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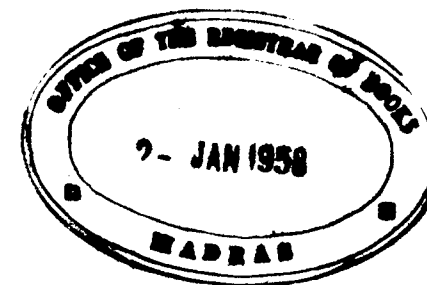
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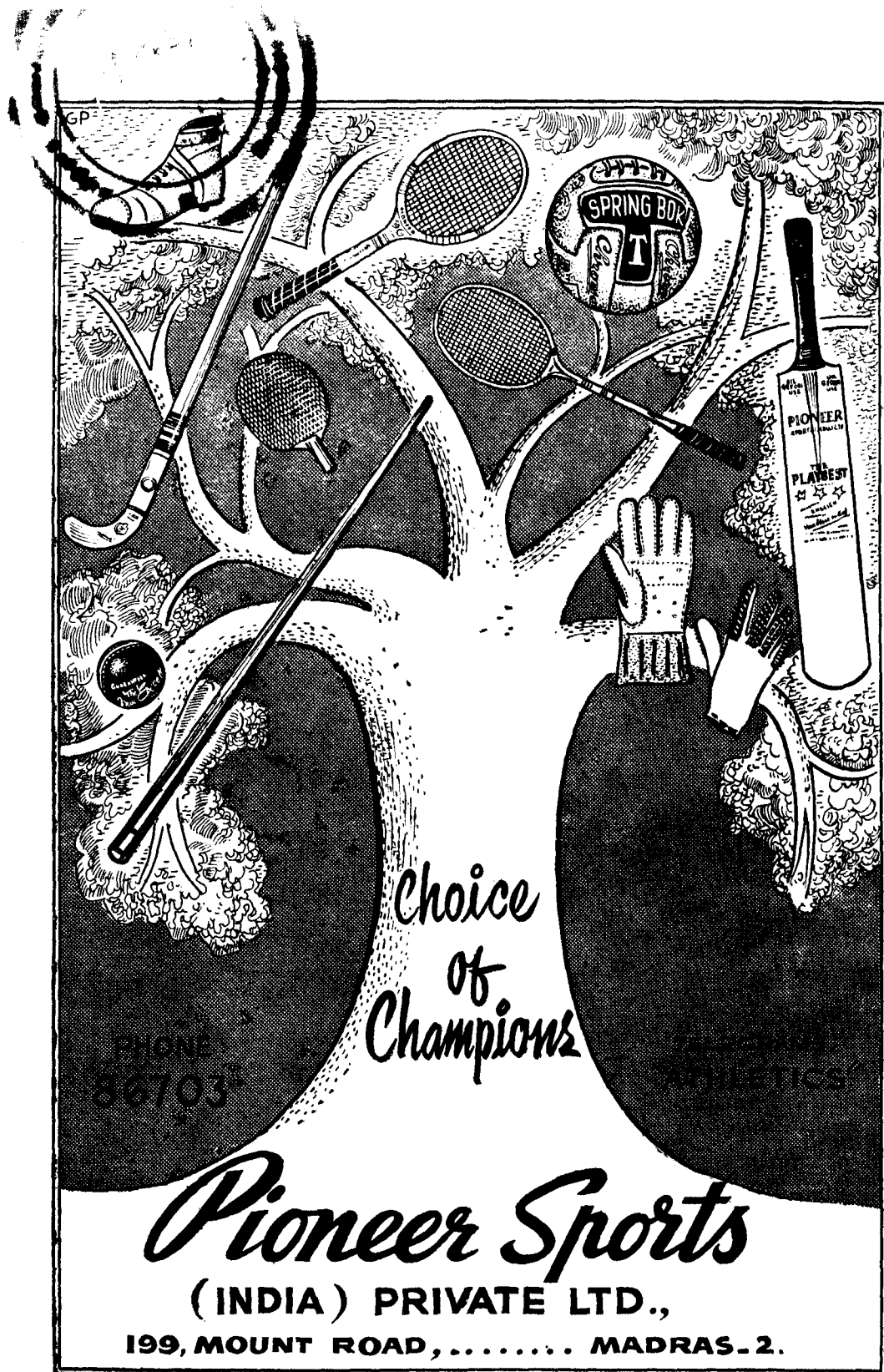


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MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII, No. I

November 1951



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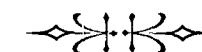
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THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII, No. I

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Principal's Report 1957

The University world is at present unstable. Forces from outside beat upon it, and within there are stirrings of the conscience, and perhaps a faint hope of better times to come; not enough to lead it forward, but enough to make it stagger about like a man suddenly awakened. It is good at such a time to be able to cling to known things. One of them is the faithfulness and affection of old students, and we are therefore glad to welcome to our platform one of the more eminent among them, Mr S. K. Chettur, who presides over our Prizegiving; and also Mr Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed and Mr T. M. S. Mani, who are to speak to our new graduates later on.

With so much change everywhere, it is comforting that few of the staff have left us, though the exceptions are important. The Rev. R. S. Macnicol has decided, after a hard struggle, that he must now devote himself to his growing family in Scotland. He had been here so long, and had done so many things, that the uprooting was painful both for him and for us. As a Christian pastor and counsellor, as a teacher of English Language and Literature, as a musician and dramatist, and as a friend to his contemporaries, and to the young, and to all needy people, he is missed often and by many. And on his part he said in his last letter to me, 'I cannot tell you how much I miss Tambaram and all that it has meant. It *will* mean much if I can continue in close touch in the years ahead'. He has many years of useful work ahead of him, in some sphere not yet made plain, and I am sure we all wish to send him our good wishes.

Near the end of the vacation Dr Adinarayan had an unsolicited and urgent invitation from another university. He had been in this institution as a school boy and student, and again as Professor of Philosophy since 1943; and I know that he too did not find it easy to go. His main service to the College has been through his teaching, especially of Psychology, which was getting to be more and more widely known. But in his own quiet way, his almost shy way, he contributed greatly to our meetings in public and private, and his contributions always had a dry tart flavour of their own; our life here will be the poorer for his departure. He had served more than once as Bursar. A man like Dr Adinarayan cannot be replaced in a hurry. We have meanwhile a new lecturer, Mr P. V. Ramamurti (an old student), and for Inter-College lectures we are getting help from the University.

During the year we lost Dr K. M. George, when his appointment at the Sahitya Akademi was confirmed. He too will be missed as a teacher of Malayalam, and an NCC Officer, and a friend. Fortunately his official journeys bring him often to Madras and to Tambaram. With one of our number in Delhi, and another, Mr K. Narasinga Rao, in Trivandrum, both engaged in promoting the study and use of Dravidian languages, we feel that we are in the current of things. Dr George is succeeded by Mr E. K. Purushothaman, who was tutor when Dr George left and became Acting Lecturer.

The other changes fortunately are mostly additions, made necessary by the extending needs of the reorganised courses. In English we are fortunate to get one more Scotsman at least to replace the two who have gone, Mr Thomas Buchan of Glasgow University and of the Iona



E. J. BINGLE
1902-1957

Community, whose name we are slowly learning to pronounce. Mr George K. Mathew graduates very naturally from being a student through tutor to lecturer. And we are glad to have Mr G. R. Karat back from his two years in Singapore, where he was organising a Christian Student Centre. As he comes, Mr T. K. Thomas goes, but only for a year, for higher studies in Chicago. We are now well represented in the United States, with Mr Devanesen in Harvard and Mr Chelliah in Pittsburg, both apparently carrying out the advice they have been giving to others so plentifully for years.

Mr Devanesen is partly replaced by Mr George Bennett, who is here for two terms as Visiting Professor, and leaves us in December in time to do two more terms as Senior Lecturer in Oxford; and I should mention his family, who are adding much to the life of our college family. Dr S. Chandrasekhar fortunately is able to place his inter-continental experience at our disposal for one more term. After that we hope to have with us, in the Economics Department, Mr John M. Healey of Exeter University, who has had more than three years experience of India at St. John's College, Agra, and is certain that he wants more. In the same Department we are glad to have Mr C. T. Rajaratnam, from Vivekananda College.

In Philosophy it is good to have Mr G. A. F. Jeyapaul back after a short break. In Mathematics Mr K. S. Ramachandramurti, from seed and bud growing here, has blossomed, and is now bearing fruit as a lecturer. In Chemistry we have to lose Mr V. Subramanyam to the Indian Institute of Science, but Mr Radhakrishnamurti, who was acting for him last year, has stepped into the vacancy. And we have a promising addition in Mr H. Jeyaraman. In Zoology we are very glad to welcome back again Miss Ethel Joseph after a short spell of research and teaching elsewhere. Mr Kalkarni joined the Zoology Department as lecturer for one year. And for the first time we have an Assistant Physical Director, Mr K. C. David, who comes with a brilliant athletic record.

Two changes of another kind have also to be reported. During the year we heard of the deaths, both very sudden, of Ernest Bingle, Professor of History for twenty years, for many years Bursar of the College, once Warden of Selaiyur Hall; and of John Saunders, Professor of Economics from 1953 to 1956. Mr Saunders had just returned to India in order to serve the Indian Statistical Institute.

In the University Examinations we sent up everybody for the Intermediate, so that everybody should have such chance as he could of taking the B.A. or B.Sc. in two years thereafter. And the result was not disastrous, and many surprising people succeeded. Out of 219 candidates 173 passed (79%), 33 in the First Class and 62 in the Second; that is, more than half 'got a class'. In the B.A. we did better than usual, 77 appearing and 60 (78%) passing, with 3 firsts in Part II and 2 in Part III. In the B.Sc., out of 101 candidates 81 passed, half of them in the Second Class and 16 in the First Class. In the Honours examination the results in Mathematics were disappointing, with two Seconds and six Thirds and one failure besides some withdrawals. Elsewhere, in Arts, sound second class work. In Philosophy, one First and six Seconds and two Thirds. In Psychology, with two candidates, one First and one Second. In History, eleven Seconds and three Thirds. In Economics, fifteen Seconds and eight Thirds, in English six Seconds and five Thirds. Science did brilliantly. In Zoology all five candidates got Seconds, and in Physics all nine got Firsts, which I should think is a record. In the post-graduate examination in Zoology, both candidates got Seconds, and in Physics all three got Firsts. In the Arts M.A. examinations, 37 candidates, three Firsts, ten Seconds, most of the rest being Third. In the new Pre-University Examination we selected almost everybody, 210 altogether; 165 passed, 42 in the First Class, 69 in the Second, i.e. over 50% passed in the First or Second Class, and 79% passed altogether.

These figures are all comparatively good, and some of them very good indeed. And yet, Honours examinations apart, one student out of five, in our College, fails. That is not good enough.

I give the examination-figures first because figures are exact, and because examination results are important; a college ought to get its students through the University examinations, whatever else it does. But other things matter too. How did the College fare in these? In the most general sense, I think it was a good year, and in particular we had unusually good student office-bearers, from the Chairman and Secretary of the Union Society downwards. And in some fields the figures are encouraging. Our debaters, for example, men and women, took part in competitions of all sorts and sizes, and only once came back without a prize. And for athletics, in basket-ball, with the best team we have had for years, we won both tournaments, league and knockout. In hockey we won the league, and we were beaten only once all year, in the final of the knockout tournament. In both football and volley-ball we won the zonal league and were runners-up in the knockout. In boxing we were easily champions. In the track and field sports, and in swimming, we came third; and in cricket and tennis we at least played all our matches. A healthy all-round record. And we were well represented in University teams, by two players at least in seven of them, including three Captains and a Vice-Captain. We gave five of the basket-ball players, and nine of the boxers who won the Inter-University tournament. All this should be an encouragement to the sportsmen of this year. And indeed they have begun well, winning both football and volley-ball tournaments, fighting in the spirit as well as the name of 1857, and bringing back at considerable inconvenience a very large football cup from Chidambaram. And at the present moment one of our hockey-players is representing the University in Afghanistan.

The College contingent of the National Cadet Corps had three officers and 155 cadets. There too examination results were good: over 90% got Certificate A or B. On Parents' Day at the Annual Camp, General Cariappa, who presided, said that the drill was the best he had ever seen. As for the new year, we have to congratulate Capt. Sargurudoss and Capt. Narayanan on their well-deserved promotion; it is the first time we have had two Captains in College. We have also to congratulate Lt. G. J. Phanuel, our fourth officer, who passed out of the All India NCC training centre as the best cadet of his batch.

The various special societies had a normal year, some being more active than others. The Rural Service League gave steady employment to about a dozen boys at its Weaving Centre, taught more than 300 children at its Elementary School in Old Tambaram, of whom about 15 proceeded to local high schools, while students gave personal tuition in the Harijan Hostel and elsewhere. Besides manning a regular dispensary in the village, students did some first-aid work round about. And others helped with the building of Community Centres in two villages.

Lastly, a word about the changes I mentioned at the beginning. The most striking is empty Class-rooms. In this College, in the first Class I of the new three-year degree course, the B.Sc. sections are only two-thirds full, and the B.A. is three-fourths empty.* No one has

* The actual numbers for the 50 odd colleges are now known:

Places available							
B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4751
B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4683
Total							9434
Students available							
Passed in Pre-University Exm. : of March 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	8107
Joined B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1325
Joined B.Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2912
Joined Pre-Professional Classes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2000
							6237

The University calculates that as September-passed students, and students from other universities, qualify, the Colleges may all be full in three years from now.

taken Philosophy at all, and to me that is alarming. I am no philosopher myself, but I am sure that a college or a university in which philosophy is neglected ought to be ashamed of itself. If we forget the wisest thoughts of the best men of the past, our future will be the poorer. I do not dispute that the University ought to promote the study and the application of science, or even that that is the most important of its duties today. But it is not our only duty. We must try to understand men as well as matter. An old student high up in the Atomic Research Station at Trombay told me that from top to bottom only half of the people there are directly concerned with the technical work; the rest are in administration and so on. That is, they are dealing with people, not with things. And the men who are dealing with things are themselves men who must live with one another; and the quality of their work will depend on the quality of their common life. If they become creatures of today, with no roots in the on-going life of humanity, with no awareness that in the past men have done much, and suffered much, have thought sometimes wisely and sometimes foolishly (and there is a difference), have told stories and sung songs, then their technical work will be less efficient. A University ought to teach certain practical skills, but it ought also to teach a man that he can do something, and can't do everything; it ought to awaken intellectual energy in him, and ought also to guide him so that he can use it to make his life happier and more useful. How can he learn that if he is occupied wholly with things? There is a golden future before us, and we must not go into it with cheap and shallow minds. Humanity matters, and the study of the humanities mustn't be neglected.

It is too soon to act, we must meanwhile look and think. The empty philosophy classroom, though it is a reproach, may be an accident: the Pre-University Examination results came out very late this year, there was a 'flu-epidemic, and so on. The mass of students jumped one way this year, they may jump the other way next year. There are headaches to come this year for those responsible for the finances of private colleges, but that does not concern most of you.

And there is this to be said too. One of the great defects of university education in India so far has lain outside the University: it is that there were few alternatives. Our colleges have always been over-crowded, but a large number of the people in them had no desire and no aptitude for studies: they had no idea why they had come to college; they came only because they could not think of anywhere else to go. It may be that the change which has come so catastrophically, when the dust has settled, will turn out to be a good change. I have heard several teachers in this and other colleges say that the new class, though small, is not a bad class; a handful of people who are here because they want to be—the others being drafted off into the greatly enlarged professional colleges, or into technical schools, or into business and so on—that's what a teacher wants, rather than a listless mob. There is no need for either teachers or students to feel defeated.

The planning of the reorganised courses is over, except for the post-graduate syllabuses. Now that we can look round a little, I feel more strongly, as I have always felt, that it is so far largely a reform on paper. We have re-divided and re-labelled the students, we have rearranged the syllabuses and time-tables. It has cost a great deal of work and time and money, with expert committees meeting all over the place. Now we must realise that a University doesn't consist of syllabuses and time-tables, any more than it consists of buildings and apparatus. A University consists of people living together in order to hand on, to renew, to extend, to spread abroad, the accumulated knowledge and wisdom of mankind. If any of these things are to be done, people must meet—older and younger people, people with different skills and interests. The University of Madras has been more faithful than most in keeping 'private study' down to a minimum. Now that we know what majors and ancillaries and minors are, let us get on with the business of meeting one another, more and more fully, more happily, more fruitfully, and all for God's sake.

Obituary

Ernest John Bingle

The death occurred very suddenly on 31st May of Ernest John Bingle who for nearly 20 years was Professor of History in this college. At the funeral service near New York on 4th June, an address was given by Dr C. W. Ranson, General Secretary of the International Missionary Council, who had been his friend from the days when they were both in Madras. Dr Ranson said:

Our pain in the loss of a beloved companion is heightened as we think of his wife and his two sons facing this heavy blow far away. We cannot understand why a husband and father should be snatched from his family at a moment when they seemed to need him most. It is never easy to say: 'Nevertheless not my will, but Thine, be done.' But we remember that those words were first uttered by our Lord in the Garden of Gethsemane. In His agony we find our peace.

Bingle was of the select company of those who take time to be friendly and who make and keep many friends. He was my friend for nearly thirty years. He was a quiet, reflective man. He loved good talk; and his own conversation was salted with wit; his judgments on people and events shrewd and perceptive—at times sharply pointed.

With his gift for friendship, he combined the disciplined habits of a scholar. For twenty years he taught history in the Madras Christian College. He held the respect and affection of successive generations of students and the confidence of his colleagues. They gave him their respect as a teacher who knew his subject and lectured on it with lucidity as well as understanding. Their affection was their response to a good man who was interested in them, not simply as students, but as persons. When he left India he brought these scholarly gifts to the service of the Survey Application Trust and the International Missionary Council. His special field was factual and historical survey and compilation. To this task he brought a mind painstaking, scrupulous, exact, and a rare facility in interpreting the significance both of detailed facts and of broad events. The quality of his mind was revealed in the clarity of his style.

These gifts he brought with single-minded devotion to the service of Christ and the missionary cause. He was, first and last, a missionary of the Gospel.

While his mind moved easily in the large affairs of the world and the Church, he never lost living contact with the church where he worshipped with his family. He fulfilled his duty and service there as faithfully and effectively as he served the Church universal.

He was self-effacing to a degree. He sought his reward not in the praise or blame of men, but in scrupulous fidelity in the task which he believed Christ had given him. Ernest Bingle died, as he lived, in the simplicity of faith in Jesus Christ.

One final word. A letter from a colleague in London reached me yesterday. It ended with the comment that this is yet another reminder of 'the perspectives of our fellowship.' Its boundaries extend into eternity, and embrace the whole company of the faithful in heaven as on earth. It is in the perspective of that fellowship that Ernest Bingle lived and worked. It is a fellowship which death cannot sever.

The memorial service in London on Monday, 17th June was conducted by the Rev. Basil Clutterbuck, General Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, another friend from his days in Madras, who read the following message from Rev. A. J. Boyd, O.B.E., D.D., former Principal of this college.

'For nearly twenty years, Ernest Bingle served with great distinction on the staff of the Madras Christian College, so deeply implicated in all its life that, even now, thirteen years after circumstances compelled him to leave us, we still think of him as one who was our colleague only yesterday.'

