guest, or president if you like it, Dr P. V. Cherian, gave the speech usually given on such occasions. Then the respective teams marched into the enclosure. St. Thomas's were looking very cheerful, for whatever may be said against them, they are clean fighters and know how to face defeat cheerfully.

Then to the rhythm of clapping the proud Heber team marched in. It is rumoured that certain female voices were heard shouting 'bore, bore' to the rhythm of clapping. Perhaps they were sore that a women's item, perhaps a 100 metres or shall we say 5000, was not introduced for their benefit. There is also another rumour that such items will be introduced next year. But most probably this rumour (No. 1) is false after all.

The prizes and certificates were distributed by Mrs P. V. Cherian and then the resident students dispersed—for the *really* interesting part of the sports day.

N. KASTURI RANGAN

College Sports: A vivid account

At the nick of time did start
The college sports. Ho ! all alert !
Throws and runs and jump with pole—
This year's show, too, Heber stole.
Hurdler broke clean records three—
The most outstanding man was he.
Chief guest spoke then words a few :
Talked on subjects old and new.
Smiling his consort gave each prize—
Shining cups caught every eye.
Heber all too happy and gay
Carried the warden all the way.

The sports did come to end, but no,
Never the excitement, you know.

ARABINDA BHATTACHARYA

Frail Moments

The dust of time settles
On the memory of my love ;
But erring feelings seep in
Through the closed shutters of my heart
With the golden image of my love :
Majestic and calm and cool,
And yet so soft and gentle
She floats into my dream
Like the echo of a distant melody.
She is gentle as a fragrance,
Vague and tickling as a dream,
Playful as moonlit ripples,
And pure like sudden joy.
'Through the silent majesty of years
'The heart that loves quivers
'The yearning strings of my soul.
'Then the day breaks over the night's dreams
And the dust of time settles
On the memory of my love.

ABRAHAM IVAN,

Tears

On the ninth of November
the full moon held the world in brooding stillness ;
but in the forests of remembrances
shadows crept upon shadows
under grotesque, gigantic, gruesome trees ;
and I the sinner sat underneath an elm tree
and wept
and searched in the foul shadows
for my inner self
amidst a thousand prancing impersonations
while libido played hide and seek
with those tinsel sublimations and compensations
in the misty shadows of subconscious.
'The dead hours resurrected from the tombs of time
and clawed up my heart
with what was, what is, and what would have been.
Hope that flapped its wings to fly
fell crippled and dead,
and as a ghastly time fixed me with her pale unmoving eyes
disillusion crashed into my heart
and strangled
all the unborn hopes in the womb of longings ;
and some ominous bird laughed and shrieked :
thy self is sepulchred.

ABRAHAM IVAN

'The Ides of March'

Future events cast their shadows ere they happen—the thought of examination peers over the distant horizons of the mind. Two mothers were talking about their sons at college. One said : ' My son's letters always send me to the dictionary—and now that the examinations are approaching, the words are longer and more bombastic.'

' Ah you're lucky ' said the other mother. ' My son's letters send me to the bank. And of late it is getting more and more—I must pay extra to get him his class attendance and some more for his physical training attendance—Ah ! these examinations do get on my nerves. Little Oliver is always twisting more money out of me.'

Supposing a survey of letters received by students from their parents just before the examinations, were made—then they probably would run on such lines :

A businessman's letter :

Dear Son,

Your letter dated to hand. Contents duly noted.

My investment made some years ago was a long range one. I have subscribed a great deal of money. I am a shrewd investor—so people say—but the way you are doing now—I have my own doubts. Most of my investments pay as high dividends as 8½ and 12 per cent. In your case I shall not be satisfied unless you return say 40% in your subjects.

Trust that you will do the needful—

Yours

From the businessman I pass on to the man who defends his cases, *i.e.* a lawyer.

Dear Son,

Your letter No. nil dated enclosing therewith an alleged copy of the marks claimed to have been secured by you in the last examination, received. The letter is herewith acknowledged with thanks. Whereas you have obtained only 40% in your subjects and claim that the Hall Day and sports prevented you from studying—I accuse you of being guilty of the crime of not studying. The very idea of your plea is ridiculous. You will make a careful study—of the necessary books—concerning the subjects you are connected with (not human ones). Notice has been given that your case is to come up for due examination during the last week of March.

Yours

The doctor's letter may sound like this :

My dear Son,

Your examinations are fast approaching. You have not lived up to my expectations. Your marks are too low. Take spirit (I'll give you the necessary permit) and do better. At the present rate I may not be able to send you to study medicine—my practice has not been lucrative enough for that.

Prescription:

You must buck up and study. Use 'Hortine' and 'Overlicks' every morning at 10 o'clock—you will study till then. After nine p.m. be sipping coffee or tea to keep yourself awake. Or if that does not help try Magsulph at 7 o'clock in the evening—that should keep you up. Always have a few packets of aspirin handy when you go to class. As soon as a lecture is over, take a few tablets to cure the headache you may have contracted by then.

Yours

'The Politician—where is he? Here—

My dear son,

Lend me your ears, or rather I mean your eyes, and read carefully what I have to write to you.

India is a democratic country. Everyone has equal rights and all have freedom of speech and freedom of expression—but who is to din all this into the heads of your examiners. They don't realise this—anyway not where you examinees are concerned. You can only pass by dint of hard work and great concentration. Our country needs men like you in the national reconstruction. Hence it is imperative that you pass in the examination rather than it should pass you.

There is one last reason why you must pass. You are sitting for the second time and I am standing for the fourth, and this time from the graduates constituency. I shall need your support.

In conclusion, I hope that you will consider my case and do favourably in your examinations.

Yours

In these modern days, we must not forget the poet :—

Son Son my dear,
What is this I hear—
Your examinations do approach—
And you haven't dissected one cockroach.
'The secret of success
Is constancy of purpose.'
'Make use of time, which,' remember
'If thou lovest is lost for ever.'
Mind what says the philosopher :
'Labour, but slight not meditation ;
Meditate but slight not labour.'
You must come first in the class
Don't linger with a lass.
Now's no time to waste—
But do not cram in haste.
Take cheer and 'Buck
Up'—wish you the best of luck.

Yours

V. A. SUBRAMANYAM

Societies

College Union

This is the College Union's report for the second and third terms of the academic year 1955-56.

When we planned the activity of the Union for this year we had high ideals in our mind, and as such we resolved that the Union should have the very best, only the very best, and nothing but the very best, of men to address the members of the Union. We were privileged to have such distinguished personalities to address us, as Sri C. Rajagopalachari, General Cariappa, Mr R. E. Castell and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari.

The College Union celebrated the United Nations Organization day on October 24th. A Photographic exhibition depicting the diverse activities of the U.N.O. was held on that day, and it drew an appreciative crowd. A meeting was held in the evening. Mr R. E. Castell, one of the leading industrialists in South India and the director of Binny & Co., speaking on that occasion, said that a little more trust in international organizations like the U. N. O. can make the world a happier place to live in. The Greeks called the world a cosmos, but today it is much truer to say that the world is a chaos. Superficially the problem is one of economic and political rivalry between the two power blocks, and in pacifying these antagonistic forces the U. N. O. can play a significant part. But the U. N. O. is only an instrument of peace and can be effective only if nations are willing to take advantage of it; it is only a raft that floats beside shipwrecked nations—they may use it to save themselves from destruction, or they may use it to murder one another. So far the nations, with a pronounced irresoluteness, had been performing precarious acrobatics on this unsteady raft, each apparently hoping to push everyone else into the sea. This obviously is an impossible task, for in this atomic age nations must either float or drown together, the motto of international relations being all for none and none for all. The problem of peace is not one which can be

solved from the institutional level alone, for it is of a deeper nature and is related to the nature of human personality itself. As the UNESCO rightly holds, wars are born in the minds of men. The problem of our time is that the development of the human mind is unable to keep pace with the scientific advancement. Great discoveries and little minds go ill together. So much so, the human personality is split asunder and man has been reduced to a slave of science. Originally the dog used to wag the tail, now the tail wags the dog. Neither the United Nations nor the national governments brew any wonder drug that will restore man to sanity. The process is slow and tedious, and has liberal education as its initial step. Mr Castell stressed this aspect and said that the part played by Christian College in fostering liberal education and in presenting the nation with morally upright men had always been great.

General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E., India's first C-in-C and one-time Indian Ambassador to Australia, addressed the members of the Union on 25th October and held the audience for forty-five minutes with the spell and charm of his personality. The General spoke openly and earnestly of what he thought and felt of the numerous problems that confront us in our day-to-day life. In this age of much sound and fury about things which signify nothing, it was welcome relief to listen to General Cariappa speaking about simple and immediate problems without any metaphysical juggleries, intellectual tail-spins and political double-talk. He did not destroy any straw man, but he destroyed a few pet shams in every one of us. He spoke of the significance of respect for one's elders (incidentally, the General, who is in his sixties, does not smoke in front of his father) and of the necessity of discipline. He stressed the importance of having a definite purpose in life, to which an individual should untiringly work up. All the same one should be prepared to take adversities in one's stride, and

should develop courage and will to break away from the crippling bondages of yester-days. Unwinding the barbs of irony he lashed it at those who want everything ready-made for themselves. According to General Cariappa self-reliance is one of the primary virtues of man. These are simple and oft-repeated ideas indeed, and perhaps if a lesser personality articulated them it would have appeared to be a sermon; but the force and dynamism of the General's character and personality gave these 'age-blunted' ideas such a new sharpness and new urgency that it has left lasting impressions on all those who heard him.

The third meeting of the second term was a symposium on 'Hell' which was held on 27th November. Mr Henry Das, Miss Prema Oommen, Mr Ismail, Mr Abraham Ivan, Miss Vijayalakshmi Pandalai, Mr K. K. R. Menon and Mr R. Sivalingam spoke on the occasion. Mr C. R. Arulambalam, expert on 'Music in Hell', and Mr P. M. Cole, the expert on 'Women in Hell', were unable to take part in the symposium due to a most untimely attack of measles. It may be mentioned that a superstitious few still hold that it was the devil who invalidated these two brilliant and patently anti-devil orators by tempting them with the prospect of avoiding the half-yearly examination. However that may be, the absence of these two was more than compensated for by the eloquent speeches given by the rest of the team of experts on Hell. Mr Menon, who made a scintillating speech, is worthy of special mention. Speaking on 'Education in Hell', Menon pointed out that education in Hell is in many ways similar to that on earth, for there, too, lecturers do not like questions being asked in the class, and quite often bribe the brilliant students in the class not to put them into difficulties by pointing out their blunders. Miss Prema Oommen, speaking on women in Hell, said that Hell also is a women's world, even the Prince of Darkness being under the thumb of his beloved wife, Mrs Lucifer. Every time Mr Lucifer's eyes soften at the sight of some pretty fresher from earth, she gently treads on his tail, and this immediately restores him to the right frame of mind. All

the experts were unanimous in their opinion that the general set-up in hell is not much different from that on earth. If that be so, one may legitimately doubt, along with Miss Vijayalakshmi Pandalai, whether earth is not the hell of some other planet.

As a subject for a symposium, Hell was rather unconventional. It was quite a success considering that innovations are seldom appreciated.

