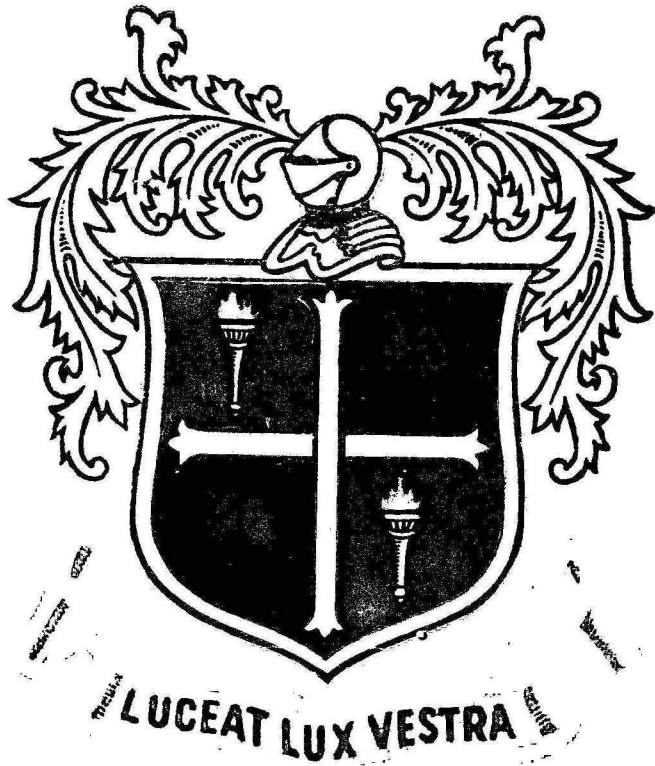


Loyola College

March 1954



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ANNUAL REPORT 1952-53

Mr. President,* Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to bid you all a hearty welcome to Loyola College and to place before you a brief report of its life and activities during the last year. It has now become the custom in Loyola to have a separate report at the end of the year on sports, games, and N.C.C. activities. The Principal's report must, therefore, confine itself to the academic life of the College. And this, though intense and fruitful, is generally not so spectacular.

Let me begin with the results of the University Examinations held in March and April this year. On the whole, they have been up to our usual standard, and better in some respects than those of last year. Chemistry, Commerce and Mathematics Honours have been remarkably good. In Chemistry and Commerce all our candidates passed, and in both we have had the distinction of securing all the First Classes of the University—4 in Chemistry and 4 in Commerce. V. Mahadevan secured the first rank in Commerce Honours, and M. Subramaniam the first rank in Chemistry Honours. Subramaniam also won the R. Pattabi Rami Reddy Gold Medal Class 1. The Mathematics Honours students had brilliant results. 92% of them passed, and no less than 15 out of 27 were in the First Class with the first and several other ranks in the University to their credit. C. Narasimham secured the first rank and won the Stuart prize, Class I, and the S. Ananthakrishnan Medal. I see from the University calendar that in the past 17 years this medal has been won

11 times by Loyola, and 6 times by St. Joseph's Trichinopoly. In Economics Honours we had one First Class, 32 Seconds, 3 Thirds, and no failures. In the M.A. we got 100% passes for both Mathematics and Economics. Our B.Com. results this year rose to the very high figure of 94% of passes, and the only 3 Second Classes in the City were students of ours. The absence of First Classes is not surprising for, for some mysterious reason, First Classes in this course seem to be beyond the pale of human endeavour! 33 out of 36 students passed in Physics B.Sc., and 27 out of 32 in Chemistry B.Sc., with 14 First Classes in each. In Botany B.Sc., 14 out of 16 passed, but there were no First Classes. Apart from Pure Mathematics, in which we secured 12 passes out of 14 and 7 First Classes, the other B.A. results leave room for improvement next year. 8 passed out of 13 in Group 2-A with 2 First Classes, and 56 out of 69 in Economics. It is a matter for real regret that this excellent course, the B.A., which has a broad cultural value owing to the inclusion of English and a second language, should have fallen on bad days in our University. The deterioration in the standard of English and the craze for Sciences make many good students prefer the B.Sc. course, in which English and the second language can be avoided. Our Intermediate students did splendidly as usual. 222 of them came out with First Classes, and one of our young men, S. Varadarajan, amassed the enormous total of 775 marks out of 950, secured distinctions in all the subjects and the First Rank in the University. Another K. J. Theobald follow-

*The Hon'ble Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance.

stituted Madura Province of the Society of Jesus. During his three years' term of office Fr. Gordon made himself universally loved by his genuine goodness of heart. Two great hostel blocks, several lines of houses for the inferior establishment, and an increase in their salary, are so many proofs of his initiative and his solicitude for all in the College. Fr. Gordon's new appointment is a signal honour for this College, for not only was he its Rector, but twenty years ago he sat on its hard class-room benches and inhabited one of its hostel rooms. To this distinguished Old Boy and former Rector and Principal of Loyola we offer our respectful congratulations, and we wish him God's blessings in his new and greater responsibilities.

Fr. Gordon's place as Rector of the College has been filled by Rev. Fr. J. Kalathil, who comes to us after six successful years as Rector of the great St. Joseph's College, Trichy. His presence here on the stage prevents me from saying more about him. I am sure however that I am voicing the sentiments of the Staff, when I promise him our full cooperation, and the students will surely join with me in offering him our loyal obedience. Last April it was vividly brought home to us that Loyola College is becoming a middle-aged matron. For four of the senior members of our staff retired from service, two of them after being with us almost from the foundation of the College 28 years ago. These four staff members are Messrs. Viraghava Sarma and P. C. Ramachandran of the Chemistry Department, Mr. N. Balakrishnan of the English Department, and Mr. E. K. Natesa Sarma, Lecturer in Tamil. I have also to record with deep regret the resignation of the Head of the Tamil Department Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who had been with us for 22 years. He was stricken with paralysis in June, and when 3 months' leave did nothing to improve his condition, he asked to be taken off our staff register. I

would like on this occasion to express our appreciation and gratitude for the long and devoted service rendered by these gentlemen. It is they and the other senior Professors, Lecturers, and Tutors who are largely responsible for the good name which the College has won in the last 28 years. We wish them long life and God's blessing on themselves and their families.

The religious staff too has undergone some changes. Fr. Lawrence Sundaram left us to do his last year of religious training in Kodakkal. His place in the English Department is filled by Fr. Arulswamy, a Professor of wide experience and recognized authority. We are happy to welcome Fr. Pallithanam back in our midst. He is Assistant Warden in place of Fr. Sundaram, and is a valuable addition to the staff of the Natural Science Department.

The vacancies caused by the retirement of the five Professors mentioned above have been filled by new appointments: Mr. K. J. Joseph for English, Messrs. Natarajan and Micetich for Chemistry, and Joseph Pandia Raj and N. Ranganathan for Tamil. There was also one change in the Physics Department. Mr. V. Krishnamurthy left us to join the technical staff of the A.I.R., and his place as Lecturer was taken by Mr. M. Mahimai-dass.

One more group has been opened in the Intermediate, namely the I.Com. group, with Mathematics, Logic and Commerce as optional subjects. To cope with the extra work two new Lecturers have been appointed, Messrs. Seetaramiah for Mathematics and Jagapathy for Commerce.

I take this occasion to extend a hearty welcome to our new Lecturers, Tutors and Demonstrators, and I wish them all success in their work.

It is a universal and perfectly justified complaint that the salaries of teachers in

ed up with 745 marks. We congratulate all these students for the credit they have brought to themselves and to their College.

Mr. President, It is the fashion nowadays to decry examinations as a means of testing a candidate's knowledge, to lament over the evils which flow from a too great insistence on them. There is no doubt much truth in these criticisms, especially when examinations become the sole criterion of human value. Still it cannot be gainsaid that a satisfactory system which would dispense with examinations altogether has not yet been found. We therefore believe in encouraging our students to do as well as they can in their examinations. At the same time the intense and varied, extra-curricular activities of the College give ample proof that we wish to impart to our students as rounded an education as possible. Loyola College will never be content with academic laurels alone; our aim is at the same time to produce good sportsmen, public speakers, actors, organizers, social workers, and most of all men of solid character and true moral principles—men on whom the country can depend.

Our Chemistry Research Department has been making steady progress under the efficient stewardship of Rev. Fr. Lourdu M. Yeddapalli. We conducted the M.Sc. examination course in Physical Chemistry for the University. There has been an increase in the number of students who completed their thesis work and in the number and quality of their research publications.

Mr. J. C. Kuriakose, after securing the M.Sc. research Degree of the Madras University in January, left for Belgium to join the University of Louvain for Doctorate work in Chemistry on a scholarship offered to him by the Students' Organisation of that University. Mr. R. Srinivasan who completed the research project subsidised for the last two years by the Council of Scientific

and Industrial Research, New Delhi, left us in August for the United States. He is doing advanced research at the University of Southern California with a scholarship granted by the same University. Another of our research students, Mr. G. Ramamohan has just submitted his thesis for the M.Sc. Degree of the Madras University.

Six papers containing the results of completed pieces of research have been published in various scientific journals, and two papers have now been submitted to the Indian Science Congress Association to be presented at its next annual Session to be held at Hyderabad in January. (These Publications deal with (1) the catalytic isomerisation and aromatisation of terpenes from Indian Turpentine Oil from the scientific and industrial viewpoints, (2) the chemical constitution and drying properties of Indian cashew nut shell liquid, (3) the mechanism of certain reactions of solution of unusual scientific interest, and (4) the nature of the elementary steps involved in complex gaseous chemical systems.)

At present there are three students working for the Ph.D., and four for the M.Sc. Of these, two hold Senior Research Scholarships, and one a Junior Scholarship, from the Ministry of Education, Government of India; one is receiving a Research Stipend from Madras University, and the rest are being helped to some extent by the College authorities. Rev. Fr. Lourdu M. Yeddapalli, Head of the Department of Chemistry, has once again been appointed member of the Plastics Research Committee of the C.S.I.R. This is a well merited recognition of his work in the field of chemical research.

The Staff of the College has undergone considerable changes since last year. Our well-loved Rector and Principal, Rev. Fr. Gordon, left us last February to become the first Provincial Superior of the newly con-



Pen Sketch of the Founder, Fr. Bertram

schools and colleges is inadequate to enable them to maintain the standard of life demanded by their profession. As my predecessor said in his report last year, it is not within the financial means of a private college to enhance these salaries by any really substantial amount, without large-scale assistance from outside. Tuition fees cover only a part of running expenses, and there is always a large number of students who are unable to pay their fees without concessions from the college. College scholarship alone amount to the considerable sum of Rs. 25,000 a year. Still, in June this year the authorities of the College decided to give immediate effect to the new University scales of pay, and to give a double increment to all the members of our Staff. All this has entailed a heavy financial commitment, and it is not without apprehension that we view the future.

Extra-curricular activities, as everybody knows, form a very important part of life at Loyola. Some think, and perhaps not without reason, that they are becoming a menace to serious and persevering study. There is no doubt, however, that they help to make of the student something more than a mere bookworm. The College Students' Union began its activities with a well contested election, in which much enthusiasm, ingenuity and chiefly good-will were displayed. The President, Mr. S. Baliah, and the Secretary Mr. M. Kandaswamy were elected with a large margin of votes. They later co-opted Mr. Nandan Trasy as Assistant Secretary. These three young men have already proved themselves ideal office-bearers. Brimful of ideas and initiative, they are still always happy to seek and to accept advice and guidance from their elders. This is in the true Loyola tradition, which seeks to encourage the initiative and ingenuity of the students while at the same time instilling in them a sense of discipline and a respect for authority.

The Union conducts a weekly Quiz competition, runs debates, sponsors talks by eminent persons, meetings with foreign students and so on. Its inaugural address was delivered by the Worshipful Mayor of Madras, Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan, and at this function the officials of the Union took their oath of Office. This year the students' Union has begun the publication of a small monthly magazine. Its prosaic title "Loyola Monthly" really gives no indication of the snappy and interesting nature of its contents. The monthly has made a flying start, and we hope it will not suffer the fate of most student papers—death from slow starvation.

The other Associations of the College are also functioning well. We are singularly fortunate in having excellent Secretaries for these Associations. I think the Economics Association, the Chemistry Association, the Tamil Sangham, the Sanskrit Samaj and the Andhra Vangamaya Samithi deserve special mention for the quiet and efficient way in which they have been run. The Economics Association seems determined to keep itself in the public eye. Its Secretaries, Messrs. S. J. Coelho and P. Chettur, are continually thinking up new schemes and projects intended to interest and profit not only the members of the Association but all the students of the College. So far they have conducted a successful mock Parliament, co-operated in the Madras Economics Students' Convention, sponsored lectures, and run an Inter-Collegiate debate, in which students of the so-called weaker sex completely worsted their male colleagues. We are grateful to Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar for kindly presenting a rolling shield to the Economics Association for this inter-Collegiate debate.

The Andhra Vangmaya Samithi showed that an academic Association can rise to heights of social service in an emergency. That emergency was the Godavary Floods, and the Samithi under its President Mr.

C. Satyanarayana, and its Secretaries Messrs. Gangadhara Reddy and Balakrishna Roy, started a campaign of collections in the College and outside, which produced the handsome sum of Rs. 4,000. This money was handed over by our students to Mr. C. M. Trivedi. The Andhra Samithi also organised a successful, if somewhat lengthy, function to celebrate the birth of the Andhra State. The Samithi edits a yearly magazine of its own.

In the course of the last twelve months, our students have been addressed by His Grace the Archbishop of Madras-Mylapore, who inaugurated the Catholic Students Union; Drs. Babcock and Emmens of the U.S.A.; Dr. Seshdri, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar, and P. Subbaroyan; the celebrated Indian Astronomer Prof. Chandrasekhar of Chicago University; Messrs. Sanjeevi Reddy, Tenneti Visvanathan, C. R. Srinivasan, K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao the then Minister of Education hoisted the flag on Independence Day.

The Social Service League is going from strength to strength. It now has 225 members, and is actively pursuing its programme of adult education, distribution of food and clothes, community welfare work and medical relief work. A grand dance recital held last November with Srimathi Vyjayanthimala as the artiste brought the League some much-needed revenue for its schemes. A similar recital given by the Travancore Sisters will be held to-morrow in this very hall.

The Leaguers and their efficient Secretary, S. Subramanian, deserve high praise, for their selfless devotedness.

In order to equip the members of the League and a few others with the minimum of theoretical and practical knowledge for professional social work, the College has started an extra-curricular course in Social Studies, which leads to a diploma awarded by

the Indian Institute of Social Order, of Poona, whose director is our ex-Principal Rev. Fr. Jerome D'Souza. Only sixty students could be admitted to the course this year. We were, therefore, regretfully obliged to disappoint a large number of applicants. The Director of the course is Rev. Fr. S. Royappan, who is being assisted by Rev. Fr. C. C. Clump from the Poona Institute, and Messrs. C. Arokiaswamy and S. Rajendran of the Economics Department. Mr. A. Dorairaj, well-known city advocate, and Mr. Saverinathan, Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools, have also very kindly consented to assist us with lectures on law and juvenile delinquency. This Diploma course in Social Studies is still in its experimental stage. But under the able direction of Fr. Royappan, we hope it will develop and eventually take definite form as a full-fledged department of Social Studies. The College has sent a suitable young man for training in the Baroda School of Social Service. He is expected to return and join the staff of the Social Service course in 1955. We hope in this way to make our students more social-minded, more conscious of their duties towards their less fortunate countrymen, and thus prepare the way for genuine and effective social reforms in this ancient land of ours.