He came in the year 1925, with solid academic achievement behind him, and soon established himself as an able teacher, strenuous in his demands both upon himself and upon his students. But he was not allowed—and he would not have wished—to confine himself to the study and to the classroom. From early years, he was Superintendent of one of the College

hostels, and it was not long before he was called upon to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of the Bursarship of the College. That task fell to him at a difficult time, when the problems of carrying on the College in buildings, and on a site, that were no longer suitable weighed heavily on all, and when much time and energy were being expended on plans for a new home. In these testing years, the College owed much to the untroubled competence with which Ernest Bingle kept its business affairs in order, while at the same time making his own contribution to the plans for the future – and while always keeping in mind that his first obligations were to study and to teach.

The last period of his service was spent in the new surroundings at Tambaram, and, during the first year there, he was Warden of one of the Residential Halls. But, at the end of that year, he generously offered to resume the responsibilities of the Bursarship, thus greatly easing the cares of the new Principal who had just been appointed. During this last long period of service, the value of his contribution to the College, to the Church, and to the life of the community in general was becoming more and more apparent. In the classroom, Honours students in particular were gratefully conscious of the ripe scholarship which he placed at their service; in the office, he inspired confidence by his careful guardianship of affairs; through All-India Radio, he frequently, and with much acceptance, spoke to a wider audience on historical subjects; and, with all the other responsibilities, he was steadfastly faithful to his duties as a member, and lay preacher, of the Methodist Church.

During these last years of his service in the College, he had perhaps more than his share of the physical ills that can beset a European dwelling in the tropics, but he turned a cheerful face to the world, and the memory that his friends will chiefly retain is of a breezy, and sometimes uproarious, humour which banished care. The hospitality of his home was unbounded; by means of it, his wife and he did much to hold Indian and British colleagues together, in those years when so many stresses were forcing them apart.

When the Bingles decided, in 1945, that they could not return to Tambaram it was, to colleagues and students, like saying goodbye to fellow-members of a close-knit family. Now that Ernest is taken from us, his colleagues mourn him as a brother, and we know that very many all over South India will share our sadness. But we know also that our final thought should be of thankfulness for a life of such warm friendliness, so variously useful, and so deeply rooted in Christian faith.

And an address was given by Sir Kenneth Grubb, who had been long a colleague of Mr Bingle in London, in the course of which he said:

He gave to India some of the most important and formative years of his life, and, in his outlook on the world and on the progress of the Kingdom of God, India always had a place of special affection. After that he taught for a short time at Marlborough College, and then edited for some years the International Review of Missions, and he took an active part in the Council's Department of Missionary Studies. He attended many international meetings for the Council, and it is sad that we shall not see him at the Council's World Assembly in Ghana at the end of this year.

Let me briefly recount the manner of his passing. He returned from Puerto Rico to New York, and had gone out to spend a day at Chatham, New Jersey, with his old and trusted friend, Dr Charles Ranson. At the end of that day Dr Ranson saw him on the train for New York. He was quite well and normal, and commented that it had been a restful and refreshing day. He was, five minutes later, taken off the train at Summit, New Jersey, where he was at once removed to hospital. Dr Ranson soon reached his side. But he never recovered consciousness or recognized him.

Ernest Bingle stands out in my mind as a man of immense and patient conscientiousness. It is good in life not to take oneself too seriously, but on the contrary to take one's neighbours and one's business very seriously. This is what he did. He gave himself to his work, and his work became a part of him. One could be sure that he would devote endless pains to any task which lay under his hand. Such work as he did requires a meticulous attention to detail, and reserves of patience not easily exhausted. Men of these gifts are quite invaluable, not only for the sake of their own com-

petence, but because they save others from making mistakes: this is indeed what Ernest often did for me. Moreover, the cause of true religion needs these men, for only too often, that cause is served by those who have a great vision of the grand design, but cannot remember what the local voltage is.

I never found it difficult to put any new proposal to him, but he was at his best when a discussion was started at one meeting and finished at another. That gave him time to check his own facts and views, and in this process he was singularly competent.

He was a very friendly man; he made many friends and, what is more, he kept them. That happened because men valued his friendship, as something different from mere mateyness.

He had a strong vein of quizzical and dry humour which was one of his characteristic traits. It was very refreshing.

Last of all, I like to think of him as essentially the good and faithful servant, which he so pre-eminently was. He was faithful to his Lord, steady in his personal goodness, thorough in his allotted tasks. His example was that of a consistent Christian layman, deeply devoted to Christ, a choice and loving husband and father, always very kind, always courteous, a helper to very many, and an unpretentious but unremitting worker for the great end of the preaching of the Gospel to all nations and peoples.

Many former students and other friends here in South India will join in a sense of gratitude for what we learnt from him in his years here, and for his continuing friendship and concern for the college through the years, and in active sympathy for Mrs Bingle and her sons.

T. K. C. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar

Mr T. K. C. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar died at Courtalam on 16th February. He was a great scholar in Tamil who devoted his life to popularising Tamil poetry particularly the works of Kambar. He studied in this college at the beginning of the 20th century. He had at a much earlier date been interested in Tamil poetry and folk songs. He was Member for some years of the Madras Legislative Council and later Commissioner of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. He was a great scholar and a great interpreter of Tamil poetry and culture.

M. Martyn Thomas

We regret to record the death of Mr Martyn Thomas who was for many years Associate Professor of Mathematics, and Professor in Bishop Heber College.

Mr J. P. Manikkam writes:

June 2nd, 1957 was a Sunday. Professor Martyn Thomas attended the morning church service as usual. In the afternoon he paid a visit to an old friend who had invited him to tea. The friend asked him to give tuition in Astronomy to a relative. He promised to start the work on the following Tuesday at 4-30 p.m. He could not keep the appointment.

He attended the evening Church service and then had his dinner at 'Buhari'. He went home at 8-30, and went to bed at 9-30. He passed away peacefully in his sleep. He was 69.

He passed his B.A. from Bishop Heber College and became a Mathematics teacher in a High School at Trichur. Every minute he could spare from his school work he spent in preparing for his M.A. Though he was very busy, he found time to fall in love. Their married life was very happy.

After leaving Trichur, he joined the staff of Madras Christian College. After a few years he accepted a Professorship in Bishop Heber College. There he became famous as a brilliant teacher of Mathematics. Honours Classes in Mathematics were opened at the college. He was the head of the department.

When Bishop Heber College was amalgamated with Madras Christian College he came back to the Christian College. He retired in 1943.

After retiring he served as a Professor at Ernakulam and at Mysore. Then till the very end he taught Mathematics to University students in an Institute in Madras. He had always a group of students under him, preparing for the final examination of the Honours Degree Course. He held his last class on 1st June 1957.

His students will always remember his kindly face, his gentle voice and his impressive teaching.

Editorial

Many interesting and exciting things have been happening in the first half of this academic year. Among the former students who have visited the college have been Mr Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed and Mr T. M. S. Mani, Administrative Officer of the Neiveli Lignite Project, who came on College Day and Mr S. K. Chettur who has come twice. His first visit was described with a double column headline in *The Mail*. He came again to distribute prizes on the College Day and gave us a witty and stimulating address. He said that the many warnings which have been given about the dangers of radio-activity from nuclear tests have almost induced him to give up using a watch with a luminous dial, from which the individual may receive so much more radio-activity.

He concluded his address with an appeal for the diligent search for truth not in any remote or abstract way, but of truth in action.

We have had visits from Dr C. Rajagopalachari, former Governor-General of India, the veteran statesman Dr C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, from Mohan Kumaramangalam of the Communist Party of India, from the Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, from the Principal of Loyola College, from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and from the Collector of the District, from Dr Sethu Pillai, the renowned Tamil scholar, from Michael B. Foster of Oxford and Professor Asa Briggs of Leeds and many others.

Students have been on tours or excursions to numerous places between Krusadi and Kabul. Excursions to Mahabalipuram have been too frequent to be mentioned.

Games have been played as vigorously as ever, with one extra tournament this year for the freedom struggle centenary. At least one Rugby match is reported to have been played between the Mug-pots and the Play-boys, the most interesting feature of which, perhaps, was the enthusiasm shown by the women students on the touch line—which side they were cheering is still not clear.

Study has also proceeded with our usual vigour. The new satellite has stimulated the students doing Astronomy to work out its apparent path around the earth and a note on that is given in this issue.

But perhaps the event of the half-year most likely to go down into history is the arrival of fourteen tons of milk powder—fourteen tons—every ounce of which is to be given in the course of six months to leprosy patients at the Pammal clinic, for the use of themselves and their families. This great and generous gift from people of the United States of America (through CARE) highlights the work of the S.C.M. clinic, which for years was carried on by a small number of volunteers in such obscurity that it received little notice even in the pages of this Magazine. That work done so obscurely has grown until there are 1,700 names on the registers, and every person on the register has been diagnosed as having leprosy. Every one of them who comes will now receive an adequate milk supply.

CARE has been anxious that the milk powder sent should not be dispersed in such ways that the final effect is slight, but should be directed to projects where it can have a decisive effect. We whole-heartedly agree that the use of the milk powder at Pammal is precisely the kind of use they wish for; for it will make a great contribution to the eradication of leprosy in the countryside.

The Pammal clinic is honoured by this noble gift from America; and we are honoured that this work has been carried on through the years, by members of our own college, and by equally devoted volunteers from the city of Madras.

Rainfall

We find that so much is happening in college that we should need a weekly or even a daily newspaper to keep up with it all. But only in one respect is our daily news being published and that is in the matter of rainfall. In this respect we are of course able to be more up-to-date than the daily newspaper since it is the standard practice to record rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., and the rainfall recorded in any morning paper is, therefore, that for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on the previous day. But in college the rainfall upto 8 a.m. is entered before college begins at 9.45.

The records of rain for the whole period from the middle of 1931 upto the present are displayed in the same place. Many people ask whether this year has been wetter than or drier than other years and it is now possible for anyone to see the answers for himself. Rainfall is of course so variable that it is nearly always possible in any year to find some respect in which it is extreme. This year the rainfall in the month of August has been heavier than in any previous August in our records. It has indeed been heavier than in any previous month outside the monsoon season (October to December) except May 1943 and May 1952. Moreover the rainfall for the three months, June, July and August, has been heavier than in any previous year. For the four months June to September the highest total was in 1956.

The results of this greater rainfall have been evident in the thick soft grass on many of the verges of the roads and in the early flowering of many plants.

Care of Woods and Wild Life

It has since we came to Tambaram been the aim of the College to protect as far as may be all living and growing things throughout the College grounds.

There are many reasons for doing this:

There is good ground for believing that the presence of trees in a countryside brings more rain, and rain better distributed through the year. We are thus making a contribution to averting famine in the future by keeping our grounds as well wooded as possible.

Where there is no vegetation, rain, when it does come, will wash away the surface soil. For these reasons we are anxious not to remove nor to cut any plant until its place is covered by other foliage.

It is desirable for the students of botany and zoology in the college to be able to study the local flora and fauna within the college grounds.

Many others, besides students of botany and zoology, rejoice to see the birds and flowers, and other growing things.

We believe that God has made Man responsible for all the living things on earth, and that it is God's ultimate purpose for them all that they shall not hurt nor destroy.

We hope, then, that all students will cooperate in protecting both plant and animal life: will not hurt or frighten any animals (exception must be made for any animal dangerous to human life—snakes of deadly species, and scorpions, may be destroyed if near the buildings, and mosquitoes and bed-bugs wherever they are), and will not damage any plant, nor pluck any flower: you may admire the climbing lily, *gloriosa superba*, which is common in the college grounds, but if you pluck it and take it to your room it will not remain common. One thing you can do (and which has often been done in the past years—that may be one reason why there are so many flowers for you to enjoy) is to take the seeds of any plant that seems attractive and scatter them in the bushes, in places where they happen not to have been growing.

Planning and the Plans

Hardly a day passes without some big headline in the papers about some aspect of the Plan. 'Save the Plan', 'Prune the Plan', 'Preserve the core of the Plan'—these are very familiar expressions today. In recent times the Plan has made itself felt in many ways too. 'Taxes have increased; railway fares and postal rates have gone up; severe import restrictions have been imposed; and prices are soaring up all around. Planners and politicians exhort us to cooperate with the Government in the process of national reconstruction. There is also the inevitable, but seldom convincing 'call for sacrifice' in most of the popular speeches of the day.

That the success of democratic planning will depend upon the extent of popular participation in it is a well recognised fact. But this is one of the greatest weaknesses of our planning, that the Plan has failed to capture the imaginations of even the educated people in the country. In spite of all efforts of the Government to popularise the Plan through pamphlets, documentary films, exhibitions and in many other ways, it still remains strange to most of us. This, I believe, is largely because the fundamental principles and the inevitable implications of planning have not been explained to the people in a language that they understand. Literature on planning is full of complicated technical expressions like 'capital formation', 'acceleration of savings', 'inflationary potential', 'foreign exchange gap' and 'deficit financing'. In this article I attempt an exposition, in everyday language, of the principles of planned economic development, paying special attention to the technique of planning.

Increasing Production and the Means of Production

The final objective of planning in our country is to make our people more prosperous. Today there is poverty, famine and unemployment, and we are attempting, through our plans, to eradicate these evils. In concrete terms it means that we are trying to make available to our people more food, more clothing, better housing, regular employment and other amenities of life. An all-round increase in production is therefore our primary need. When more is produced and what is produced is properly distributed, there will be general prosperity in the land and the 'standard of living' will go up. People who have only one meal a day now may have two later, those who sleep on pavements now may have small huts later and those who are unemployed now may find work later. This is the objective of economic development—to raise the standard of living of the people.

But there are complex problems in this process. An increase in production will not always ensure an increase in the standard of living, because population also is increasing. In our country, for instance, the population increases by nearly 5 million per annum, which means that some 5 to 6 lakh tons of additional food grains will have to be produced every year even to maintain the present level of living. So also with clothing and other necessities of life. We must, therefore, 'keep running to stay where we are'.

Let us look at the production of food. Over 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and yet we do not produce enough food for our needs. Our agricultural output measured per acre is one of the lowest in the world. The reasons for this are well-known—outmoded and ineffective implements, dependence on the monsoon which is not dependable, lack of fertilizers etc. Hence in order to increase agricultural production we must have better implements, more irrigation facilities and more fertilizers. This is true in industry also. To produce more cloth, we must set up more factories, more mills and the like. Thus we may say that we must increase our production and also increase the means of production in order that the increase in production may be sustained.

But when we utilise our resources for the construction of irrigation projects and factories, there will be less resources available, for the time being, for the production of food and clothing. A simple example will illustrate this point. Take a farmer who spends all his time ploughing the field and planting the seeds. If he decides to dig a well in his farm so that *later on* he can increase his output, he will have to cut down his work in the field and devote part of his time to digging the well. But for the time being he gets nothing by spending time on the digging of the well. Also he must give less time for ploughing and planting. He does this because he hopes for a better yield and better days in the future. He is prepared to sacrifice something *now*, for the prosperity that he expects in the future.

This is a simple illustration of deliberate 'economic planning'; and the principle underlying this process is applicable even in the case of a country. In order to increase the availability of food and clothing, we must first of all make more machines, mills and factories. And just as the farmer diverted his resources from ploughing to digging, our economy must divert resources from the sphere of production for immediate consumption to that of means of production. This naturally implies some sacrifice at present.

Keeping this general principle in mind we may proceed to examine the implications of planned economic development in an economy like ours.

The Role of the State

The analogy between the farmer and the economy cannot be pressed too far, for the farmer has complete control over all his resources, but in our economy there is no one authority with control over all the productive resources. Land is privately owned, factories and machines are privately owned and workers have the freedom to enter into the work they like. But private individuals and concerns will take up any scheme of production only if it is profitable for them. Hence it is very unlikely that private concerns will take up the construction of means of production like irrigation projects. Even if private concerns are prepared to undertake some scheme of this type, they will not be able to bring about an appreciable increase in the means of production in any reasonably short period. There must be some agency to see that though the making of the means of production is not immediately profitable, it is done, and that the right things are done at the right time. In our country this is the essence of planning—making a conscious attempt to increase the stock of the means of production if necessary even by diverting the productive resources from their employment in the production of goods meant for immediate consumption. It is a task of tremendous importance and responsibility and only the State commands the necessary power to assume a general supervision and direction of the economy for this purpose.

But it must again be emphasised that the State does not possess full ownership of the productive resources in the economy. They are mostly privately owned and there are limits to the power of the State to acquire them. At the same time, if the State is to increase the stock of the means of production—this process is known in technical language as 'capital formation'—it must have resources at its command.

There are many ways in which this can be achieved. Many individuals and private concerns do not use all the productive resources they have for immediate purposes, but save some for future use. Individual savings of this kind, however, are very often too small to be utilised in any form of constructive activity of any considerable magnitude. There will also be a tendency for individual savings to remain 'idle', often as cash or as jewellery. But when small savings made by a large number of people are pooled together and put into proper use, new constructive activities can be undertaken. Hence one of the activities of the State in planning for economic development is to mobilise the small and idle savings of the citizens through National Saving Certificates, National Plan Bonds and even by large-scale borrowing from financial institutions like banks and insurance companies.

Another effort that the State undertakes to establish control over productive resources is to compel the citizens to hand over some of the resources that they have to the State as taxes. Hence during a period of planned economic development there will be a conspicuous increase in the level of taxation.

The State has also a more active and effective method of getting the resources necessary for increasing the means of production. In a democratic set-up like ours, the State has little power to confiscate the resources privately owned by the citizens. But the State has the right to *purchase* resources from the private owners. For instance, the State can hire labourers by paying them wages, buy land and raw materials and thus start a new factory or mine. But where does the State get the money to make all these purchases? This is not a big problem for the State because it can always increase the quantity of money by printing more notes. Whether printed for a special purpose or not, a note which has the seal of the Government is a note and will be accepted by the citizens as money. This is a very simple version of what is called 'deficit financing'.

A process like this will have many important repercussions, but the purpose behind it must be made very clear. The State prints more money to purchase resources from private owners. The resources are then utilised for building factories and railways and hydroelectric schemes. But at the same time this process takes away large quantities of resources which would otherwise have been used for the making of consumption articles. Also, since the community as a whole comes to have more money, money will command less than what it used to do before, that is, there will be a tendency for prices to go up. But it may be repeated that the rise in prices, if it takes place, is not casual; it is a planned increase in prices.

In many ways the Government itself will try to check a rise in prices. What is to be done is to get the people to spend less and this is achieved by appealing to them to save more, and also by forcing them to spend less by various tax measures. It must be clear now why there are taxes on articles of large consumption like sugar, textiles, tobacco, etc., and even on railway travel.

In the process of deficit financing, therefore, the Government puts money into the community by one method and takes away money by other methods. But in this transfer to and from the Government also achieves the transfer of productive resources from the production of consumption articles of immediate use to the production of capital goods.

It may be possible for the State to find the resources necessary for economic development from outside the country also. A poor country when it starts on a deliberate process of economic development will often find that its poverty itself is a barrier to progress. There is a vicious circle. The country is too poor to set aside any appreciable portion of its resources to make new means of production, and the absence of the means of production is responsible for the low productivity and the poverty of the country. The circle can be broken through by getting resources from other countries to initiate a process of rapid capital formation. That is why newly developing countries often have to depend upon foreign countries for resources either as aid or as loan.

Totalitarian and Democratic Planning

The vital role that the State plays in planning for economic development is brought out from what has been said above. The aim of the State is to deliberately increase the production of capital goods even by temporarily cutting down the availability of goods meant for immediate use by the people. But the method employed by the State to reach this aim will differ considerably, depending upon the nature of the economic system and the political set-up.