On February 7th the annual inter-collegiate debate for the Gordon Matthews Cup and the Pennathur Seshiah Cup was held in the Anderson Hall. Though the subject for the debate—'Fortune favours Fools'—was full of interesting possibilities, the general standard of debate was comparatively low, most of the debaters being completely off colour. So it was almost a walk-over for Miss Latha Arunachalam, the brilliant and imaginative debator from our own college, who won the best speaker's cup for herself and the Gordon Matthews Cup for the college. The other individual prize was awarded to Mr N. Subramanyan of Pachaiyappa's College. The Pennathur Seshiah Cup was awarded to Stella Maris College, which was ably represented by Miss Vilma Beaver. Mr V. P. V. Rajan of *The Mail*, Mr C. Gopalakrishnan of *The Indian Express* and Mr R. Veeraghavan of *The Hindu* were the judges. Our sincere thanks to them.

The Valedictory meeting of the College Union was held on 12th February. Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, the Union Finance Minister, delivered the address. The scholarly, benign and soft-speaking Finance Minister spoke convincingly about the vast economic problems which our country is facing and the tremendous efforts the government is making to solve these problems. Speaking extensively on India's Five Year Plans, Mr Krishnamachari said that if India is to make any headway towards catching up with the economic advancement of the atomic age, India will have to compress within a few years those essential and basic economic developments which took other nations decades to achieve. The momentum of economic progress should be accelerated to the maximum speed with the minimum of waste and damage.

This can be achieved only under a planned economy. But the term 'planned economy' has a sour taste, primarily because it is associated with totalitarian states like Soviet Union, and secondly because planning inevitably means a certain amount of concentration of power and initiative in the government. India's peculiar problem is to reconcile planning with a democratic set-up, to develop a scientific and economic organisation without reducing individuals to mere nuts and bolts in the vast mechanism of the state. The task is Herculean, but the will is equal to it, and India will go ahead with her plans and will move on to new heights of greatness, glory and prosperity. Striking an optimistic note, Mr Krishnamachari said that the aims of the Second Five-year Plan will be achieved. But the Finance Minister regretted that sufficient interest is not forth-coming from the academic field, and he pleaded for more encouragement and constructive criticism from that field.

With the valedictory meeting the activity of the College Union for the academic year 1956-57 came to an end.

No report of the Union will be complete without an account of the brilliant success of the College debating team during this academic year. Coming successful in five out of six contests, the team proved to be almost an invincible one. The team has so far won the following trophies:

1. The Dr C. K. Prasada Rao Rolling shield at the Madras Medical College. (College representatives: Mr P. E. Daniel and Miss Prema Oommen).
2. The Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Rolling Cup at the Y.M.I.A. (College representatives: Mr R. Sivalingam and Miss Latha Arunachalam).
3. The Principal's Rolling Cup at the Pachaiyappa's College. (College representatives: Mr P. E. Daniel and Miss Prema Oommen).
4. The Gordon Matthews Rolling Cup at the Madras Christian College. (College representative: Miss Latha Arunachalam).

5. The Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Rolling Shield at the Y.M.C.A., Royapettah. (College representatives: Mr R. Sivalingam and Miss Latha Arunachalam).

I congratulate the members of the team individually and collectively for their remarkable achievements, and I thank them for their efforts.

In this context it is my proud privilege to recall the understanding guidance given to me by Rev. J. R. Macphail and Mr B. Albert. To work under them was such a great honour and a pleasure, that I was able to carry the burden of responsibility without any strain. Further the cheerful and willing co-operation extended to me in all the endeavours of the Union by the staff members—among whom I am especially grateful to Mr K. Subramaniam—and students were an encouraging factor which made effort a pleasure. Mr Daniel, the student-chairman, was always with me in all the activities of the Union, and now I express my gratitude towards him for gladly sharing responsibilities.

We believe we have done our best for the Union, and have succeeded, at least to an extent, in keeping up the great traditions of the Madras Christian College Union. We hope that we have justified the trust that was reposed in us by the members of the Union. But it is not for us to judge.

ABRAHAM IVAN
Secretary

The Rural Service League

Annual Report (1956-57) read on Monday February 18th.

The Rural Service League has carried on its activities with quiet efficiency in Old Tambaram, Mangalapuram, Meppedu, Tiruvancheri, etc. During the year the League extended its activities to two more villages, namely Gandhinagar and Ranganathapuram. The League handed over Vinobhanagar to the I.A.F. social workers who wished to do some work there.

The Elementary School: The School which had only 47 children on its roll when

the League took it in the year 1947, has now 300 children and 8 teachers, four of whom are secondary-grade teachers. The first three classes have two divisions each. The other two classes may also have to be bifurcated. Several children who have passed out of the school are now studying in the local High Schools. No effort is spared to make it one of the most efficient elementary schools in the District. The school is now housed in a thatched shed and it is our earnest hope that before long a pucca building will be put up with the help of grants-in-aid from the local development scheme. The well which was completed last year and the children's park have proved to be assets to the school.

The Weaving Centre: The weaving centre which is situated in the College grounds has six looms. Boys from the neighbouring villages are taught weaving and some of them are helped to earn a living by allowing them to use the looms for weaving cloth for merchants in Anakaputhur. The looms are maintained at the cost of the League and the trainees are paid small stipends. A sum of Rs. 800 has been allotted for the upkeep of the Centre. The League is greatly indebted to Mr Bennett Albert who for several years has been the Manager of the Centre and to Sri Kanniah Naidu the weaving master for his unflagging efforts to keep the Centre going.

Adult Education Squad: It has not been possible to run a night school for adult illiterates. The adult night school which was run in the community centre at Old Tambaram had to be closed down owing to poor attendance. The adult education squad in practice has become a children education squad and its members have been giving free tuition to the school-going children in the villages. In particular this squad helped the boys belonging to Rettai Malai Srinivasan House by giving free private tuition. A film was screened in Old Tambaram in the month of August.

K. Kasim, the Adult Education Secretary, deserves praise for his fine work.

Medical Squad: This year our medical work was done not only in the League's dispensary at Old Tambaram but also in two new villages

namely Mangalapuram and Gandhinagar. Members of this Squad treated minor diseases and persuaded patients with serious ones to go to hospitals. The St. John Ambulance First Aid certificates course was taken by about 35 students and the examinations will be held soon. In this connection we owe our gratitude to Dr Mrs Devadass who conducted the course without remuneration. This Squad helped the Children's Welfare Society by selling flower tokens on Nehru's Birthday. We appreciate the Medical Squad Secretary Ramaniath Rao.

Manual Labour Squad: The object of this Squad is to teach dignity of labour to college students and to help the villagers in any projects in which the students can co-operate. The members of this Squad planted trees round the Community Centre at Mangalapuram and raised the school walls at Old Tambaram. We greatly acknowledge the fine work done by V. Balaraman, the Secretary of this Squad.

Cottage Industries: This Squad tried to encourage the villagers to have kitchen gardens by distributing good seeds. Mat-weaving at the school had to be suspended owing to certain difficulties. This may be attached to the Weaving Centre. M. Paramasivam, the Secretary of this Squad, deserves a word of praise.

Halls: The Hall Secretaries K. M. Shanmugasundaram, HEBER, A. J. Anandan, ST. THOMAS'S, and N. Raman SELAIYUR have been very active in enlisting the co-operation of the volunteers in various activities of the League. Through the energetic efforts of N. Raman, a Community Centre was opened at Gandhinagar and its activities were carried on by the members of Selaiyur Hall. The St. Thomas' Hall League distributed free meals to poor people on Independence Day and on the same day school children were fed by the members of Selaiyur and Heber Halls. P. M. Sarangan was responsible for enlisting non-residents for R.S.L. work and we thank him for all he did to help the League.

M.S.S.S.L.: The Madras Students Social Service League helped our League in

awarding certificates to ten of our volunteers who attended the certificates course and Inter-Collegiate Conference. For the Centenary Exhibition at Guindy in which M.S.S.S.L. has a Stall, we have also been given the opportunity to exhibit our work.

The League helped the people of Mangalapuram and Tiruvancheri in building Community Centres by giving grants and aids. It also took part in the celebrations of Independence Day, Republic Day and Pongal Day in the villages round about. Annual sports were conducted for the children of the League villages and prizes will be awarded to the winners. Milk powder and other food articles were distributed among the deserving poor. A sum of Rs. 50 was donated to the Student Service of the Blind.

Finance: Every college student subscribes Rs. 3 (Rupees three) towards the expenses of the League. The budget for the year has been published in the College Magazine. Donations from friends were also received. Mrs Ida Chambers has been the Chief Donor all these years. We are deeply distressed to hear of the accident she met with, but we are glad to know that she is making a speedy recovery. Rs. 50 has been sent in memory of the late Col. Unni Nair, every year and it is spent for feeding the children.

Vote of Thanks: Our thanks are due to the patron of the League, the Rev. J. R. Macphail for his counsel and help. We are indebted to Mr R. D. Paul, the Bursar of the College for giving cadjan leaves for the repair of the school building and for arranging to collect the contributions from the students. We are grateful to the members of staff who have been Advisers to the various Squads of the League. We extend our thanks to Mr Ryan, M.A., B.T., the District Educational Officer, who has kindly consented to come to our School and give the Annual Day address. We also thank Mrs R. D. Paul for having graciously accepted our invitation to give away the prizes to the village children.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Headmaster of our Elementary

School and the teachers for their co-operation to run the School efficiently.

S. M. ABDUL WAHAB

General Secretary

OFFICE-BEARERS

Patron—The Rev. J. R. Macphail.

The President—Lt. M. Sargurudoss.

Vice-President—Mr K. Subramaniam.

Student Chairman—R. Arumugam.

General Secretary—S. M. Abdul Wahab.

Manual Labour Squad Secretary—V. Balaraman.

Medical Squad Secretary—Ramanath Rao.

Adult Education Squad Secretary—K. Kasim.

Cottage Industries Squad Secretary—K. Paramasivam.

Hall Secretaries—K. M. Shanmugasundaram, (Heber).

N. Raman, (Selaiyur.)

A. J. Anandan, (St. Thomas).

Non-resident representative—P. M. Sarangan.

The Christian Union

(Student Christian Movement)

'Ut Omnes Unum Sint'

'Well! Here we are at the end of another academic year and many a year has passed and many more are yet to come. Looking back at the path along which we have trod so far, we are able to penetrate into the dead past, scrutinise the living present and hope for a better future.'

Our year began energetically (as it always does) with the meeting of the new students and introducing them to the fellowship and the work of the S.C.M. As a result of this personal contact, our membership reached a little over 225. But we do not fail to see that more than half of the members are still not drawn into the life of the S.C.M.

Finance: I am sure readers would like to know from where the S.C.M. gets its money and what happens to that money. The major sources of our income are the membership fees, Rs. 225, and voluntary monthly contribution from students, Rs. 1000 a year. In

fact these are our only sources of income with the exception of a few small contributions from well-wishers outside the college. On the expenditure side, our obligations to the Area & National S.C.M.'s amount to Rs. 600/-, for Aikya & other publications Rs. 100/-, Sunday Schools Rs. 350/-, Films Rs. 100/-, Leprosy clinic, S.V.M.U., Stationery, etc. Rs. 200/-. From these figures it is evident how difficult it is to make both ends meet. The need for money is there, and we go forward with the hope that money will come. The Eternal Giver has never failed us.