Last December the College was the venue of a unique students' Congress—the First National Congress of the All India Catholic University Federation. For four days our grounds and buildings and hostels were invaded by 2500 young men and women from Travancore, Cochin, Bombay, and other parts of the country.

The material amenities of the College have also been improved since last year. The whole of the main building has been electrified, so that monsoonish weather and lowering clouds need not hamper class work; the old unsightly tiffin shed and workshop have

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The material amenities of the College have also been improved since last year. The whole of the main building has been electrified, so that monsoonish weather and lowering clouds need not hamper class work; the old unsightly tiffin shed and workshop have

been demolished and replaced by more suitable buildings; the cycle stands will also soon be moved to a less obtrusive site behind the Chemistry Department. Finally the lines of houses for our inferior establishment are rapidly nearly completed. Half of them have already been occupied.

This, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a brief and necessarily incomplete report of the activities of Loyola College during the last year. It has been on the whole a successful year in every way. And for this we must first offer our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for his protection and care. Our gratitude is next due to our staff, of both College and hostel. It is their unflagging zeal and energy which makes the College what it is, and on an occasion such as this it is right to give public expression to our appreciation and gratitude. I have next to thank the parents of our students for the confidence they repose in us and the co-operation they give us in our work. Our thanks are also due to our friends, and benefactors, especially to those who have honoured us with their presence here this evening. Last but not least I must express my appreciation of our large student family—early 2,000 strong. Its members hail from every part of South India from many cities of the North, from Ceylon, Malaya, Burma, Iraq.

Every religion of India and many of its languages are represented in our Loyola family; but these differences only, empha-

size the goodwill and harmony that reign. Loyola seems to have acquired a reputation for hard work and discipline. I do not know if this is merited especially in regard to hard work; but it is certain that the authorities have rarely, if ever, been faced with grave disciplinary problems; and this is due primarily to the excellent spirit of our students. An appeal to their good sense and finer sentiments rarely goes unheeded. While congratulating the students on their good spirit, let me take this opportunity of exhorting them not to relent in their efforts to cultivate habits of hard work, regularity and self-discipline.

Finally, Sir, let me thank you for so readily consenting to preside over this function and to distribute the prizes. This is the first time we have the pleasure of receiving you in our midst after the portfolio of education has been added to your already important portfolio of finance. Your simple and hearty ways, the ease with which you move with all types of people, especially the young, have made of you a very popular figure in the City and State of Madras. We feel sure that aided Colleges like ours, whose only purpose and ambition are to render service to the youth of the country, will be able to count on your sympathy and support in carrying out their work. On our part we promise you whatever co-operation we can give in your task, and we pray God to bless you and yours and to help you in your responsible work.



CHRONICLE

The old proverb about persistent drops of water wearing away a stone is being fulfilled in Loyola's new adventure. For many years we have been besieged by requests from every quarter to open a college in Andhra Desa. We have yielded at last, though with considerable trepidation, encouraged by the enthusiasm of our Telugu friends. The first Governor of the new Andhra State, Shri C. M. Trivedi, laid the foundation stone of the new College—to be called Andhra Loyola College—on December 9th, 1953 at Vijayawada. Fantastic rumours had gone abroad about the lakhs of rupees that were to be spent on the new college; 90 lakhs were soberly set down in the daily Press as that part of the Jesuits' fabulous wealth which would be spent on the new undertaking. What has been spent on Madras Loyola over a period of 30 years, including the purchase of the grounds, would not come to half that sum. In point of cruel fact Andhra Loyola starts with a gift of 50 acres from well-wishers of the College, and a gift of 3½ lakhs from the Pope. The rest is amiable optimism.

* * *

Optimism in this case is not just pleasant moonshine. A vigorous body of students has formed itself into a Committee to collect funds for Andhra Loyola. Mr. S. Bahiah is its unwearied General Secretary. He and his gallant supporters have been tireless in their efforts to devise means of helping on the New Loyola College Fund. The most recent effort was a successful three days' entertainment of drama, song and dance in the Bertram Hall. In the souvenir which was produced for the occasion, Fr. Basenach has given us the benefit of some interesting

research. He tells of an early Jesuit College established in Mylapore and called St. John's College. "St. John's", he writes, "flourished in the days of Andhra supremacy, when Telugu was the official language and was taught in preference to Tamil and Portuguese, which were "Second Languages." That is why the fine old Emperor Venkatapati loved St. John's, and endowed it with the grant of three villages, which you can still find on the map, Panivakkam, Sholavaram and Egmore. Unfortunately Venkatapati soon passed away; and his successors, who knew not St. John's, grabbed its villages; so it died of slow starvation in 1750.

"But its soul went marching on in the certainty that some day, the descendants of the Telugu boys of 200 years ago, would raise the old college from the dead, and ensure its immortality right in the heart of Andhra Desa—Vijayawada. And this, one rightly imagines, would also have been Emperor Venkatapati's wish."

* * *

We have a dangerous rival in this business of editing college news. N. Ganga Ram and Hubert Monteriro with five confederate sub-editors, Trasy, Heerji, Lasrado, Lynn and M. Sundararajan, have launched or floated but not yet sunk *Loyola Monthly*. So far three issues have appeared; honesty compels me to admit that they are interesting, informative, with occasional flashes of wit and humour. The illustrations by Raj - an obvious abbreviation - remind me of Thanu's early attempts in *Loyola Annual*, which led him on to the high position he now holds as cartoonist for the Hindu. I wish Sunderarajan equal success.

Old Boys will find it hard to imagine Loyola without a bus. The old Leviathan of 1932 vintage is still in the garage, because, no one wants it. The other bus has been sold to a school in Devakotta. The absence of these buses has not been the disaster that some foretold. Teams inevitably find it difficult to get to their appointments in the various Madras colleges unless the brinjal van, as the supercilious Rolls Royce lords call our useful rattling van of all trades, can be relied on. Picnics can no longer be arranged on the same old scale as before. But for the ordinary purposes of conveying students to and from the College, the City Transport system has come to our rescue. All buses seem to meet at Loyola gates round about 10.0 in the morning and 4.0 in the evening. Lisurely folk have counted forty of them. Moreover the Loyola railway station, which was promised in 1928, and has been countermanded and promised in alternate years since that date, is likely to become a reality, definitely, this August. 'Definitely' need not be taken too seriously.

Social Service on both its academic and practical side is being pursued with commendable zeal. On the academic side a five months course of lectures, leading to a Diploma examination under the auspices of the Poona School of Social Studies, was conducted by Fr. Clump of the Poona School. Fr. Clump was assisted by Fr. Rayappār, Mr. Rajendran, Mr. Arokiaswamy and Mr. S. C. Joseph. Sixty students followed the course and sat for the examination. A similar course lasting one year is being conducted by Fr. Clump at the Catholic Centre. It has turned out to be a very popular course, attended by mostly older men—80 of them—already in employment. When our candidate returns from his training in the Baroda School of Social Studies, we intend to open, with the permission of the University, the course for

the University Diploma. With the development of Community projects and welfare centres, and the legislation on behalf of Labour's amenities, there will be in the immediate future openings for trained 'Socialists'.

On the practical side there are the night classes for the illiterate, and the sustained work of the Hostel students among the poorer folk of the neighbouring cherries. It is done, unobtrusively, systematically, and with great patience under the guidance of Fr. Rapinat. Here is something which does not seek the limelight. The search is rather for money to buy soap, oil, sweets, food and clothing to distribute amongst the needy. The needy have a curious sense of co-operation, or, is it humour? They have now learnt not to keep their places clean because the students will come and do it for them.

Nearer home, building goes on apace to provide houses for the menials—a word which should be abolished, the more so that there is now so much cant about the dignity of labour. There are 31 houses at the Pushpanagar end of the estate, including an elementary school under the management of Fr. Antonisami. 121 children attend the school, which has a staff of 5 teachers; 25 more houses have been built at the other extremity of the College campus, at the level crossing end.

The enterprising Secretaries of the Social Service League, S. Subramanyam and K. V. Jeevaratnam, with an eye on the empty sweet tin and the dry oil-can, arranged a benefit performance by the famous Travancore Sisters. Their dances always attract a full house, with the result that there will be plenty of soap, sweets, oil and clothes for distribution by the Leaguers.

The students themselves are not backward in subscribing to any deserving cause.

When the flood waters of the Godavery river caused such distress, they collected amongst themselves Rs. 3,500. Complimentary references were made to this gift by the Governor of the Andhra State when he laid the foundation of the new College.

The feast of Christ the King is the titular feast of the College Church. It is kept on the last Sunday in October. We are accustomed to hold an Academy on that day for the Catholic students. Two instructive papers were read by Miss Muriel Colaço of Stella Maris College and Mr. K. George Mathew of Loyola. The girls of Stella Maris also put on a short drama *Where Love is, God is*, based on Tolstoy's story. It was well acted. So also was *The Triumph*, staged by our own students. Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas of the Public Service Commission presided. The Academy concluded with Newman's famous 'Lead, Kindly Light', a grand poem in its literary and musical setting, but surely inappropriate. It was written when Newman was encircled by gloom with regard to the decision of his life. The night was dark for him, but not for us; he was far from home, whereas we walk in the full blaze of the light of faith.

For the College Day entertainment 'The Bells' was chosen. It is the story of a murderer who has prospered by murder, but is haunted by the bells of the horse-carriage in which the victim drove to his death. The stage management had a difficult task to arrange for the trial scene which the murderer dreams. The 'dream scene' was excellently arranged. The grimness of the situation lost nothing by the acting of H. Monteiro, who had the leading role.

On this and on other occasions the Volunteers provided by the Students' Union do yeoman service. They are conspicuously courteous in seeing to the comfort of guests. Visitors to the college appreciate the atten-

tion they receive. If we take this opportunity of thanking S. Baliah, President, and the Joint Secretaries, M. Kandaswamy and N. G. Trasy, it is in order that they may pass on our compliments to their helpful band.

Hardly a year passes but some one of the Fathers takes his last vows on February 2nd, the day when Catholics celebrate the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. A Jesuit takes his last vows, as Fr. Rector explained, at the end of his training, when he is getting on for 40 years of age. This year Fr. Pallithanam was the *novens*. An impromptu and very enjoyable entertainment was provided on the occasion in the Bertram Hall by a number of the students. The Tamil skit by K. C. Sivaramakrishnan and C. V. Gopalakrishnan was uproarious fun, shedding light on the various stages of Fr. Pallithanam's life. The latter replied to the greetings and good wishes in a speech of great sincerity, revealing the motive which had led him to join the Society of Jesus. It was his desire to be of service to others. Students living in the Hostel are proud to acknowledge that he daily fulfils that desire in their interest and for their benefit.

An account of the Mock Parliament conducted so successfully by the Economics Association will be found elsewhere. The Union also conducted a Mock U. N. O. Assembly, details of which will be found in the Union report.

A motion condemning the Principal for Vandalism was ruled out of order. In the lobbies it was explained that he had wantonly or of *malice prepense* knocked down, destroyed and obliterated a harmless, useful, solid, complete and intact, and undamaged structure, commonly known as the tiffin shed, more suitably designated as Visitors' Rest House. The defence was that the building was an eyesore. Asked if anyone had

ever on any single occasion complained of sore eyes, the Principal virtually condemned himself by answering in the negative. The new line of buildings, which replaces the 'eye-sore', is ugly enough to give one a heartburn. They are a combined tiffin-shed cum bicycle shed, cum earth-shaking, ear-splitting, railway-line nuisance.

Another motion condemning the Rector was sponsored by the Games, the Horticultural and the Husbandry Departments. The Games Department complained that the new cricket field is studded over with the cast-iron hoof marks of thirty or forty cows, buffaloes, calves, and a couple of Calicut goats as black as the devil and as vicious as sin. The Horticultural Department lamented that the hibiscus, vervaine, camma stalks, box hedges, and casuarina saplings were being made the playground and dining rooms of aforesaid animals. The Husbandry Officers listed a variety of misdemeanours, chief of which was that the cattle were too well fed. Apparently over-feeding of cows brings on a reduction of milk. Mathematically it is expressed in the formula about inverse ratios. The motion was hurriedly withdrawn as some of the sponsors were afraid of losing their jobs. It was decided therefore to move a resolution of condolence on the premature death of 150 chickens. A well-intentioned desire to safeguard the chicks from the night's cold had moved the tender-hearted 'In-charge' to provide additional warmth in the incubator by means of a couple of blankets. The scene on the following morning can only be paralleled by the Kumbh Mela disaster, except that the chicks were all comfortably asphyxiated, except for the few nearest the lamp which were moderately roasted.

* * *

Amongst the amenities that have been added to the College, pride of place must be given to the Principal's latest pet: a new 16 mm.

projector. The usual Friday night film shows continue in the Bertram Hall; but for the select, audio-visual, highbrows there are interesting documentary and informative films in the Quinn Hall weekly. The Hall has been suitably darkened, and it affords the lecturers a vivid reminder of the place they must not go to in the next world.

* * *

His Eminence Cardinal Tisserant paid us a flying visit when he passed through Madras on his way to the West Coast to institute the new Syrian Diocese of Tellicherry.

* * *

We had the pleasure of putting up the two American students, Mr. George Phillips and Mr. Harland Randolph, who came to India, on an exchange of courtesy, to debate their way through the Universities of India. The two Indian students to tour America were chosen from the representatives of Indian Universities sent to Delhi for a trial debate. Our Monteiro was sent to represent Madras University, but according to his own report he was easily outclassed by the winning debater from north India.

Earlier in the year we had the visit of a number of students from California. They were given a great welcome at a well-packed meeting, when there was an exchange of opinions and ideas in an atmosphere of the greatest friendliness.

* * *

Congratulations to:

Gurudev and Shanti who won the Kasturi Rangaswamy Iyengar Cup in the V.M.I.A. debate, and to S. J. Coelho who won the first prize on the same occasion.

A. Vaz and Monteiro who won the Thomas Cup in the Christian College Debate. The same team tied with Law College for the Principal's Cup in the Loyola College Debate.

A. Vaz who with Govinda Kutty won the Principal's Cup in the debate conducted by Pachayappa's College.

Govinda Kutty and Coelho who won the Cup at the Economics debate also conducted by Pachayappa's College.

Rangarajan and Lakshminarayan who won the Tamil Shield at Presidency College.

Gurudev and Coelho who won the Toastmaster's Shield at the Y.M.C.A. Gurudev also won the first prize in the Debate conducted by the History and Economics Department of the Government Arts College.

K. Chandrasekharan who won the second prize in the Music contest held at Christian College, and the first prize at Stanley Medical College, and at Pachyappa's College.

N. Visvanathan who won the second prize in the Essay competition conducted by the Democratic Research Society.

N. Narasimharao who won the first prize for 'mono-acting' in the competition conducted by the Chennapuri Andhra Vidyarthi Vignyan Samithi.

R. Parthasarathy and L. V. Ramalingam, winners of the Pennathur Sessa Iyer Rolling Cup in the Tamil debate at Christian College.

H. Monteiro who won the second prize in the English debate at the Law College.

* * *

The Hostel had their annual party on a very lavish scale this year. The function began with tea for 1,800 Hostellers and their guests. Commander S.P.N. Nair and Mrs. Nair were the chief guests. After tea there were some excellent speeches, notably by Bomi Heerjee, who gave the toast of the outgoing Seniors, and the reply by the eloquent debater Govindan Kutty. A very comprehensive and entertaining Hostel report was then read by M.A. George. Commander Nair's speech was more than appreciative of the spirit and work of the College and Hostel, and it gave great pleasure to all of us. Mrs. Nair distributed the prizes to the winners of the various competitions which

had been conducted on a scale resembling the Olympics. The entertainment which followed was of the usual College standard: boisterous, hearty and haphazard. At least it had the effect of sharpening the appetite for dinner, which was described by many as 'sumptuous.' Dinner also was laid for 1800 hosts and guests. Eighteen hundred or eighteen thousand is all one to our wonderfully efficient Manager, Brother Francis.