That brings us to the distinction between 'totalitarian' and 'democratic' planning. In a totalitarian structure the governing authority has full and absolute control over all the resources of production. Hence the State can order them about as it prescribes. The Russian

attempt to increase capital formation at the expense of the normal consumption requirements of the people is an indelible chapter in the history of planning. The productive forces of the economy were so completely geared to the increase of the means of production that there came about the notorious 'goods famine'—scarcity of goods of daily use, food and clothing. The administration was so regimented that men and women were forced to work for the building of factories, electric plants, railway lines etc., receiving wages mostly in kind—meagre quantities of food and miserable living conditions. Soon the policy had to be revised because it proved to be too much for human endurance and hence turned out to be uneconomic and impracticable.

The goal of democratic planning for economic development also is the same—accelerating capital formation, and the path is the same too—cutting down present consumption. But in a democratic set-up the goal can be reached only by the willing sacrifice of the people at large. The test of popular participation in planned economic development is the willingness of the public to put up with some increase in prices, to pay more taxes, to accept some price regulation and controls, to increase private savings and invest them properly and to work harder.

At the same time it is also important to remember that even a democratic planning *can* turn out to be totalitarian because of the wide powers enjoyed by the State, especially the use of deficit financing. In the eagerness to accelerate economic development the State may increasingly resort to deficit financing and may follow it up with political pressure to keep down the legitimate grievances of the people. Hence care should be taken to see that cooperation with the policies of the State does not deteriorate into passive submission. In this sense it is true to say that an effective private sector, a properly organised trade-union movement and well informed voluntary agencies of many kinds are the guardians of democratic planning.

The First and the Second Five-Year Plans

We may now turn to a brief examination of our two Five-Year Plans. The First Five-Year Plan was essentially an introduction to planning. Its aim was to rehabilitate the economy which was disturbed by war and later by partition. Its emphasis was on agriculture and communications to prepare the economy to take a step towards industrialisation and accelerated capital formation during the Second Five-Year Plan. It was also a very modest plan and it did not claim to bring about any spectacular achievements. Most of the targets set for the Plan were reached and in some cases even exceeded and thus the Plan was hailed as a success. But it was a 'success' because it did not touch the major issue of capital formation. It was mainly concerned with increasing output especially of food crops, and here it more than exceeded the target of production and even brought about a slump in agricultural prices for a short period.

Real 'planning' started only with the Second Five-Year Plan and within a year it has made itself felt in many ways. The emphasis of the Plan is to build basic industries which do not yield consumption goods immediately. The increasing undertakings by the State have made it necessary for the State to raise the level of existing taxes and to introduce many new taxes. Deficit financing also is being resorted to on a substantial scale. Large scale purchases by the State have resulted in an increase of money supply in the economy and since the production of goods for immediate consumption—especially food grains—has not kept pace with this increase, prices have begun to rise. Rising prices have affected fixed-income earners and they have put forward pressing demands for increase in emoluments.

The biggest problem that the Plan faces is that of foreign exchange. Since the main emphasis of the Plan is to augment basic industries, we have to get heavy machinery and technical personnel from foreign countries. Payment for these men and machinery in the currencies of those countries constitutes what is usually referred to as the 'foreign exchange crisis.' We earn some foreign currency by selling our goods to other countries; but because of the heavy import programme for the execution of the Plan our total imports far exceed our

total exports. We have therefore to have more foreign currency than we can earn by our exports. The pressing need of the hour is to bridge this 'foreign exchange gap'.

Something can be done to meet this problem by stepping up our exports, and the government is making all efforts in this direction. Similarly, if we give priority for the import necessary for the Plan, it will be necessary to cut down drastically the import of many other goods. This explains the announcement of the Government on September 30th prohibiting completely the import of woollen fabrics, cycles, watches, fountain pens, crockery, blades and various other items for a six-month period from October. It must be obvious that a boosting up of exports and a reduction in imports will together reduce the goods available in the country for daily consumption. But that is the only way to proceed with our Plan.

With all our efforts, however sincere and successful they may be, the 'foreign exchange gap' will still not be bridged. The only way out of the situation is to get substantial loans from outside countries to finance our import programme. Our planners are at the moment busy exploring avenues for raising the foreign exchange that we require through international loans.

Are we paying too big a price today for tomorrow's prosperity? The technical aspect of this question is to be examined by experts, but its practical aspects must be answered by the ordinary thinking citizen of the country, and the success of the Plan will largely depend on the answer that he gives, for our planning is democratic.

C. T. KURIEN

Wild Life Week

At the beginning of October our leaders called on us to observe a wild life week. During those days efforts were made to draw many people's attention to the need to preserve our forests and our wild animals and birds. All of us love beautiful forests and all of us have some interest in the animals and birds which live in them. But we tend to think of the forest as something that can take care of itself and to assume that we have a right to take from it what we like and to exploit its wealth for our own profit or amusement. This may be all right when man is living a forest life along with the animals and birds, wandering in small groups, using primitive tools and weapons. But now man has increased in numbers and power to such an extent that heedless exploitation of forest and grassland threatens to turn the world into a huge desert. We are warned that universal famine faces us if we do not stop this wholesale destruction of the plant life on which we and all other animals ultimately depend.

Part of the reconstruction of India during the next periods of her plans consists in a programme of reforestation and teaching her people to value and care for the existing forests and their inhabitants. If we fail in this many more areas of our land may become desert. If India's rapidly growing population does not learn to care for the land and to guard the forests from over-exploitation she will become less and less able to support her people. So it is urgent that we should learn discipline and responsibility towards the flora and fauna of our country.

Since the College came to Tambaram a heedless policy has allowed the surrounding hills to be more and more denuded of trees. Only bushes remain on some of them and on Pallavaram hill, once pleasantly green with grass and trees, serious soil erosion is taking place, as anyone can see from the train. When our college buildings were going up there was not a tree

or a bush above three feet high on the campus. Now, twenty years later, our buildings are disappearing in a screen of leaves and we may say we live in a small forest. Many of our lovely trees were planted by Mr and Mrs Barnes and each year sees some thousands more planted by the present curator, but hundreds of thousands are self sown and have grown without any help from man beyond the protection given by our fence and our watchmen. All the bare land between Tambaram and Madras could be like our campus if people had wisdom and care enough to protect for a few years the young trees which are always struggling to grow but which are eaten by cattle and goats or destroyed by man.

So we, who love the beauty of our campus, are asked to join with our neighbours in East and West Tambaram in solemnly considering the pledge our leaders have asked us to take to do what we can to protect, to guard and to increase the forest wealth of our land and to preserve the balance of Nature for the wild animals and plants.

An Appeal by the Prime Minister of India

'Wild Life'? That is how we refer to the magnificent animals of our jungles and to the beautiful birds that brighten our lives! I wonder sometimes what these animals and birds think of man and how they would describe him if they had the capacity to do so. I rather doubt if their description would be very complimentary to man. In spite of our culture and civilization, in many ways man continues to be not only wild but more dangerous than any of the so-called wild animals.

In no country is life valued in theory so much as in India, and many people would even hesitate to destroy the meanest or the most harmful of animals.

We grow excited about the protection of the cow. The cow is one of the treasures of India and should be protected. But we imagine that we have done our duty by passing some legislation. This results not in the protection of the cow but in much harm to it as cattle are let loose and become a danger not only to crops but to human beings. They deteriorate and the very purpose for which we value the cow is defeated.

In many other countries, even children take great interest in animals and birds. There are innumerable books on the animal world and many people take arduous journeys to see some rare bird. Societies of Bird Watchers are formed, not to kill them but to see and study them. How many of our people know even the names of the less common birds? How few books we have about birds and animals!

I welcome this new interest in India in the preservation of wild life. I cannot say that we should preserve that form of wild life which is a danger in our civilized haunts or which destroys our crops. But life would become very dull and colourless if we did not have these magnificent animals and birds to look at and to play with. We should therefore encourage as many sanctuaries as possible for the preservation of what yet remains of our wild life.

Our forests are essential for us from many points of view. Let us preserve them. As it is, we have destroyed them far too much. It is true that as our population grows, the need for greater food production becomes necessary. But this should be by more intensive cultivation and not by the destruction of the forests which play a vital part in the nation's economy.

Geodesic Dome

Dr Narasinga Rao discussed in his inaugural address to the Mathematics Association the construction of a Geodesic Dome. 'This was a topical question since such a dome had just been constructed for the 'Family of Man' photographic exhibition, on the Marina near the University examination Hall. This dome can be rapidly erected and consists of steel rods or tubes fixed together so as to form a mesh of triangles covering a portion of a sphere. Under the framework was suspended a plastic covering.

There are several different geometrical principles which might be used in designing such a construction.

(1) If a plane is covered with equilateral triangles and this pattern is projected onto a sphere, we shall have the sphere divided into triangles, six of which meet at each vertex. (The centre of the spherical surface of the Geodesic Dome on the Marina was far below the ground.) The drawback to this design would be that the lengths of the sides of the triangles would vary continuously with the height above the ground.

(2) Instead of taking the centre of the sphere as vertex, the point of the sphere farthest from the plane on which the pattern is drawn might be taken as the vertex of projection. This would have the advantage that the angles of the triangles would still all be 60° , but the drawback of many different lengths for the rods required would remain.

(3) The design might be based on the properties of a regular icosahedron which has 20 equilateral triangular faces. Each face can be divided (by lines joining the mid-points of the sides) into four equilateral triangles. If this be projected from the centre of the icosahedron onto a concentric sphere, we have a design for a geodesic dome with only two different lengths for the rods to be used in the construction. The design could be slightly modified (increasing the number of rods required) so as to be constructable with only one length of rod.

Actually the icosahedron with each face divided into four triangles would not give a sufficiently small area for the triangle; and we could, therefore, divide each triangle again into four, thus dividing the face of the icosahedron into 16 triangles or even into 64. In such a design for the dome there would be several different lengths of rod, but there would be a limited number of standard lengths, and we should not have nearly every rod different in length as in the first design described above. We were most grateful to Dr Narasinga Rao for taking up the question of the construction of a building which had attracted much attention and for introducing us to new geometrical concepts.

Dr Narasinga Rao was a lecturer in this college before becoming Professor in Annamalai University many years ago. And we are happy to know that in his retirement he is now living near us.

R. PARTHASARATHI

Man-Made Satellites

The launching of artificial satellites provokes many reflections. Astronomers and those who are stirred by the wonder of the skies will think of the possibility of looking from such a satellite into the unapproachable and limitless galactic spaces, and of seeing without interruption something of the majesty which we glimpse when after rain our skies are preternaturally clear. Not all will agree that the threat of military use of a satellite is so close as Dr Thangaraj suggests. But it is real enough to reinforce the conclusion that merely military defence cannot avert the destruction of mankind: only spiritual rebirth on a world scale can do so.

Dr Thangaraj shows the solid scientific achievements which even a small satellite carrying transmitting instruments can bring.

We now have a brand new star in the heavens that races across the skies in a matter of a few minutes from horizon to horizon. Dim though it is—barely visible to the naked eye—millions of people all over the world have been following its movement with great excitement, through binoculars, telescopes and radar, and tuning their radio sets to receive the mysterious messages coming from that star. For, that tiny object in the heavens is metal that man has touched, a satellite that man has made and flung out into space; an artificial moon that announces to the Universe man's assault upon infinite space!

The year 1957-8 has been designated as the International Geophysical Year, in which scientists of many nations are collaborating in a detailed examination of their planet: its interior, the oceans, the lower and upper atmosphere, its gravity and magnetism, and other forces that profoundly affect our earth. As a contribution to this study, both U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. announced that they would fire a few satellites into space, high enough to go round the earth for several weeks or months, enabling us to gather invaluable data about outer space and also sending back to us important information about our earth itself. On 4th October, 1957 the Soviet scientists succeeded in sending the first artificial satellite in an orbit around the earth. According to their information, the satellite weighs 183 pounds, is 23 inches in diameter, and is racing across the skies with the tremendous speed of 17,700 miles per hour, at a height of 560 miles. It carries several recording instruments, including gamma-ray and electron counters, and is sending data back to the earth in the form of coded signals sent by two powerful transmitters. The Russians are planning to send bigger satellites very soon, carrying more elaborate equipment, and the Americans are planning to send their first satellite in December 1957.

An artificial satellite round the earth is no new idea. As early as 1923, the German rocket expert Hermann Oberth had suggested that a manned satellite established hundreds of miles above the earth would serve as a first rate Research Laboratory and as a re-fuelling station for space ships taking off from the earth for the moon and the planets. Willy Ley, the modern German rocket scientist has worked out most of the details involved in space travel, such as fuel consumption, velocities, cost of material, and also details of a manned satellite in space. His brilliant pupil, Wernher von Braun, has put many of his ideas into practice, and produced during the last world war that dreaded weapon, the 'V-2', a rocket which first penetrated into the upper atmosphere, and paved the way for further conquests of space.

What keeps the satellite going round the earth with such an enormous speed? How long will it go on circling the earth?

As a matter of fact, once the satellite is given the initial push, it does *not* require any further energy to keep it going in its orbit. Actually, the earth's gravity itself does the job. Let me illustrate this point.

Suppose I climb a small hill, and from the top of it throw a stone *horizontally*. The stone will travel in a curve and fall near the foot of the hill. If I throw it with still greater force, it will travel much farther, curving down gradually, and will hit the ground far away. If I could throw the stone with a speed of 5 miles per second, it would curve down so gradually as to travel parallel to the earth's surface. In other words, the stone would be perpetually falling to the ground, but would never reach it, because the ground also is curving around just as fast as the stone. This supposes that there is no air friction to slow down the stone. 500 miles up there is no air to speak of, and so the satellite will be perpetually going round the earth, once it is given the correct horizontal speed.

The rocket that carries a satellite into its orbit must consist of two or three 'steps', the nose-section of the last stage carrying the satellite in a conical sheath. When all the fuel in the bottom-most stage is burnt up, the next higher stage is fired and the bottom is automatically detached and jettisoned. The rocket would tilt after the first ten or twelve miles, and then continue to climb in a gradual slope. When the required velocity is attained at the predetermined height, the last stage of the rocket with its precious burden will be travelling almost parallel to the earth's surface. It now gives a gentle push to the satellite and sends it forward on its own, while the reaction of the push slows down the rocket itself slightly. If the satellite is to go on circling the earth for ever, two conditions have to be fulfilled: the velocity must be exactly the correct value required for that height, and it must be perfectly horizontal, that is, parallel to the surface of the earth. If either condition is not fulfilled, the orbit would be elliptical instead of being circular, and the satellite would enter into the upper atmosphere, where the friction against the air would slow it down. Spiralling down into the denser layers of the air, the satellite would get burnt up like a meteorite, due to the heat produced by friction. If established in a circular orbit at a height of 500 miles, it should go on circling the earth for ever, barring accidents.

A small set of batteries must be carried in the satellite in order to supply power to the transmitter and other devices in it. The current may be turned on or off from the ground by radio signals, in order to conserve power. Later on, solar batteries may be sufficiently developed to draw energy from the sun. At a still later stage, small nuclear reactors may be employed to power these devices.

The possible uses of such a satellite are almost limitless. It could be used to measure the intensity of cosmic rays before they are stopped by our atmosphere, and sort them out into different energy groups, and perhaps throw some light on their origin. The effect of intense cosmic-ray bombardment on human beings, once they go beyond the protective layer of our atmosphere, would be of immense interest to those who are planning for space travel.

We might get information about the effect of our sun's rays on the upper layers of air, and through it, on our weather. It is suspected that thousands of miles high there is a ring of charged particles around the earth due to the earth's magnetic field, and it is suggested that particles spraying off from this ring account for the auroral lights seen near the North and South Polar regions. This might be checked with a satellite. Measuring the intensity of certain spectral lines of hydrogen with photon counters pointed towards the sun and in other directions, the average density of hydrogen atoms in space could be estimated. Fine meteoric dust is all the time bombarding our atmosphere, and is settling on the ground, at the estimated rate of about a thousand tons per day! A satellite above our atmosphere could record the impact of meteoric particles and count their number.

Naturally, the successful launching of the satellite will encourage men to plan bigger satellites at greater heights. The ultimate goal of all these ventures would be, the establishment of a station in space, large enough to be occupied by men permanently. Wernher von Braun has suggested a wheel-shaped station, about 250 feet in diameter, going round the world once every two hours at a height of 1,075 miles. Its interior would be pressurized, and would

contain laboratories, living quarters and observation posts. Solar energy would power its electrical and mechanical devices. Such a station would be of immense use for scientific research, but might also be used for military purposes.

All countries of the world could be kept under constant observation, and any warlike preparations could be detected and prevented. It is no secret that bombardment of any part of the world would become possible from such a platform in space. But, apart from these terrible possibilities, such a platform would offer endless opportunities for scientific investigations. There would be a laboratory in which temperatures might range from almost absolute zero to thousands of degrees, and a limitless space of complete vacuum around the platform. Since the platform would be in 'free fall' around the earth, there would be a complete absence of gravity inside the station, and that would suggest several lines of research which cannot even be thought of on the earth. Astronomers would have a glorious opportunity to study all the heavenly bodies, unhampered by the murky sea of our atmosphere. The details on the surface of the moon, and the surface markings on the planets would be sharp and clear. Of course, the earth itself could be studied in great detail from such a platform in space.

But the greatest advantage of such a station might be, that space flight with present-day fuels would become a practical proposition. Since the station would already possess a speed of five miles per second, we would need only another two miles per second, in order to escape from our earth's gravity for ever. Flights to the moon and to Mars from the station would become possible. In fact, it would require less energy to go to the moon and to Mars from that station, than to go from the earth to that station itself!

Such a station in space is no mere dream. Many details, such as cost of materials and fuel, time required for building the station, and so on, have been carefully estimated. According to Willy Ley, the whole venture would cost about 4,000 million dollars, and would take about 10 to 12 years. The present satellite project is but a modest venture. But it is a necessary and most useful *first* step, that would ultimately take man beyond the confines of his tiny globe, and enable him to launch out on his exciting exploration of this wonderful Universe!

M. A. THANGARAJ

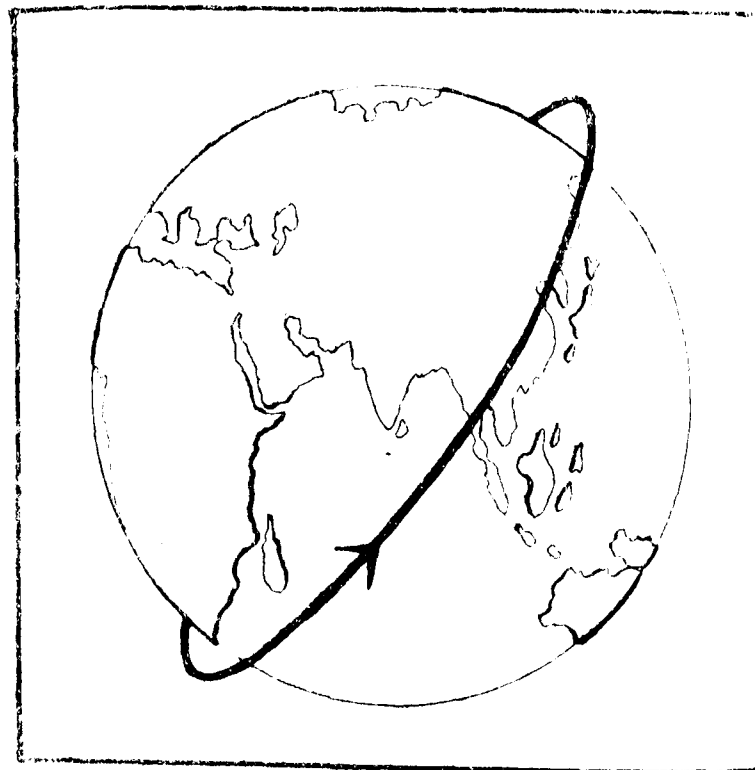
Where to look for a Satellite

Note.—Figure 1 and the maps of the world in figures 2 and 3 have been drawn by O. T. Ravindran.