Study :

One of the aims of the S.C.M. is to enable its members to approach their studies with a sense of vocation. We also aim at getting every member to take part in a study circle. But this year, due to various reasons, the study circles were our weakest spot. There were four study groups functioning for a time but most of them came to a stand-still when the examinations approached. An attempt is being made to give study its right place next year and readers are welcome to give suggestions regarding subjects for discussion and study.

S.V.M.U. :

The main purpose of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union is to present the challenge of Christian vocation to the students. It has a two-fold aim :—To carry on missionary work among students and to provide the Church with full time workers. This year, by God's grace, we have been able to fulfil the two-fold aim to a certain extent. Three of our members are leaving us at the end of this term, two to join the Christian Medical College, Vellore and one to join the United Theological College, Bangalore. All of them have decided to serve their respective churches when they have finished their course.

During the 'week of witness' four of our members went to Annamalai University and witnessed there for Christ. It was a great experience for all those who went. As a result of this visit the S.C.M.s. at Chidambaram and Madras were drawn much closer.

Drama Group :

This group is composed of students who believe that Christian drama and music can help everybody to understand the Christian faith better, and live the Christian life more truly. Here we study the Bible together in order to understand its relevance to the needs of the Modern World. By prayer together, and by corporate action we seek to make the word of God, what it is meant to be,—a living force in the world today.

During the course of this year we staged three plays, all of which were produced by the staff of this College: 'The Lamp Bearer', 'The Soldier of God', and 'His Own Received Him Not'.

Sunday Schools :

Our S.C.M. has conducted for the past eleven years Sunday Schools in various villages between Vandalur and Pallavaram. Our aim is to bring the children of the village to the presence of God and to introduce them to Christ. We have at present nine schools including the ones we opened this year: one at the House of Prayer and the other in Mudichur. We are now trying to introduce the flannelgraph method of teaching and other modern methods of child-evangelism.

R.S.Sq. :

The Rural Service Squad is the agency of the S.C.M. to make its members realise their responsibility to society. The Leprosy Clinic at Pammal is a concrete project of the R.S.Sq. About 400 patients receive free treatment at this clinic largely through voluntary services given by the students. We made a recent study of the village of Kunnattur. A large number of patients there have stopped coming the four miles to the clinic. Some of them, we found, were definitely cured. Others could not walk to the clinic because of ulcers on their feet and of other ailments, like asthma. The best solution for these problems is a mobile clinic which we hope we will one day have.

Visitors :

Among the many visitors we had since my last report was Mr Douglas King from

the United States. He graduated from Yale in Philosophy and was working with the Indonesian S.C.M. for six months. He came to Tambaram and spent a few days meeting the students and participating in the activities of the S.C.M. He is on his way home through Europe.

Farewell :

We bid farewell to many members of the S.C.M. who are leaving this term to serve in the wider arena of life, and to Rev. R. S. Macnicol who is going away to join his family in Scotland. He was, for many years, closely associated with the S.C.M. and the Churches in India. More than a professor and a warden he was an adviser and a friend to many students in need. He took personal interest in all the members and he was a maker of men. We wish him all the best for a happy and long retired life.

Thanks: Our thanks are due to Rev. R. S. Macnicol and Mr C. T. Kurien for their ready advice, Dr Kibble, Rev. V. M. & Mrs Thomas for help given at Pammal, Mr & Mrs Siromoney for their work among the Sunday Schools, the committee for their assistance, the Principal, Staff and students for their whole-hearted co-operation.

Our thanks are supremely to God our Father, who alone enables us, and who so richly rewards our smallest efforts to serve Him.

JOSEPH JOHN
General Secretary

Student Service of the Blind

It is a temptation to any secretary to say that it is with great pride and pleasure that he presents the first annual report of any association, if it happens to be a pioneer one of its kind. So, though I wish to be a modest and moderate person it is with a certain amount of satisfaction that I send this report.

Since ours is an infant association (also since infant mortality is shockingly high in India) we did not make headlong progress for fear that the baby association might topple down and break its neck. But our association made steady progress during the year.

An informal meeting of the Staff and Students of this College was held on 18th February 1956 in the Rev. R. S. Macnicol's flat, Selaiyur Hall (11 a.m.) to discuss and explore the possibilities of helping the blind. Three members of the Staff and an equal number of Students were present. First of all, the meeting resolved that an association should be formed for the purpose of helping the blind. Mr Macnicol kindly christened the association 'Student Service of the Blind.' The Rev. R. S. Macnicol, Mr Sargudoss, and E. V. Joseph were unanimously elected President, Treasurer, and Secretary respectively. Thus the Service was entrusted to the tender care of a presbyter and the strict discipline of an N.C.C. Officer.

The meeting also discussed and resolved the following :—

1. To get the recognition of the College authorities,
2. To organize a voluntary group of students to learn Braille in order to transcribe books,
3. To start a Braille lending-library.,
4. To organize a voluntary reading Service, and
5. To print and distribute a leaflet among the students. We did this during the year.

The S.S.B. was able to have a demonstration by the students and Staff of the Palayamkottai Blind School on 6th August 1956. The very fact that the Anderson Hall was packed to its capacity shows its success. The instrumental orchestra conducted by the blind students was much appreciated. The principal of the School, Mr Edward Jonathan, gave an introductory talk in which he narrated the origin of the School. It seems that once a blind beggar-boy came to a high-school for alms. He was told by the principal that only education was imparted there. Then the clever boy demanded at least that. And the principal, Miss Asquith, who later adapted the Braille code to Tamil, took it as a challenge and made the necessary arrangements for the education of the blind boy, which resulted in the institution which is the largest Mission

School for the blind in India. (Palayamkottai Blind School is the second in India.)

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks by the Rev. R. S. Macnicol. Although the notice was short, we were able to collect Rs. 36 for the School.

The Student Service of the Blind was formally inaugurated by Mr Nandagopal B.A. Hons, B.T., Principal of the Government School for the Blind, Poonamalee, Madras, himself a former student of our College (on 17th August).

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. R. S. Macnicol and the function started with a flute solo by Jayaraman (of the Pre-University Class). In his address Mr Nandagopal congratulated the staff and the students of the College on making a novel attempt in serving the blind. He said that this service was the first of its kind in India and perhaps in the world. Further he pointed out that the S.S.B. offered students a golden opportunity of the kind of social service stressed by the Welfare State. Students can help the blind by learning Braille in order to transcribe books which are a dire necessity in this country. With the usual vote of thanks by the Secretary the meeting came to an end.

As a direct effect of the meeting ten women students and four men volunteered to learn Braille.

The Second General Meeting was conducted in the Selaiyur Hall Theatre on 19th November 1956, when Mr Joseph P. Royappa, United Nations Fellow, Employment Officer For The Blind, Central Government, delivered an interesting talk on the problem of employment for the blind.

Mr S. S. Thanaraj, M.A., presided over the function and the meeting commenced with a report on the working of the Service given by the Secretary.

In his speech Mr Royappa thoroughly analysed the subject. He proved with statistics that the blind need no longer be a burden on society as they were in the past. He, as an Employment Officer, has put 18 blind workers into the Telephone Industries, 3 into the B & C Mills, and many others into other factories.

He kindly promised us to secure Braille typewriters for our volunteers, a crab machine (Braille Duplicator), Braille books, and other useful implements from various social agencies.

After the vote of thanks there was a film-show.

The activities of the S.S.B. are multifarious. We have started a Braille lending-library which is housed in the Miller Memorial Library at present. We are thankful to Mr B. A. Nandagopal, Miss Vida David, Mr J. P. Jesudasan and to several others for their kind contribution of Braille volumes. Secondly, we were able to organize a group of students to learn Braille under Mr S. S. Thanaraj (Lecturer in Physics) and Miss Vida David. Several of our members are able to write Braille perfectly well. If only we had more typewriting machines all our transcribers would have been expert Brailists. Also we have been able to secure books on work for the blind (concerning the blind and blindness). The National Association for the Blind kindly donated 5 volumes on the subject. We should express our thanks to the College Senatus for granting Rs. 35 for our membership in the N.A.B., Bombay, and the Rural Service League for a sum of Rs. 50 and several other individual gifts.

I thank all the members, staff and students for co-operating in the work. We hope that the second year of our Association will start with increased enthusiasm and enlarged activities. It is indeed encouraging that the strength of the Association has gone up to 60 from 6 within one year.

E. V. JOSEPH
Secretary

Hindi Premi Mandali

President—Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao.
Student Chairman—R. V. Miranda.
Secretaries—K. Raghunath, V. Ramachandran.

About the time the last issue of the magazine appeared, we were invited to take part in a series of Inter-Collegiate debates. In the first, which was the opening round of a mam-

moth contest planned by the University, we failed to impress. We fared no better in the second at Loyola College. The judges at the succeeding Debate, however, thought better and one of our debaters returned with the first prize.

The final round of the University Contest was held in our College. The publicity we gave to the event attracted a 'huge' audience.

Sometime in the middle of the second term, we tried an experiment. This was the discussion. The old debate involved speaking from a raised platform to an audience scarcely bigger than yourself. For a change we switched on to the 'new' technique: it proved quite a success. The subjects we went in for were varied, although we have essentially a restricted choice. One that comes vividly to the mind is the subject 'If Gandhiji were alive today—'. It gave ample opportunity to our pocket-edition politicians to give us the benefit of their imagination. But in all these discussions, one thing was supremely clear. We can never forget the illuminating talks that our President used to give at the end of the discussions.

Our valedictory meeting is yet to be held.

The year has been quite enjoyable. Good luck played a part in our success; and the greatest piece of good luck we enjoy is our President. Thanks to him is a mere understatement.

K. RAGHUNATH
Secretary

Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu

The activities of our association, after the first term, began with a debate which was held on 11th October, 1956, to select a team to represent our college in the Inter-Collegiate oratorical competitions, when Sri M. Abel presided; and the following were selected: 1. G. Gurunatha Rao. 2. V. Raghunatha Reddy. 3. Venkatasubba Reddy.

I am glad to report that G. Gurunatha Rao and V. Raghunatha Reddy brilliantly represented our College in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical competition held under the auspices of the Andhra Vidhyarthi Vignana Samithi

and won the Rolling Cup. G. Gurunatha Rao was also awarded the individual prize.

On 25th October 1956 our team creditably represented our College in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical competition held in Pachaiyappa's College.

The second meeting for the term was arranged on 29th Nov. when Sri T. Armugam Pillai spoke on 'The Colloquial and the Classical Language'. He gave a very clear and vivid account of the various changes the language had undergone in different parts of Andhra Desa. He stressed the need for the preservation of the classical language and advised the students to work for the classical language, which has been the unifying factor in the past.

We conducted an Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Competition in Telugu, for the award of the 'Sri Gollapudi Suryanarayana Chetty Rolling Cup' and the 'Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu Rolling Cup', on 16th January 1957. Our team once again stood first and the Rolling Cup was awarded to our College team. Sri Jangama Reddy and Sri Venkateswarulu who represented the Madras Law College were awarded the Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu Rolling Cup. The individual prizes were won by Jangama Reddy and G. Gurunatha Rao.

The Valedictory address will be delivered by Navayuga Kavi Chakravarthi Sri Joshua Garu when Andhra Bhishma Sri Tapi Dharma Rao Naidu Garu will preside. And we hope to conduct a few more meetings before we meet at the Valedictory function.

We are very grateful to Sri P. R. P. Francis Garu for his timely advice and valuable guidance.