The success of the function was largely due to the football field. The tea and dinner tables occupied more than half of the field; they were placed on either side of a large stage temporarily erected. The field was lit by a blaze of high powered bulbs; the neighbouring trees with their coloured bulbs gave a touch of fairyland. A great deal of hard work had gone into the preparations, and the organisers deserve a special vote of thanks, and congratulations on the success of their efforts, especially for the final touches which were put on during the midnight hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

* * *

The year has not been without its sorrows. We have unfortunately to chronicle the death of five of our students. Narasimha Reddy, of the final B.Sc. Botany class, was a victim of that terrible train disaster at Madanapalle. B. Theodore, one of our very promising hockey players and a member of the College team died of typhoid. Xavier Sam also died of typhoid. B. Narayanan of the final Honours class in Economics and C. P. Visvanathan of the III B.Sc. Chemistry class were both talented students. To the parents and relatives of these students we tender our sincerest condolences.

* * *

Is it bad luck or bad preparation that we missed the Travancore Shield this year in the Inter-Collegiate Athletics? We have run second on many occasions. This year we

came second to the Y.M.C.A., and their victory was largely due to the relays. All credit goes to the Y.M.C.A. for the brilliant running of their teams. They had practised these relays for months, and brought their runners to the peak of perfection. Relays are generally lost in the handing over of the baton. Either it is done clumsily, or number two impatiently gets too far ahead in the exchange area for number one who comes into it in a state of exhaustion, when a few extra yards take disproportionate time. The 'take over' should be as near the entry line of the 'exchange area' as is convenient. Our total points were 51 as against the Y.M.C.A.'s 58 points. The third place was taken with 25 points. Our success was largely due to K.C. David who came first in the 110 metres hurdles, and K. Subramanian who came first in the 800 and 1,500 metres. That gave us 15 points. Ganesh came 2nd in the 100 and 200 metres, Declasse came second in the 400 metres and in the 400 metres hurdles. D

Connor won the second place in the hammer throw, Jeyaraj the second place in the Hop, Step and Jump, and Koshy second in the Long Jump. A number of third places were picked up in the other events by Ananda Rao, Barrado, and Suryakumar. Our relay teams came second in the 4 × 400 and third in the 4 × 100.

* * *

Madras was the centre this year for the Inter-University cricket tournament. Most of the matches were played on our ground. Our pavilion stills lacks a much needed permanent cover for those seated on the pavilion steps. On these occasions the Maistry puts up a temporary protection against the sun, thereby giving shade to a hundred or more spectators. The Universities drawn to play on Loyola ground were Bombay, Osmania, Madras, Ceylon, one semi-final and the final. Madras unexpectedly lost to Mysore, and owing to rain Mysore won the finals over Bombay.



PRIZE WINNERS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1953

GOLD MEDALISTS

The Bertram Gold Medal (Mathematics Honours) ..	M. C. Narasimhan
The T. P. Norohna Gold Medal (Economics Honours)	M. Mankikar
The Quinn Gold Medal (B.A. English)	K. C. Balachandran
The Sundaram Iyer Gold Medal (B.A. Mathematics) ..	N. A. Sundaram
The Honoré Gold Medal (B.Sc. Physics) ..	N. Krishnamurthy
The Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Gold Medal (B.Sc. Chemistry)	S. Gopalan
The Leigh Gold Medal (Intermediate English)	V. S. Varadarajan
The Dr. E. V. Srinivasan Gold Medal (Intermediate Chemistry)	V. Venkatesan
The K. Rama Rao Gold Medal (Intermediate Physics) ..	V. Venkatesan
First in the University Intermediate Examination ..	V. S. Varadarajan

SILVER MEDALISTS

B.Com (Honours) ..	V. Mahadevan
The Steenkiste Medal (Politics) ..	R. Rajagopalan
B.Sc. Honours (Chemistry)	N. Subramanyan
The Kumararajah of Chettinad Medal (B.Com. Pass) ..	R. Natarajan
B.Sc. Botany ..	C. S. Mohan Rao

B.A. DEGREE

Mathematics ..	P. J. Jacob
Economics ..	M. V. Ramaseshan
Tamil ..	K. Appadurai
Telugu ..	S. Krishna Reddi
Malayalam ..	K. C. Balachandran

INTERMEDIATE

Mathematics	Group A-1	V. Venkatesan
Natural Science	Group A-2	Samuel Cherian
Modern History	Group B-1	N. Rajagopalachary
Indian History	Group B-2	C. G. Vittal Rao
Tamil ..		V. Thirthagiri
Telugu ..		K. Seshadri
Sanskrit (Ramachandra Sastry Medal) ..		V. S. Varadarajan
French ..		K. J. Theobald
Hindi ..		R. Rajamani

INTER-COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION IN RELIGION CONDUCTED BY THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL OF S. INDIA.

Gold Medal ..	A. W. B. Vaz
Silver Medal ..	{ Y. Irudayam
	{ J. Pinto

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1953

IV Honours	Mathematics	S. Ganesan
	Economics	A. Madhavan
IV B.Com. Honours	Commerce	S. Rajagopalan
IV B.Sc. Honours	Chemistry	A. A. W. B. Vaz
III Honours	Mathematics	K. Varadarajan
	Economics	C. J. G. Coelho
III B.Com. Honours	Commerce	V. Panchapagesan
III B.Sc. Honours	Chemistry	L. G. Subramanian
III B.Sc. (Pass)	Physics (The Darbha Rama Sastry Medal)	K. Gurumurthy
III B.Sc. (Pass)	Chemistry (The Sundararamier Medal)	V. Rajagopalan
III B.Sc. (Pass)	Botany	D. Padmanabhan
III B.Com. (Pass)		R. Parthasarathy
III B.A.	English	K. F. Bernard
	Tamil	R. Parthasarathy
	Telugu	S. Krishnamurthy
	Malayalam	N. T. Joseph
	Sanskrit	T. Santhanam
	French	M. J. N. A. Xavier
	Mathematics (i-b)	P. S. Jagadees Chandra
	Mathematics (ii-a)	S. Janakiraman
	Economics (iv-b)	M. Sambandam

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE

English (The Krishna Iyer Medal)	A. P. Joshi
Tamil	R. Arumugham
Telugu	V. Krishnamurthy
Malayalam	Mathew Tharakkan
Sanskrit	S. V. Subramanian
French	S. Andre Vemon
Hindi	Sandanada Pai
Mathematics (The Hansraj Jeevan- das Medal)	S. Srinivasan
Natural Science (The Ramasubbier Medal)	K. Sankara Iyer
History (B-1)	P. A. Joseph
History (B-2) The Ganesa Iyer and Swaminatha Iyer Medal	V. Ramakrishnan

CATHECHISM

Senior	H. A. Monteiro
Junior	D. B. Fernandez

SCRIPTURE

M. Mathews

INTER-COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION IN RELIGION
CONDUCTED BY THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL
COUNCIL OF S. INDIA

Honours Classes	K. Rajagopalan
Degree Classes	S. Krishnamurthy
Intermediate	{ Sadananda Pai
	{ N. Gopalakrishnan

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS, MARCH 1953

M.A. DEGREE

BRANCH I MATHEMATICS

Rank	First Class
1	Sitaraman V.
2	Raghavendra Bhat N.

BRANCH IV ECONOMICS

Rank	Second Class	Rank	Second Class—Contd.
6	Subramanyan K. E.	25	Kasirajan T.
13	Ramamurti S.	18	Michaelsami S.
15	Francis V. D.	19	Rajagopalan N.

B.A. HONOURS: FINAL

BRANCH I MATHEMATICS

Rank	First Class	Rank	First Class	Rank	Third Class
1	Narasimhan M. C.	29	Venkatachari M. G.	10	Parameswaran M. K.
5	Sekhara Warriyar P. V.	30	Padmanabhan V.	14	Natarajan I. K.
6	Sadasiva Rao K.	33	Swaminathan V.	18	Thirumalachari M. G.
9	Sethuraman N.	Rank	Second Class	27	Gopalakrishnan S.
10	Srinivasan T. N.	1	Thulasi Doss V.		
11	Narasimhan M. S.	5	Ramanujam S. N.		
12	Charles Gonzalvez Valles	8	Joseph N. J.		
14	Vasudevan V.	10	Ramabhadran N.		
17	Vedachalam P. S.	12	Varadachari V. C.		
19	Rajagopalan M. S.	15	Mathew K. P.		
21	Karuppaswami S.	22	Balasubrahmanyan V.		
26	Seshadri C. S.	26	Vagulaparanam A. S.		

BRANCH IV ECONOMICS

Rank	First Class	Rank	Second Class—Contd.	Rank	Second Class—Contd.
4	Mohan Mankikar	62	Sundararajan T.	125	Sundaravaradan R.
Rank	Second Class	72	Venugopal N.	128	Jagadeesan C. D.
3	Balakrishnan T.	73	Ramamurthi V. S.	132	Sundararajan R.
4	Dwarakanath C. L.	75	Ramanarayanan M.	133	Karunakaran V.
7	Subrahmanyam K.	76	Miranda R. V.	138	Sivaswamy P. S.
21	Rajagopalan R.	78	Narayanan K.	141	Periaswami R. M.
25	Ganesh R.	80	Ramachandran T. R.	141	Venkataratnam R.
29	Gonsalves A.	83	Varadarajan T. R.	141	Viswanathan C. N.
32	Sivadasan Unni K. N.	84	John A.		
37	Abdul Gafiar Khan	94	Devasia K. C.	Rank	Third Class
52	Narasimhan N. R.	102	Susaimanickam K. S.	1	Veeraraghavan P. K.
59	Unnikrishnan Eradi V.	104	Purnachandra Deo	21	Mohamed Abdul Wahab
		106	Mathew Cherian	29	Vaidyanathan J.
		122	Antony Chullikal	34	Habibullah S. K.
		122	Ganesan G.		

Appachoo P. K.	Gangaram N.	Ramasubba Reddi B.
Balachandra Menon P.	Jayaraman S.	Rangaswami B. P.
Balakrishna S.	Kripal Singh A. G.	Santhanam S.
Baliah S.	Krishna Bhat V.	Bhaskar K. S. R.
Bomi Jal Heerjee	Muthusubrahmanyam M. V.	Sivaramakrishnan K. C.
Chandrasekharan S.	Nilakantan K.	Sundaraman M. S.
Coelho Stanislaus J. G.	Radhakrishnan N.	Varadarajan K.
Francis K. K.	Raja Reddi B. V.	Veerabahu S.
Francis M.	Rajendra Pratap Chettur	

B.Sc. HONOURS : FINAL

Chemistry Main

Rank	First Class	Rank	Second Class	Rank	Second Class—Contd.
1	Subrahmanyam M.	2	Sampathkumaran K. S. V.	8	Casimir G.
2	Augustine K. J.	2	Sampathkumaran	9	Raghavan C. N.
3	Innocent J.	3	Natarajan S.	11	Devanathan G.
4	Antony T. V.	4	Sivaramakrishnan R.	12	Simon Oswald L.
		6	Thomas A. O.		

B.Sc. HONOURS : SUBSIDIARY

Rank	First Class	Rank	Second Class	Rank	Third Class
10	Balakrishnan C. N.	10	Nagarajan V.	1	Subramanian S.
14	Gnanapragasam N. S.	14	Pushparaj S.	2	Vaz A. W. B.
18	Lakshmanasankar T.	18	Rajagopalan T. S.	6	
27	Nagarajan K.	27	Sequeira R. P. M.	9	
				10	
				11	
				12	

B.Com. HONOURS : FINAL

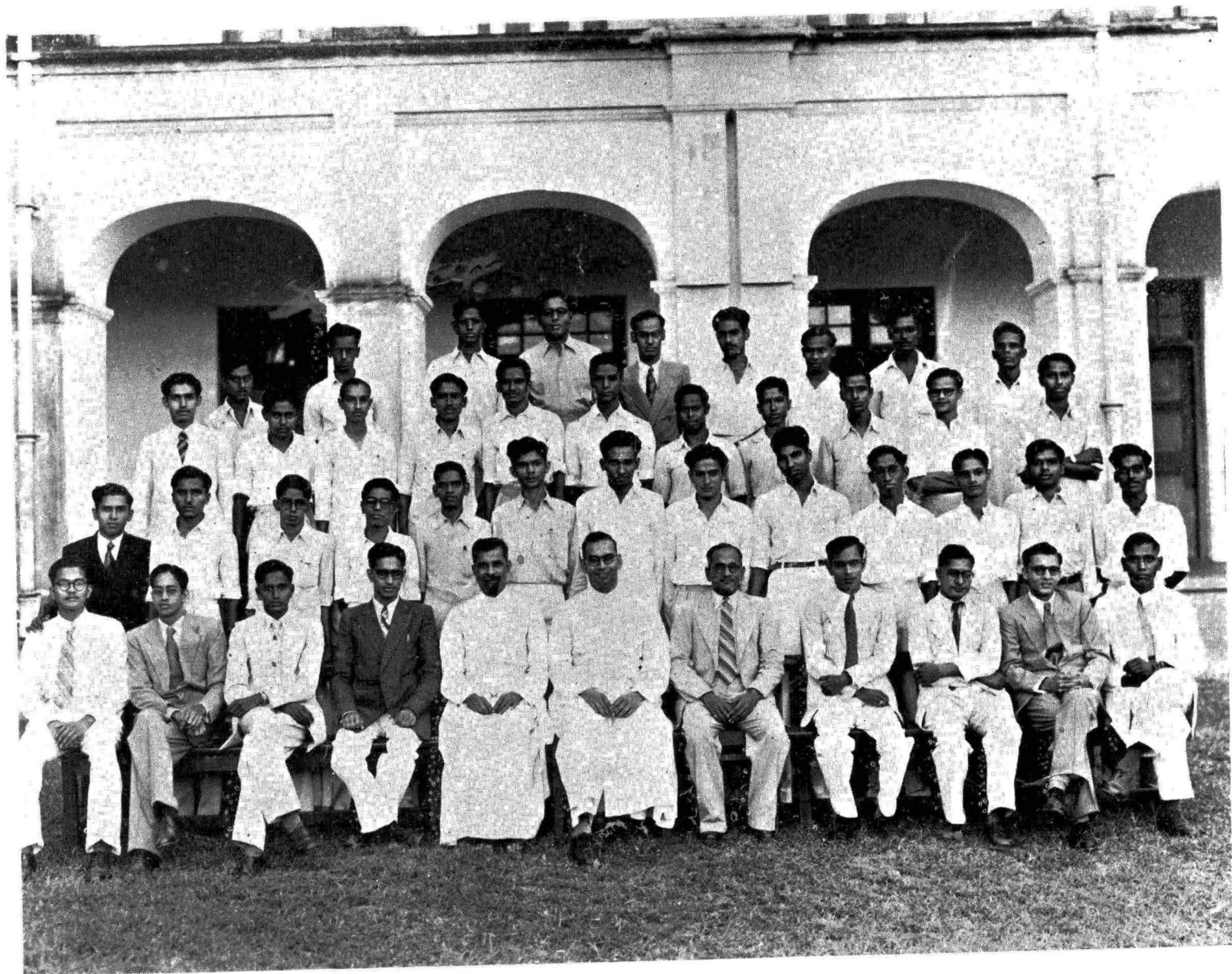
Rank	First Class	Rank	Second Class	Rank	Third Class
1	Mahadevan	1	Balasubrahmanyam M. S.	1	Abdul Waheed A. M.
2	Ramachandran V.	2	Jagannathan S.	17	
3	Mathias J.	4	Narasimbacharyulu K. V.	19	
		6	Ramanathan K.	21	
		7	Rajagopalan R.	26	
		11	Bennis Fernandez		

B.Com. HONOURS : PART I

Rank	Second Class	Rank	First Class	Rank	First Class
	Abdul Hadi A.		Md. Abdul Allam S. K.		Sivagnanam M.
	D'Cruz P.		Palani N.	4	Srinivasan K.
	Jamal Mohideen P. A.		Panchapakesan V.		Vasudevan S.
	Joseph Kuriakose		Radhakrishnan N.		Vellore M. P.
	Kandaswami P. S.		Rajagopalan K.		Vimalachand G.
	Krishnamurthi M.		Saldanha P. J. L. J. A.		