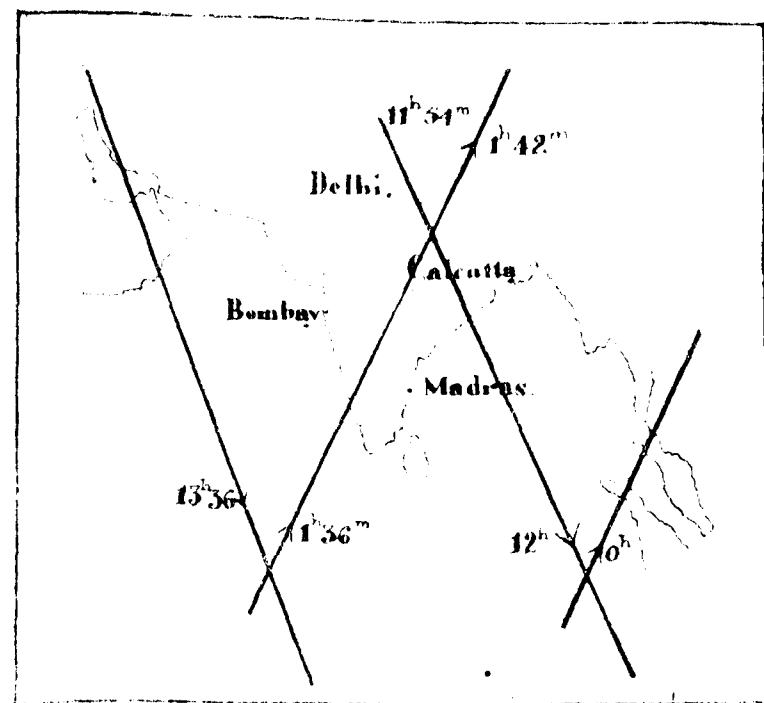
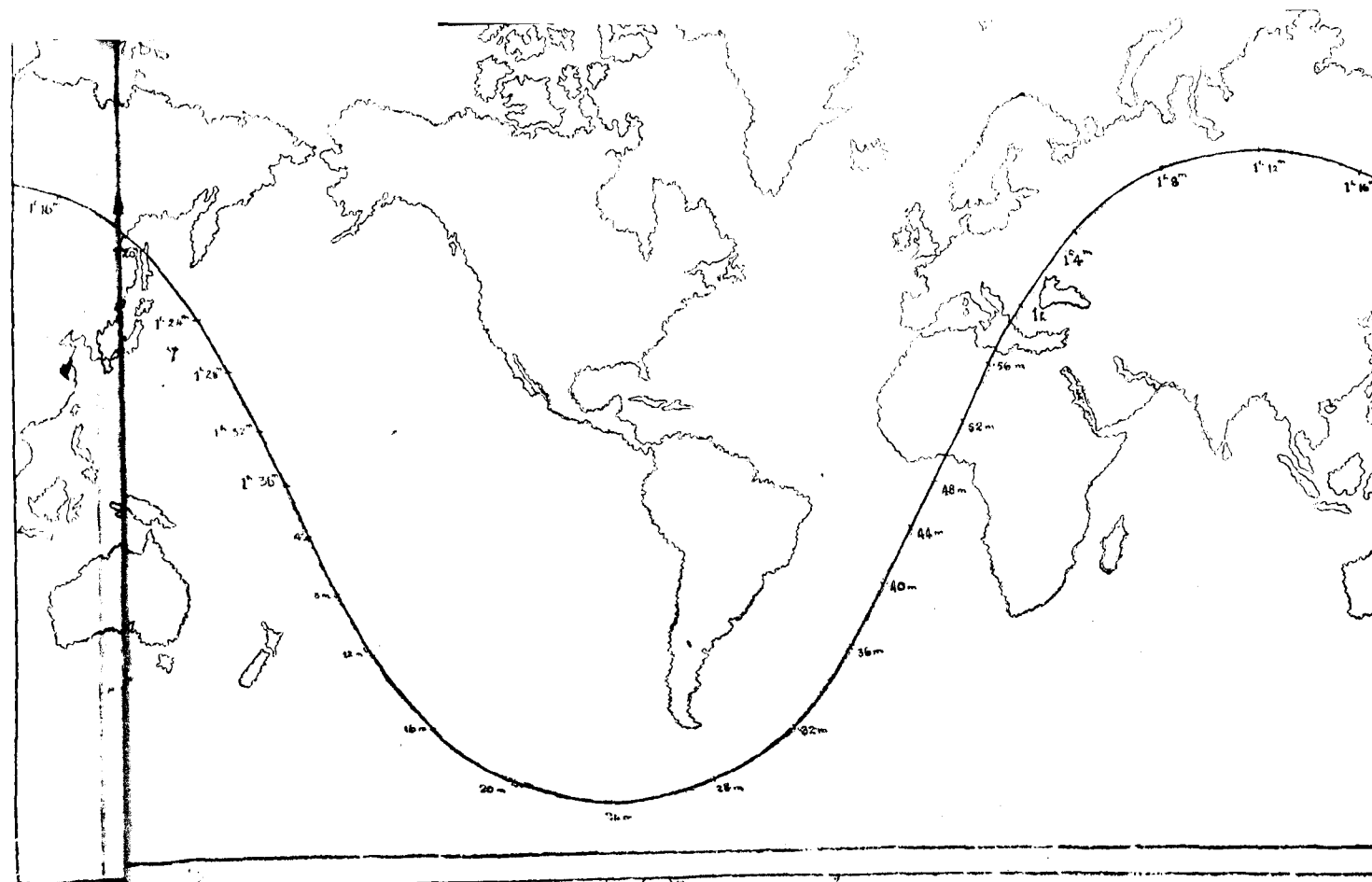
The calculation and drawing of the curves in figure 2 and 3 has been done by P. Palanisamy, A. Selvarajan, G. Renganathan and N. Krishnamurti.

This article has appeared in the *Indian Express*, and is printed here with the consent of the Editor, to whom we are indebted for the blocks used—Ed., M.C.C.M.

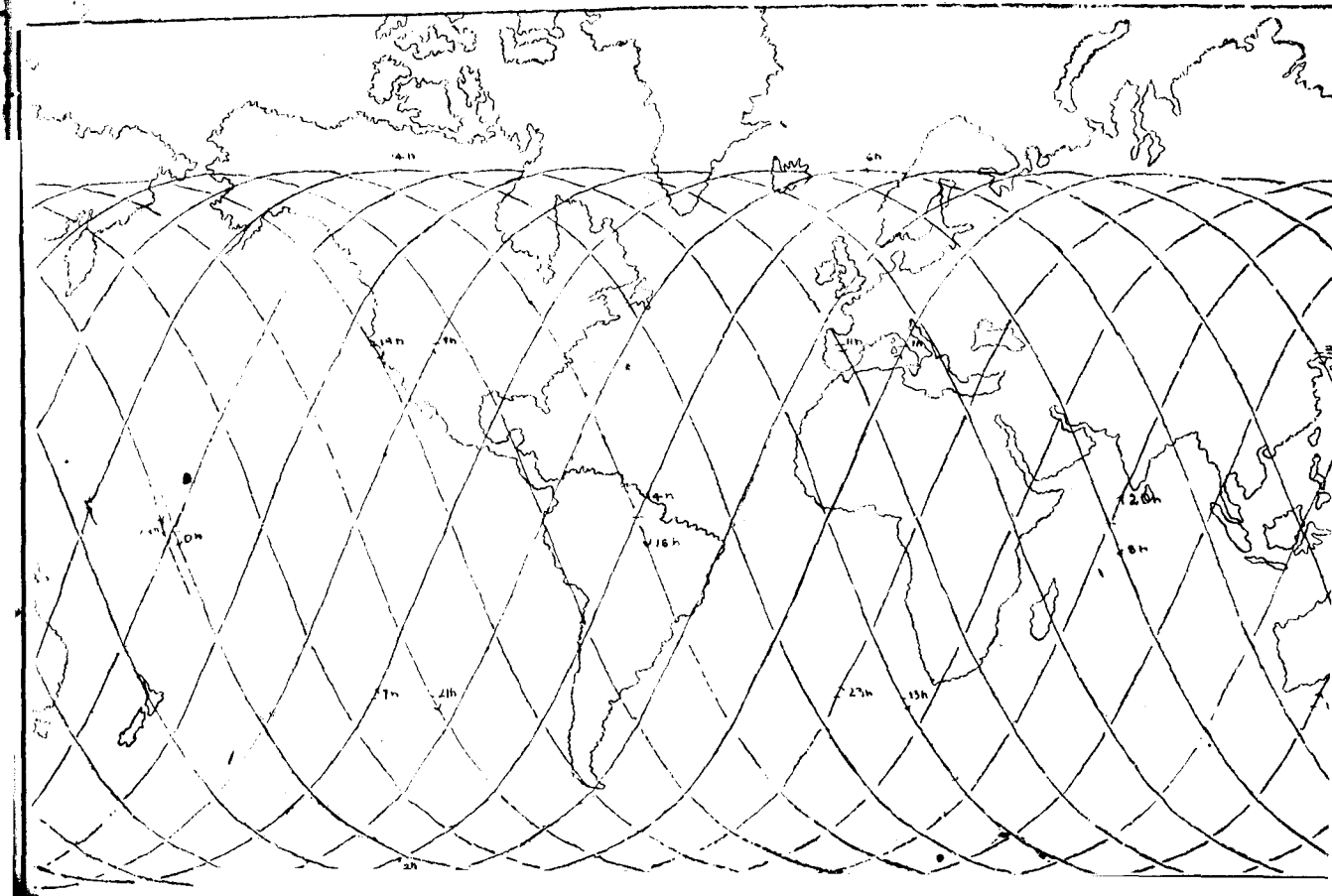
The satellite which has been recently launched has, we are told, an orbit some 500 miles above the earth's surface, an orbit making an angle of 65 degrees with the equator. In figure 1 we show a path of this kind. Any other satellite launched subsequently will have a track somewhat similar but it may perhaps reach only 40 degrees latitude instead of 65 degrees. It is likely that all the satellites launched in the near future will come round the earth from west to east. We can represent this path on a map of the earth as shown in figure 2. But this does not represent the track along which the satellite will be seen, for the earth itself is rotating and, in consequence, when the satellite returns after 96 minutes to



2 ←



→ 4



near the point where it started it will be over a place some 24 degrees longitude west of its starting point, and the track of the points over which the satellite will pass is shown in the map in figure 3. The times measured from the time the satellite crosses the equator are marked on this map.

If the time at which the satellite passes overhead at *any* one place (and the direction southwards or northwards) is known, the times at other places can be obtained by placing a trace of this curve over the map of the world and moving it to the left or right until it passes over the known place, and then measuring the time from that point.

If the orbit is not exactly circular there will be some variation in the times. But the orbits of satellites launched in the near future are unlikely to deviate much from circles. Their periods may be somewhat greater than 96 minutes, but will not be much greater. So keep this map and use it to determine where to look for any satellite whose launching is announced in the future.

Our chart, being drawn on Mercator's projection, will show the correct direction, in any place, of the path of the present satellite. Figure 3 shows the track of the satellite during the 24 hours. It will be seen that it may pass over one place twice in the day, once from the north and once from the south. For places in India the satellite will be coming from about 22 degrees west of north at one time and from about 22 degrees west of south at the other. In the latitude of Delhi, if the satellite goes overhead at any time, going northwards, it will cross the western sky going southwards after about 10 hours 8 minutes. In Madras, if the satellite goes overhead at any time, going northwards, it will cross the eastern sky, going southwards, but probably too far away to be seen, after about 10 hours 18 minutes and the western sky after about 11 hours 54 minutes. It will be near the latitude of Patna that the satellite may go exactly overhead, going southwards, on the same day as it goes overhead going north, about 10 hours 10 minutes later. These intervals can be read off from the chart (figure 3) or more readily from the map of India (figure 4) on which the passages of the satellite in one day are shown. The following day the tracks will be shifted, probably about 70 miles westwards (that is one degree of longitude).

This is calculated on the assumption that the period is 96 minutes which is exactly one fifteenth of a day—one fifteenth of 24 hours—which is a very close approximation to the present satellite, and on the assumption that the orbit of the satellite will continue in one plane which is not likely to be exactly true. But what has been said will be a sufficient guide to where to look for the satellite for a week or so after any appearance of the satellite.

A report of an object in the sky should not be accepted as an appearance of a satellite unless it is seen on two occasions, separated by an interval, calculated as shown in this article.

As new satellites may have periods different from 96 minutes I think I ought to explain how we have drawn the curve in figure 3. For any of the satellites to be used in the geophysical year, figure 2 will be a basis for finding the required curve. The curve in figure 2 extends to latitude 65° north and south. If a satellite should be announced reaching some lower latitude it will be accurate enough to reduce the distance from the equator of all points on the curve proportionally.

One arch of the curve in figure 2 rests on half the equator (180°). To get the curve in figure 3, we reduce the length of this base by 12° (since the earth turns through 12° in half the period of 96 minutes—if the period were 102° we should reduce it by 12½°, and so proportionally). Having drawn one such arch, with of course the same height as in figure 2, we then cut out the arch in card, and draw the other arches of the curve by drawing round that—using it as a template—having first marked the points on the equator where the path will cross. For a period of 102 minutes, we mark a series of points at intervals of 25°—14 such intervals, going westwards, will bring us to a point 2° or 3° east of the starting point. It is necessary separately to mark the points where the path crosses going northwards, and those where it crosses going southwards.

Kabul and back

On the 14th of August while I was having dinner a message was relayed to me that I was one of the chosen few who had been selected to represent Indian Hockey in far off Afghanistan. The immediate effect of this news was that I skipped several heart beats. At this instant I was reminded of an English advertisement which read 'Join the Royal Navy and see the world'. Well: I would not say join the Madras University Hockey Team and see the world, but undoubtedly the trip albeit short was a memorable one.

On the morning of the 15th we left Madras after attending to all the paraphernalia which are entailed in a foreign trip, and our first halt was at Delhi. From there onwards we went to Lahore by the Frontier Mail and then to Peshawar. The last lap of our journey from Peshawar to Kabul was by bus. On the way we were feted by being given a delicacy of camel meat at Jalalabad. The journey was really tiring, for in the bus we were like jacks in the boxes for every little bump of the road raised us to the ceiling and brought us down with a thud. This ordeal lasted for a stretch of over 250 miles. On the 24th at break of dawn we set foot on the soil of Afghanistan. Almost immediately we forgot the nightmare of the bus travel and began to drink deep the beauty of the natural scenery of Kabul and the awe-inspiring eerie heights of the mountains.

On the same day in the afternoon, there was a march past of the athletes assembled in Kabul. In Kabul were the American table tennis team, the Soviet volley ball team; the Chinese football and basket-ball team, the Iran table tennis team and we the Indian hockey team. On that sunny afternoon I went through the greatest moment of my life representing our country on foreign soil and the twelve of us were filled with pride while marching under the Indian tri-colour. It was equally pleasant to meet and have a few words with Peter Johnson the World Decathlon champion and members of the other teams. Truly could I say that in the arena of sport,

race, creed and politics have no place; we all were like one huge family moving with the utmost intimacy in spite of the language difficulty. During our stay apples and grapes formed our staple food.

Our matches were played in a Stadium which had a capacity of 40,000. Of the three matches we played we won two and drew the other. Our first match played against the Afghan Military Team could have gone under the caption Giants vs. Midgets. We however managed to win by 2 goals to 1. Our next match was against the Ministry of Education Team which we won by 5 goals to 1. In this match the Afghans got a small dose of the greatness and the superiority of Indian hockey. The last match was a friendly fixture against an Afghan XI which we drew one all. According to the local press these matches were watched by over a lakh of people.

Kabul is a quaint town nestling among the high snow-capped mountains, the climate is pleasant but the nights are extremely chill. The principal means of transport is the mule. The men are rough and tough and stand over six feet in their socks. Due to the prevalence of the purdah system I could not make any observations about the women but from authoritative sources we were told that they were very beautiful and exotic. A picnic was arranged to the famous Pagmong Gardens which are situated at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It is a terraced garden and I had the feeling that if there be a paradise on earth it is this. A visit to the National Museum was both informative and entertaining. A cocktail party was given to us by the Indian Embassy but the crowning item of the programme came when a banquet was given by the King of Afghanistan. It was really thrilling to meet an Emperor. Prior to the day of our departure we were entertained at the Prime Minister's residence and were presented with medals.

On our return we flew from Kabul to Lahore. It was during that flight I started a

résumé of my short trip and found two thoughts standing uppermost in my mind. One was the proud privilege bestowed upon us to represent India on foreign soil and secondly I recollected for the first time how happily we had spent our sojourn of a week amidst alien surroundings. I was reminded

of Emerson's saying 'Happiness is like a perfume which you cannot pour on others, without getting a few drops yourself.' I hope that the Afghans too had their share of happiness from us.

Sayonara !

CLEMENT MARTYN

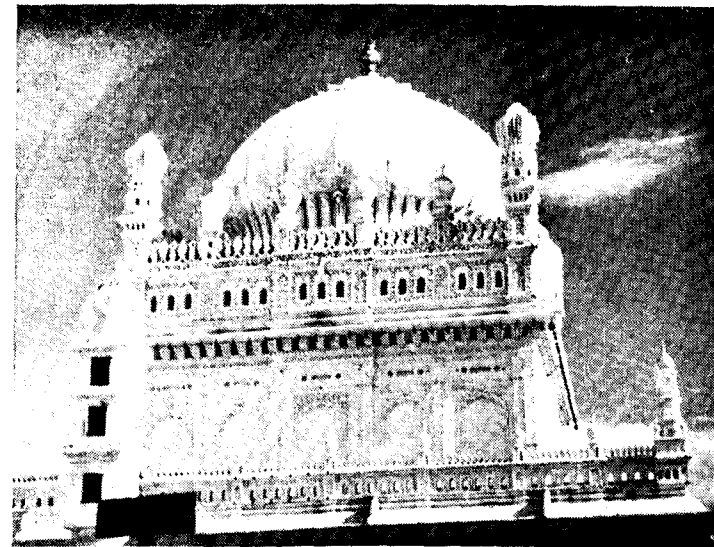
Excursion to Bangalore and Mysore

I suppose that at some point or other all foreign students are asked to write down their impressions of the country which they are visiting. I have been hesitant to undertake such an assignment, because I am by nature wary of first impressions and it seems to me an impossible task, after a few short weeks, to present any clearly defined reactions to any country. With the clear understanding that I am merely giving passing reflections, I shall try to recall the recent Independence Day excursion I made, as a member of the Philosophy Association of Madras Christian College, to Bangalore and Mysore.