C. SABHAPATHY
Secretary

Economics Association

The following were the office bearers of the Association for the year 1956-'57:—

President—Dr S. Chandrasekhar.
Chairman—N. Venkataraman.
Joint Secretaries—Joseph James and K. V. Gopinath.
Treasurer—S. N. Krishnan

On 8th August Mr Paul C. Sherbert of the U.S.I.S. inaugurated the activities of the Association for the current year by giving an excellent account of 'The Role of Foreign Investments in India's Five Year Plans'. Dr Chandrasekhar presided.

On 10th October Mr S. Narayanaswami of Messrs Chitra & Co., delivered an inspired talk on 'Mixed Economy'.

On 16th October Miss Rena S. Singh, the Regional Tourist Information Officer, gave a very informative and interesting account of 'the part played by Tourism in India's planned progress'. There was also a film show. Rev. G. Paul David presided.

On 24th October Mr Alfred G. Kickbusch, the West German Trade Commissioner in Madras gave a lucid account of the 'Post-war Economic Developments in W. Germany'. Dr Chandrasekhar presided.

On 14th November Mr Michael J. Dux of the U.S.I.S. gave an informative account of the 'American Economic System'. Dr Chandrasekhar presided.

The Association received: (1) Booklets and leaflets on Tourist centres in India from the Tourist Information Officer; (2) 'India Magazine—a German Review of India' from the W. German Trade Commissioner; & (3) 'The instruction to field candidates—vols I & II of the N.S.S.' from the Madras office of the National Sample Survey. We thank them for the same.

It is indeed very fortunate in that we have had Dr Chandrasekhar to play the helmsman to the association for this academic year. There is no doubt that under his able guidance the association has functioned creditably. We express our sincere thanks to him for the same.

K. V. GOPINATH
Secretary

Astronomical Association

This association is an anomalous one in that it does not put up colourful notices about its programme. In fact it shuns such publicity, for, if there be a crowd instead of a group of students at an observation, one

would have to stand in a queue for hours, before getting an opportunity to peep through the telescope. The experience of standing in a queue for even an hour will, of course, be exasperating (However, the author is certain that if one happens to be fortunate enough to see the sublime beauty of the rings of Saturn or the lunar craters, one would admit that he would have been prepared to wait for a day if he had known that he would be rewarded with such a spectacle). As the students of Maths. Hons. & P. G. classes have astronomy as a subject they had been specially invited to each observation. The secretary is very sorry that it was not possible for him to invite everyone. Many enthusiasts, who had become aware of the existence of this association after a perusal of the college calendar did, in the course of the year, approach the secretary, who did not fail to extend a prompt and warm welcome to each of them.

In the first term the weather was unusually unfavourable, but even then we did observe some of the luminaries. In the second and third terms there were regular observations, all the observations being on Friday nights on the terrace on top of the Physics Hons. laboratory. Among the interesting objects observed were the rings of Saturn, the lunar landscape, the nebula in the constellation Orion, Venus (when it was an evening star) and the ruddy planet Mars which was very near the earth last September. Besides, at each observation students were taught to identify the constellations with the naked eye and to set up the 6-inch telescope that the college has.

Since no formal meetings of this association are held the secretary takes this opportunity to thank all who had cooperated with him to organise the observations. Special mention should be made of Dr W. F. Kibble, the president of this association, who is very keen on stimulating in students an interest in astronomy and whose invaluable guidance was essential to conduct the observations. He has kindly allowed the use of his star atlases and binoculars for the observations. Mr & Mrs Gift Siromoney have been present at the observations throughout the year, helping in the activities of the association.

Mr Siromoney has taken much pains to make the observations a success.

The fact that this college evinces an intense interest in promoting astronomy is not only exemplified by the existence of this unique association but also by the magnificent sundial, which the college is proud to possess.

R. KITTAPPA
Secretary

Karnataka Bhashabhivardhaka Sangha

President—Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A.
Vice-President—Sri M. Venkatramana Bhat, B.A. (Hons.)

Student Chairman—B. Mallikarjuna Reddy.
Secretary—Immanuel Panchikal.
Treasurer—P. Vasantha Setty

We celebrated the formation of Karnataka State on Nov. 1st 1956. It was with great happiness indeed that we came together to sing the popular song 'Udayavāyithu Namma Cheluva Kannada Nādu' (The Karnataka State is formed). On that day our long cherished dream of United Karnataka at last became a reality. On that auspicious day Sri Ganapathy Pandeshvar, ex-editor of 'Jaya Karnataka' who was also a relentless fighter for the integrated Karnataka, spoke on the character of Kālidās. He gave us an enlightened lecture and impressed us by his scholarly knowledge of this classical author. Mr Keshava Bhat, Kannada Translator to the Government of Madras, presided.

This year our association selected Mr Ganesh Rao and Mr Sanjeeva Rao to participate in the University Kannada elocution competition held at Mangalore on 16th November 1956.

The Sangha started its activities with doubled enthusiasm from the beginning of this year. Our President Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao delighted us by reading a play 'Bhakthi Chandrōdaya' written by him. The play was a satire on the present political chaos. Mr K. R. Rajagopalan of Mathematics Department presided.

We had our valedictory address on Thursday 21st February 1957. And the association thus finished its activities for the year.

Finally I thank our President who has been a great inspiration to us. Also, I would like to thank our Vice-President for having kindly helped us. Last but not the least we are also grateful to Mr K. R. Rajagopalan for his unfailing co-operation. And let me thank one and all of the members of the association for having kindly co-operated with me.

IMMANUEL PANCHIKAL
Secretary

The Philosophy Association

'All our knowledge is ourselves to know'

Patron—S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., Ph.D.

President—Rev. V. M. Thomas, M.A.

Student-Chairman—Bikshu Gnanaratne.

Secretary—S. Kumarasamy.

Treasurer—Miss Susy Koshy.

Class-representatives—

V. U. Kurien, 5th Hons.

J. T. Paul, 4th Hons.

S. R. Sakthivel, 3rd Hons.

Mrs Saraswati Chennakesavan, M.A., of the staff of Pachaiyappa's College addressed the members of the Association on the 1st of October 1956. She spoke on 'The Concept of Mind'. The speech was much appreciated by the members and the speaker answered questions put to her at the end of her speech.

On the 8th of November Dr T. V. Seshagiri Rao, M.A., Ph.D., spoke on the subject 'Integral psycho-therapy'.

Acting on the decision of the executive committee, we went on an excursion to Pondicherry, particularly to visit the Aurobindo Ashram. On the 16th November '56, a party of twelve students, accompanied by Mr A. Oliver, left for Pondicherry.

We were taken round the main buildings of the Aurobindo Ashram by an inmate. We were greatly impressed by the tidiness of the place and the silence maintained in the Library and reading rooms in spite of the fact that children also read there. The Library has a collection of about twenty thousand books in fifteen languages.

The Ashram has several departments attached to it to serve the needs of its inmates.

The residents of the Ashram have dedicated themselves to the Ideal of Sri Aurobindo. His teachings are their beacon light and the Mother their Pilot. The central part of his teaching is that man can grow out of his present imperfections into a perfect individual and that the perfect man can become a nucleus and a Force for the evolution of a perfect society. The true Unity of the Human Race can only outflower from a union on the soul level.

A word in explanation of the term 'Ashram' is perhaps necessary in view of the connotation it has acquired by usage. An Ashram has come to mean something like a monastery, a cloister of recluses where ascetism is the rule. But in the olden times in the age of the Epics, the Upanishads, an Ashram was the house of a Master around whom disciples, of both sexes at times, gathered to acquire knowledge. They were of all ages, and sought to gain diverse kinds of knowledge. It was a family household on a larger and nobler basis. We were told that this is precisely the character of the Aurobindo Ashram.

A tall, many-storied building caught our attention. We were told the details regarding the construction of the building which bears the name, 'Golconde'. It is walled only on one side and is claimed to be the only one of its kind in Asia. It was designed and constructed under the guidance of the famous architect, Antonin Raymond of the U.S.A. In Pondicherry, the roads are wider and cleaner than in Madras.

The first meeting for the third term was addressed by Mr U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A., of this College who spoke on 'The Concept of the soul in Dwaita-philosophy'. He gave ample evidence of his scholarship of religious and philosophic Sanskrit literature by quoting relevant passages therefrom. The speaker referred to the religious toleration prevalent in India and said that the spirit of tolerance is a virtue of which the Indians should be proud.

On the 25th January '57, Mr S. Ranganathan of the Languages department read a paper on 'Visishtadwaita' philosophy. The paper was very useful to us, especially for the final year students. Mr Ranganathan ex-

plained clearly the verses which he quoted in his paper. Mr Narasingha Rao, M.A., ex-professor of Kannada in this College also addressed us after Mr Ranganathan's speech was over. Mr Rao dealt at length on the problems of philosophy. He warned us against rushing to hasty conclusions without investigating the multi-sided nature of intricate problems.

Before I conclude this report I wish to say that our Valedictory meeting is yet to take place and the Sixth Inter-Collegiate Philosophy Congress is to be held on 23rd February 1957. In conclusion, may I thank once again the members of the Staff for their guidance and suggestions. I thank sincerely all those who helped to conduct the meetings. Finally, I express my thanks to the office-bearers and the members of the Association.

S. KUMARASAMY

Secretary

Mathematics Association

President—Dr W. F. Kibble.

Secretary—J. G. Franklyn Collison.

It gives me great pleasure slightly mingled with disappointment, to submit this report.

The election and appointment of the office-bearers having been completed previously, the inaugural address of the association was delivered by Dr V. S. Krishnan, Reader in Mathematics, University of Madras, on Tuesday 14th August. Dr Krishnan addressed a well attended meeting on 'Foundations of Mathematics'. Dr W. F. Kibble was in the chair. Due to the unavoidable absence of the secretary, R. Kittappa officiated.

On Friday 5th October A. K. Raghavan Nambiar read a paper on 'The History of Mathematics'—with special accent on our own mathematical lineage. It is a pity that such an interesting lecture was listened to by a discouragingly small audience.

The next meeting was on the 9th January 1957 when Mr A. A. Gnanadoss addressed the association on 'Three-Dimensional Continued Fractions'. His lecture apart

from being interesting was very instructive as well.

The age-old problem of 'Squaring the circle' was the subject of a paper read on 16th January, our next meeting. The paper was read by R. Kittappa of 4th Honours. Apart from the very adequate treatment of the subject, R. Kittappa also excelled in his brilliant exposition. Mr K. R. Rajagopalan presided over the meeting.

A moderate audience was held spell-bound by M. Elamaran, P.G., when he explained his new 'Shortcut in Squaring' at the meeting of the association on the 5th February. His new method of finding the square of large numbers as well as the notation he used evoked the spontaneous appreciation of everyone present.

The next meeting of the association, which was also the Valedictory meeting, was addressed by Prof. K. B. Madhava, a retired professor of the University of Mysore. His scintillating talk on 'what do you expect in your study of Mathematics?'—on the purpose and origin of the study of Mathematics was thought-provoking. This meeting on 13th February and the farewell meeting held on the 15th after the association photograph were well attended.

May I take this opportunity to thank all those who have been sympathetically connected with the association—staff and students. I must specially thank also the select few—consisting mostly of my class-mates—who had constituted the audience at most of the meetings. Dr Kibble has—in spite of the many claims on his time—always found it possible to be present at our meetings to encourage and give advice. To quote my predecessor, 'he has been the guiding force behind our activities.'