B.Com. (Pass) : PART I

Rank	First Class	Rank	Second Class	Rank	Third Class
	Ahmed Sait A. S.		Gopalan K.		Moosa Sait M.
	Anthonyswamy M. C. A.		Jagannath K.		Narasimhan E. S.
	Balasubramaniam C.		Jeevarathnam K. V.		Narasimhan P. G.
	Balasubramaniam M. V.		Krishnan T. V.		Narayan Iyengar K.
	DeRebello M.		Krishnaswami R.		Padmanabhan P. S.
	Felix Ryan A.		Krishnaswami R.		Parthasarathy R.
	Giri R. V.		Madanagopal Damani G.		Pattabhiraman R.
	Gopalakrishnan K.		Mahadevan S.		Rajagopalan A.



B.Sc. CHEMISTRY

B.Com. (Pass) : PART I—(Contd.)

Ramachandra Rao B.	Iswariah S.	Subramaniam N.
Ramanathan N.	Santhanam P. B.	Subrahmanyam N.
Rangaswami C.	Shanmugam T. R.	Subramanian V. E.
Razario S. F.	Srinivasan K.	Vasudevan M. A.
Sathasivam M.	Sriifaman K. V.	Veeraraghavan V.
Sadasivam T. A.	Subash Chandra R.	Venkataraman R.
Sadasivan V.	Subbu S. V.	Venkataraman M. S.

B.Com. PASS : PART II

Tamil	Hindi	French
Aravamuthan S.	Balasubrahmanyam T. V.	Anjanadri H. G.
Balakumar L.	Gopalakrishnan V. R.	Chunilal G. Shah
Balasubrahmanyam D.	Jayabalan M.	Gabriel D. J.
Jambuvenkataraman M. S.	Joseph T. J.	Kannan R.
Muthukumaran N.	Joseph Reddi M.	Krishnamurthi G.
Ramadurai B.	Kothandaraman R.	Lakshminarayana S.
Sarangarajan R.	Krishnamurthi D.	Lakshminarayanan R.
Shanmugharaja S.	Manoharan A.	Mohanlal S. S.
Srinivasan M.	Marthanda Varman	Mohanram S. R.
Srinivasan S. R.	Pandalai K.	Narasimhan S.
Venkatanarasu C.	Md. Basheer M. A.	Padmanabhan V.
	Natarajan R.	Piprani J. C.
	Rajagopal S.	Ramamurthi D.
	Raman K. V.	Sampath P. R.
	Sankaranarayanan S.	Sivasasailam A.
	Sridharan S.	Venkataraman K. S.
	Thomas C. J.	Venkataraman L. M.
	Vasudeva Rao T.	Venkataramani R.
	Vasunni Velodi M.	Venugopal T. P.
	Venkataraman S.	

Malayalam

Joseph P. M.

German

D'Cruz S. J.
Bantleman H. M.

B.Com. PASS : PART III

Rank	Second Class	Rank	Third Class—Cont.	Rank	Third Class—Cont.
9	Natarajan R.	66	Balasubrahmanyam D.	234	Raman K. V.
11	Padmanabhan V.	81	Srinivasan M.	240	Sridharan S.
12	Venkataraman K. S.	95	Ramamurthi D.	249	Chandrasekharan V.
		105	Kothandaraman R.	249	Ramadurai B.
		110	Mohanlal S. S.	263	Bantleman H. M.
		136	Piprani J. C.	271	Joseph Reddi M.
		142	Rajagopalan N. R.	271	Sivasailam A.
		153	Jambuvenkataraman M. S.	309	Aravamuthan S.
				309	Jayabalan M.
		166	Narasimhan S.	345	Venkatanarasu C.
		174	Muthukumaran N.	345	Vivekandan K.
		184	Saranga Rajan R.	355	Thomas C. J.
		187	Krishnamurthi D.	355	Gabriel D. J.
		210	Md. Basheer M. A.	355	Kumar N. P.
		225	Balakumar L.	383	Lakshminarayanan M. V.
		225	Manoharan A.	394	Joseph P. M.
		225	Venkataraman S.	421	Balasubrahmanyam T. V.
		225	Ghunilal G. Shah	466	Kannani R.

B.Com. (Pass) : PART I—(Contd.)

Ramachandra Rao B.	Iswariah S.	Subramantam N.
Ramanathan N.	Santhanam P. B.	Subrahmanyam N.
Rangaswami C.	Shanmugam T. R.	Subramanian V. E.
Razario S. F.	Srinivasan K.	Vasudevan M. A.
Sathasivam M.	Sriraman K. V.	Veeraraghavan V.
Sadasivam T. A.	Subash Chandra R.	Venkatraghavan R.
Sadasivan V.	Subbu S. V.	Venkataraman M. S.

B.Com. PASS : PART II

Tamil	Hindi	French
Aravamuthan S.	Balasubrahmanyam T. V.	Anjanadri H. G.
Balakumar L.	Gopalakrishnan V. R.	Chunilal G. Shah
Balasubrahmanyam D.	Jayabalan M.	Gabriel D. J.
Jambuvenkataraman M. S.	Joseph T. J.	Kannan R.
Muthukumaran N.	Joseph Reddi M.	Krishnamurthi G.
Ramadurai B.	Kothandaraman R.	Lakshminarayana S.
Sarangarajan R.	Krishnamurthi D.	Lakshminarayanan R.
Shanmugharaja S.	Manoharan A.	Mohanlal S. S.
Srinivasan M.	Marthanda Varman	Mohanram S. R.
Srinivasan S. R.	Pandalai K.	Narasimhan S.
Venkatanarasu C.	Md. Basheer M. A.	Padmanabhan V.
	Natarajan R.	Piprani J. C.
	Rajagopal S.	Ramamurthi D.
	Raman K. V.	Sampath P. R.
	Sankaranarayanan S.	Sivasasailam A.
	Sridharan S.	Venkataraman K. S.
	Thomas C. J.	Venkataraman L. M.
	Vasudeva Rao D.	Venkataramani R.
	Vasunni Velodi M.	Venugopal T. P.
	Venkataraman S.	

Malayalam

Joseph P. M.

German

D'Cruz S. J.
Bantleman H. M.

B.Com. PASS : PART III

Rank	Second Class	Rank	Third Class—Cont.	Rank	Third Class—Cont.
9	Natarajan R.	66	Balasubrahmanyam D.	234	Raman K. V.
11	Padmanabhan V.	81	Srinivasan M.	240	Sridharan S.
12	Venkataraman K. S.	95	Ramamurthi D.	249	Chandrasekharan V.
		105	Kothandaraman R.	249	Ramadurai B.
		110	Mohanlal S. S.	263	Bantleman H. M.
Rank	Third Class	136	Piprani J. C.	271	Joseph Reddi M.
1	D'Cruz S. J.	142	Rajagopalan N. R.	271	Sivasasailam A.
4	Joseph J. J.	153	Jambuvenkataraman	309	Aravamuthan S.
10	Venkataramani R.		M. S.	309	Jayabalan M.
10	Venugopal T. P.	166	Narasimhan S.	345	Venkatanarasu C.
26	Mohan Ram S. R.	174	Muthukumaran N.	345	Vivekandan K.
36	Srinivasan S. R.	184	Saranga Rajan R.	355	Thomas C. J.
39	Gopalakrishnan V. R.	187	Krishnamurthi D.	355	Gabriel D. J.
52	Lakshminarayana S.	210	Md. Basheer M. A.	355	Kumar N. P.
53	Rajagopal S.	225	Balakumar L.	383	Lakshminarayanan M. V.
55	Lakshminarayanan R.	225	Manoharan A.	394	Joseph P. M.
59	Vasudeva Rao D.	225	Venkataraman S.	421	Balasubrahmanyam T. V.
		225	Ghunilal G. Shah	466	Kannani R.

B.Sc. DEGREE: PART I—ENGLISH

Ahamed Basha V. V.	Kalyanaraman C.	Rathnasabapathi V.
Ajit Nanda Kumar	Krishnamurthi P.	Sachindran N.
Ananda Rao V.	Krishnamurthi R. V.	Sampath Kumar S.
Anthony Dorairaj	Krishnamurthi V. R.	Sampath Kumar S.
Appayya C. C.	Lakshminarayanan P. N.	Sankaran K.
Babji G.	Mahadevan P. H.	Santharagopalan S. G.
Balakrishna Menon M.	Mohamed Fazlullah Khan	Shanmugham N.
Benjamin P.	Mohamed Mukaram Ali	Shanmugasundaram A. P.
Britto G. W. A.	Nanjapa C. B.	Sitharaman N. R.
Chandrakantha Prabhu B.	Narasimha Reddi N. R.	Sourirajan S.
Chandrasekharan R.	Natarajan R.	Srinivasan R.
Chandrasekaran T. S.	Nissar Ahmed N.	Srinivasan T. R.
Chengappa K. M.	Niyamatullah	Srinivasaraghavan V.
Chinnaswami A. P.	Padmanabhan D.	Subbiah L.
Dheenawathi Rai P.	Prahlad V. N.	Subrahmanyam K.
Dhyrianathan P.	Rajagopalan V.	Subramanyam T. N.
D'Souza L.	Rajasekharan T. N.	Subrahmanyam V.
Ganapathi A. K.	Ramamurthi R.	Sundarasanam N. M.
George T. J.	Ramji M. V.	Sundar Rao P. N.
George Louis Joseph	Raman A.	Sundararajan V.
Gopal K. S.	Raman K.	Varadarajan S.
Gopalan K.	Raman P. L.	Venkatanarasimhulu Chetti T.
Ivan Charles Parera	Ramanathan T. M.	Venkateswara Rao N.
Jamburatnam M. R.	Ramani N.	Venkatachalam K.
Jayarama C. R.	Rama Mohan Mankikar	Xavier R. J. F.
Kalirajan R.	Rangarajan N.	

B.Sc. PART II—PHYSICS

Rank	First Class	Rank	Second Class	Rank	Second Class—Contd.
10	Krishnamurthi V.	90	Ahmed Anwar Kamal	77	Krishnamoorthy K. V.
11	Seshadri S.	98	Choith L.	93	Rangachari S.
13	Sathiavagiswaran K. S.	17	Ramasubban B.	101	Lakshmanan R.
16	Rajagopalan R.	30	Sundararajan V. K.	110	Venugopalan T. M.
30	D'Silva T. J.	31	Murugesan P.	112	D'Cunha P. A.
32	Ramachandran K.	36	Srinivasan R.	116	Kandaswami C.
45	Rajagopal Ayyar K.	36	Balakrishnan R.	127	Rajagopalan K. V.
49	Govindan K.	45	Antony O. A.	130	Esakky M.
56	Kandaswami S. A.	50	Balakrishna Ayyar K.		
63	Subrahmanyam V.	58	Jagannathan P. S.		Third Class
84	Kunchitham M. S.	63	Victor M.		Mohan G. R.
86	Khalceeli A. M.	67	Srinivasan T. S.		Ranganathan T. M.

B.Sc. PART II—CHEMISTRY

Rank	First Class	Rank	First Class—Contd.	Rank	Second Class—Contd.
3	Gopalan S.	105	Ranganathan V. R.	147	Jacob P. J.
30	Parthasarathi S.	127	Sampath N. C.	147	Sundaram T. K.
35	Natarajan K. R.	132	Suryanarayanamurthi		
44	Narayanaswami N.				Third Class
53	Rajagopalan R.	Rank	Second Class		
68	Sankaran S. V.	54	Rajagopalan R.		Kalyanasubramanyam S. V.
78	Seshadri B. T.	62	Radhakrishnan S.		Krishnaswami K.
94	Parvatha Rao S.	81	Narayanan R.		Patel S. D.
96	Sundararajan P. V.	81	Krishnaswami S.		Seshadri D.
101	Santhanam N.	87	Vaikuntam P. S.		Venkatesalu P. S.
105	Biddapa I. S.	98	Vijayaraghavan V. K.		Floid Barnaby A.

B.Sc. Part II—BOTANY

Rank	Second Class	Third Class	Third Class—Cont.
8	Mohan Rao C. S.	Antony T. A.	John M. U.
13	Mohan Das V.	Chidambaram P. R.	Joseph N. P.
22	Kurian E. J.	Devassy Chandy	Mathew T. M.
23	Jacob Mathew David	Harigovindan A. V.	Menezes L. V.
		Jesuraj G.	Radhakrishnan S.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Rank	Second Class	Third Class—Cont.	Third Class—Cont.
7	Balachandran K. C.	Chacko C.	Srinivasan V. K.
17	Moses A. D.	Jacob P. J.	Subbarayan P.
20	Correya L. J.	Anthonywami K.	Venkataraman K.
		Amurthalingam M. G.	William J. S.
		Ananthapadmanabhan	Chalapati Rao M.
		Appadurai K.	Krishna Reddi S.
		Balakrishnan S.	Parthasarathy V. K.
		David D.	Ramachandra Reddi M.
		Gopalaraman V. S.	Rama Rao C. G.
		Gururamachandran P.	Shouri Reddi U.
		Jaganadhan S.	Srinivasulu Reddi S.
		Janadhana Rao S.	Subbarathanam B.
		Kannan D.	Jai Shankar M. C.
		Karunakaran V.	Jose K. V.
		Krishnamurthi P.	Joseph K. U.
		Krishnamurthi	Mathai K. P.
		Lakshmana Rao T. B.	Rossvan J. P.
		Macdonald S.	Ramaseshan M. V.
		Masilamani C.	Soundararajan T.
		Munuswami N.	Balakrishna Reddi T.
		Narayanan S.	Corrie Terrance
		Parthasarathi R.	De Vasper W.
		Prabakar C. B.	Srinivasan E. C.
		Ramamurthi M. S.	Stevenage N. A.
		Rangachari S.	Ramakrishnan K. N.
		Reginald John J.	

PART II—LANGUAGE

	Tamil	Third Class	Third Class—Cont.
Rank	Second Class		
		Chandramouli S.	Sachithanandham A. R. S.
		Dorairajan A.	Sambasivam A.
6	Appadurai K.	Manickam P.	Sampath R.
12	Arunachalam K.	Mani E. V.	Amurthalingam M. G.
55	Jagannathan S.	Veeramalai P.	Ananthapadmanabhan V.
73	Masilamani C.	Antony Michael Zozim	Balakrishnan S.
190	Sivasami R.	Bernard Thomas R.	Dandapani J.
134	Chinnaswami G. M.	Kasturirangan M. P.	David D.

PART II LANGUAGE—(Contd.)

Tamil—(Contd.)