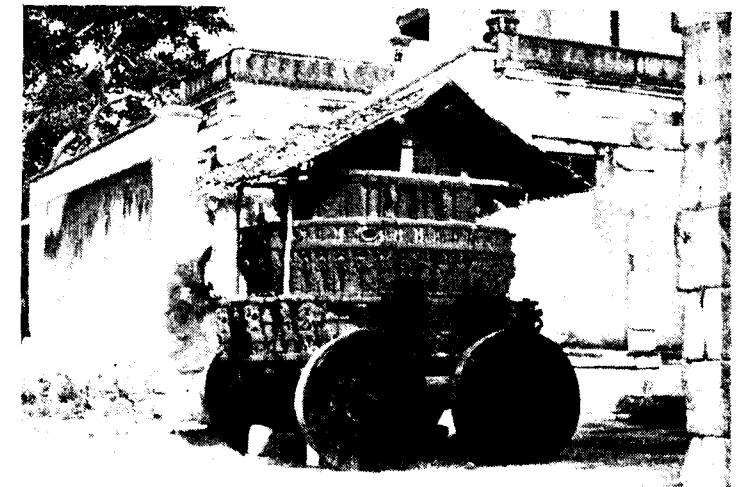
We set off from Madras Central Station on the evening of the fourteenth. I was prepared for the trip, complete with camera, bag and equipment that marked me American as surely as if I had worn a flag. During the night there was singing in many languages, especially of American pop tunes with which I was not familiar. I am sure that my status is more than slightly suspect here because I have no knowledge of the philosophy of rock and roll, but I hope I shall be forgiven for this rather glaring educational omission. The night was long and yet full of the freedom of students off on a holiday, bound to see and do everything and not at all concerned with the books they left behind. There were card games played most seriously with pillows serving as tables; ladies from the medical college joined our compartment in the late evening; at midnight there was seriousness and the singing of Jana Gana Mana; and at each stop there was hot coffee, and gay and intense dancing of the byela.

We arrived in the early morning in Bangalore and I was pleasantly shocked to feel the cool and delightful climate. The city seemed busy and more tourist-infested than Madras. I am sure the movie industry cherishes Bangalore, because it seemed to me that, at every corner, I was greeted by a multi-coloured marquee. We passed through this busy area of the city and walked out to visit the new Government Buildings. This building, although still under construction, defied my wide-angle lens and proved a most remarkable structure combining the more modern methods of construction with the ancient architecture of the East. The assembly hall was filled with the fragrant aroma of sandalwood and was wonderfully dignified and is in my opinion, comparable to the United States' Houses of Congress and to the Halls of the Parliament in London. The delicate carvings and the sensitive plan of the rooms held a dignity that one would hope might be equally held by the debaters who would so often occupy the rooms.

The afternoon found us at the Lal-Bagh gardens. There were colors of every hue, milling crowds, bright silk sarees, freshly starched white slacks, pink cotton candy, high-pitched Hindi music on a loudspeaker, children racing away from their parents to see the plants on the other side of the path, and the happy holiday atmosphere of people forgetting the cares of the workaday world.



At Srirangapatna, Mysore, Tippu Sultan's Tomb, where his father, Hyder Ali, is also buried.



Temple chariot at Srirangapatna, constructed in the time of Tippu.



Krishnarajasagar Dam with Brindhavan Gardens.

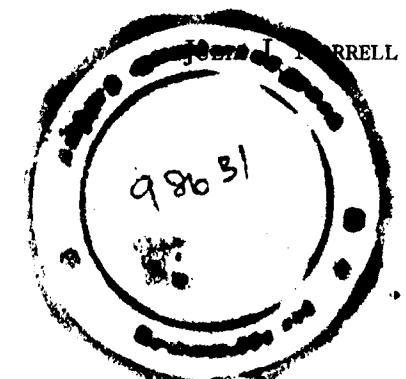
Bangalore was left behind all too soon and we pushed our way into the train bound for Mysore. The train was late, of course, and the compartment was crowded. But after the first shock of finding the compartment over-crowded and wondering what the point was of the signs in the compartment giving the number of passengers allowed, I settled down to a night of semi-rest and found everyone most considerate and soon we were all stretching at the same time and shifting positions. I soon realized that discomfort isn't half bad if you laugh at it, and since everyone seemed to do so I found it not so difficult as I had imagined.

Another dawn found us arriving in Mysore and this time the city was asleep still as we made our way through the deserted streets with hardly the honking of a horn. After much-welcomed rest I was off again to visit the Art Gallery, and this I found one of the most memorable places of the entire trip. To me art galleries are the finest places on earth, and I find that I can walk into an art gallery and feel as if I were in a warm room with old and meaningful friends. I have felt at home in the National Gallery in Washington, in the National Gallery in London, in the Louvre in Paris, and in countless other galleries, and in the Mysore Gallery I felt that same feeling of warmth and comfort. Indian art I find exciting and it seems to have a simplicity and grace that is unique to it. Delicate shadings, sensitive color, and true simplicity seem to be the key words to describe this art, and even the impressionism of the moderns has this same delicate and simple approach, rather than the chaotic inspiration of so much of Western modern painting. The feeling of the ancient past pervades the rooms of the Gallery, but at the same time the present is with us; past and present seem to merge for just an instant.

The late afternoon of our final day in Mysore brought us to the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, and there we sat and drank tea and looked down at the Dam Gardens and all thrilled to the beauty of these gardens and the rugged strength of this Dam. This Dam constructed during the hectic years of 1911-1935 by all Indian labour and management and without the use of imported machinery or concrete stands out as a tribute to the people of India; they had the imagination to envision this Dam and the fortitude to build it under the most trying circumstances and the aesthetic sense to beautify it. I wish that the picture of this mighty Dam and these beautiful gardens illuminated in the temperate night might be better known in the West, because this most certainly belies all of the stereotyped views too often held of India: one is apt to conjure up pictures of poverty and filth, rope tricks and snake charmers. Certainly, there is poverty and sickness and much that is not pleasant, but, at the same time, there is beauty and feeling and sensitivity, and for me it was a thrill to see this side of the ancient country.

Soon we were back on the train making our way back to Bangalore and from Bangalore to Madras. We were a tired group; but we had seen much, had fun and were now going back from a holiday. The countryside from Mysore to Bangalore was rich and green and as the rain began to fall, the sky had an almost purple color and the air smelled good and fresh. I was superbly contented, and grateful to the members of the Philosophy Association for their kindness, consideration and friendship. I am sure there must have been times when I tried the souls of those patient people but always there was a shoulder for the camera case, a smile, and a ready and willing explanation of everything.

THE
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Safari

The expedition had begun very inauspiciously, I remember. Jimmy's telegram inviting Uncle to join him for a week's shooting—principally a rogue elephant—in the Siruvani hills arrived on the 26th May, causing some considerable confusion. The car, with the major portion of the hunting equipment was cached at some resort deep in the Nilgiris and collection of the same involved all sorts of foreseen—and unforeseen!—disasters; the upshot of which finally was that circumstances compelled us to abandon the car and proceed in an extremely hurried fashion, from Uncle's estate by jeep on the 29th afternoon, downhill.

It was swelteringly hot when we reached Perur, 50 miles away, and with Jimmy (we were due to meet him that day)—who could not hide his disapproval at my presence, girls being a hindrance and not a help to him!—drove westwards now to the foothills of the ghats which gleamed invitingly, mysteriously blue in the twilight. A perfect evening—which was once again a prelude to trouble for on the 30th afternoon when we were chugging along high up on the ghat road the jeep went off the road, and all but precipitated us down a thickly wooded, extremely steep, slope. 'Fighting and trouble seemed to be somebody's middle name' was Jimmy's only malevolent comment and shouldering our packs we went forward again on the ever present, ever useful 'shanks pony' towards Jowthalgiri near where the rogue had been reported and which we intended to be our G.H.Q. for consequent operations.

Jowthalgiri was two days march away, two wonderful days of hiking in clear cool exhilarating air and two nights of exquisite starry silence when forest fires gleamed on distant slopes like rubies thrown down by some careless god at play. It was not without its humorous side also; certain supplies had been forgotten which led to curious improvisations and as the leader still persisted in thinking of me as the Jonah of the party, there were terribly embarrassing hitches in the conversation and daily life, Uncle being strictly a non-partisan in the combat!

When we did reach the village on the 3rd morning we found the half dozen or so families who lived there, eking out a living from the soil, in a badly frightened condition. The raider had struck that very night, destroyed half their crops; and with the curious fatalism which I have seen in these primitive hill tribes, they seemed to think that even our presence could do nothing to prevent the depredations of this 'scourge of god'. We were having nothing of that however and having set up our headquarters in a ruined temple, proceeded to draw up our campaign of action.

To my extreme chagrin Jimmy departed that night with only Uncle to a vantage point not far from the village where he could command a view of the entire place. A dark dreary night it was, squally, windy; and when dawn arrived a breathless boy came running to inform me that the raider had out-manoeuvred all of us and had been sighted at a bamboo grove nearly ten miles away. The two hunters then arrived, dead beat, and it is to be confessed that my greetings were not entirely unmingled with malicious pleasure and a feeling of 'I told you so'. Of course, there was now no question of my not accompanying them and shouldering the lightest rifle of the three I started off with them and with the boy as guide, after a hurried breakfast. When we reached the clearing, Jimmy hurried off on foot for he intended thus to stalk it while we three ensconced ourselves on three trees growing fairly close to each other and prepared to sit it out.

It was a long wait. The hours had crept towards midnight when I heard a faint sound in the clearing below. Elephants, for all their bulk, move extremely silently. I peered down trying to pierce the moonlight-dappled mystery of the clearing. There was nothing . . . but ah! that dark shadow at the western end was surely not there before; it couldn't be . . . yes, it was the rogue!

Deep brooding silence pervaded the place when all at once like a cannon shot, or so it seemed to me then, I heard a sharp click close by me. Heavens! some moisture must have penetrated the cap of Uncle's rifle, through the corner of my eye I saw him unostentatiously but frantically trying to change it. But if my ears were sharp, the elephant's were even more so, he looked up and the moonlight caught fully those bright shrewd eyes as they tried to find out the cause of the disturbance.

At this moment—of all times!—our boy guide snored, deeply and resoundingly. Instant comprehension flashed into the rogue's eyes and with a trumpet of rage he charged straight for the trees. Jimmy being nowhere to be seen, Uncle still changing his rifle cap, there was nothing for it but to discharge my light one, at him. I did so—unfortunately without setting it to my shoulder first.

I had forgotten how heavily even a light rifle can kick. The recoil nearly knocked me silly, let alone from my perch in the tree. Through a mist of pain and gasping breathlessness where there seemed to be nothing but an awful monstrosity coming straight at me, I heard the roar of a heavy rifle just below—it was Jimmy who had come up just then and seen my foolhardy attempt—and seconds after, it was echoed by another to the right of me, Uncle's rifle having finally consented to work. The combined ear-shattering roar brought me to my senses quicker than any sal volatile or smelling salts would have done;—I looked up to see a black mass—it did not seem so towering or monstrous now!—sink down, the rogue was dead.

Of course we were out of our perches as quickly as our cramped limbs would allow, to examine our prize which was quite small. My rifle shot had peppered his face and scored the flanks while Uncle's and Jimmy's had both hit the soft spot in the centre of the proboscis, and occasioned the death. Anyway it was a joint effort—even to the snoring of the boy which after all it must be remembered brought about the charge. Jimmy's comment that my attempt, though foolhardy, as attempts generally go, was not bad for a girl, added the crowning touch to the whole wonderful incident. I had won my spurs; I was jubilant.

LATHA ARUNACHALAM

On Absent-Mindedness

Some people have the knack of being completely oblivious about something which may perhaps be in their possession all the time, and go about in an effort to hunt up the same. They would look in every nook and corner, ransack everything around and about—without having the least inkling of the thing being in their own possession. My statement is by no means without good reason, and I suppose every reader of Jerome K. Jerome's 'Three Men In a Boat' will remember Uncle Podger and his hanging of a portrait.

Old men are generally blamed for their absent-mindedness. They are the people who usually land up in some such embarrassing situation. But, we have exceptions everywhere. Just as we find prodigies with remarkable memories, we do have young persons who forget what they have done the minute before.

In order to give a footing to the above observation of mine and with a view to pacify the contradictory emotion that may be rising in your heart of hearts, gentle reader, I shall tell you of a young hostel-mate of mine, who was a victim of his poor memory.

This young gentleman was a lover of chess. He would suspend any activity at any time of the day, if anybody offered to play a board or two with him. After playing a rather prolonged game one night he returned to his room. It was about midnight. Standing sleepily in front of the closed door he searched for the key, and suddenly woke up to the realisation that the key was not in his possession. Rushing back to his friend's room he hunted all over, without finding a trace of the key. Horrified at the thought of not being able to enter his room, this illustrious friend of mine woke up at least a dozen of his neighbours (it was quite a sensation at that hour of the night) in order to make sure he had not left his key anywhere in their rooms. But it was all a vain search, and my friend had to spend the rest of the night in another room.

The next morning we all went and tried a hand with our keys in order to open the lock. Finally I succeeded and opening the door, bumped him on his hips in order to push him in; and my hand landed on the key in his back-pocket. 'What's that in there?' I cried, as he slowly brought out the key he had been searching the world for!

ARABINDA BHATTACHARYA

Nocturne: Budapest

4th November 1956.

How many people, now that night
dims out her lights, are sleeping
simply in expectancy to wake
where everything is casual, falls out right,
where every gesture holds out promises?

In beds where sleep remains unbroken,
which no dread shakes, the breath
lies quietly beside its bodies'
simple sleeping; no interruption there
no intimations of untimely death.

No phonecalls of disaster, human weeping,
no dumb deformities of limb or thought,
where most of us, as night
turns off her lights are sleeping
and out of range of bomb or pistol-shot.

Profile

The affection she in him
excited was precise, based on some
trompe de l'oeil in youth,
but nonetheless was there and was
reciprocated.

The broadcast furies of the age
bellowed above their bed: they sent
their children wistfully to school
who, coming home indoctrinated,
were loved, not hated.

Inarticulate, they did not protest
at the way things went,
were scorned because of this
by some and by the rest
awarded mediocrity.

God save them so: they did not think
to start a movement, did not wish
to read what Cato said;
incurious, affectionate and warm,
they are now dead.

TOM BUCHAN

Light

I come not from the depths of space ; My home
Is not the star-studded galactic sea
Nor fiery Mars nor flaming Jupiter
Nor the fringe of night's resplendent globe ;
No striking meteorites gave me birth
Nor the great heat of a million suns.
In battles fought in the vaults of heaven,
In Stellar collisions, I am not born.
But in the tiny movements of frail cells
In the dim and dusky interiors
Of an intricate and minute nerve-world
Where no sun shines and no bright star twinkles
I take my shape.

V. S. RAVI

A poem

The withered hand which time interred
Grasps in a moment the unseen.
The word we had not heard, is heard ;
What we are then, we had not been.

Graham, preaching on heaven's floor
Could not give praise like that loud cry,
Bursting the bondage of death's door ;
For we die once : indeed we die.

But look : his face is like a mask
Surrounded by the beat of wings.
Because he knows that ancient task
His true transfiguration springs.

All fires the prophets' words contained
Fly to those eyes, transfixed above.
This awful precept has remained :
' Be nothing, first ; and then, be love.'

T. JAYARAMAN

News of Former Students

Dr Sir LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR has been elected Vice-Chancellor of Madras University for a sixth term of three years.

Dr JOHN MATHAI has been appointed honorary Vice-Chancellor of Kerala University.

V. R. VENKATESWARA IYER, Principal, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam passed away in January.

His grandson V. R. NARAYANASWAMI (Selaiyur 1951-54) (tutor 1954-56) is now a lecturer in English in Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

Capt. K. P. CHANDRASEKARAN, M.A., Mathematics (1942-48) recently completed his A.M.I.E. in the College of Military Engineering and has been promoted to the rank of Major.

G. SHANMUGASUNDARAM 1951-55, has joined the staff of the Raja Sarfoji College, Tanjore, as a lecturer in Mathematics. Congratulations !

Wedding bells for K. SUNDARARAJ (1954-56) ! He was married early last June to Mangalavathi Esther Jebathai. Long live the happy pair !

Now, here is something great ! Dr S. R. RANGANATHAN, former Librarian of the Madras University Library, has been honoured by being made a honorary member of the International Federation for Documentation. He is, incidentally, the first non-European to be honoured thus. We must not forget the fact that he was one of the recipients of the title 'Padma Shri' early this year.

BABU ABRAHAM (1947-51) was recently on leave from his post in Borneo and visited us in Tambaram.

Y. W. BLESSED SINGH, Captain of Volley Ball, 1954-55, is a Probationary Staff Assistant in the State Bank of India. He writes : 'My probation as Staff Assistant is for three years and at the end of probation I will be given full charge of a branch. During the probationary period my stay in any one place is just for six months, and I will be shunted all over the Madras Circle, comprising all four states of South India. My next probably is in Madras State.'

He was married to a lady who was his student at Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, during his two years on the staff there. 'We knew each other well before marriage and I think that is a great thing in life.'

'I am still keeping up my volley ball and here we are very enthusiastic about it.'

Former students in Madurai have printed a magazine for private circulation in which they have reprinted several articles from this magazine and one from St Thomas's Hall Magazine of 1948. They have reproduced the portrait of Dr Boyd which we had in the farewell number

of this magazine. They give a fairly comprehensive list of our old students at Madurai. It is a valuable work, but it may be slightly misleading to call it Madras Christian College Old Students' Magazine without the addition of the word Madurai. It is certainly very encouraging to know that the old students' association in Madurai is doing so well. Their working committee elected in 1955 was :

President—Mr A. KOPPU MENON, Advocate.

Vice-Presidents—Mr T. K. RAGHAVACHARI, Madura Mills Ltd.

Mr SUNDARARAJ PAUL, Headmaster, A.C. High School.

Treasurer—Mr K. J. CHARLES, American College.

Secretary—Mr D. S. CHINNADORAI, Y.M.C.A. Boys' Home, Madurai.

Members—Mr K. P. Rm. RAJARATNAM, Businessman.

Mr B. RATNASWAMY, Advocate.

Mr C. D. MANTRAMURTI, Pandyan Insurance.

Letters from Students of Last Year

From Miss M. J. Devanesen

I miss our magazine committee meetings very much. You cannot imagine how much I miss Guindy and Tambaram. I long to be a student once more, but as the master said we can't remain students for ever. We have to grow up someday. But it is hard not to feel the change so poignantly because I had a very happy academic career in Tambaram, and the pattern of life in Guindy was so much to my taste.

I think you would like to hear something about my life here. I am employed as a lecturer in English in this college. The Principal, Mrs D'Souza, is a strict disciplinarian but a fine person. She has placed me in entire charge of all the Pre-University English classes. I have 7 hours of teaching a week and though the standard is unbelievably low, still I enjoy teaching because the girls are very eager to learn. They are all so young—14 to 16 years of age. We hold weekly tests in English and so I have 60 books to correct every week!

Many of my friends write to me from Guindy. Perhaps you know that Laura and Margaret Roberts are also doing their B.T. at St. Christopher's College. Laura is the Senior Girl, Margaret the entertainment secretary and Shirley the monitress of the class. I had a long letter from Bollu some time back—C. M. Bollamma. As she did not succeed in getting a job she is staying at home this year, 'helping her mother in the kitchen'.

I am so looking forward to meeting you all again when I come down for the convocation in August. I keep counting the days for it!

JEYAVANTHY DEVANESEN

From K. Raman

KASAUJI,
6th July, 1957.