The following were the various class representatives.

B.A. Class—P. Upendran, IV B.A.

3 Hons.—S. S. Swaminathan.

4 Hons.—P. Balasubramaniam.

J. G. F. COLLISON

Secretary

Sanskrita Samajam

President—Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A.

Vice-President—Sri V. S. Ranganathan,
B.A., B.O.L.

Secretary—C. Seshachar.

The Samajam resumed its activity in the Second Term with a lecture by Sri U. Varadachari, M.A., Prof. of Sanskrit, Loyola College, on 'the Dramas of Bhasa' on 24th October with Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao in the chair. The speaker in his learned speech disclosed the grandeur of Bhasa's style. He also stressed the genuineness of Bhasa's authorship of the dramas now published.

We closed the second term with a lecture by Sri G. R. Pandeshwar, former editor of 'Jayakarnataka', on 'Kavi Kalidasa' on 16th November. The talk was so vivid and picturesque about the days of the poet that we felt as though we were taken back to his time. Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao presided over the meeting.

We had in the third term a talk on Kalidasa's Poetry by Sri K. V. Seshadri Aiyengar, B.A., B.L., on 9th January with our Professor in the chair. The speaker in his short and sweet speech expounded the skill and genius of the great poet in the use of the figure of speech, paradox, illustrating from his works.

We had a recital of Geetha on 23rd January by Miss Jayam Venkataraman, B.A. (Hons). She recited some verses from the 'Bhagawad Gita'. Our Professor in his introductory speech recalled his days with her father.

The Pennathur Vishalakshi Ammal Recitation contest for the Sanskrit students of the city colleges was conducted by the Sanskrita Samajam of this College. Messrs G. Krishnamurti Ayyar, Advocate, and Sri V. S. Ranganathan acted as judges. Loyola College, Stella Maris and Madras Christian were represented by two students each, and individual competitors from the Presidency, Vivekananda, Pachaiyappa's, and the Madras Christian competed. The Cup was awarded to Stella Maris College, represented by Srimatis Susheela and Parvati. Messrs C. N. Krishnaswami of Loyola and P. P. Gunarajan of Vivekananda were adjudged the best among the individual competitors.

Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao was at home to all the contestants and awarded book prizes to the winners.

I am deeply indebted to our Professor and President Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao and Vice-President Sri V. S. Ranganathan for their valuable advice and able guidance in all the activities of the Samajam.

Lastly I thank Raghaviah and other members for their kind co-operation with me.

Physics Association

We had a busy second term; not less than six meetings being conducted. Dr Peters, Professor of Experimental Physics of The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, and his colleagues, who had come to Tambaram to conduct some balloon flights in connection with cosmic ray investigations, delivered the lectures. We were very fortunate to hear these scientists who are doing active research in this branch of Physics. I have little doubt that all the students who attended these meetings, especially students of the Honours classes, were immensely benefited by these lectures.

The third term has been short. It has also been rather busy because of the Centenary Celebrations of our University and the Exhibition held in Guindy in connection with it, in which we had an active part. All these have unfortunately prevented any other useful work being done this term. The valedictory meeting of the Association on Tuesday 26th February was addressed by Dr W. F. Kibble who spoke on Relativity and other Axioms of Impotence.

A. P. BALACHANDRAN
Secretary

Psychology Association

The activities for the second term began with an address by Rev. V. M. Thomas, M.A., on 6th October 1956. He spoke on 'The Perspective of an American University Student'. From his three years of life in America he gave us glimpses of college life from the point of view of an American Student.

A symposium was held on 22nd November on 'Student Discipline'. There were a principal, a headmaster, a professor and two students to speak on the occasion. Sri S. Narasimhan, the principal of A.M.J. College, Madras, opened the symposium. He said there is an inner urge to discipline in every human being and also emphasised that preaching and practising must go together in enforcing discipline. He warned that nowadays politicians exploit the students a good deal. Sri S. Kanakaraj Elias, Headmaster of Corley High School, spoke of the need for developing self-discipline among students. Rev. R. S. Macnicol pointed out that discipline on the part of the student depends on two factors, namely how he is brought up in his childhood and his security of protection he has at present. Belief in God promises us to prepare a peace of mind and also something to base our norms in life. Finally T. P. S. Mani and Gajanan Rao contributed their views from a students' point of view.

For the last function we had our valedictory meeting and break-up social together as against the tradition of having them separately. Mr Arthur Funk of the U.S.I.S. gave the valedictory address. He spoke on 'The present day psychological outlooks of the American Youth'. Darwin and Freud, he said, contributed much through the ages. Both their discoveries gave shock to the ego and had influenced a good deal the way of thought of an American. He made a clear distinction between the rational self and non rational self and pointed out that, in an American's point of view it is not always healthy to follow strictly the rational self. The nonrational self stands for our emotional urges and we have to satisfy them at times for healthy living.

A. D. CYRIAC
Secretary

English Honours Association

With the beginning of the second term plans for an Excursion went forward. But somehow, enough enthusiasm could not be mustered and the plan had to be dropped. Perhaps, as a result of this enervating disappointment we held just two meetings for the term.

The usual 'Poetry symposium' was revived. There were a good number of participants and we were treated to a variety of poems, the appreciative comments ranging from serious, scholarly remarks to amusing individual touches.

We closed the term with an address from the Rev. G. C. Martin on 'The Comedy of Jane Austen'. It was a very instructive talk, packed with information.

A 'Film-show' started our activities for the third term. This was a welcome deviation from the usual type of meeting. The films screened were—

1. Grey Metropolis.
2. Our College.
3. Cricket.

At the second meeting for the term Mr H. C. Norminton of the British Council spoke to us on 'Talking to no Purpose'. It was a very interesting talk brilliantly illustrated with examples of the kind of art in conversation he would commend to us.

The Valedictory Tea-Party took place on the 22nd February. We were hosts to the members of the Presidency College English Honours Association.

DENZIL BOB
Secretary

Tamil Peravai

Bharathi Day: On 18th September 1956 Bharathi Day was celebrated under the presidentship of Sri M. Bakthavatsalam. Sri P. Sree spoke on the greatness of Bharathi and his contribution to Tamil.

The Madras University Inter-collegiate Debate in Tamil was conducted in our college on 18th November 1956.

The Pongal Vizha was celebrated on 15th January 1957. The Student Chairman presided over the function. Sri R. Nedunchelian spoke on the significance on this festival.

The Kalai Vizha was celebrated on 6th February 1957. Sri Kothamangalam Subbu presided over the celebrations. Sri N. S. Krishnan and party enacted a delightful farce.

An Intercollegiate Debate was conducted for the Pennathur Sessaia Rolling Cup to be awarded for the best team. It was won by our own college Debating-Team.

And lastly the Valedictory Address of the Peravai was given by Srimathi Kanthimathi, M.A., B.T., Headmistress, Presidency Girls' High School, Egmore. Mr Benedict of Ceylon spoke on the 'Ovai Kalai', a 'Villupattu' was presented by The Madras Tamil Manava Manram.

T. SWAMIDOSS
Secretary

Halls and Hostel

St. Thomas's Hall

ANNUAL REPORT—1956-57.

Read on 19th January

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This fine evening we are gathered here to extend our warm welcome to the gay throng of ladies and gentlemen who have responded to our invitations, from far and near. It is our good luck that the Rt. Rev. David Chellappa is our Chief Guest today, presiding over our Annual Day Celebrations. To him and to his graceful lady Mrs Chellappa, we offer our welcome cheers to share the joy of this evening. We are indeed thankful to you, sir, and to you, madam, for your benign presence on this happy occasion.

The motto of St. Thomas's is to give its best to God and Country. This year we gave our best to the College too, by giving our former Warden, Rev. J. R. Macphail, to the College to become its Principal. Inured as he was to the happy and busy life in our midst, the call of the College might not have been wholly welcome to him. Nevertheless, we recognise that duty must take precedence over love. He is back home today with us to share the festivities of his former fondlings. We are glad to find you hale and hearty, sir, in spite of the administrative strain the higher office must have imposed on you. He is still within ear-shot of us, and we have no doubt that our General Body meetings must be evoking pleasant reminiscences in his mind. We learn that he still vigorously continues to make determined efforts to make our campus life as secure as possible. Immediately after the assumption of his new office he performed the heroic deed of killing a snake in the vicinity of his residence. Sir, though it is not within our powers to award a 'Mahavira Chakra' for valour, we proudly recognise it as symptomatic of your services for the security of life in Tambaram. May we also remind you, sir, that unlike others, we have the good habit of not walking on grass, at least in the presence of the Principal.

We began the year by welcoming our present warden, who now sits smilingly on

the stage, proud to be the Warden of St. Thomas's Hall. He is pleased with us, as we are pleased with him. He has a way of his own in dealing with us. When we raise our voices a little above a whisper during study hours, he makes his sudden appearance to restore perfect silence. He takes every precaution to preserve the tranquillity of the Hall, after roll-call; one such precaution is to wear rubber-soled shoes while walking along the corridors. He is stern where sternness is necessary and indulgent where that is required. Under his guidance, the Hall life goes on in its customary cheerful course. So Dr & Mrs Thangaraj are always behind us, a happy sobering influence in all that we do.

The Hall Parliament still continues to be the sovereign deliberative body of the Hall. A. Krishnasamy, our speaker, who conducts our sessions, has proved his ability to stick to his chair even when explosive speeches excite uproar in the House. The Cabinet has carried out its duties as well as it can.

Our enthusiastic debates secretary, M. K. V. Nalliah, has tried his best to bring great speakers to our Hall. The other halls may have their oratorical traditions but in all Tambaram debates we set the standard. Two of our debaters, P. E. Daniel and R. Sivalingam are the envy of all the aspirants in this field for they share the honour of being in the college debating team with two young ladies. Both of them are recognised debaters in all the city colleges. P. E. Daniel in addition to being the Chairman of the College Union is also the Chairman of Madras College Students Council.

The trend in the country seems to be the break-up of monopoly wherever it exists. Therefore we voluntarily gave up our monopoly in debates by chivalrously conceding the victory to our geographically distant neighbours at Guindy. The literary talents are yet to be tapped by the Editors of 'Usha', our Hall magazine which we hope will soon see the light of day.

Our Reader's club was formed this year by our Information Secretary Ramanatha Rao.

The flow of magazines and periodicals from different parts of the world, and in different languages is being kept steady.

Our Entertainments Secretary, R. Sundaralingam, claims to have discovered new talents and it is expected that he will prove his claim in the entertainment to follow within a few minutes from now. Our mess secretaries T. Thidaveerasingam and S. N. Ramakrishnan, between themselves have managed to keep us alive. S. Singaravelu, our secretary for Indoor-games has been as active as a rebounding ping-pong ball. If the decorations of the Hall have already captured your attention, he has been mainly responsible for them.

Our thorough-going Secretary for outdoor games V. Z. Thyagaraj launched a campaign from the beginning of the year. The burden of it is to bring back the Sports Shield that left our Hall many years ago. Our Gymnasium owes its origin to his untiring efforts.