Dominic Mascarenhas J.
Gopalaraman V. S.
Gururamachandran P.
Janardhana Rao S.
Kannan D.
Karunakaran V.
Krishnamurthi P.
Krishnamurthi R.
Lakshmana Rao T. B.
Moses A. D.
Munuswami N.
Narayanan S.
Parthasarathi R.
Rajendran K.
Ramamurthi M. S.
Samuel Devadoss D.
Sengodappan P. N.
Srinivasan S.
Srinivasan V. K.
Subbarayan P.
Soundararajan T. E.
Venkataraman K.
Vetrivelu L.

Telugu

Rank Second Class
8 Krishna Reddi S.
Third Class
Balaranga Reddi J.
Danayya P.

Telugu Third Class—Contd.

Subba Reddi P. V.
Visweswara Sarma G.
Chalapati Rao M.
Chinnappa Reddi M.
Parthasarathy V. K.
Ramachandran Reddi M.
Rama Rao C. G.
Srinivasulu Reddi S.
Subbarathanam B.
Sudhakar Reddi D.
Suryanarayana D.

Malayalam

Second Class
Balachandran K. C.

Third Class

Chacko C.
Jacob P. J.
Varkey P. D.
Devassia T.
Jai Shankar M. C.
Jose K. V.
Joseph K. U.
Mathai K. P.
Rossvan J. P.
Sukumaran Nayar K R.
Sukumaran Nayar M.

Hindi

Third Class

Ramaswami K.
Dominic M. J.

Sanskrit

Third Class

Neelakantan V. S.
Ramaseshan M. V.
Soundararajan T.
Ramakrishnan K. N.

French

Rank First Class

4 Balakrishna Reddi T.

Third Class

Sundaram N. A.
Correya L. J.
Corrie Terrance
De. Vasper W.
Srivalsan E. C.
Stevanage N. A.

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART III—Optional Groups

Group (i-b)—Mathematics

Rank First Class
24 Sundaram N. A.
45 Mani E. V.
50 Chandramouli S.
53 Visweswara Sarma G.
66 Balaranga Reddi J.
81 Sivaswami R.

Rank Second Class

34 Ramaswami K.
50 Veeramalai P.
67 Chandrasekharan G.
87 Manickam P.
95 Neelakantan V. S.

Third Class

Dorairajan A.

Group (ii-a)—Mathematics

Rank First Class

10 Jacob P. J.
14 Chinnaswami G. M.

Rank Second Class

1 Sampath R.
3 Thomman K. D.
7 Shanmugham K. M.
9 Sachithanandham
A. R. S.
24 Bernard Thomas R.

Third Class

Antony Michael Zozim
Chacko C.
Seetharaman R.

Group (iv-b)—Economics

Rank Second Class

Third Class—Cont.

Third Class—Cont.

1	Ramaseshan M. V.	Dominic Mascarenhas J.	Chinnappa Reedi N.
7	Rama Rao C. G.	Gopalaraman V. S.	Krishna Reddi S.
8	Balakrishnan S.	Gururamachandran P.	Parthasarathy V. K.
15	Venkataraman K.	Kannan D.	Ramachandra Reddi M.
23	Balachandran K. C.	Karunakaran V.	Srinivasulu Reddi S.
32	David D.	Krishnamurthi P.	Sudhakara Reddi D.
34	Jagannathan S.	Krishnamurthi R.	Suryanarayana D.
34	Subbarathanam B.	Lakshmana Rao T. B.	Devassia T.
41	Moses A. D.	Macdonald S.	Jai Shankar M. C.
44	Janardhana Rao S.	Masilamani C.	Joseph K. U.
44	Mathai K. P.	Munuswami N.	Rossvan J. P.
49	Shouri Reddi U.	Narayanan S.	Dominic M. J.
53	Parthasarathi R.	Ramamurthi M. S.	Gopalan R.
66	Appadurai K.	Rangachari S.	Kothandaraman A. S.
		Samuel Devadoss D.	Soundararajan T.
	Third Class	Srinivasan S.	Balaktishna Reddi
		Srinivasan V. K.	De Vasper W.
	Amurthalingam M. G.	Sundararajan T. E.	Srinivasan E. C.
	Ananthapadmanabhan V.	William J. S.	Stevenage N. A.
	Dandapani J.	Chalapathi Rao M.	Krishnayya P. S. R.

Results and Statistics.

Class		Total sent	I	II	III	Total Pass	Percentage
B.A. (Hons.)	Maths. ...	27	15	6	4	25	92
	Econ. ...	36	11	32	3	36	100
M.A.	Maths. ...	3	2	—	—	2	66
	Econ. ...	6	—	6	—	6	100
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	13	4	8	1	13	100
B. Com. (Honours)	...	11	4	6	1	11	100
B.Sc. (Honours) Subs.	...	11	—	—	10	10	90
III (Honours) Prelim.	...	31	—	—	—	26	84
III B.Sc. (Honours)	...	9	—	—	—	9	100
III B.Com. (Honours)	...	18	—	—	—	17	94
B. Com.	Part I	49	—	—	—	45	94
	Part II	56	—	—	—	51	91
	Part III	56	—	3	49	52	92
B.Sc.	Part I	109	—	—	—	75	68
	Part II Phys.	36	14	17	2	33	91
	Part II Chem.	32	14	8	5	27	84
	Part II Bot.	16	—	4	10	14	87
B.A.	Part I	96	—	3	68	71	74
	Part II	96	—	4	76	80	83
	Part III I-b	14	7	4	1	12	85
	II-a	13	2	3	3	8	61
	IV-b	69	—	14	42	56	81
Intermediate A-1	...	230	180	27	—	207	90
A-2	...	71	34	26	—	60	84.5
B-1	...	80	3	40	—	43	53.7
B-2	...	91	5	48	—	53	58.2

*RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Smith, an American, when asked how it was that he managed to sell more mouse traps than his competitors, replied. "I have done research on mouse traps". His particular kind of research consisted probably in nothing more than devising a more novel and more efficient and cheaper contraption for catching mice, but he certainly knew of the prestige and advertising value of research, especially in his own country, which, by harnessing science to industry, has moved into the front rank of technical progress and material well-being.

Everywhere scientific research is now associated with progress, with improvement and successful business. Even in our own country, the general public are not unaware of the tremendous impact which science has on the material well-being of man, on the production and quality of his food, and the variety, cheapness and durability of his clothes, on the design, construction and furnishing of his house, and the speed, security and comfort of travel by rail, ship and plane, as also on preventive and curative medicaments and a number of other items of modern life. We also know in general that all these improvements are due to the products manufactured on a large scale and at cheap prices by modern industry; and these economic benefits depend, in their turn, on successful scientific research.

The purpose of this talk is to illustrate the place of scientific research in industry, and the latter's dependence for continued success on knowledge which sustained research alone can secure.

Man, from time immemorial, did somehow succeed in making iron and steel even of high

quality. This we know from the *Kutub Minar* of Delhi and the fine sabre steel of ancient warriors, but they remained expensive rarities before the advent of metallurgical science. Nowadays, iron in the form of pig and wrought iron, and steel is produced in millions of tons all over the world. With the object of a larger and more efficient production of iron and steel for the rapid industrialisation of our country, our national metallurgical laboratory has been located near the Tata Iron & Steel Company in Jamshedpur. From the knowledge gained by research on metallic structure, there has emerged an astonishing variety of stainless steels, high-speed tool steels, non-ferrous alloys like duralumin, magnolium, electron, alargan, etc., with properties quite undreamt-of before, as we see from their use for household utensils and structural materials, as well as for cars, ocean-liners and aeroplanes.

You may recall that until about 40 years ago, we depended for our nitrogenous fertilizers mostly on Chile saltpetre, sodium nitrate, mined from the natural deposits in the rainless districts of Chile and Peru. It is research by the German chemists, Nernst and Jost, Haber and Le Rossignol, on the nature of the chemical reaction, in presence of a solid catalyst, between nitrogen and hydrogen under various experimental conditions, which eventually led to the discovery, by Haber, of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the form of ammonia on an industrial scale, a discovery hailed as "one of the greatest triumphs of modern physical and engineering chemistry". Modified and perfected by further scientific investigations, the industrial pro-

* Radio talk by Rev. Fr. L. Yeddanapalli, S.J., D.Sc., F.R.I.C. By courtesy of A.I.R.

duction of the chemical fertilizer, ammonium sulphate, has become so efficient and economical that it has recently been adopted by the Union Government Fertilizer Plant in Sindri, for supplying the chemical manure for the growing needs of our expanded agriculture. It is again scientific research that permitted of the conversion of synthetic ammonia into nitric acid, essential both for chemical industry and for making peace-time gun-cotton and war-time explosives.

Now a word about the synthetic dye industry or colouring materials. Colour casts its spell on the civilised man as well as on the savage. In olden times man depended for his fast colours on limited and rather expensive natural sources, such as plant indigo, cochineal, Tyrian purple or "Purple of Kings" (extracted at great cost from a species of sea-snail found in the Mediterranean,) circumin yellow from turmeric, Turkey red from the root of the madder plant, and a few others.

A distinguished English chemist, Perkin, while engaged in the vain search to synthesize quinine, stumbled, as it were, in 1856 on the first synthetic dye, aniline purple or mauve. That was the beginning of the dye industry, which in the hands of the German I.G. (Interessen-Gemeinschaft) Company, staffed with eminent chemists and engineers, drew its raw materials from the then useless coal-tar, in order to produce thousands of dyes of every hue and shade of colour. These not only displaced eventually indigo and other natural dyes from the world market, but provided colours to dye every type of textile material, cotton, silk, wool and synthetic fibres such as rayons and nylons.

The search for new dyes and new dye intermediates still continues, and with the added knowledge about the relation between colour and chemical constitution secured by theoretical and experimental research, there appears to be no limit to the possible number

and variety of colouring materials that can be produced industrially.

Incidentally, the work done on coal-tar derivatives has led, through the science of chemotherapy originated by Ehrlich, to a multitude of drugs, including the potent and popular group of sulfa drugs.

You have all heard of plastics. About 20 years ago, their number was limited to celluloid, bakelite, casein and a few other plastics, and their production, although in commercial quantities, was still entirely on an empirical basis. The intense research work carried out in several countries and stepped up by the demands of the last war, provided such an insight into the making of high molecular weight substances from ordinary materials, and into the nature of the dependence on molecular structure of their mechanical, electrical, optical and chemical properties, that it has now become feasible to design and produce on an industrial scale not only a plastic material but a textile fibre and a rubber of prescribed properties and for specific purposes. Hence the large number of these products currently on the market.

I could mention several other important industries based on and developed through scientific research, such as the glass, ceramic and electrical industries, and radio, television, vitamins and anti-biotics.

However, the few examples mentioned above should not be taken to mean that scientific research has always a practical end in view, or is always aimed at solving a problem of industrial importance. In point of fact, the primary object of fundamental research is the acquisition of knowledge without any regard to its application. But there is always, round the corner, the imaginative and inventive individual, who sometimes might well be the research worker himself, to utilise the results of such fundamental research for practical ends, such as new pro-

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cesses, new products and new devices, or improvement on old ones. I could illustrate the point by describing the research work done on the structure of the atom, and utilisation of that knowledge first for the making of the atom bombs, and then for providing, as is also the Central Government's intention, perennial sources of power. But a more familiar and none the less telling example comes to mind.

In the early years of the present century, the research director of General Electric Company, U. S. A., took on his staff a talented young scientist, Dr. Langmuir, and gave him a free hand to investigate any problem of fundamental scientific importance in which he was interested. The brilliant researches carried out by him on the fundamental properties of matter in an electric bulb with different filament materials and traces of various gases were published in a series of classical papers and later won for him the coveted Nobel Prize in chemistry. One of the immediate practical applications of his researches, was the replacement of the carbon filament lamp of 0.9% efficiency by the now familiar tungsten filament lamp of 16% efficiency, and an enormous financial gain and a lead in electric lamp industry for the General Electric Company.

Science pays, of course, and the conviction that it always does induced the U. S. Federal Government to invest on scientific research and development 1,890 million dollars or roughly a little less than 1,000 crores of rupees in 1952 and a still larger sum for 1953. American industry is said to have spent for the same purpose in 1951 an estimated amount of 2,000 million dollars, about 1,000 crores of rupees. The corresponding figures for other western countries might not sound so impressive, but they are no less conscious of the vital role of scientific research for the success of their industries and the advancement of their welfare.

Our Union Government is fully alive to the importance of research, to judge from the eleven national laboratories, each for a different branch of science and technology, set up in various parts of the Union at great cost, in the certain belief that they will yield rich dividends in useful scientific knowledge and enhance our national prestige and welfare. Further evidence of the Central Government's concern for research is shown by the substantial grants made in favour of important schemes of scientific investigation, and the scholarships it has instituted in colleges to encourage post-graduate research. University colleges in the West are, as you know, not only centres of fundamental research but also training grounds for future scientists. But as yet, only a few of our university colleges fulfil a similar function, although many more should try.

In this connection, I may be excused for illustrating from my experience in my own college laboratory which started training young men in chemical research only about four years ago. I found that some of them are sure to excel in their particular fields of investigation. As for the quality of the work turned out, suffice it to mention the results obtained from the study of two of our most important raw materials, namely, cashew-nut shell liquid and turpentine oil. The bulk of the former liquid is being exported to the United States and other foreign countries, where it is manufactured into a variety of valuable industrial products. However, the chemical structure of its main constituents is not yet fully understood and it is this knowledge we have been after. By its means, new and better use can be made of this most valuable raw material of our country. Also the scientific knowledge gained by our work on the bicyclic terpenes is sure to make for more valuable utilisation of India's abundant turpentine oil.

cesses, new products and new devices, or improvement on old ones. I could illustrate the point by describing the research work done on the structure of the atom, and utilisation of that knowledge first for the making of the atom bombs, and then for providing, as is also the Central Government's intention, perennial sources of power. But a more familiar and none the less telling example comes to mind.