I am forced to play truant from college this year as I have tuberculosis (of the lungs). I am in a sanatorium here and the doctors are trying all the tricks at their disposal and I think I will be out of this place by January and be back in college in June, 1958. I'll be sorry to miss the college mag. work this year.

I think a notice will soon be up asking for contributions for the next issue of the magazine. I've asked one or two old students of the college to contribute, if possible; I hope they find time.

This year's work in college must be quite heavy, with the old and new B.A.'s, and Hons. and M.A.'s; perhaps the new M.A. will come in only next year.

I've met quite a number of ex-Christian College people since I last left Tambaram. B. Vijayaraghavan (the one who wrote on birds for the college magazine), S. R. Nagarajan, and M. M. Rajendran visited me at Delhi; they are getting on well at the I.A.S. training school. The doctor who diagnosed my T.B. studied in M.C.C. (George Town); so did the medical superintendent of this sanatorium, Dr T. J. Joseph. The latter studied up to Physics B.Sc. before joining Madras Medical; his son Joseph Matthew (Selaiyur Hall) appeared for Economics B.A. last year. And then there is the Central Research Institute here for vaccines, serums, etc. (it includes the Pasteur Institute previously here); its Assistant Director, one Mr Narayanan, was a Chemistry lecturer in M.C.C. for a year—which year I forgot to ask, but he says Mr Barnes was on leave that year. Dr Narayanan, a biochemist, pays quite frequent visits here and constantly urges me to double my protein consumption. I don't know if you've visited this place. It's quite pleasant, about 6,000 feet above mean sea level; they promise beautiful scenery here when the rains really come. Simla is about 30 miles away as the crow flies. I can see its white houses now and count its lights after a rain at night. The Lawrence School at Sanaver is only 5 or 6 miles away. I have an interesting time teaching the maid-servant here the mathematics of naya Paisas; her retentive power is rather low. Many people here are still quite suspicious of the new coins; it is difficult to persuade the fruiterers and smaller shop-keepers to give 25 nP's for 4 annas and not just 4 instalments of 6 nP's each.

The rain must have set in at Tambaram by now. Has anything come out of the R.S.L.'s three-year-old plan of building a leprosy clinic in Tambaram; or has the plan been completely dropped for want of a site? I suppose Mr C. Devanesen will not return for a year or two more. Is Tambaram contributing anything to the programme for the International Geophysical Year? I thought they might again have balloon flights there as it is so near the magnetic equator.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
K. RAMAN

Halls

St. Thomas's Hall

We began the year with vigour and enthusiasm. In the new residents we are happy to find a jolly lot of young people who after the early difficulties of adjustment, have taken to the hall. On the 'bat night' conducted for their benefit, they carried themselves with remarkable ability and aplomb.

On 31st July the Non-Residents were invited to tea with us and in the meeting which followed, our warden Dr M. A. Thangaraj invited them to participate actively in the life of the Hall. Mrs Thangaraj distributed the prizes to the winners in the contests that were held. A short entertainment followed.

The Hall Parliament was inaugurated by the President Dr M. A. Thangaraj on 12th July. The Speaker, Andrew David, and the following members of the cabinet were sworn in: S. Dorai Raju (Prime Minister), G. Azariah Manuel (Min. for Out-door Games), R. J. Selvaprasad (Min. for Entertainments), K. Kandiah (Min. for Non-Veg. Mess), T. K. Koshy (Min. for Indoor Games), R. Kothandan (Min. for Information), P. T. John (Min. for Debates and Literary Activities) and S. Subramaniam (Min. for Vegetarian Mess). The budget for the current year was discussed and adopted by the House. The lively interest and debating ability, shown in the first session, are being kept up by the members in the subsequent sessions as well.

Independence Day was celebrated with the usual gaiety and a sense of sacrifice by feeding the poor on that day.

A surprisingly large number of ex-Thomasi-ans turned up for the reception to new graduates on 24th August. We congratulate them on their success and we pray that the same success attend them in all their future plans.

In games too our members are distinguishing themselves. We are proud to have provided the Madras University football team with its captain. St. Thomasi-ans form the main core of defence in the college football team. In other teams also St. Thomas's

is well represented. Eight of the eleven members sent by the college to the Freedom Struggle Centenary sports were our men. Two of our members are in the college debating team.

I am proud to report that I have found in this Hall a large measure of goodwill and co-operation. This has served us well in the past and we confidently await the future.

S. DORAI RAJU,
'Prime Minister'.

Selaiyur Hall

Warden—Mr Bennett Albert

Gen. Secretary—J. S. Selvaratnam

Secretary for Literary and Debating Activities—K. Paramanathan

Secretary for Entertainments—Alex Ninan

Secretary for Sports—G. Pushparatnam

Secretary for Mess (Non-Veg.)—Lawrence David

Secretary for Mess (Veg.)—V. Krishnamoorthy

R.S.L. Secretary—S. Sundaralingam

Library Secretary—S. Raman.

It is no exaggeration when one says that life at Selaiyur throughout the academic year is characterised by great activity and the period under review has been particularly so. We were sorry to miss Rev. R. S. Macnicol, our Warden, who left for his homeland at the end of the last academic year, after many years of useful service in India. His great understanding of our aspirations and his love and sympathy for all endeared him to us. The regret felt at his retirement was compensated for by the appointment of Mr Bennett Albert as warden. In him we are happy to have one who is both a friend and guide. Under his 'regime', life at Selaiyur is as pleasant as ever. We congratulate him on his appointment as Warden and wish him many years of happy life at Selaiyur.

The year began with the traditional initiation ceremony—which of course was not

done in its entirety on account of the prevalence of 'flu at that time. Nevertheless we have reason to believe that the junior members received a rousing reception at the hands of the seniors.

The 'hat night' was held on the 12th of July with Mr R. Thiagaraj in the chair. It was a merry occasion and even the 'juniors' seem to have enjoyed it.

The Non-Resident social came off on the 31st of July and the function was a grand success, emphasising as it did the cordial relation between the residents and the non-residents. Equally enjoyable was the Graduates' Reception which took place on the 24th of August. We were happy to have in our midst, on that day, almost all the new graduates.

Independence Day was celebrated with the usual enthusiasm. The Warden unfurled the national flag and spoke a few words. We acted as hosts to poor children from old Tambaram. In this connection I wish to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered by our R.S.L. under the leadership of Mr S. Sundaralingam.

The inaugural address of the Literary and Debating Society was delivered by Mr S. H. Best of the British Council. He gave an interesting and illuminating talk on 'Humour in Literature.' A debate—'It is better to give than to receive' highlighted the activities of the society last term. Two members of the staff, Messrs C. T. Kurien and S. Krishnaswamy also participated in the debate.

The Discussion Club consisting of thirty-two members meets every week. It was inaugurated by Mr George Bennett, Lecturer in History, University of Oxford, who is at the moment Visiting Professor of History at our college. The subject discussed on that day was 'The place of women in Society' and it was significant that Mrs Bennett also participated in the discussion. Subjects like 'Nationalism', 'World Government', 'The future' were discussed threadbare at subsequent meetings. Mr K. Paramanathan our Secretary for Debates and Literary Activities has to be congratulated on his efficient work.

The General Body meetings continue to be very lively. This year marks a landmark

in the annals of our Hall for we have given to ourselves a new constitution.

It is with immense pleasure that we note that Selaiyur has the distinction of having given to the college captains for the Boxing, Cricket and Hockey teams. In athletics, indications are that history will not repeat itself this year and that Selaiyur will also be in the running for the shield. Mr G. Pushparatnam, our Games secretary, has already started work to achieve our cherished goal.

Mr Alex Ninan, our Entertainment Secretary, is determined to keep up the standard of entertainments in Selaiyur. We see many improvements in the Mess and Mr L. David and Mr V. Krishnamoorthy deserve our thanks. The library is improving under Mr S. Raman's care but needs further improvement.

We are eagerly awaiting our Hall Day next term.

J. S. SELVARATNAM,
Gen. Secretary.

Heber Hall

Non-Residents' Social was held on 31st July and the Residents were able to get together with the Non-Resident Heberians. Independence Day was celebrated with a flag hoisting ceremony at dawn. The occasion was made more important by the presence of a visiting student from the University of California. On 24th August the new graduates were given a fine reception. We tried to express our great pleasure in having them once again in our midst, by screening a motion picture, after treating them to a very sumptuous dinner, both of which everyone present must have enjoyed thoroughly.

We did our utmost in helping the Child Welfare Centre by contributing as much as we possibly could by way of cash and again in the form of an item for the variety entertainment.

From the beginning of the second term we have been feverishly preparing for our Hall Day which through joint co-operative action between staff and students and with God's grace will be a great success.

C. P. MADHAVAN,
Gen. Secretary.

Societies

College Union

The activities of the College Union were inaugurated by Dr U. Krishna Rau—Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly. He stressed the importance of discipline among students, and said that one must learn first to obey before one thinks of taking over the leadership.

We had the good fortune of having Sri C. Rajagopalachari to address the students at the commencement of the second term. The subject of the talk was the replacement of English by Hindi. At the outset he appealed to the audience to consider this important question without passion or prejudice, for, if these evil factors influenced issues of this nature, it would cause the greatest damage to the nation. He advanced his arguments against the enforcement of Hindi. Answering the criticism about his inconsistency in this matter he said there was no inconsistency but only consistency on his part in the matter of his affection for the people. Speaking for over an hour Rajaji reiterated his view that the imposition of Hindi as official language would be a 'very gross act of permanent injustice which we cannot tolerate'. In the present set-up of linguistic reorganisation of the States where each State maintained its language it was not practicable to impose Hindi. He said that his argument against the imposition of Hindi as official language should not be misconstrued to mean that he was 'anti-Hindi'; while he could not accept domination, under decree, of Hindi as official language, he said we should learn the language for its own sake. On the continuance of English as official language he said that it was the knowledge of English that gave them a great advantage in the Councils of the world. English had become the language of the educated people in India and they should not discard it because it was a foreign tongue. He also made it clear that his plea for the retention of English as official language should not in any way affect the medium of instruction in schools and colleges which should be the mother tongue. For the purpose of

administration of the States he advocated the use of the regional language.

We have a crowded programme this term, and if all goes well we should have a successful term. I must thank the President, Rev. J. R. Macphail, and Vice-President Mr K. Subrahmanian for all the help and guidance that they have given me. My thanks are due to R. Thiagaraj—the Student Chairman—for his cooperation and help.

A. KULENDRAN,
Secretary, College Union.

The Rural Service League

I am very happy to present this report to the students of our College, through this magazine and believe that added enthusiasm in my fellow-students will help the activities of the league.

The league started its work with the election of the following office-bearers.

- Patron—Rev. J. R. Macphail.
- President—Sri M. Sargurudoss.
- Vice-President—Sri S. S. Thanaraj.
- Student-Chairman—S. M. Abdul Wahab, 5 Hons. ii.a.
- Gen. Secretary—E. Peter, 4 Hons. iii.

We were very fortunate this year in starting our activities with the visit of a Californian University team, to our Centres. They wrote of their admiration of the dedication of the teachers and of the students of the college.

As usual the league extends its activities to several villages around Tambaram, under four wings, namely, Adult education, Manual labour, Medical work and Cottage industries.

The villages include our chief centre old Tambaram, and the new settlements Mangalapuram, Gandhinagar and to some extent Devanesapuram, on the other side of the I.A.F. Station. A new phase in the league this year is that we have printed active membership forms, and if a student would like to serve in

the R.S.L. he must necessarily become an active member.

The R.S.L. School

The league is really proud to think that the Elementary School which is run by the R.S.L. is considered to be one of the best of its type in the whole District. No one was refused a place in the local high school who was sent from this school.

Adult Education Squad

This squad which is under the control of M. P. Guruswamy sends daily, a team of two or three students to all the said villages. The league understands the problem of illiteracy in India today, and so by this means it tries to impart education to those who are otherwise neglected.

Manual Labour Squad

This year this squad has proved to be extremely effective in its activities under the able leadership of G. I. Pattabiraman. The notable work of this squad is that with the co-operation of the villagers of Mangalapuram, it completed a two-furlong road.

Medical work

A word of praise to B. C. Harinath, the secretary in charge of this Squad. He has organised the work brilliantly in all the villages, which are badly in need of medical assistance, and also runs a first-aid class for students with the help of Dr (Mrs) Devadoss.

Cottage Industries

The running of the Weaving Centre is worth mentioning. We pay some poor weavers who are engaged in work there. S. Raman is in charge of this Squad.

Enthusiasm in Halls

The Hall secretaries of all the three halls, namely S. Sundaralingam of Selaiyur, S. Velsamy of St. Thomas's and S. Krishnan of Heber, take a keen interest in the activities of the R.S.L. Special mention must be made of S. Sundaralingam who has taken complete charge of Gandhi Nagar. He is a real social worker. Independence Day was celebrated

with the usual buoyancy in all the three halls, St. Thomas's by feeding the poor and the remainder by entertaining the school children at their halls. I thank M. N. Nagarajan of Heber for having taken so much trouble in organising an entertainment for the school children at Heber Hall.

I am presenting the budget of the league for the year 1957-1958 as submitted to the Executive Committee and approved by it.

Income :

Aid from the Government :	Rs.	as.	ps.
Salary	3,696	0	0
D.A.	2,592	0	0
Special pay	528	0	0
Maintenance grant	400	0	0
Collection from Students 3600			
Repayment of Well loan	800		
		2800	0 0
Donation		50	0 0
Total income	10,066	0	0

Expenditure :

Salary to teachers	4,404	0	0
D.A.	2,592	0	0
Special pay	528	0	0
P.F. Contribution	120	0	0
Repairs to School building	390	0	0
Furniture	100	0	0
Clerical allowance	200	0	0
Stationary	60	0	0
Feeding School Children	250	0	0
Sundry expenses	50	0	0
Weaving Centre	800	0	0
Cottage industries	20	0	0
Medical Work	100	0	0
Transport : food articles	100	0	0
Adult Education	30	0	0
Manual labour	22	0	0
Postage and general Stationary	40	0	0
Annual day celebration	150	0	0
Travelling allowances	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	60	0	0
Expenditure Total	10,066	0	0

With the Patronage of our Principal Rev. J. R. Macphail and under the able and militant leadership of Capt. Sargurudoss, I feel that the league has got a bright future among the societies of our College. Once again I appeal to all my fellow men to take a keen interest in building the New India.

E. PETER,
General Secretary.

Student Service of the Blind

The activities of the Student Service of the Blind were vigorously started at the very beginning of this year as the last report had hoped.

In a preliminary meeting the following office-bearers were elected :

Patron—the Principal, Rev. J. R. Macphail
President—Prof. G. C. Martin
Vice-President—Mr S. S. Thanaraj
Treasurer—Mr M. M. Sargurudoss
Secretary—E. V. Joseph
Joint Secretary—L. Simon Sukumar

Hall Representatives :

St. Thomas's—Jacob John
Selaiyur—K. V. Abraham
Bp. Heber—V. A. Subramanyam
Women's Hostel—Miss Elizabeth Chandy
Non-Resident Representative—V. Chandra-sekaran.

The first executive meeting was held on 16th July. It was resolved to affiliate our Service to the National Association for the Blind, Bombay.

The inaugural meeting was held on 9th August in the St. Thomas's Hall theatre.

Mrs P. V. Cherian, an ardent social worker, addressed the audience. She exhorted the members about the needs of the blind in India. Her presentation of her recent visit to the U.K. and her visit to some of the Institutions for the Blind there moved us all. Her experiences enriched our knowledge. By her eloquent expression, efficient explanation, skilful representation of facts and figures, in her plea for the service of the blind in India, Mrs Cherian could inspire us all. Earlier E. V. Joseph welcomed the audience, and Simon Sukumar proposed the vote of thanks. Miss Vida David, B.A., L.T., Superintendent of Madras Seva Sadan High School, Tambaram (herself blind) and Mr B. A. Nandagopaul B.A. (Hons.), B.T., Principal, Govt. School for the Blind, Poonamallee, were also present.

Another executive meeting was held on 23rd August.

On 26th August a film show was arranged. The British Council kindly lent two films, 'Your Children's Eyes' and 'Out of the Night'. Everybody liked the films very much.

A visit to the Blind School at Poonamallee was arranged on 28th August. The Rev. G. C. Martin led the party. It was an eye-opener to all of us.

Braille classes are conducted every Tuesday and Thursday. All the students are very regular and enthusiastic.

We are also glad to note that all the members (both men and women) are taking keen interest in the activities of the S.S.B.

E. V. JOSEPH,
Secretary.



The College about 1900

Physics Association

President—Dr M. A. Thangaraj
Secretaries—K. Visweswaran
H. V. Rangaswamy

The joint inaugural meeting of the above association and the Radio Club was held soon after the election of office-bearers for the academic year, when Prof. Hill of the Madras Institute of Technology gave a lecture on 'Transistors', tracing the development of the transistor. It was appreciated with great enthusiasm.

The news of the recent launching of the man-made artificial 'baby moon' by the Russians caused a sensation among the students of our association. A meeting was held on 9th October when Dr Thangaraj gave an explanatory lecture on 'The Artificial Moon and Space Travel.' With his characteristic humour, our president enlivened his scholarly speech with interesting anecdotes. Indeed, the audience could feel after the lecture that whatever man makes and makes it live, lives because of the 'life' put into it. And Dr Thangaraj's scientific spirit could make us probe into the very life of it. It is proposed to conduct a symposium on this subject in the near future.

My thanks are due to our president, the staff and the members of the association for their hearty cooperation. We end with an ardent hope that

As we work, we can transmit life into our work

And we shall ripple with life through the days.

K. VISWESWARAN,
Secretary.

The Radio Club

President—Dr M. A. Thangaraj
Vice-President—Mr K. B. Rajangam
Secretaries—K. Raghunath
J. Pasupathy

We started in the fourth week of August. Prof. W. R. Hill, the newly-arrived Head of

the Electronics Faculty in the M.I.T. delivered our inaugural address. A man strikingly in the American technical university tradition, he spoke for an hour and a half on 'Transistors'. An elite audience attended. The transistor is a radio-device based on semi-conductor theory; it plays exactly the same part in wireless circuits as the radio valve or vacuum tube. It is, however, much smaller. To us in India, the vacuum tube is still the mysterious innovation of yesterday, and our radio sets and other radio devices are therefore based entirely on it. In America, however, the vacuum tube is increasingly being looked upon as a museum-piece, which ought not be present in wireless circuits, the idea, of course, being that the much simpler and smaller transistor saves dollars. Though semi-conductor theory is still in its 'teens', research in transistor design is racing ahead in America, and Professor Hill brought his experience to bear upon many problems he spoke of. The audience sat fascinated.

We have started building receivers. We intend to follow the conventional programme of building.

I 1-Valve regenerative receiver

II 3-Valve receiver

III 5-Valve A.C. superheterodyne receiver.

We are very thankful to the President and Vice-President of the club, for the kind guidance they gave us, and to the staff of the Physics Department for their ungrudging co-operation.

Hindi Premi Mandali

Another year of activities was unfolded before us one pleasant Friday evening by one of the pioneers of Hindi in the city, Mr S. Mahalingam. Addressing a large gathering of Hindi lovers on that inaugural day Mr Mahalingam said that the main object of a Premi Mandali was to encourage the learning of Hindi. He spoke about speaking. In his simple and learned harangue he put before us the essential qualities of a successful speaker.