The members of the Hall have brought us varied honours. Sundaralingam captained the University Athletic Team this year and he has also set the college record in Long Jump. Our high-jumper, Azariah Manuel, who holds the inter-collegiate title in high jump, was placed second at the inter-university meet at Calcutta. S. Arumugam and Saranabasappa are in the University volleyball and foot-ball teams respectively. To match our athletic standards, we have also academic brilliance to record. Mr Sam Bennet, our former member, topped the list of successful candidates in Zoology Honours.

As a recognition of the commanding abilities of our Hall, all three Under-officers of the N.C.C. were selected from St. Thomas's Hall. Knowing our neighbouring halls as well as we do, we are not surprised that these officers command the platoons from those halls. We are proud to record here that one of our senior members, Mr K. R. Easwarachandran has been selected to join the Military College at Dehra Dun. We hope his experience here will stand him in good stead in his future success.

The staff of our Hall are as much a part of our corporate life, as the student members.

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The only difference is that they burn the midnight oil more than we do. We bade adieu to Mr George Mathai who left us to join a firm. We wish him all success in his new undertaking. We welcome Messrs George K. Mathew, C. J. Nirmal, M. T. Antony, R. Rajamani, P. O. Thomas and G. A. Charles. Some of our youthful members of the Staff are so keenly tugging at the I.A.S. as to lead us to believe that being a resident in St. Thomas's will soon be made a condition for joining the administrative service of the country. Mr I. M. Mathai has been with us in the Hall for the last 7 years. He has so far turned away all marriage offers for fear of losing his residence in the hall on the assumption of matrimonial responsibilities. The presence of this senior-most bachelor is a source of strength to many of our members. Mr Francis in his silent and unassuming way has looked after the financial entanglements of our members. To him and to Mrs Francis we are thankful for their unstinted co-operation. We also thank Messrs P. G. Muralidaran, Crispin Devadoss and Ramachandramoorthy for their help and kind co-operation.

Mr & Mrs Sargurudas lavish parental affection on our home-sick Juniors in the Pre-University House.

This is not all. Much that is part of our life can only be lived. What makes a true St. Thomasian is as difficult to define as what makes a gentleman.

K. VALLABHDAS

General Secretary

Selaiyur Hall

General Secretary—R. Thiagaraj.

Literary and Debates Secretary—K. J. Joseph.

Library Secretary—D. Murugesan.

Sports Secretary—P. V. Parthasarathy.

Non-Vegetarian Mess Secretary.—R. Kirupakaran

Vegetarian Mess Secretary.—P. V. Venkatakrishna Reddy

Rural Service League Secretary.—N. Raman.

Early in the third term we celebrated our annual Hall Day. Plans were afoot before the end of the second term, and with the new year things moved on smoothly. On the 26th of January Selaiyur celebrated its Hall Day. Miss R. Mukerji, Principal of the Women's Christian College was our chief guest.

Recently we had our general elections. The following were elected as the office-bearers for the next academic year:—

General Secretary—J. S. Selvaratnam

Literary and Debates Secretary—K. Paramanathan

Library Secretary—S. Raman.

Sports Secretary—S. Pushparatnam.

Non-Vegetarian Mess Secretary—Lawrence David.

Vegetarian Mess Secretary—V. Krishna-moorthy.

During the past few weeks a sudden quietness has fallen on our hall. This is partly due to the fact that the examinations are fast approaching, but mostly it is due to the news that our Warden, the Rev. Mr Macnicol, is retiring at the end of this term. The news was received with great grief, for in the last two years we have come to love him. He has given the prime of his life to our College. Out of the 26 years of his association with this College, he has been the warden of our hall for ten years. We have been very fortunate to have one who has both the will and the skill and all the rare qualities that go to make an efficient warden. We have known him as a generous giver and we shall miss his wise counsel, inspiring addresses, and above all his presence.

The good wishes of this entire community, staff and students, both past and present, will accompany him when he returns from this big family to his own dear family. We wish him Godspeed and long years of happiness.

We wish all our senior students good luck. May they go out from us into the wider arena of life with all the principles Selaiyur, and the college in general, have stood for.

Best of luck to everybody.

R. THIAGARAJ
General Secretary

Bishop Heber Hall

Our new warden the Rev. G. C. Martin was welcomed to our Hall with a tea party at which the members of the Hall Committee were introduced to him. Mr Gnanadoss, who filled the gap till the arrival of Mr Martin won our admiration for the efficiency with which he guided the affairs of the Hall. We express to him our sincere gratitude. A long-felt need of the Hall was fulfilled when our new Warden inaugurated the Gymnasium after the tea party.

The highlight of the second Term was our Hall Day, when the mind of every Heberian was perturbed by the question 'Will it rain?' Providence allowed us to enjoy a bright and sunny day. The unfailing co-operation of all the members of the Hall, the valuable guidance of our staff members and the encouraging supervision of our Warden made the Hall Day a great success.

Even though the successive triumphs of Heber in the Inter-Hall Athletic Meet spurred the other Halls into feverish activities like 'warming up exercises' at the beginning of the first Term, we in Heber kept up hope and defended the shield with determination and success. We feel that it is bad on our part to win the shield every year. But our members cannot help but prove themselves to be better fighters when keen competition comes their way. The secret of our triumph is due not so much the presence of a Jesse Owens or a Bob Mathias in our midst but the marvellous team spirit that prevails in Heber.

Heber closed its activities for the year with the election of the new Hall Committee. Most of them were elected unopposed. The newly elected committee is:

Student Chairman—R. Sivanesan.

General Secretary—C. P. Madhavan.

Secretaries—A. Kulendran.

R. Ravi Damodaran.

N. Nadarasan.

V. T. Srinivasan.

M. N. Nagarajan.

V. Jayaraman.

N. Ramamurthy.

Our sincere thanks are due to all members of our staff for the readiness with which they have helped us in the different spheres of Hall life and we are proud of the cordial relationship that exists between the staff and the students in this Hall.

H. M. HASHIM

General Secretary

Women Students Hostel

We were very thankful that the weather made it possible to celebrate our Hostel Day in our dear and familiar surroundings at Guindy. We were thrilled to receive a message from Dr Boyd who said he was remembering us and looking back with pleasure on the five Hostel Days he attended here. We also had a cable from Mrs Macnicol and Mrs Martin. We miss them and also Mrs Devanesen and would like to thank them for all their help to the women students. We also thank Mrs Kibble for her help during the year.

At the beginning of the year we welcomed back Mrs V. M. Thomas from America. In her kind but firm way she has won the affection of all of us and her children have become part of our life in Guindy. Mrs David, who cared for us during the two years of Mrs Thomas' absence, is still in Guindy we are glad to say and we are grateful for the many improvements she made in the Hostel and for her keen and motherly interest in all of us.

Our academic results last year were as good as ever. Vera Augustus secured a first class in history, the only one for the whole of Madras University, and she was awarded three prizes from the University. Lakshmi Devanandan, who won two medals, is now studying in Oxford. Vilasini, Leela and Rema entered the arena of married life and one of them is now in Africa.

In June this year our Hostel resounded to the voices of a very boisterous set of juniors. They were welcomed in the traditional manner and the existence of wide and varied talents

was amply shown in their first performance for the benefit of the seniors. Two of our members, Prema Ooman and Latha Arunachalam, are on the College debating team this year.

On June 14th the residents were 'At Home' to the non-residents. The party was quite a success and went far in cementing the ties of love and unity among us. Close on its heels followed the Independence Day celebrations. A new feature this year was a short variety entertainment consisting of items typical of the different communities in our Hostel.

The Graduates Reception on August 24th coincided with our terminal dinner. Only a few of our new graduates were able to come but those who did were given a rousing reception. The Principal was our chief guest.

The various secretaries of the Hostel carry on with zeal and enthusiasm. Indira Thomas has spared no pains in finding out the histrionic talents of the girls and exploiting them to the full. Our games secretary, Meera Bopiah is taking much interest in the athletic side of our life. She has succeeded in organising team games in which students have joined regularly every Friday evening at Tambaram. Our excellent health is a tribute to the work carried on by Shivanesan our mess secretary. Shanta Samuel handled the complex finances of our committee in a commendable manner.

The chapel is an integral part of our life and services are held morning and evening, the girls taking turns to lead in the evening and Mr or Mrs Thomas in the morning. A beautiful Christmas service with the chapel decorated and candle-lit summed up the worship of the first term.

Many outsiders wish our Hostel were nearer Tambaram, but we would not exchange Guindy for any other place, be it in Tambaram itself! We, here in Guindy, truly feel that 'the Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.'

C. M. BOLLAMMA
General Secretary

Athletics

Track and Field Report—1956-57

The unique honour of leading the Madras University Athletic Team in the Centenary Year, fell on my shoulders. The other members of the team from our College were Miss L. Abraham, P. V. Parthasarathy and G. A. Manuel. E. J. D. Albert, R. J. Samuel and T. J. Wason were also called up to be trained by Mr Rousseau of the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme. Our athletes acquitted themselves creditably at the Inter-University Meet held at Calcutta on the third, fourth and fifth of January 1957. All four of us in spite of tough competition, qualified for the finals, and G. A. Manuel secured a second place in High Jump with a creditable height of 6 ft. and P. V. Parthasarathy came third in 110 Metres Hurdles with the good timing of 16.1 secs.

I felt honoured when I was asked to lead the Madras Division which won the championship at the Inter-Divisional-cum-Centenary sports held on the 28th and 29th of January 1957 at the Corporation Stadium. To Miss Abraham fell the honour of leading the victorious women's team at the same Meet.

At this Meet, many of our athletes won credit by securing First, Second and Third places. They were :—

110 Metres Hurdles—P. V. Parthasarathy—First.

400 Metres Hurdles—P. V. Parthasarathy—First

Long Jump—R. Sundaralingam—First.]

High Jump—G. A. Manuel—First.

Shot Put—S. Arumugam—Second.

Discus Throw—W. Devadoss—Second.

E. J. D. Albert, Abraham Ivan and K. N. Y. Maurice secured third places in 800 Metres, Pole Vault and 110 Metres Hurdles respectively. My congratulations to all the athletes.

This year the Commemoration Day Sports, held on the 8th February, was a grand success.

Many records were smashed. The tall, lanky and handsome P. V. Parthasarathy our star-athlete, broke three records—all of which he had created last year himself, in the 110, 400 and 200 Metres Hurdles. It was a treat to see him speeding over the hurdles with such ease and effortlessness. He seemed to sail and skim through the air in such fine style, that it seemed only a matter of split seconds between the report of the starter's gun and the breasting of the tape and the proclamation of a new record. He has a great athletic future before him—and with his potentialities he could easily rise to be one of India's leading 'Hopes' at international levels. We wish him all luck for a glorious future. The other records to be bettered at our sports day were the 5000 Metres by R. J. Samuel with the timing of 17 mins. 29 secs., and Discus Throw by W. Devadoss with the distance of 99 ft. 8½ in. Heber Hall won the shield without much anxiety. We are thankful to Dr P. V. Cherian for snatching time from all his pressing duties and coming all the way to Tambaram and presiding over the function. We are also grateful to Mrs Cherian for so graciously distributing the prizes.