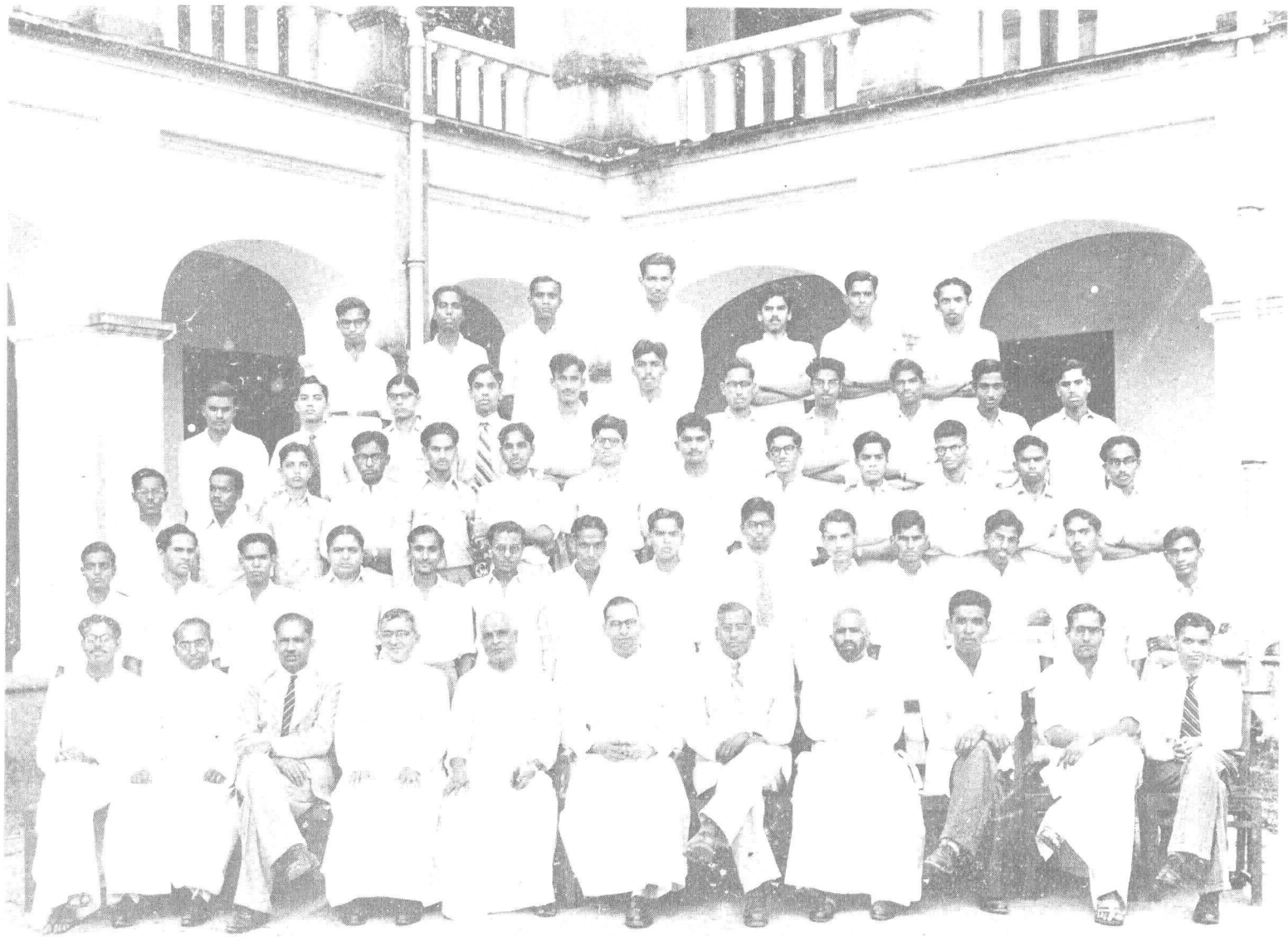
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FIRST YEAR OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DIPLOMA COURSE

Is it not obvious therefore that if research is to serve the interests of our expanding industry, every effort must be made to provide our university colleges with com-

petent, adequate staff and equipment, and thus enable them to grow into real centres of fundamental research and nurseries of the future scientists of this country?

BIO-ELECTRICITY

One of the most remarkable phenomena of nature is the production of electricity by animals in the course of their natural activities. One might well wonder how animals could produce electricity without any of the appliances used by man, such as dynamos, batteries and the like. Living nature is endowed with specialised apparatus consisting of organs which have the power of producing electricity. Of all the members of the animal kingdom, only fishes have members in their community which can exhibit this strange phenomenon. Of course in the body of man, small electrical currents are produced whenever muscles contract, or the heart beats, or messages dart to and from the nerves; but specially formed electric organs are absent. No less than fifty species of electrical fishes are known to science, but only a few, such as the torpedo or the electric ray, the electric eel and the electric catfish, have been closely investigated.

The commonest and the largest of the known electrical fishes is the electric ray or the torpedo, which has a flat, circular disc-like body, ending in a short, thick tail. As is common with all electrical fishes, the torpedo is also sluggish in its behaviour, giving little indication of the secret power possessed by it. It generally inhabits the muddy or sandy bottom off the coast, where it lies half buried. On grasping it, one experiences a series of rapid and successive electric shocks, provided the palm is passed under the belly, with the thumb pressed on the back, so that the circuit, which goes

from one side to the other, is complete. The organs which are concerned with the production of electricity consist of two large symmetrical structures occupying the sides of the body. Each organ can roughly be said to resemble a honeycomb, being divided into a number of small, prism-shaped columns. The prisms, being further subdivided into a number of vertical plates, have the appearance of a miniature voltaic cell. An average sized torpedo has 400-500 prisms. The whole apparatus is under nervous control. The living batteries have within their prisms the terminations of the nerves coming from the brain, thereby making the discharge of electricity purely voluntary. When the current is discharged, due to the chemical action within the cells, it is found that it is directed outwards from the back, which acts as the positive pole, to the underside of the body, which is the negative pole. It is said that the intensity of the current depends on the number of plates that are brought into action, i.e. the greater the number of plates, the greater the intensity, and vice versa.

The best equipped of all electrical fishes is the electric eel, which lives in calm, stagnant waters burying itself in the mud bottom. They are unprecedented in their electrical capacity and in its use. Their bodies are elongated, and two electric organs lie at the sides of the body. These are, however, different from those of the torpedo, in that they extend from the front end of the body to the tail. They are also made up of prismatic columns, subdivided into

scious gems, his well furnished lecture-halls, his study, fully expressive of the superior taste of this aesthete-extraordinary, reflect the magnetic personality of the master. Dr. Raman, in his sixties, has the same energy and drive that won the Nobel Laureate for him a quarter of a century ago.

The Indian Telephone Industries producing 48,000 phones per annum, the Mysore Lamp Works making myriads of colourful bulbs, and the Porcelain Factory were also visited.

Bhadravathi, which we visited next, is a place where smoke abounds and smiles are rare, for it presents a network of major factories in South India. The smell of the paper mill was as awful as the sight of the smelted iron flowing like the river Styx.

From Bhadravathi we went to Jog amidst the most moving scenery on earth. Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen! Besides having the falls with the maximum drop in the world (about 962 feet), it is a place where nature is seen in all her extravagance and beauty. Standing as we did, on a precipice, secluded, before the panorama of Nature, one realises the appalling insignificance of man-made inventions, (typical pieces of which we were witnessing just four and twenty hours ago), when compared to the wealth of Nature.

It was a day of thrills. Shall I speak of

the 2,000 feet deep valley to which we went down by means of an electrically driven trolley? Shall I speak of the novel and peculiar thrill that ran through our veins, when we tried to conjecture what would have happened, if the current had failed, or if the rope had worn out? Or shall I speak of the gigantic wheels driven by water rushing through the 72 inch-diameter tubes, from a terrific height of 970 feet, generating a current of 75,000 kilowatts a day, lighting the whole of Mysore and the borders of Bombay?

Mysore with its stately mansions and monumental statues is the Queen of cities. The Palace with all its luxuries, the Chamundi Hill with its famous Nandhi (the biggest in India), Srirangapatam with the remnants of its ancient past, delighted us. The illuminations of Brindaban's trees, fountains, and pools presented a sight of surpassing loveliness. In the Central Food Technological Research Institute, we saw the various jams, jellies, pickles, and other edibles produced there on a scientific basis. A novel method for the extraction of oils from the oil-cakes, an astounding process for making buttermilk from groundnut, and of course the fabulous conversion of tapioca into rice, are some of the labours of the Institute's enthusiastic chemists.

V. KRISHNASWAMY, IV B.Sc. (Hons.)



plates. These prismatic columns are not arranged vertically in the eel, but horizontally. The positive pole is at the front end and the negative pole at the opposite end. This is very advantageous to the animal, as it can increase the intensity of the current by bringing the head closer to the tail, thereby diminishing the distance between the poles. The electricity is radiated all round the eel, with the poles situated at the two ends, so that animals coming within its sphere of influence are electrocuted.

What is the nature of these extraordinary organs, found only in fishes? They are modified muscles, which, instead of producing mechanical energy, produce electrical energy. Because of the sluggish nature of these creatures, the muscle fibres remained inactive and got modified into tissues producing electrical energy. This conversion of

"THEY FLASH UPON THE INWARD EYE"

It was October 15th 1953. There was an unusual effervescence in the Honours Laboratory; whispers circulated the surprising news that the Chemistry Association had arranged for a visit to a couple of the outstanding local factories. Later there were two phone-calls in the afternoon; one to announce that the plant had gone out of order, the other announced that their labourers had gone out of order.

Our second attempt was more ambitious. Bangalore, Mysore, Bhadravathi and Jog were chosen as the places to be visited. Though the precautions and prearrangements were too many to allow of disappointments, our mental sky was not clear of pessimistic clouds. "Let us take risks, my dear boys, and see what happens", came the characteristic advice from Prof. Sebastian; and so we did, not without some quixotic hardihood. The Bangalore-Mail of 7-12-1953, steamed

ordinary living muscle cells into powerful electric batteries, illustrates how closely various forms of energy are connected. Such a power, undeveloped in any of the higher animals, is really marvellous.

The primary use of this electricity to the animals concerned is to produce food; its use to ward off an enemy is only secondary. Each electric cell is said to have an E.M.F. (electro-motive force) of .02-.05 volts, and a shock from a torpedo represents 35 volts, and that of an electric eel, 300 volts. These electrical discharges could be measured by a newly devised instrument called the "Cathode ray oscillograph," which is connected by wires to the underside and dorsal surface of the electric fish.

T. N. ANANTHAKRISHNAN,
M.A., F.Z.S., F.R.E.S. (Lond.)

out of the Madras Central Station, carrying twenty-three Loyolians, whose lively music it was never able to overcome or compete with.

Serene and secluded, the stately Indian Institute of Science stands far from the madding crowd of Bangalore, with a singular grandeur of its own. Its departments range from General Chemistry and Ultrasonics, to Social Science and Economics. Its apparatus is most modern, including the electron microscope, giving a magnification of 60,000, X-ray and electron diffraction apparatus, that enable men to gaze upon the patterns and structure of nature's compounds.

Not far away stands Dr. Raman's Institute, the reputation of which arises from the genius of Dr. Raman and the brilliance of his disciples, rather than from inspiring buildings or lavish apparatus. His rare collections of minerals, opals, and other pre-

ON A MORNING TRAIN

It was half past seven in the morning; the Central station was full of bustling humanity. Short-legged Madras porters strolled about indolently. On their blue shirts they carried the red and green badges announcing boldly, "Porter—4 annas per head load". Everywhere loafers—idlers come to see some tamasha, the unwashed sneaking into wash places meant for first and second class passengers; pickpockets both trained and raw. There were also men and women of respectability come to see somebody off.

The last whistle for the Bombay Express answered the guard's hand, waving his green flag. Raja Ram cursed the guard and made a desperate race to reach the train. On the way he knocked down two persons, one of them a college lad rigged out in the latest Miami fashion. He had come to see a girl friend off. The lad was angry and he said things that he should not have said. But, then, Madras men and women going to college say ugly things and escape with impunity.

As Raja Ram jumped on to the footboard of the moving Bombay Express, the door was slammed in his face and bolted from inside. A stout, roguish man with a pimply face, on the wrong side of forty, stared at him and gave an animal laugh. He then dusted the seat and sat down leisurely to his betel leaves and areca nut.

The train picked up speed and was soon racing past Avadi. Ram looked into the carriage and was heartened to see that there was space enough for him inside the carriage.

"Please, sir, open the door", he said addressing the pimply-faced gentleman.

There was no response. Raja Ram asked the man once again this time in a louder tone.

"No space. Go to another carriage", yelled a fellow from inside. He was seated next to the pimply-face and had all the boorishness of a man who had been in the war for some time.

"There is plenty of space inside. Please open the door", Raja Ram said in an attempt at a threatening voice. This time it was the pimply-face that answered. "No space. Get away, you fool!" he shouted. Then he turned to his companions, murmuring inaudibly.

Raja Ram had been ill for a long time. He had been confined to bed in the General Hospital for over a month. The doctors had said something about nephritis, and he had followed their prescriptions very faithfully. Hurriedly and unexpectedly he had been discharged, perhaps to make room for somebody else.

And now here he was standing on the footboard of a fast running train, with little prospect of getting inside the carriage. A cold, unkind wind froze his body, ill-clothed and without flesh. He was weak, very weak indeed: his head was reeling, and he felt as if he would collapse at any moment. He made bold to try to get inside of his own accord. But the shutters of the door had been pulled down, and it was not easy to open the door from outside.

But his attempts attracted the attention of the pimply-face and his bellicose companion. The latter snarled at him in abusive language. The pimply-face emitted a hoarse chuckle and shrugged his shoulders complacently. Then he said to his companion,

"I know lots of fellows like him. They are rogues and travel ticketless. We gentle folks who buy tickets have to suffer on their account. You should never let that fellow in".

But Raja Ram persisted in his attempts. And this enraged the pimply-face's companion, who was obviously a short-tempered man, and who had been to the war for a short period. He ran to the door, threw it open, dragged in the man and slapped him on the cheek. For a moment Raja Ram was dumbfounded. Then he returned the blow with compound interest. A mutual exchange of hot words and hotter blows ensued, but the fight was almost one-sided. Raja Ram had to kiss the dust very soon.

During the fight Raja Ram's ticket fell out of his pocket. He did not notice it. The pimply-face was after it like a hawk.

Meanwhile the other passengers had gathered at the door to share the fun. The train had slowed down, and when it stopped at Arkonam a red-capped R. P. C., who happened to pass by the carriage, caught both the combatants. The bellicose fellow protested in vain with the R. P. C. When the pimply-face was called in as witness, he pretended ignorance. Both Raja Ram and the burly companion were rounded to the railway police station.

When the T. C. stepped into the carriage, the pimply-face was the first to show "his" ticket. Behind the T. C. he said, "Railway officials have gone corrupt. Lots of people travel ticketless. These people have no morals. This country has no future".

B. RAMA SUBBA REDDY,

IV Hons. (Econ.)

COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo plan, more fully the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South East Asia, is a six years development programme which aims at providing basic economic development of the area. The Colombo Plan is an enterprise whose only object is Asian prosperity, and whose only bond is a common determination to strive towards the goal. The function of the Plan has been to provide the necessary impetus for securing the most efficient local investment of local capital as well as to channel aid to the area. It is a constructive, co-operative and democratic enterprise and is above all based on voluntary co-operation of equals.

The idea of the Plan was first moved at the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth held in Colombo in January 1950. The Plan was finalised by the Consultative Committee in September 1950. This meeting has rightly been described as

a landmark in the history of economic co-operation. Those who originated the Plan were primarily concerned with securing a larger food-supply, and raising the standard of living in the area where one quarter of the human race is domiciled. The Plan aims at bringing to South and South East Asia such technical and financial assistance, as the industrially advanced countries, like the United Kingdom and Canada, can offer.

Besides Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Malaya and the United Kingdom, other countries such as Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Nepal and Viet Nam have now become members of the Colombo Plan. Delegates from the United States, Philippines, the world Bank, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far-East, and the Bureau of the Technical, co-operation of the Colombo Plan attend the meetings convened by the member countries annually.

The Plan does not envisage any variety of supra-national authority. Each member country is free to pursue its own ends, and others come in only to the extent of seeing how best can they co-ordinate and supplement each other's efforts. Essentially the Plan depends on self-help, supplemented by mutual help. The aim of the Technical Assistance Scheme is to survey the needs of the area, assess the capital and man-power resources, and provide a framework within which an international co-operative effort can be developed to raise the standard of living.

The governing body of the Technical Co-operation Scheme is the Technical Co-operation Bureau. The Bureau is financed from a fund of £28 million, subscribed by the member countries. The Bureau receives applications for experts from various countries. The function of the Council and the Bureau is to keep an eye on the general working of the scheme, and to advise concerned governments of the most effective help available, to record progress, and generally co-ordinate activities with other technical assistance programmes. The organisation is highly flexible and gives the maximum scope for implementing new ideas. The Technical Assistance is provided in three ways: (i) By providing experts, (ii) By providing training facilities, (iii) By providing equipment for training institutes.