We started our race of programme of the year rather late. But what of that? With the guidance of our ever-jubilant President, Mr A. C. Kamakshi Rao, and with the lively steerers of the association, we hope to forge ahead—and 'the year is all before us'.

ARABINDA BHATTACHARYA,
Secretary.

Karnataka Bhashabhivardhaka Sangha

The following office-bearers were elected on 19th July:

President—Mr U. Venkatakrishna Rao
Vice-President—Mr V. Venkataramana Bhat
Student Chairman—G. Ganesh Bhat—5 Hons.
Secretary—P. R. Sanjeeva Rao, IV B.A.

The inaugural function took place on 1st August 1957 at St. Thomas's Hall. Mr C. R. Krishna Rao, Retired District Judge, delivered the inaugural address. Our President presided. The speaker showed it to be untrue that our literary standard was not very high. He brought to light the wealth of our literature and advised students to have an enquiring mind. The Chairman received the guest and the Secretary proposed the vote of thanks.

On 21 August Mr Kulkarni of the Zoology Department made an impressive speech on 'Kannadigas aims and objects.' He declared that a disruptive force working among Kannadigas on the regional basis should be eliminated as soon as possible. Our Vice-President proposed the vote of thanks.

P. R. SANJEEVA RAO,
Secretary.

Malayalee Samajam

President—Mr P. K. John
Chairman—L. Pratapa Varma
Secretary—Jacob Zacharias
Treasurer—K. Raghavan Unni

The first meeting of the above Samajam was held to elect the class-representatives. They are the following:

Ravi Damodaran, Hons. Classes

K. J. Joseph, IV classes

Jacob John, III classes

P. T. Abraham, 3 year course

G. Thampan, Pre-University

Anna Thomas, Women's representative.

The activities of the Samajam, for the academic year 1957-58, were inaugurated by Mr P. Bhaskaran, the famous Malayalam poet and lyric-composer, on 11th July 1957. In his speech, he gave much emphasis to the need of having a sensible and intellectual audience, for the making of realistic and good films in Malayalam.

On 21st August, Mr R. M. Manakkalath the Joint-Secretary of the All-India Socialist party addressed the Samajam. He criticised the policies of the Congress government in the centre.

Onam Day was celebrated on 6th September 1957, under the auspices of the Samajam. Prof. Joseph Mundassery, Minister for Education, Kerala, presided over the function which was preceded by a Tea in the Library Gallery, for the members and the invited guests. The minister spoke about 'Onam' describing it as the 'Festival of Plenty' and he called upon the vigorous young men of Kerala to build up a new world where peace becomes a possibility and our fond hopes become realities.

I take this opportunity to thank all the Malayalees and the Non-Malayalees for the co-operation they have extended in making the working of the Samajam a success and hope to get more and more in the rest of the year too.

JACOB ZACHARIAS,
Secretary.

Tamil Peravai

The following office-bearers were elected for the current academic year 1957-58:

President—Sri P. Alalasundaram

Vice-President—Sri G. Vadivelayutham

Student Chairman—E. Arumugam

Joint Secretaries—M. K. Ramakrishnan
S. M. Abdul Wahab

Class Representatives—

E. Paranthaman—P.U.C.

V. T. Lakshmipathi—P.U.C.

C. S. Arulnayagam—I.U.C.

M. K. V. Nallaiah—III B.A.

T. Samuel Joseph—IV B.A.

S. Lakshminarayanan—B.A. (Hons.) and P.G. Classes.

M. Ramalingam—B.Sc. Classes.

Miss Hannah Pancharathnam—

Women Students' Representative.

The Secretaries of the three Manrams of the residential halls were also included in the Executive Committee of the Peravai, following a unanimous decision of the Peravai:—

K. C. Chandrabose Mani—*Selaiyur Hall*

S. P. Viswanathan—*St. Thomas's Hall*

N. Krishnan—*Bishop Heber Hall.*

The inaugural meeting of the Peravai was held on the 19th July, 1957 in the Anderson Hall with the Student Chairman presiding. After a warm welcome accorded to the distinguished speaker by Sri Alalasundaram, Sri M. P. Sivagnana Gramani, the speaker, held the audience spell-bound with his characteristically stimulating, thought-provoking speech. The subject he chose was in keeping with the spirit of the audience and the speaker, namely 'the part played by Tamil Nad in the Indian Freedom struggle'. With his impassioned bursts of eloquence Sri Gramani gave an illustrative and impressive lecture, touching the spirit of every member of the Peravai.

The eloquence of the members of the Peravai was given free expression to in a debate

conducted on a subject of topical interest: 'The separation of Dravida Nadu from the Indian Union is a dream.' The students participating in it spoke with enthusiasm and vigour worthy of the topic.

The highlight of the activities for the first term was a meeting held in Selaiyur Hall on 27th August to felicitate Dr R. P. Sethu Pillai on the recent conferment of the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on him by the Madras University in connection with the Centenary celebrations. Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University presided. The various guests of the evening included Rev. Fr. Arulsami, S.J., Principal, Loyola College; the Mayor of Madras, Sri K. N. Srinivasan; Sri T. P. Meenakshisundaram Pillai of Presidency College and Dr Durairanganar, Reader in Tamil of Madras University.

As is characteristic of such meetings, Dr Sethu Pillai's endeavours to enliven the spirit and form of Tamil literature were praised in all the speeches which were coloured by the witticisms and characteristic mannerisms of such speakers as Sri Meenakshisundaram Pillai and Rev. Fr. Arulsami, who also exhorted the students to emulate eminent men like Dr Sethu Pillai, for his achievements as a Tamil scholar are worthy of emulation by everyone who can feel the spirit of the Tamilians.

The Tamil Peravai is proud to congratulate M. P. Gurusami of 4 Hons. on having won the first prize in the Essay competition held by the State Government and M. K. Ramakrishnan and Abdul Wahab for having secured the first and second prizes in the oratorical competition held by the State Government.

We thank the president and the vice-presidents for the guidance they have been giving us. Our thanks are also due to the secretaries of the Tamil Manrams of the three Halls for their cooperation in our activities.

M. K. RAMAKRISHNAN,
S. M. ABDUL WAHAB,
Joint Secretaries

Natural History Society*Patron*—Dr. J. P. Joshua*President*—Miss Ethel Joseph*Chairman*—T. Velayutham*Secretary*—G. Arumugaperumal*Treasurer*—Miss Sosamma Ninan

The Society was very happy to receive Miss Ethel Joseph once again in its midst. She had been closely associated with the society and was the chairman of the society from 1953-54.

The inaugural meeting was addressed by one of our former students, Mr Lancelot Thomas, Research Scholar, University of Madras. The meeting attracted a very large gathering.

The Society proved to be a good source for providing a recreation to the body and mind of the students. During the first term we arranged two excursions. On a cool morning a batch of eighty students started for Mahabalipuram. This trip was a great success. So, again about two weeks later we arranged another trip—this time to Pulicat. This also attracted a large number of students, the centre of attraction was none other than the crabs. The versatile ability of our students was brought to light in this excursion. They not only have a keen eye for subjects of Natural History but are also stalwart bridge-builders—for one of the temporary culverts broke down and the bus nearly fell into the canal, but the students repaired the bridge and pushed the bus over it.

We never fail to absorb the good, through whatever source it may come. This term the members of the society went to see a picture 'the Silent World', which was of great biological interest.

A new feature in the activity of the society this year was the luncheon party to the new graduates. This lunch was arranged by the society for the students of Natural History who became the alumni of our college this year. It was really a very happy occasion, especially, because after the lunch there was

a musical interlude—a song composed for every new graduate.

The Society had a rare contribution from Iceland. Mr Illugasen, the F.O.A. fishing expert from Iceland who should have talked to us about fishing methods, was suddenly called away by the state minister and so he sent his two charming daughters to talk to us about Iceland, and to show us the films about fishing in Japan and in the Atlantic. The meeting part of it turned out to be a round table conference thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

G. ARUMUGAPERUMAL,
Secretary.

English Honours Association

The following office-bearers were elected for the current academic year:—

President—Rev. G. C. Martin*Chairman*—S. Ariasingam*Secretary*—S. Rathi Chandran*Joint Secretary*—Latha Arunachalam*Class Representatives* :—

5 Hons—P. Krishnamurthy

II P. G.—L. Pratapa Varma

4 Hons—T. Jayaraman

I P. G.—Rangachari

3 Hons—A. Y. Shirazi

The Rev. Father L. D. Murphy, S.J., delivered the address at the well attended inaugural meeting of the Association preceded by tea. Fr. Murphy gave an illustrative and interesting talk on W. B. Yeats. An unprecedented activity of the Association this term was that it was able to stir its studious, book-worn students from the humdrum routine of daily work to a day of leisure and fresh air at Mahabalipuram. The success of the picnic can be gauged from the fact that the echo of it still lingers.

S. RATHI CHANDRAN,
Secretary.

Mathematics Association

The Election of Office-bearers of the association took place in the first week of August. The following were elected:

Secretary—K. Sundaralingam, 4th Hons.*Class Representatives*—

S. R. Narayana Sastry, 5th Hons.

P. Vishnu, 3rd Hons.

T. Rajagopalan, IV B.A.

S. R. Sundaragopalan, III B.A.

The inaugural meeting of the association was held on 12th August. Dr Narasinga Rao, Hony. Professor, Madras Institute of Technology, delivered the inaugural address. Dr W. F. Kibble presided over the meeting. Dr Narasinga Rao spoke on his research on the principles underlying the geodesic dome, constructed in the Marina, for the 'Family of Man' photographic exhibition.

The association held its second meeting on the 23rd August. Mr Paul David, M.A., was in the chair. Mr K. R. Rajagopalan, B.Sc. (Hons.), delivered a speech on his analysis of the last election results in Madras and Kerala states.

The third meeting of the association was held on 9th October. Mr M. S. Kalyanasundaram, retired engineer, delivered a lecture on 'The Greatness of Ancient Hindu Mathematics'. He described the foundations of mathematics laid in India in ancient times. He said that even indeterminate equations of the second degree were handled by them in a very skilful and patient manner.

Mr U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A., presided over the function.

K. SUNDARALINGAM,
Secretary.

Philosophy Association*President*—Mr A. Oliver*Student Chairman*—James Theojo Paul*Secretary*—R. Jagannathan*Treasurer*—K. Radhakrishnan

The motto of our Association is 'All our knowledge is ourselves to know'. So far we

have never hesitated to apply it. This year we have many events to narrate.

Dr S. P. Adinarayan, who was the Patron of our Association for the past decade, left for Annamalai University and the year began with a farewell address to him—an occurrence painful to us all.

The inaugural address was delivered on 17th August by Dr M. B. Foster, Student of Christ Church, Oxford University and also a member of the 'Mind' Association. He spoke on 'Christian Theology and Modern Natural Science'. It was a very interesting and thought-provoking talk.

In an informal meeting held on 1st August Miss Julia J. Norrell, an American Fulbright Scholar from Ohio State University, was given a warm welcome by members of the Association. The function synchronised with our felicitation to Mr John Verghese, a former student of our college, who won the Samuel Satyanathan Memorial Gold Medal by securing the first rank in the University examinations in Philosophy.

For the first time we had a symposium on 'My Philosophy of Life' apart from the seminar conducted by the Inter-Collegiate Philosophy Congress. The discussion represented the views of people from different walks of life. Mr George Bennett, Professor of History, Flt.-Lt. R. Roberts, a former graduate in Philosophy of this college, Mr A. A. Gnanadoss from the Mathematics Department, Miss Julia J. Norrell, the Fulbright Scholar, and Somasundaram, a student representative, were the actual participants.

We had a film show too this year and we hope to have more. Many more meetings are planned and some new features will be introduced. Yet we do mean to keep up our time-honoured traditions.

We made quite recently an educational tour to Bangalore and Mysore. Mr G. A. F. Jayapaul led the party of twenty who received a warm send-off from Dr and Mrs C. T. K. Chari. Mr Tom Buchan, Professor of English, and Miss J. J. Norrell were also among the party. It is worth mentioning that on our way to Bangalore we celebrated our

Independence Day in the train. Bangalore is a city where modern science predominates in commercial enterprise and in learning as well.

Mysore is the place where we saw Indian culture and architecture of the past, still cherished by the modern heads of the State. In the Jaganmohan Art Palace we saw wonderful collections from the West and from the East, which gave a comparative study of their cultural background. 'Kautalya Sthala', an oriental manuscripts library, is in the Mysore University Campus. Thousands of good old manuscripts, mostly palm-leaves, are well preserved there. We were privileged to meet the learned scholars who are doing research on systems like 'Saivism' and 'Advaita'. We had also an opportunity to exchange views with Professor Yamanacharya a retired professor of Philosophy of Mysore University. The Mysore Zoological Garden was an amusement for us.

We went to Srirangapatna where the famous 'Tippu Sultan's fort stands. The Daria i Daulat, his summer palace, as also his tomb and that of his parents are all protected monuments now. A few miles away there lies across the river Cauvery the graceful Krishnarajasagar Dam which has been built entirely by manual labour. In Brindavan Gardens human talents have cooperated with the natural beauty of God's creation to produce an enchanting vision of loveliness. Our four days tour proved to be very valuable in the sense that it has enlightened our philosophic outlook.

The success of the tour is largely due to our kind and generous friends and hosts Mr and Mrs L. Venkatanarasimham. It is also because of the keen interest shown by Dr and Mrs C. T. K. Chari and we owe our thanks to them. I am also grateful to Mr G. A. F. Jayapaul for leading us in this excursion and bringing us safely back to Tambaram. I also wish to thank the executive committee members of last year for their efficiency in leaving a considerable amount of money with the Association.

R. JAGANNATHAN,
Secretary.

Psychology Association

President—Dr C. T. Krishnamachari.

Chairman—A. D. Cyriac, 5th Hons.

Secretary—A. Panchapagesan, 5th Hons.

Treasurer—Miss Maya Verghese, 4th Hons.

Class Representatives—

Miss I. B. Mudamma, 5th Hons.

Krishnamoorthy, 4th Hons. & I. P.G.

Miss Nirmla Joshua, 3rd Hons.

N. Subraya Bhatt, P.U.C.

E. Riwe Chungura.

The election of office-bearers was over only as late as 1st August and so we immediately got busy and on the subsequent Thursday, 8th August, we had our inaugural meeting.

Dr Ehrenfels, of the Anthropology department, Madras University, addressed a well-attended meeting, on 'Acculturation Problems'. He spoke at length about the ethnocentric attitude of the early sociologists and the wide field that Anthropology spans. He also hinted at the fact that people are prone to neglect the cultural differences which form the background or foundation for later development of personality. He was positive that Anthropology is indispensable to Psychology. In all it was a highly informative speech.

At the next meeting of the executive committee, it was unanimously decided to go on an excursion to Madura, Tanjore and Chidambaram during the five consecutive holidays from 15th to 19th August. Accordingly a batch of 15 members left for Madura on the 14th evening under the able guidance of Mr P. V. Ramamurti, B.A. (Hons.), Lecturer in Psychology. We spent two days at Madura, changed plans and went to Courtallam; after spending a day there, arrived at Chidambaram on 18th, where our former Professor, Dr S. P. Adinarayan, is now Head of the Department of Philosophy, Annamalai University. He had made elaborate arrangements for our stay, as well as our sight-seeing. It was the highlight of our excursion to meet our dear old Professor again and to spend a couple of days with him.

The next evening he and his wife gave us a sumptuous tea-party. After the tea party we had some pleasing music and with that, the unforgettable evening came to a close. Starting on the same night, we reached Tambaram on the morning of the 20th, well in time to attend classes, though travel-worn.

With such an exciting start, our association has opened up this year and with the kind advice of our Professor, Dr C. T. Krishnamachari, and with the support of all the members, we look forward to a very busy year.

A. PANCHAPAGESAN,
Secretary.

Sanskrit Association

President—Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao

Vice-President—Sri V. S. Ranganathan

Secretary—A. R. Sampath Raghavan

After more than a month in hibernation, we combined serious business and good fun at an informal meeting held in the first week of August and we started in the traditional manner with the election of office-bearers. On 23rd August, the inaugural address was delivered by Sri V. V. Ramadurai, a leading lawyer of Madras with Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao in the chair. The distinguished speaker brought out the richness of Sanskrit language in his usual humorous way.

Our activities continued early in September with a delightful and resourceful lecture on Jayadeva's 'Geetha Govinda', delivered by Sri C. B. Padmanaban, B.A. (Hons.) with Sri V. S. Ranganathan in the chair. We are proud of having arranged for two lectures with a short interval in between. The prospects are bright for regular meetings, with the friendly co-operation of the Staff members and Students.

A. R. SAMPATH RAGHAVAN,
Secretary.

History and Politics Association

We began the current academic year by electing the following office-bearers of the Association :—

President—Sri M. Sargurudoss

Vice-President—Srimati F. P. A'Gam

Student-Chairman—

P. Venkatakrishna Reddi

Secretary—S. W. Chandrasekhar

The activities for the year were inaugurated by Dr K. K. Pillai, University Professor of History. He gave a very thought-provoking and a scholarly address on '1857'. He was not happy to call it a national uprising, for the South did not have an active part in it. He supported all his arguments with elaborate documentary evidence. He concluded that students of history should examine past events dispassionately with the zeal of a true historian, to seek the truth.

Perhaps the best success in the first term was, when Sri T. Chengalvorayan, ex-Mayor of Madras, addressed the second meeting of the Association on 8th August. He spoke on 'Tempo and Tempests' which was a survey of international affairs. The vast audience that packed the St. Thomas's Hall Theatre were held spellbound by his torrent of eloquence and convincing views. The audience, I am sure, never regretted having come.

We are very glad to have in our midst Mr George Bennett, Senior Lecturer in Oxford University, now a Visiting Professor in our Department. Mr Bennett is an erudite scholar and a man of ideals. But he will be returning to Oxford very soon and that makes us feel sad.

We hope to arrange an excursion to the Hyderabad area during the second term.

S. W. CHANDRASEKHAR,
Secretary.

Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu

President—Sri P. R. P. Francis

Vice-Presidents—Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao
Sri M. Abel

Student-Chairman—V. Raghunatha Reddy

Secretary—Y. S. Ramamurthy

Joint-Secretary—R. Sarana Basappa

We combined serious business and good fun at an informal meeting held on 8th July 1957. The seniors seemed to be affectionate as the juniors were gazing at them with delight.

On 15th July 1957, our Inaugural Address was delivered by Sri Moturi Satyanarayana, M.P. Dr K. V. Swamy, Ex-Deputy Mayor, a prominent public figure of Madras, presided. A pleasant tea party held at Saint Thomas's Hall was well attended. It was immediately followed by the meeting. Sri Moturi Satyanarayana, a man of great learning and experience, especially in the fields of language and politics, said that language is the precious heritage of mankind. One should have an immense liking for his mother-tongue, without developing any prejudice towards other languages. The Student-Chairman, V. Raghunatha Reddy, welcomed the guests; Sri P. R. P. Francis, the President, introduced the distinguished guests to the gathering and Y. S. Ramamurthy, Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

Our next meeting which immediately followed the Inaugural function was a great success. An appreciative audience has given a fillip to our interest. Sri N. V. Seshayya, Asst. Editor, *Andhra Prabha* (daily), gave an interesting talk on 'Andhra Culture and

Arts.' Sri P. R. P. Francis was in the Chair. Sri Seshayya in a brief yet informative speech said that Andhra culture and arts cannot be separated from Indian culture and arts. 'The ancient culture of our country is to be cherished more than the Greek and other foreign cultures because it portrays the spirit and devotion of man in all its bearings. In the concluding speech Sri P. R. P. Francis said that Amaravathi and Hampi even to-day in their colossal destruction convey the supremacy of the Andhra Arts.