At the Inter-College Meet held at the Marina grounds on the 18th and 19th of February, we almost won the championship, for our athletes did well. Jebaraj Thomas came first in Long Jump, T. J. Wason second in Pole Vault and G. A. Manuel second in High Jump. P. V. Parthasarathy as usual, shone so brilliantly that he out-shone everybody else. He set up new records of 15.9 secs. and 57 secs. in 110 and 400 Metres hurdles respectively. The former 110 Metres hurdles record of 16.3 secs. had stood for over ten years. It was held by J. E. N. Isaacs—an old boy of our college. He also showed his ability in flat races, claiming the 400 Metres in 51.8 secs. which incidentally, is a whole second better than our thirteen year old college record set up by Eric Philip way back in 1944—52.8 secs. In this event,

Parthasarathy beat the 'Varsity 400 Metres runner S. Theodore by a considerable margin. Well done, 'Partha' !

My thanks are due to Mr C. A. Abraham for his kind guidance and effective coaching. May I also avail myself of this opportunity to thank all those who participated in these sports and also wish them luck, for taking part is as important as winning.

R. SUNDARALINGAM

Captain

Commemoration Day Sports

110 Metres Hurdles.

1. P. V. Parthasarathy—S—Time : 16.1 secs.

NEW COLLEGE AND INTER-COLLEGE RECORD

2. K. N. Y. Maurice—H—

400 Metres Hurdles.

1. P. V. Parthasarathy—S—Time : 57.4 secs.

NEW COLLEGE RECORD AND EQUALS

INTER-COLLEGE RECORD

2. J. C. James—H—

200 Metres Hurdles.

1. P. V. Parthasarathy—S—Time : 25.6 secs.

NEW COLLEGE RECORD

2. Chandran Daniel—T—

800 Metres Race.

1. E. J. D. Albert—H—Time : 2 min. 10.1 secs.
2. J. D. Hall.

5000 Metres Race.

1. R. J. Samuel—T—Time : 17 min. 29 secs.

NEW COLLEGE AND INTER-COLLEGIATE RECORD

2. Victor David—S—

Discus Throw.

1. J. W. Devadoss—H—Dist. 99 ft. 8½ in.

NEW RECORD

2. Henry Doss—H—

Hammer Throw.

1. J. W. Devadoss—H—Dist. 78 ft. 11½ in.
2. M. P. Ponraj—H—

Shot Put.

1. S. Arumugam—T—Dist. 34 ft. 6½ in.
2. P. V. Arulpragasam—T—

100 Metres Race.

1. R. Sundaralingam—T—Time : 11.55 secs.
2. D. Godwin—T—

200 Metres Race.

1. Jebaraj Thomas—H—Time : 23.9 secs.
2. D. Godwin—T—

400 Metres Race.

1. E. J. D. Albert—H—Time : 53.8 secs.
2. J. C. James—H—

1500 Metres Race.

1. R. J. Samuel—T—Time : 4m. 33.7 secs.
2. Victor Samuel—S—

Pole Vault.

1. T. J. Wason—H—Height 10 ft. 6 in.
2. Abraham Ivan—H—

High Jump.

1. G. A. Manuel—T—Height 5 ft. 8 in.
2. Abraham Ivan—H—
M. E. Vijasanen—H— } 5 ft. 3 in.

Long Jump.

1. R. Sundaralingam—T—Dist. 21 ft. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
2. Jebaraj Thomas—H—

Hop Step and Jump.

1. G. A. Manuel—T—Dist. 42 ft. 4 in.
2. T. Mahendran—H—

Javelin Throw.

1. Niketu Iralu—H—Dist : 136 ft.
2. B. Manjit Singh—T—

4 × 100 Metres Relay.

1. Heber—Time : 46.3 secs.
2. Selaiyur.

4 × 400 Metres Relay.

1. Heber—Time : 3m. 41.8 secs.
2. Selaiyur.

Non-Championship events.**Old Boys race**

1. A. Shamshuddin.
2. S. P. Selvaraj.

Picker's Race.

1. Swaminathan.
2. Ranganathan.

Sack Race.

Winner—Maheshavel (Heber !)

4 × 100 Metres Relay for Servants.

1. Estate Team.
2. Science Team.

Open Relays.**Inter-School : 4 × 100 Metres.**

1. St Paul's—Time : 49.5 secs.
2. Corley High School.

Inter-College : 4 × 200 Metres.

1. Y.M.C.A.—Time : 1 m. 35.8 secs.
2. Loyola.

Volleyball

The team began the year with only three former members, but the four new comers proved to have a knowledge of the game and a capacity to pick up the finer points. With hard practice we succeeded in forming ourselves into a well-knit team, which proved able to hold its own. In the League tournament a record was created when the team won all the matches in the zone in straight games. Two members of the team however went out of commission and so we could not play the inter-zone finals. In the knock-out the effortless wins were repeated till we met up with Loyola (the winners) in the semi-finals. The match was a closely contested affair which Loyola won. There are no substitutes for experience and nerve in a team and with a little more of both, the result easily could have been different.

C. J. John.—Vice-Captain of both the College and the University team in which he has played for three successive years. He is the mainstay of the defence and is well known for his powerful service.

M. Rengaraj.—Spiker who despite his bulk could 'rise to the occasion' with telling effect. His powerful smashes made for quick wins. Unfortunately he left the College in the middle of the year.

G. Manuelraj.—Another spiker, put his height to good use. With practice he can go far.

T. Shanmugham.—Plays defence, most regular in turning up for practice.

Senkkotuvelu.—A good defence player.

R. J. Samuel.—Latest addition to the team. His defence can improve with practice.

S. Arumugam.—Spiker, Captain, University player (1955-57).

The I.A.F. team and the Ganapatipuram Recreation Club helped us to improve in many a practice match. Messrs Dorairaj and Pushparaj of the Corley High School umpired a number of games. Even though the pre-University classes took up much of his time Mr C. A. Abraham succeeded in making occasional visits to the Volley-ball court. The President Dr M. A. Thangaraj was helpful in giving advice whenever we

went to him. The Principal took a most encouraging interest and came frequently to watch us play, thus proving to be the most 'regular' staff-member. Our fellow students came in large numbers for all matches and cheered us to victory in every match on our grounds.

We are very thankful for all the training, help, guidance and encouragement that we have thus received.

S. ARUMUGAM

Captain

Football**The Team :—**

R. Saranabasappa. *Goal Keeper.*

R. V. R. M. Roy. *Vice-Captain.*

Victor David

R. Thiagaraj. *Captain.*

Narayan R. Reddy.

William Devadoss.

S. Natarajan.

Mohan Chandy.

A. Kurian.

S. Panchalingam.

J. C. James.

V. Jeyaraman.

Frank Ah Mya.

The knock-out tournament came to an end last term. We had to meet Veterinary College in the semi-finals. We defeated them by three goals to nil.

We met Pachaiyappas in the finals and suffered a defeat of three goals to one. Though our opponents were a very strong side, we rose to the occasion, and for most of the time we were on top. During the second half, within a spell of five minutes, they made a sudden spurt and earned their victory.

This year we had to be content with only two representatives in the University team, R. Saranabasappa, an old Andhra State player and S. Panchalingam, our centre-forward. We are glad to record the distinctions that S. Panchalingam earned as a member of the University team. Our congratulations to them.

There has always been co-operation and good team spirit among our players. We have done our best on and off the field. Our

sincere thanks are due to every member of the team, to our Physical Director, and to our President Mr Phaniel, whose presence was always encouraging.

R. THIAGARAJ
Captain

Basketball

This year we achieved a measure of success of which we can be justly proud. The activities of the year were highlighted by our victory in the intercollegiate league and knock-out tournaments.

In the knock-out finals we beat Engineering by a wide margin 8 to 15 points. Shanmugasundaram once again impressed by his accurate shooting. Ramaswamy as usual excelled in defence.

In the intercollegiate league we once again beat Engineering by 72 points to 33 points. Karunakaran, Karuppiyah and Joseph John in the forward line combined well to pile up such a huge score. M. L. Bright our star centreforward was injured in this match. The very next day we were beaten by the Loyola College by 4 points (51:47). But Loyola was defeated by Engineering by the narrowest of margins (31:30). The league table then read :

Christian	.. 4 points.
Loyola }	.. 3 points.
Law }	
Engineering	.. 2 points.

We took part in the inter-divisional tournaments, conducted by the Trichy division at

Karaikudi. Our first (and last too !) match was against the A. C. College of Arts, Karaikudi. Sundaralingam took up the centre-forward position in the absence of Bright.

We started all right but our opponents shot up to a 6 point lead. At half time they led 23:20. After interval we pressed hard and shot up to a lead of 3 points with five minutes to go. Joseph John was put in, in the place of Sundaralingam. He rose to the occasion and made some fine interceptions. Shanmugam and Titus were able to score now and then. Ramaswamy, in the defence was perhaps the most steady player on the field. Karuppiyah who was put in for some time proved his worth by scoring a few baskets. But when the final whistle came the score board indicated 31:30 in favour of A.C. College. Congratulations, A. C. College !! Thus ended the Karaikudi episode. In this connection, I must thank the authorities of the tournament committee for their hospitality extended to us during our stay at Karaikudi.

I must thank all the players for their hearty co-operation. We are thankful to Mr C. A. Abraham for his timely tips and valuable guidance. We are extremely grateful to our President Dr M. A. Thangaraj, who took a keen interest in us throughout. We are thankful to Rev. J. R. Macphail whose frequent presence at the matches meant much to us.

PAUL JOSEPH
Captain

Photographs Opposite

COLLEGE BASKETBALL TEAM WINNERS OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE AND KNOCKOUT TOURNAMENTS

Seated (Left to Right):—V. Shanmugasundaram (*Vice-Captain*), Rev. J. R. Macphail (*Principal*), Paul Joseph (*Captain*), C. A. Abraham (*Physical Director*), Titus Mathew.

Standing (Left to Right):—R. Sundaralingam, Joseph John, A. S. Patil, K. V. Karunakaran, M. Karuppiyah.

RUNNERS-UP INTER-COLLEGIATE KNOCKOUT FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Seated (Left to Right):—S. Panchalingam, Mr C. A. Abraham, R. Thiagaraj (*Captain*), Principal, R. V. R. M. Roy (*Vice-Captain*), G. J. Phaniel (*President*), Narayan R. Reddy.

Standing (Left to Right):—S. Natarajan, Victor David, A. Kurien, R. Saranabasappa, William Devadoss, J. C. James, Jeyaraman, Frank Ah Mya.



Boxing

*'Read here the moral roundly writ
For him who into battle goes
Each soul that hitting hard or, hit,
Endureth gross or ghostly foes.
Prince, blown by many overthrows
Half-blind with shame, half-choked with
dirt
Man cannot tell but Allah knows
How much the other side was hurt.'*

KIPLING

This year we put into the ring a team which was evenly composed of ring-hardened veterans and novices. In the Pin-weight class, S. R. Jebamani lost, but lost well. In the Paper-weight class N. Ezekiel, a University coloursman, scientifically worked his way through and won his weight. With him was H. G. J. Davidar, who lost in the semi-finals after a stiff and somewhat bloody bout.

In the Fly-weight class, our position was considerably strengthened by the addition of T. Kolondaiswamy who captained the Loyola team last year. A University coloursman of considerable reputation, he heads the University team this year. His presence left us in no doubt as to which college was winning this weight. With him was M. C. J. Thotadri, University coloursman and Vice-Captain. He was a polished and hard-hitting fighter and was unlucky to lose his closely fought semi-final bout. To him goes the credit of keeping the non-resident boxers at their training, no small factor in our success.