Dr. P.W.E. Curtin, Director of the Technical Co-operation Bureau, has given the following statistics:

Country	No. of Trainees received	No. of Experts furnished
United Kingdom	420	80
Australia	415	44
Canada	141	38
New Zealand	140	21
India	30	5

Since the implementation of the Plan on 1st July 1951, £2,400,000 have been spent in two years. Canada has contributed for

two years 25,000,000 dollars. New Zealand has contributed for three years £3,000,000. Australia's share in £A 32,250,000 per year. The U.S. has given 200,000,000 dollars a year. The U.K. releases sterling balances and thus contributes £50,000,000 annually.

India has received the following aid:

- (1) 190 million dollar aid (Wheat loan) from the United States.
- (2) 190.8 million dollars from the World Bank.
- (3) 88.5 million dollar Economic Aid from the U.S.
- (4) 7.2 million pounds from Australia.
- (5) 28.8 million dollars from Canada.
- (6) 250,000 pounds from New Zealand.
- (7) 10 million Kr. assistance from Norway.

She has contributed £750,000 to the Technical Assistance Programme. Seventy-five scholarships are offered, and trainees are trained at the Indian Statistical Institute, All-India Radio, Customs Collectorate, Sugar Factories, National Physical and Chemical Laboratories etc. As a result of the above aid the food position of India has improved considerably.

The Plan is one of the many ways in which the Commonwealth relationship is maintained. The goodwill and co-operation of the Commonwealth countries are happy auguries for the eventual accomplishment of the great task the regional countries have set before themselves. The rapid cross-fertilisation of ideas is most novel, the most exciting, and in the long run may well prove to be the most fruitful of all the provisions of the Plan.

The Plan carries a message of hope that deserves greater prominence. The success of the Plan will entail the emancipation of the sterling area countries from the dollar aid, and a phenomenal increase in the standard of living of under-developed countries.

JAGDEEP KAMDAR, B.Com. (Hons.)

THE DEAD SPEAK

I was the only daughter of a famous doctor of Devonshire. I was very fair—fairer than that word, and was consequently admired by women and loved by men. Of all the men I came across Brown and Jim occupied a permanent place in my heart. Brown was wealthy and healthy; Jim was a man of wide erudition. He was very handsome but suffered from extreme indigence. Though I was beautiful and wealthy I loved Jim more dearly than Brown.

Both were studying in the University and were very thick friends. Both were my suitors but they were not jealous of each other on that score. One was rich, the other was poor; one was bulky, the other was handsome; one was dull, the other was intelligent. Notwithstanding these wide disparities, they were very intimate and inseparable friends.

Soon there came the discussion about marriage between my parents. In the core of my heart, I had placed my dear Jim. But I did not want to end their friendship by deciding upon Jim. My mind was oscillating whether to choose the rich or the poor, whether to lead life with a beautiful youth or with a bulky youngster.

Day by day, I grew more and more miserable and unhappy; I had no peace of mind, no calmness. I did not wish any more to lead this life of mental torture.

During these days, I was exhorted by my faithful maid-servant to whom I opened my heart and from whom I sought advice. She advised me to marry the man who should get the highest marks in the coming examinations.

Brown and Jim came to know of this decision of mine and were struck speechless. As I have already said, I was sure that the wise Jim would win the prize. No sooner

had I told them about my decision than Brown showed an expression of dejection, arising out of the bleak fact that it was certain that he would lose his darling.

Three months later, the results of the examination were announced. To my great surprise Jim whom I was fondly hoping to marry was detained while Brown emerged with flying colours.

On the next day Brown approached me with radiant face. I was deeply dejected over this severe overthrow of my cunning plan to achieve my end. Of Jim we heard no more.

Days passed quickly but I continued single. Everyday Brown came to me. Now I could not break my word. My parents too resolved to get me wedded to him.

On the appointed day terrible news came that Jim was involved in an aeroplane crash and had expired.

I burst into warm tears. Jim's bright face came before my mind. The sparkling eyes of the deceased Jim danced before my mind's eye and glanced at me sometimes angrily and sometimes with compassion. I no longer wanted to live.

Hastily I went into my father's dispensary. With beating heart and trembling arms I seized the bottle labelled potassium cyanide and took out a crystal.

To those readers who are surprised at the unusual manner in which the events happened, culminating in Jim's miserable failure and Brown's unexpected success, all I have to say is this. The magnanimity of Jim and his selflessness prompted him to write his number on Brown's answer-paper, and the exchange of numbers did the whole trick.

V. CHANDRAMOULI, I U.C.

"I don't quite understand you, Father."
 "Now, for instance, how do I know that that pipe of yours is a new one? You have placed it centrally on the table, so I assumed that the last one fell off a table and broke. As I say it is the psychology of the thing—the personality factor that really matters." "It is really amazing, but what is your system, Father? There seems to be a curious lack of method in your investigations."
 "It is very simple. You see, it was I who committed all those crimes."
 "What?"
 "I studied each crime carefully, till I knew how it could be done, and the state of mind of the person who could do it. And when I felt exactly like the criminal, I knew, of course, who he was."
 "Oh! You frightened me at first. But to turn to higher matters, it is very pleasing to see the number of young people interested in my career. I had a narrow escape once when I grappled with a desperate criminal, and fell over a cliff. Luckily I managed to catch a ledge that was overhanging, rather conveniently, and have lived through many subsequent adventures." "Curiously enough, I had a similar experience when my wine was drugged with an Oriental herb, whose effects induced a deep unconsciousness like death. I was almost buried that time."
 "Lucky, for you. But what do you think of present-day detectives, Father? Personally I have a very poor opinion of them. It seems that there is a correspondence school started somewhere to train impressionable young men to become detectives in twenty easy lessons. And then they go and join

SHERLOCK HOLMES MEETS FATHER BROWN

THE DEAD SPEAK

A long, lean figure with a cadaverous face is seated before the marble table of a luxurious London hotel. There is a glass containing a sickly green liquid before him. The fluid has hardly come down from the top of the glass, so we may presume that the famous Baker Street detective is in a pensive, melancholy mood. He rises as he sees a shabby, shapeless figure whose big clerical hat gives it the appearance of an overgrown mushroom.
 "Good evening, Father Brown."
 "Good evening, Mr. Holmes."
 "Would you care to join me in a glass of—absinthe?"
 "A glass of milk, if you please."
 "I hope you enjoyed your walk on Clapham Common."
 "How—how did you know I had been there?"
 "Elementary, Father Brown. Your left sole is covered with a uniform layer of greyish coloured clay. It is of a peculiarly adhesive type, since you did not discard it on the mat outside. Now there is only one locality in London where such clay is found, and so—"
 "Incredible!—Incredible!"
 "Not at all, Father. Observation and deduction. The light of pure reason has guided me successfully through a labyrinth of illusions. If Dr. Watson were here he could tell you—"
 "You have never failed!"
 "I have been deceived four times—thrice by a woman, and once by a man."
 "Ah! there you are. You underestimated the potentialities towards evil of which the so-called weaker sex is capable."

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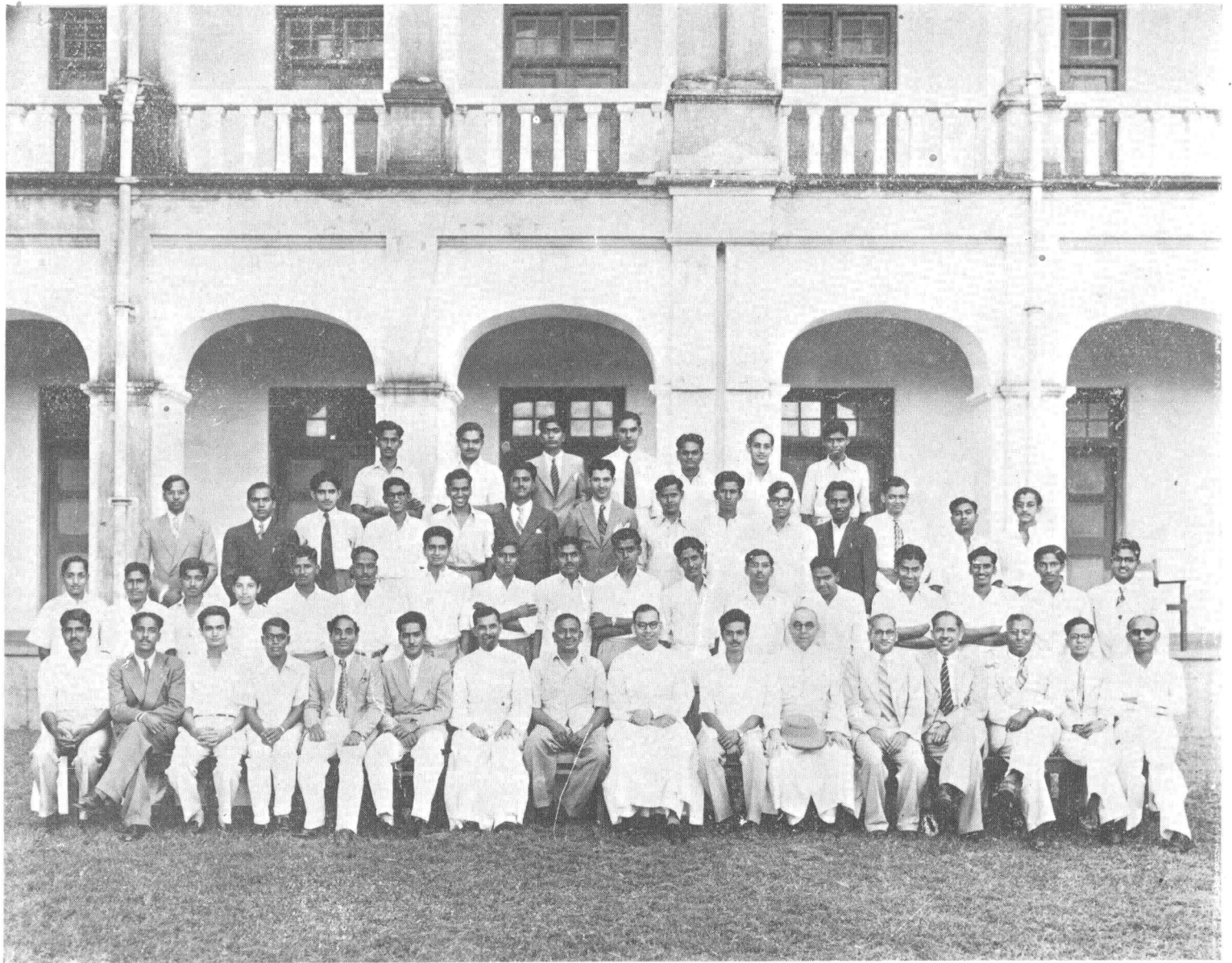
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MADRAS LOYOLA COLLEGE VOLUNTEERS WORKING FOR ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE

Scotland Yard. "Such absolute nonsense really—"

"I am the head of that Bureau, incidentally."

"Oh! I am so sorry to have made those remarks. I hope you will pardon me."

The priest gets up.

"Must you be going Father? I hope I have not angered you."

"Not at all. You see, I want to meet

SHAW AND SHAKESPEARE

A little over three years have passed since George Bernard Shaw died, and in little less than three years the world will be celebrating the centenary of his birth. Will the world care to remember him that long? To me, however, it appears that he deserves to be remembered and cherished as one who revolutionised the world of thought of the late 19th and the early 20th century. It will be pretty long before another versatile man of Shaw's calibre is born. Much more than what he said and did, his versatility alone made Shaw a superman. He was at the same time artist, critic, orator, humourist, novelist and dramatist. But, it is as a dramatist that Shaw has left an indelible impression in the world of literature and in the realm of thought. Shaw used drama for a definite purpose, to express his views on social, political and literary interests.

In each of his plays Shaw himself is disguised in one of the main roles. Not a word is uttered by his characters carelessly and without some purpose. Here, Shaw is different from Shakespeare. Though, basically dramatists, the gulf between Shaw and Shakespeare is wide. The fundamental difference arises in the way in which each has interpreted the purpose of Drama. Shaw wrote plays for purpose; Shakespeare wrote plays for pleasure.

Flambeau—you remember the famous ex-criminal and ex-detective?"

"I remember him now. It's curious how one loses sight of one's colleagues once we have retired."

"One has one's memories, at least."

"Of course. Good night Father."

"God night Mr. Holmes."

P. R. CHARI, II U.C.

Shaw has more than once vehemently attacked Shakespeare. When he says, "Shakespeare! Stuff! Shakespeare! Disillusioned idealist! A rationalist! A capitalist! If the fellow had not been a poet, his rubbish would have been forgotten long ago." One is tempted to conclude that Shaw is an arrogant scoundrel. But, even amidst abuse, he pays a tribute to Shakespeare. He accepts that Shakespeare is a great poet, who deserves fame by virtue of his poetry and that alone.

In another place, Shaw confesses, "I am unaffectedly fond of Shakespeare." Before he was twenty, he had read the entire plays of Shakespeare. He pities the man who cannot enjoy Shakespeare. He says, "Shakespeare has outlived hundreds of ablest thinkers and will outlast a thousand more. His gift of telling a story (provided someone else told it to him first), his enormous power over language, as conspicuous in his silly and senseless abuse of it as in his miracles of expression, enable him to entertain us so effectively that the imaginary scenes and people he has created become more real to us than our actual life."

Shaw's accusation is that Shakespeare has not contributed a single thought to the material welfare of humanity. His words are

But my thoughts soon range to emotional recollections. I was present for the laying of the foundation of the massive chemistry block of the College, in whose airy third floor I experimented with chemicals and acids on its completion. I was also present for the laying of the foundation of the Bertram Hall, on whose imposing stage my fellow collegians and I played many parts on a variety of occasions, as the College Silver Jubilee, the National Catholic students' Congress, and the double centenary. Memories of essays and compositions undertaken on hot afternoons in the old Bertram hall are mercifully fading. But I remember with a certain pleasurable emotion the years my companions and I spent in the National Cadet Corps and the camps in God-forsaken places, during which we were made to spread our hold-alls amidst thorny bushes and snake holes, and often posted as sentries with rifles and bayonets to guard our dormant barracks. Those were the days when we said special prayers to St. Paul the Hermit; those were the days when the hissing of the cobras made us more devoted to our Lady. We grouched and grumbled at those hardships then; but now, on the eve of leaving College we feel heroes in retrospect. We feel fully equipped to face the dust and din of the world and quite audax omnia perpeti.

From the midst of such inanities and trivialities memory summons two beloved personalities, who much exercised their

influence on me in the class rooms by their subtlety of thought and profound scholarship. My devotion to these great Jesuits, Fr. Leigh and Fr. Antoniswamy, is undoubtedly sincere and pleasant, especially when I consider that it was they who fashioned the intellect of my father at the allied institution at Trichy. Amongst the others in the list of my Jesuit teachers are Fr. Murphy and Fr. Douglas Gordon, (now Fr. Provincial) and Fr. Pujo, a sane and saintly soul who once offered a holy mass for the repose of my soul, believing that I was gathered to my fathers. All these but one taught me catechism and some of them handled other subjects in addition. In my pride and gratitude, I can lay no tribute at the feet of these savants and teachers which will be commensurate with the tremendous debt I shall owe them all my life for the benefit they have imparted to me specially during the religious instruction classes.

These emotional recollections crowd in along with a host of other memories. The lights splutter and weird figures flit across the space of my joyful life in Loyola in a jumble of laughter and tears. I proclaim with the poet, "Sorrows, crown of sorrows, is to bid adieu." And all in a sigh for the glorious days that are no more I only say, "My College days, what would I not give to live them over again; My Alma mater, how can I ever forget thy bountiful gifts?"