Later, a pleasant music performance followed the meeting, with a fine orchestra. The star-singers of our Sanghamu, Kumari Manoranjini, K. Venkata Rao, and Narayana Prasad delighted the audience with their fine vocal music.

In the Quiz programme conducted in Telugu by the All-India Radio, Madras, on 11th Sept. 1957, V. Raghunatha Reddy and D. Venkatasubba Reddy represented our College. Our hearty congratulations to V. Raghunatha Reddy winner of the individual prize. The team prize was also ours!

We are busily engaged in conducting a short-story competition in Telugu in which students of all the universities of South India are welcome to participate. Intimation has been sent to all the colleges. The winners of the first and second places will be duly awarded prizes.

There would be a great void in our report, if we failed to mention our heartfelt thanks to Sri P. R. P. Francis, our president, without whose active encouragement and guidance we would be lifeless.

Y. S. RAMAMURTHY,
Secretary.

ANDHRA BHASHABHIRANJANI SANGHAMU INAUGURAL TEA-PARTY



In the photograph may be seen Sri G. Gurunatha Rao (Student-Chairman of the Sanghamu last year), Sri Moturi Satyanarayana, M.P., Sri P. R. P. Francis, Dr K. V. Swamy, ex-Deputy-Mayor of Madras, and V. Raghunatha Reddy, Student-Chairman.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

Winners of Sri Kailasam Pillai Memorial Football Tournament and Freedom Struggle Centenary Tournament.



(Seated L-R): R. Thiagaraj, Mr. C. A. Abraham (Physical Director), Narayan R. Reddy (Captain), Rev. J. R. Maehadi (Principal), R. Saranabasappa (Vice-Captain), Mr. G. I. Phanuel (President), Mr. K. C. David (Coach).
(Standing L-R): S. Ramani, R. V. M. Lal Roy, V. Jayaraman, S. Panchalingam, Samuel Saruniar, A. Lokendra Singh, K. E. Ulak, D. Victor David, V. T. Srinivasan, A. Kurian, Kuruvilla John.

Athletics

Football

In football, a team must have both good combination and individual stamina to put up a good game. This year our college team with both these qualifications began the season magnificently. The team was not very perfect from the beginning but it is a game in which one can afford to fizzle a kick, yet, get another chance except, of course the goal-keeper, whose mistake will be irreparable.

Before we could select a team for the College the Freedom-Struggle Centenary Tournament came on suddenly. This tournament was unique in the sense that it comes once in a hundred years and this was the first one. As the Freedom Struggle gave courage, strength and determination to our leaders to fight for Freedom, so, we were equally inspired by their work to fight for our honour for another hundred years.

The first match of the season was played against Stanley Medical College on the Presidency College grounds and we won by three goals to one. The wide margin of our victory gave us more courage than we actually possessed.

In the Semi-finals, we met the Veterinary College team on the same grounds. Time was a tough game but we won this time also.

The final was against Pachaiyappa's, the team which we usually meet in the final every year. This year we proved our superiority, defeating them by one goal. The solitary goal made us champions for another hundred years.

Our tour to Chidambaram to participate in the Sri Kailasam Pillai Memorial Tournament was a successful one. Mr K. C. David accompanied us as coach and manager of the team. We left Tambaram on the 15th August by the Madura Passenger with best wishes from the Principal, Mr Phanuel (President) and all other friends, in particular the 'Philo-

sophers'. Our Physical Director Mr C. A. Abraham was the last to give us his blessing and good wishes as the train moved from the platform.

We heard his parting words 'Be sportsmen on and off the field'.

On our arrival, the next morning, the Assistant Physical Director of Annamalai University was waiting for us on the platform. We were taken to Annamalai University and we had a full day's rest. On the 17th August we played the first match against the home team and the result was a goal-less draw. The re-play was played on the 18th morning. The home team scored the first goal but finally we defeated them by three goals to one.

In the finals, we met the Presidency College team. That was an easy match and we dominated the field throughout. Fortunately we had a group of our college boys and girls who had come there on an excursion and who came to our support. Their presence not only improved the scenery but also gave us moral support. We defeated the Presidency College by six goals to one.

Immediately after the presentation of the trophy and the individual certificates, we began our usual 'Byela'. Our overwhelming joy made us sing and dance till we reached our lodging place. Due to lack of time we had to leave for Tambaram that very night. We reached Tambaram, the next morning, with victorious glowing faces.

On the 14th, 16th and 17th September we played in University selection matches for the Inter-University football Tournament to be held at Tirupathi. Four players have been selected from our College—R. Saranabasappa, S. Panchalingam, Kuruvilla John and Narayan R. Reddy.

We have not only contributed the largest number to the University team, but Saranabasappa has been appointed Captain of the University team.

We have two more tournaments ahead of us and we hope to do our best in them too, to make it one of the most successful of seasons.

NARAYAN R. REDDY,
(Football Captain).

Basket ball

The College team was selected at the beginning of the 1st term as usual. Most of our star-studded players who were in the team last year left us and a few new comers took their places. We had a few practice matches against the I.A.F. early in the year.

In the Inter-Collegiate League tournament we defeated Stanley Medical 81-34. Our second match against Engineering College ended in a draw, the score being 29 each. Then we defeated Presidency 89-29. We were very unfortunate to lose to the Pachaiyappa's College by a narrow margin (34-36) which, as the Pachaiyappa's gave a walkover to Engineering, eliminated us from the League table. Then we defeated Jain College.

Under the able guidance of Mr C. A. Abraham, who coached us to victory last year, we hope, with hard work, to prove our worth in the Inter-Collegiate knock-out tournament.

Our thanks are due to Mr C. A. Abraham and Mr K. C. David for their timely advice and also to Mr Macphail who encourages us by his frequent visits to the matches as well as to the College practices.

V. SHANMUGASUNDARAM,
Captain.

Boxing

With the nearing of the Annual Inter-Collegiate Boxing tournaments, we the holders of the Shield are sweating away the time in training.

We began this year in the absence of our University veterans, John Hall, Stephen, Ezekiel, Thothadri and Jebraj Thomas. But we still have in our ranks, three seasoned 'Varsity boxers:—Richard Maduram, who made history by smashing his way up to the heights of 'Varsity runner-up in his very first

year, a record that very few boxers have to their credit; A. Y. Shirazi, the other 'Varsity runner-up, and Kolandaswamy. They will be ably assisted by the tough new-comers. We regret to inform that Joe Thomas is unable to fight this year on medical grounds.

With optimism combined with hard-disciplined training under our able coach, Sam, an All-India Boxer, the pugilists of the Madras Christian College hope to prove their worth in the ensuing tournaments.

I wish to thank Mr C. A. Abraham for the keen interest that he is taking in the training and coaching of our boxers.

T. A. KOLANDASWAMY.

Cricket

This year we started the season with a 'sides' game for selecting our team. There were not many who turned up this year compared to previous years. But I am glad to say that we have done fairly well this year in our league fixtures. We have played five matches and we have drawn one, lost one and won three. I feel that the match we lost was due to the sudden collapse of our batsmen. For after having knocked up 79 for 4 we were all out for 93, with only a few minutes of play left. We have two more matches to play, one against Vivekananda and the other against Engineering, Guindy, our position in the league table being second at present. Results and scores of the matches played:

Christian 109 (Henry John 45)
Medicals 79—for 4
Match drawn.

Theagaraya 38
A. K. Dutt 3 for 9.
P. Subramanian 3 for 8.
Christian 40 for 8.
We won.

Christian 120.
G. H. Naidoo 53 not out.
Lall Singh Gill 20.
Govt. Arts: 71
A. K. Dutt 5 for 11.
We won.

Christian 176 for 5 declared.

K. Ahmedullah 27
G. H. Naidoo 73
Lall Singh Gill 27
Henry John 22
Integrated Medicine 75
P. Subramanian 4 for 24
K. Rajagopal 3 for 13.
We won.

Law 158 for 3 decl.
Christian 93
Lall Singh Gill 40
Henry John 28
We lost.

Old Members of the Team:—S. Ray (Vice-Capt.), K. Ahmedullah, Henry John, Lall Singh Gill, P. Subramanian and N. V. Narasimhan.

New Members of the Team:—A. K. Dutt, G. H. Naidoo, K. Rajagopal, K. C. Mathew.

Reserves:—D. Bhagwan Dass, M. Vinayakan, M. Chandy.

WILFRED DAVID,
Captain.

Volley-ball

It has been a year of tremendous success to our team. The season began with the winning the tournament conducted during the Freedom Struggle Centenary celebrations. It was an excellent achievement on our part that we won this tournament, even at the beginning of the year having but little practice. We defeated Presidency in the first round by 15-2; and 15-8; and Loyola and Stanley Medical in the semi-final and final respectively. The Semi-final match was very exciting with Loyola leading by 14 to 6 points in the second game. But thanks to the superb efforts of our spiker S. Arumugam, and a bit of dogged defence by our players we won the game without losing any further point. The final against Stanley Medical was an easy affair where we defeated them in straight games. Gen. Cariappa distributed the winners' medals to us.

Unlike the last few years, this year we went on a tour to Annamalaiagar to participate

in the Silver Jubilee Shield tournament conducted by Annamalai University. It was rather unfortunate that we lost to Govt. Arts College, Kumbakonam, in the semi-final, after three well-fought games. We enjoyed the tour very much. Mr K. C. David accompanied the team as coach.

In the League matches, we defeated Engineering, Presidency, Theagaraya, Jain, Polytechnic and Pachaiyappa's and we lost to Stanley Medical after playing three games. But since Stanley was beaten by Engineering, our position in the League is very firm. In the middle of October, we played Inter-Zonal matches.

I would like to conclude my report by expressing our deep-felt thanks to our Physical Director who has been, with his encouragement and advice, keeping us in high spirits. Our thanks are due to our President Mr Edward Augustus who has been watching our activities with keen interest.

The present team:—

S. Arumugam
D. Deenadayalan
S. Sargunar
T. Mervyn
S. Shanmugam
S. Pushparatnam
G. Manuelraj.

G. MANUELRAJ,
Captain.

Hockey

An unusually good response was found at practice this year. After several practices and practice matches the college team was finally selected with the guidance of Mr C. A. Abraham, Rev. G. Paul David and Mr K. C. David. C. Martyn was selected as Vice-captain. As a support to the first eleven a second team was formed and Chandran Daniel was chosen as its captain.

The first match of the Inter-collegiate league was played against Veterinary. To our great disappointment we lost that match 0-1

and the succeeding match against Madras Medicals 2-0. The rest of the matches were in favour of us, as below : --

Christian beat C.N.T.	3-0
" " New	6-0
" " Engineering	2-1
and " " Loyola	1-0 (played in the second term)

The two matches which we lost cost us the Inter-collegiate League championship which we had won last year.

There were several matches played by the College second eleven. It need not be said that the match against the College staff XI proved to be most interesting. Before the match we could hardly imagine how our 'old sirs' could stand the strain of the game. But their experience in the game and good teamwork gave our boys several anxious moments.

C. Martyn our Vice-captain represented the University in the match conducted in connection with the Afghan Independence Day celebration at Kabul. He has written about it in this Magazine.

Tour to Coimbatore :

It was late in the first term that we thought of going on a tour. The team badly needed it, as there was no proper team work in the game. It was decided to go to Coimbatore. Arrangements were made through Mr V. Radhakrishna, a present student of our college, from Coimbatore. Rev. G. Paul David, President of the hockey association of our college, agreed to be in charge of the team.

On 15th September '57 we travelled to Coimbatore.

We played our first match of the tour against the Agricultural College on their grounds. K. C. Medappa, an old student of our college, was captain of the other side, he was not happy to see his former college getting defeated by one goal to nil. The match was keenly played with our forwards missing many chances of scoring. We took the defeat as a step to success and eagerly awaited the strongest team in Coimbatore, the Podanoor Railways, on the next day.

We met them on Stanes School grounds. The match proved very exciting. Our team playing at its best, led 2-1 at half time. Finally, the match ended in draw each team scoring twice. E. Bantleman, our centre half, did a marvellous job to keep their forwards under control. N. D. Muthanna proved good at defence; a penalty which he won saved the day for us.

On the 18th we met Crimson Club. The match did not prove interesting. We lost many scoring chances and finally it ended in a draw each team scoring once.

Three continuous matches made the players take rest on the fourth day. The match on that day was against Stanes Old and New and was expected to be one of the toughest in our series of matches. The match was played on Stanes' grounds and at the onset of the game two goals were scored against us. But the second half of the game turned out to be different. Our forwards by brilliant combination scored three goals to win the match. Again E. Bantleman was at his best. C. Martyn who leads the team, led the attack with good anticipation.

The 20th was the last day of the tour. The forenoon was spent mainly in preparing for the journey to Madras. We were to travel by the Nilgiri Express leaving Coimbatore at 6-40 p.m. The match for that day was against P.S.G. College of Technology. The party loaded all their luggage into the van when they started for the match in order to proceed directly from the grounds. The match was played on P.S.G. grounds. Within a short time after the game started two goals were scored against us and at half time they led by 2-0. Soon after resumption we were on the attack and scored thrice during the last ten minutes of the game, thus winning the last match of the tour by 3-2.

The team had a cordial send-off at the station by our old students, friends and our host.

Needless to say, the tour proved a bit more strenuous than we expected due to so many matches in succession. We played five matches, won two, drew two, and lost one. The tour was mainly for gaining experience and

it was successful because of the co-operation of the players.

To make us feel at home, our college mates of Coimbatore were at the matches. We could always see the familiar faces encouraging us, and sharing our moods, in the game. Our thanks are due to them. Our thanks

are also due to the authorities of Stanes School who permitted us to use their grounds for the matches. Finally I thank V. Radhakrishna on behalf of the team for all his help and kindness.

K. A. BELLIPPA,
Hockey Capt.

Preachers at College Services 1957-58

First Term

June 30 : The Rev. J. R. Macphail
 July 7 : The Rev. G. C. Martin
 July 14 : Mr Victor Koilpillai, Editor, The Guardian, Madras
 July 21 : Mr J. Daniel, C.L.S., Madras
 July 28 : Mr R. D. Paul
 August 4 : The Rev. Robert Bates, S.C.M.
 August 11 : Dr M. B. Foster, Oxford University
 August 18 : Dr Paul Brand, Christian Medical College, Vellore
 August 25 : Mr George Bennett
 September 1 : The Rt. Rev. S. Kulendran, Bishop in Jaffna
 September 8 : Dr M. A. Thangaraj

Second Term

October 6 : The Rev. F. P. D. Penning, C.L.S., Madras
 October 13 : Dr W. F. Kibble
 October 20 : Mr T. B. Buchan
 October 27 : Rt. Rev. L. Newbiggin, Bishop in Madurai
 November 3 : The Rev. G. Paul David
 November 10 : The Rev. T. R. Foulger, Principal, Meston Training College, Madras
 November 17 : The Rev. J. R. Macphail
 November 24 : The Rev. S. W. Savarimuthu, Lutheran Church, Tambaram

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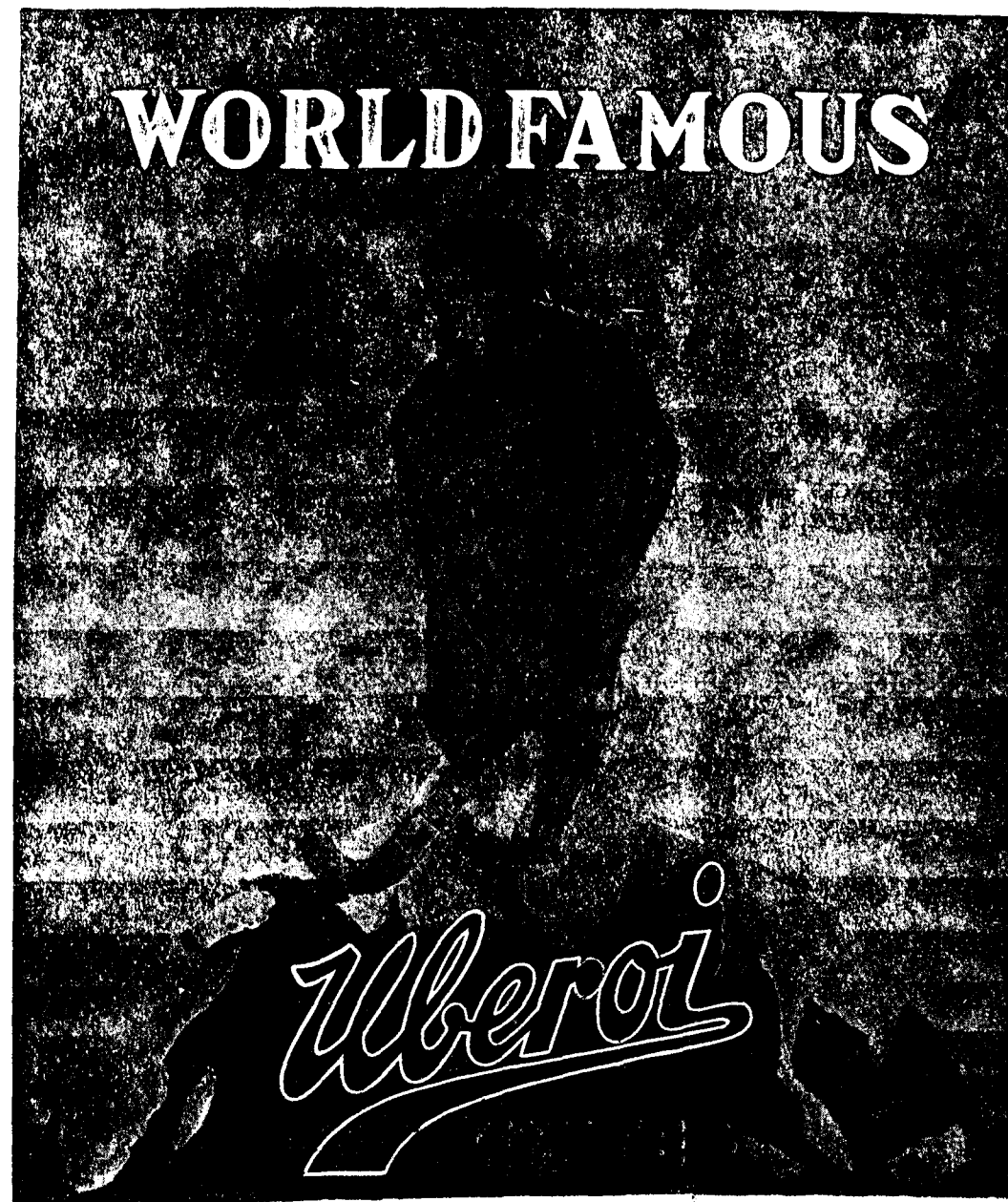
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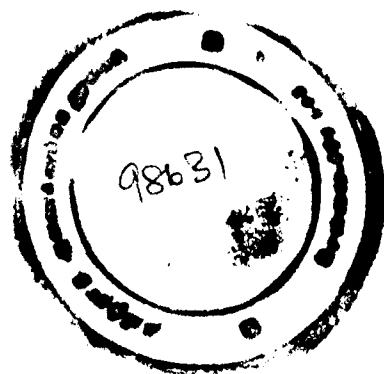
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