In the Bantam-weight class A. Y. Shirazi was as usual fast and scintillating. His

losing the finals was a surprise. Arulambalam also lost in the semi-finals. In the Feather-weight class, John Stephen, a comparative novice, was the author of the greatest surprise of the meet, when he battered down a University coloursman to win. Manuel Thirumalai, another novice, stood his ground and fought well. In the Light-weight class, we had John Hall of whom much could be said but more implied in just saying that he was the Captain for the College and the University last year. Further, he was some time All-India Inter-University titleholder in his weight. The outcome of his fights were known before he entered the ring and we saw again that relentless, straight punching that had made his name five years ago. He met our own man Jebaraj Thomas in the finals. Jebaraj, a complete novice, did well to reach the finals and put up a convincing bout against a redoubtable opponent. This just proved that our men could give and take very hard knocks without any feeling of animosity whatsoever.

The Welter-weights were Joseph Thomas and Richard Madhuram. The former captained Pachaiyappas last year. He was one of the unfortunates who was injured and hence could not give of his best in skill in the finals. Madhuram again was one of those who were completely new to the game. Spirited fighting took him into the semi-finals and he also reached the finals in the Inter-Varsity meet. Both were good men.

Freddie Gokavi and Tom Wason were the Middle-weights. Both new to boxing, they however showed that when it came to attacking or to 'taking it', they had very stout hearts and no defence.

*Photographs Opposite***BOXING TEAM 1956-57**

Seated (Left to Right):—M. C. J. Thotadiri (*Vice-Captain*), Rev. J. R. Macphail, C. R. Arulambalam, Mr C. A. Abraham, J. D. Hall.

2nd Row Standing:—A. Y. Shirazi, J. Stephen, Jebaraj Thomas, R. Maduram, F. C. Gokavi, D. Shortt, N. R. Ezekiel.

3rd Row:—T. A. Kolondaiswamy, E. Manuel Thirumalai, P. Parthasarathy, Abraham Ivan, Joseph Thomas.

ATHLETES FROM OUR COLLEGE IN THE UNIVERSITY TEAM AT CALCUTTA

(Left to Right):—P. V. Parthasarathy, Miss Lalie Abraham, R. Sundaralingam, G. A. Manuel.



Last on the roster is young David Shortt, who entered the ring barely trained because of an injured back. He held an older and harder opponent to a close bout. Mr C. J. Samuel, Sammy to us, was a good coach and good friend to all of us. We are very grateful to him. Our thanks are also due to Mr C. A. Abraham for the help and encouragement he gave us in every direction and finally to the Principal for his encouraging presence both at the meet and during training.

In conclusion, the Lalitha Sastry Shield was nothing but the due reward for rigid training schedules cheerfully undertaken; for concern and team-spirit before the ring and pluck inside it. It must be said of the team therefore, that they were a fine body of men, and it was a privilege to lead them.

C. R. ARULAMBALAM

Captain

Cricket—1956-57

The final team was selected after three days of net practice and a selection match on the fourth day. There were not many promising youngsters and the selection proved to be a tough job for there was quantity and not quality. Though individually the players were not outstanding yet as a team it was better. If only our fielding were good we would have fared better but unfortunately it was very patchy.

The team is:—P. V. Krishnamurthy (Captain), K. Ahmedullah, V. N. Babu Rao, A. Chandy, K. Rajendran, S. Ray, Henry John, Godwin Jayakumar, David Jagadesan, P. Subramaniam, M. Krishna, K. N. Y. Maurice, N. V. Narasimhan, Lal Singh.

We played our first Inter-Collegiate fixture against Madras Medicals, the present league champions, but we lost the game mainly because of our bad fielding, K. Rajendran being the bowler to suffer. We won our next tie against Thyagaraya College quite comfortably, Rajendran scoring a classical 87. Our quickie David Jagadesan bowled magnificently to capture 5 wickets for only 24 runs.

In the Michaelmas holidays we went on a trip to Salem and played 5 matches, won one and drew the rest. In every match our scoring rate was much ahead of the clock, and this delightful cricket we played captivated everyone who came in hundreds every day to witness the match. In the first match against Sourashtra Cricket Club we defeated them by a big margin of 85 runs mainly because of the brilliant bowling of K. Rajendran who took 7 wickets. In the next fixture against Cosmopolitan Club we were left to score 161 runs in 110 minutes. We almost obtained our objective when time interfered. We made 159 for 7, thanks to the hurricane hitting of 55 by Ray. In the next match against Combined XI we made 179. At one stage we were 120 for 7 but Lal Singh, Godwin Jayakumar and M. Krishna pulled the team out of the fire. We could have easily won this game had it not been for the patchy fielding. The fourth and the final fixture against the Salem College and Salem Cricket Club were drawn games. In the last match, P. Subramaniam scored a stylish 68, Chandy a scintillating 25 and Lal Singh a well-played 38. In the tour K. Rajendran and P. Subramaniam were consistent with the ball and bat respectively.

We started our second term with a match against Intergrated Medicine and drew with them. I am tired of writing about our fielding. In this match V. N. Babu Rao and Henry John played spectacular cricket to score 73 and 62 respectively. Their partnership for the second wicket was worth 126 runs. In the next match against the Law College we fared better than others who had met them till then. The next week we drew with Vivekananda College mainly due to a dour last-wicket stand between Godwin Jayakumar and N. V. Narasimhan.

In the Duncan Trophy Tourney we got a bye in the first round. In the second, we met New College and rattled up 225 runs for 7 wickets in 55 overs. Rajendran was unlucky to miss his century when he was run out for 85; Babu Rao again made a sparkling 58. But in the third round we had to meet the Law College, a merciless mixture of State and University players. Unluckily the Law

College captain won the toss and elected to bat to score over 200 runs. We were all out for 47.

Thus we finished our season not in a delightful way. K. Rajendran was the outstanding all-rounder. He could have got more wickets if only he had had a little more support from the field. He has nice temperament and technique for big cricket and with proper encouragement and coaching he is sure to go a long way. A. Chandy is the best fielder in the team. His neat pick-up and throw-in is a treat to watch. V. N. Babu Rao, the most elegant and hard-hitting batsman in the team, was fairly consistent with the bat but he should take more interest in the game if he wants to come up. Henry John was also quite steady in his batting but he must go a long way in his fielding. P. Subramaniam proved to be a good batsman though he was more a bowler than a batsman in other cricket circles. The new-comers David Jagadesan, Godwin Jayakumar, M. Krishna, K. N. Y. Maurice, Lal Singh and N. V. Narasimhan are quite interested and they fully utilised the chances they got. K. N. Y. Maurice, the pace-bowler, keeps a steady length and direction but lacks stamina. He should practice hard and improve stamina.

Finally, this is my last year in this great college and I feel proud to have captained this college's team. Our team is a band of young, enthusiastic and agreeable boys and I fully enjoyed every moment of their company. My job was made quite easy with the untiring help I got from my team-mates. Lastly, but not the least, I owe a good lot to Mr C. A., as he is affectionately called, for having given me the great opportunity to lead the team. Our revered Principal the Rev. J. R. Macphail used to visit us every day and give his blessings. My sincere and heartfelt thanks to all of them. The happy evenings with my team-mates come before my eyes, as in a dream, when I think of them. They are never more to come but I will carry with me those pleasant moments which

'when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood'
They WILL flash upon my inward eye
Which WILL be a bliss of solitude.

Will I get those pleasant moments once again?

P. V. KRISHNAMURTHY

Captain

College Table-Tennis Tournament

For the first time, an Open Table-Tennis Tournament was held in February 1956 for the staff and students of this college. There were many entries and a high standard of the game was maintained throughout the tournament. Both the Singles and Doubles finals were fought out very keenly. The tournament was organized by Jacob Mathai, the Heber Hall Indoor Games Secretary, with Mr S. Srinivasan as the staff advisor.

The following were the results:—

Singles:

Champion—Ravi (Selaiyur)
Runner-up—P. Pararajasingham
(St. Thomas's)

Doubles:

Champions—S. Sundaram (St. Thomas's) & K. Ahmedullah (Heber)
Runners-up—George Mathai (Heber) & S. Prabhakaran (Heber)

Tennis

As usual many members of the college joined the tennis club this year. Four courts are functioning and as many as sixty-eight students are using these courts.

The college team consists of the following three members:—R. Veeraragavan.

S. Ariasingham.
Govindachari.

We entered the intercollegiate league tournament in the first term and were successful in a few matches.

In the second term few challenge matches were held and a few enterprising players found their way into the upper courts.

Tournaments have been conducted during the third term in which staff as well as student players took part. Tournaments have proved that the general standard of tennis has considerably improved.

S. VEERARAGHAVAN

Captain

Contributors to the Magazine

M. ABEL is Lecturer in History.

G. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN played the leading part in the College Dramatic Society's production of Hamlet in 1955; and passed the English Honours examination in 1956, in the first class. He is now in All-India Radio, Madras.

S. SRINIVASAN has been a tutor in Physics since 1954. He was a student-editor of the Magazine in 1952-53, and composed a Crossword Puzzle for the March 1953 number.

S. V. SUBRAMANIAM is in the final Physics honours class, and is Student-Chairman of the Physics Association. He wrote of an excursion to Kodaikanal in the last number of the Magazine. An earlier visit of friends from the Tata Institute, sending up balloons from our playing fields, is described in the Magazine for March 1951.

ABRAHAM IVAN is Secretary of the College Union, and in the final post-graduate History year.

T. JAYARAMAN is doing the first year of the English honours course.

V. A. SUBRAMANAYAM is the student-editor for Class II.

ARABINDA BHATTACHARYA, in the Pre-University Class, wrote in the last number on travelling in a mofussil bus. He is the only person to respond to the plea in the last number for 'light verse on current topics'.

N. KASTURI RANGAN is also in the Pre-University Class.

M. L. KAMATH is in the post-graduate history class.

P. L. THAMBUDURAI is doing economics honours.

E. V. JOSEPH is in his second year here, doing history honours. He took the intermediate course in Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirapalli. He has been blind from birth.

In the March 1955 number of the Magazine of Jamal Mohamed College is an article by him on his interview with Helen Keller, now 75 years of age, who, though both blind and deaf, has received a doctor's degree.

Preachers at the College Service

THIRD TERM

January 6, 1957	Mr John Callf, Administrator, Toc H.
13 ..	The Rev. R. S. Macnicol
20 ..	The Rev. D. Bitsch, Gurukul, Madras
27 ..	The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mar Theophilus, Missionary Bishop of the Mar Thoma Church
February 3 ..	The Rev. S. K. Bunker, President, Jaffna College, Ceylon
10 ..	The Rev. V. M. Thomas
17 ..	The Rev. H. K. Moulton, United Theological College, Bangalore
24 ..	The Rev. Philip Penning, C.L.S., Madras
March 3 ..	The Rev. J. R. Macphail

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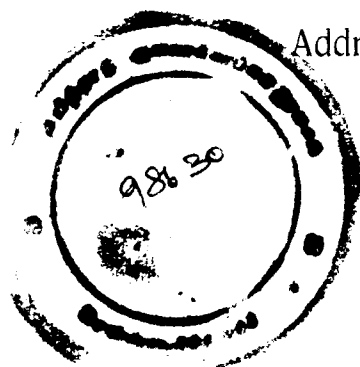
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