FELIX A. RYAN, IV B.Com.



not the result of any deep thinking; they merely express his superficial observation of men and women woven with the fruits of a rich imaginative mind. And again, as Shaw points out, the music in Shakespeare is the thing that charms us. "Shakespeare's weakness lies in his complete deficiency in the highest sphere of thought in which poetry embraces religion, philosophy, morality and the bearing of these in community which is sociology."

But, all said and done, it is quite evident that Shakespeare will outlive Shaw, and Shaw himself accepts this, when he says, "Shakespeare has outlived hundreds of ablest thinkers and will outlast a thousand more." The reason is, that Shakespeare's plays are universal and are capable of yielding pleasure to all sorts of people, at all times, by virtue of the music in them and their greater relation to his imaginative power than to the sense of reality. Shaw sees only present society, and that too, a particular society. His plays are not universal and cannot be universal because society

changes frequently. Shaw's death is inevitable, while Shakespeare will never die.

The world will, for some time to come, remember that Shaw was the most powerful thinker in the first half of the 20th century. Shaw loved the smell of battle in the field of ideas. It is really unfortunate that he has been so often misinterpreted as a vain man. Even his greatest antagonists were his greatest admirers. His famous rival, Chesterton, remarks, "It is necessary to disagree with him as much as I do, in order to admire him as much as I do; I am proud of him as a foe even more than as a friend."

Shaw's philosophy of life, to quote his own words, was: "I am of opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live it, it is my privilege to do for it whatever I can. I want to be thoroughly used up when I die, for, the harder I work, the more I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no brief candle for me. I want to make it shine as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."

S. VASUDEVAN, IV B.Com. (Hons.).

EPILOGUE

As I cast my mind back into the past I see strange lights and shadows playing queer tricks. It is as if in a gigantic movie show, quick close-ups and slow motion cuts are mixed up in wild and reckless disarray. They all pertain to my long college years. They are pleasant at the outset but are gradually conquered by emotion and sorrow. I shall in alluding to them spare your patience by being brief and eschewing all melodrama.

I see for a moment, as most collegians do on the eve of bidding adieu to their college, that I am to bid farewell to heaps of homework and to the consequences of not doing

it. I see something more—that I am to be freed from the big botheration of examinations and the great expectations of progress reports. In this connection I may confess that I considered mathematics mere mental gymnastics. Therefore I tried my hand at commerce in the latter years and discovered that accountancy was no better. I always distrusted a balance sheet. Have you observed that both sides of it add up to exactly the same amount even to quarter of an anna? Well, that is just too good to be true. Things don't happen that way in practice—release from all these provokes sentiments that are pleasant for a moment.

RAMAN EFFECT IN CHEMISTRY

The Raman Effect, a discovery of this century, has given a considerable impetus to the development of Physics and Chemistry. The Raman Effect, although essentially physical in nature, is one of the parameters with which we are able to determine the behaviour of atoms within the molecules, and of the molecules themselves, independently of their state of aggregation. Smekal had previously referred to the interaction of light and molecules, and Lallemand is said to have observed an equivalent phenomenon in 1869. In modern times, Landsberg and Mandelstam have reached similar conclusions quite independently. Though we are here concerned with the use and applications of the Raman Effect in one particular branch of science, a study and knowledge of the Raman Effect itself may precede the study of its role in Chemistry.

Discovery of Raman Effect. In the year 1928, C. V. Raman, studied the scattering of light by liquids, with the aim of investigating such natural phenomena as the colour of the sky and the sea. He found that when a beam of monochromatic light penetrated certain liquids, the scattered light contained other frequencies along with the frequency of the incident light. He observed in the spectrum of the scattered light a number of new lines on both sides of the spectrum's main line, which indicated the frequency of the incident light. There were more lines on the low frequency side, and they were more intense than those on the high frequency side. Those on the low frequency side were known as Stokes' lines, and those on the high frequency side as anti-Stokes' lines.

Raman noted the following general features of his new lines:

- (1) New lines of different frequencies were got even when a single frequency suffered scattering.
- (2) Most of the new lines exhibited polarization and were symmetrically placed about the main line.
- (3) Their frequencies were directly related to the incident frequency.
- (4) It was the "frequency shifts" of the lines, known as Raman frequencies, that were really decided by the scatterer rather than the frequencies themselves.
- (5) The lines certainly resulted from a molecular phenomenon.

Mechanism of Raman Effect. According to the quantum theory of radiation, light is propagated through space in what are called energy quanta or photons, propagated, not in a continuous fashion, but in integral multiples of a definite amount equal to $h\nu$, where ν is the vibration frequency. Different colours have photons of different energy. Thus photons of violet colour have a higher energy than the photons of red light.

When molecules of a solid, liquid, or gas are irradiated with monochromatic light, i.e., light of definite frequency, the photons in the light interact with the molecules, and a part of their energy may be distributed throughout the molecules in all their vibrational and rotational degrees of freedom. Energy not used in these vibrational and rotational excitations is scattered from the molecule as light of a different frequency. Thus additional modified lines of different frequencies, characteristic of the scatterer, are seen. This displacement or change of

frequency is called Raman Effect. If ν_1 is the frequency of the incident light and ν_2 that of the scattered light, (where ν_2 is generally less than ν_1) then by quantum theory the energy associated with the incident and scattered rays is $h\nu_1$ and $h\nu_2$. So the "energy difference" which has been presumably transferred to the molecule of the scatterer, is equal to $h(\nu_1 - \nu_2)$. The frequency difference $(\nu_1 - \nu_2) = \Delta\nu$, called Raman frequency.

On the principles of quantum mechanics, a molecule in a level A with energy represented by E_a absorbs the incident radiation and is raised to a level C, where its energy is $E_c = E_a + h\nu_1$. The molecule then emits the Raman scattered radiation of frequency ν_2 and in so doing falls to an intermediate level B where its energy $E_b = E_c - h\nu_2$. Net gain in energy $E_b - E_a = h(\nu_1 - \nu_2) = h\Delta\nu$. For the production of Raman scattering, it is therefore necessary to have three energy levels for the molecules which are able to "combine" in conformity with the normal selection rules. In some cases the level B is below the level A, so that ν_2 is greater than ν_1 , the molecule having given up its energy to the scattered radiation. When $\Delta\nu$ is positive, the Raman Spectrum is said to consist of "Stokes' lines," and when it is negative, the spectrum is said to consist of "anti-Stokes' lines," the former occurring much more frequently.

Raman Spectra and Molecular Structure.

The most important application of Raman spectra is in the study of molecular structure. A molecule, like an atom, can be in a number of electronic states or energy levels. The electronic levels have each a series of vibrational sub-levels (overtones) of which has a number of rotational levels. All the three kinds of energy are quantized. In Raman effect there is no electronic excitation; there is only the vibrational and rotational excitation. The

vibrational and rotational transitions give a band spectrum which lies mainly in the near infra red. A diatomic molecule gives only one set of such bands, while a polyatomic molecule gives several sets. The sets of bands give an idea about the vibrational and rotational levels, and the modes of vibration from which we can deduce the molecular complexity. A diatomic molecule, having only one mode of vibration, gives one "band". A linear triatomic molecule, having four vibrational modes, of which one doubly degenerates, has three different normal vibrations. A non-linear triatomic molecule has three normal vibrations. The number of vibrational modes and vibrational and rotational bands increases as the number of atoms in the molecule increases. Thus the band spectra enables us to learn whether the molecule is diatomic, triatomic etc., and how the atoms are arranged in the molecule, linear or non-linear. Thus it has been proved that molecules of H_2O , ClO_2 , SO_2 etc., are triangular, while those of NH_3 are pyramidal, and those of SO_2Cl_2 , S_2Cl_2 etc., are perhaps Y shaped. Molecular complexity can also be deduced from the moments of inertia of molecules calculated from the Raman spectra. Rotational energy of a linear diatomic molecule has only one moment of inertia; non-linear molecules possess 2 or 3 moments of inertia.

Interatomic Distances. Regarding a molecule as a simple harmonic oscillator, its energy is restricted by quantum principles to integral multiples of $h\nu$, ν being the frequency. If I , the moment of inertia of the molecule, is calculated, then d , the internuclear distance, can be calculated from the relation:

$$I = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} d^2$$

m_1 and m_2 being masses of atoms known, d , the internuclear distance. Thus the internuclear distances in HCl, Benzene etc., have been calculated. Isotopic effect will cause

a slight change in the masses, and hence there will be slight differences in spectral frequencies. It has also been possible to calculate the angles between the bonds.

Valency Bonds and Bond Strengths. An interesting relation exists between Raman Effect and the chemical valency bonds. Raman lines appear with great intensity in covalent compounds, while the case is reversed with electrovalent compounds. Thus, NaCl, KCl etc., which are electrovalent compounds, give no Raman lines corresponding to their infra-red frequencies, whereas HCl and some non-metallic halides etc., which are covalent compounds, produce vibrational Raman lines. It must also be noted that HCl gas and liquid give vibrational Raman lines, but the aqueous solution, which consists of hydrogen and chlorine ions, gives no vibrational Raman line. In aqueous solutions of salts, where ionisation is complete, only the Raman lines corresponding to the molecules of the separated ions and water are got. Hence the intensity of the Raman lines depends on the chemical nature of the linkage. Most of the organic compounds, characterised by covalent linkages, give rise to strong Raman spectra.

The strength of chemical bonds is also reflected in the Raman effect, so that calculating the force constants, i.e., the restoring forces per centimetre in the molecule, from the Raman spectra, the relative magnitudes of the forces involved in various valency bonds and thus the strength of linkages can be measured. One method of measuring the force constants is by making use of the bond lengths. These force constants, depending on the type of linkages, give an idea of the strength and multiplicity of the bonds in the molecules. The average of the mean restoring forces for simple, double and triple bonds is approximately in the ratio 1:2:3. Thus the force constant is proportional to the number of valencies, i.e. the number of

electron pairs shared between two atoms. This apparently holds true, whether the electrons are shared equally as in a covalent bond, or whether one provides more than the other (co-ordinate). This shows that there is really no essential difference between ordinary covalency and co-ordinate valency. Moreover, since functional groups have fixed force constants, the nature of the groups present in the molecules could be known. The value of mean restoring force is a measure of work needed to serve the bond involved in any particular link. The magnitude of the force constant may be expected to be roughly proportional to the heat of dissociation.

Identification of Functional Groups. The characteristic frequencies of Raman lines give direct information about bond multiplicity and functional groups. For instance, all aliphatic organic compounds containing C—H link produce a line in the spectrum of the scattered light with frequency displacement in the close vicinity of $2,930\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Aromatic C—H link gives a line with the frequency of $3,050\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Similar is the case with many such groups. Characteristic frequencies are observed for S—H, C—N, C—Cl etc., etc. Multiplicity of the linkages is also known from such frequencies. Thus for instance,

C — C : $800 - 860\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

C = C : $1600 - 1650\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

C \equiv C : $2100 - 2250\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Similarly there is characteristic frequency for C—N or C = N or C \equiv N. Among the most important applications of this feature of Raman Effect is the elucidation of the structures of benzene and hydrogen peroxide. This method has also helped to tackle certain important problems as complex compounds, mixed molecules, isotopes and water of crystallisation. The study of isomers is very important since isomerisation of hydro-

carbons is to be studied in the petroleum industry.

Nuclear Chemistry. The Raman Effect has been applied also to the study of certain aspects of nuclear chemistry, such as the "spin" and "statistics" of the nucleus. The rotational Raman lines of homonuclear diatomic molecules like H_2 , D_2 , N_2 etc., characterised by their alternating intensities, have been highly successful in giving precise results. For instance, in the case of oxygen, the entire rotational spectrum has only lines arising from transitions between odd levels, while those from even levels are missing. This would mean that the nuclear spin of oxygen is zero. With nitrogen there is alternate intensity of the lines, the more intense lines corresponding to transitions between even levels, similar to deuterium and unlike hydrogen. This leads to the conclusion that nitrogen nucleus has a spin of one unit and obeys Bose-Einstein statistics.

Also, Raman spectra showed for the first time unambiguously that electrons cannot be present in the nuclei. This also confirmed that atomic nucleus consists of protons and neutrons, and not protons and electrons.

Crystal Study. The Raman Effect is, in a sense, complementary to X-ray diffraction, which concerns itself with the determination of the position and arrangement of the atoms or molecules which scatter the X-rays. It furnishes us with the kind of information which X-rays do not give, viz., the strength and nature of the forces which hold the crystal together. This information is precise since Raman lines can be measured accurately. The frequencies deduced from Raman spectra, together with the known positions and masses of the atoms in crystals, enable us to decide the binding forces in the crystals. Raman spectra give information also about the frequencies of the oscillation of the forces when disturbed from equilibrium positions, and the modifications they under-

go when the physical conditions such as temperature and pressure etc., are altered.

Resonance. The name "resonance" is given to a state in which the electronic configuration of the molecule can be represented in two or more ways, subject to three conditions: (i) the positions of the atoms remain approximately unaltered, (ii) the energies of the various states do not differ very much, (iii) the structures have the same number of unpaired electrons. There is often a shortening of inter-atomic distances in the bonds in which resonance occurs. Bond strength and length determinations by Raman spectra support resonance.

Other Applications of Raman Effect. In Biology Raman effect is applied in protein analysis. It has also been useful in identifying impurities of certain types, in estimating quantitatively the relative proportions of the constituents in a mixture and in studying isomerism. It is of immense interest to note that the classification of organic substances into aliphatic or open chain compounds and aromatic or closed chain compounds, is clearly reflected in the character of the respective Raman spectra.

In Physical Chemistry, it has found its application in the study of liquid state, transition from crystalline to amorphous state etc. Although there is a general analogy between the Raman spectra obtained in the crystalline and amorphous states of a substance, the latter gives rise to broad and diffuse bands in the place of sharp lines caused by the former. In the case of electrolytic dissociation, where spectra can be got both for the pure substance and for the aqueous solution of it at different concentrations, the observed positions and the variation in the intensity of the lines enable us to determine quite directly the nature and number of ions produced, thus giving information as to partial or complete dissociation. In the

problem of hydrolysis, which is similar to electrolytic dissociation, if a salt possessing a Raman spectrum different from that of the base or the acid, is hydrolysed by H_2O , the degree of hydrolysis can be estimated by a measurement of the relative intensities of a set of lines characteristic of either the base, the acid or the salt. Other miscellaneous applications of the Raman Effect consist in the study of specific heats of substances, identification of mineral oils, etc. Estimation can be done by comparing breadths of lines or changes of frequency.

Raman Spectra Compared with other Spectra. Raman spectra are preferred to other spectra on the grounds that the arrangement of the apparatus for studying them

is simple, and that the spectra itself are simple compared with the infra-red spectra. Homopolar diatomic molecules give Raman lines due to vibrational and rotational transitions although they do not interact directly with infra-red radiation. Frequencies which are "inactive" or "forbidden" in ordinary spectra are active in Raman spectra.

Conclusion. In any scientific field, whether fundamental research, analytical or industrial, Raman effect plays a significant role. Though Raman effect is a property discovered and explained in Physics, with Chemists it is also a powerful means to analyse, comprehend and explain a thousand intricate phenomena.

R. KIRUBHAKHARAN, III B.Sc. (Hons.)

LASSIE

One evening after persistently hearing the squealing of a puppy, my younger brother and I decided to investigate it. On looking under our staircase we found a small white puppy squealing, as if suffering from hunger. We took it into our house and gave it some milk in a saucer, which soon disappeared with the lapping of that never to be satisfied tongue. My younger brother ran to a shop next door and got a packet of dog biscuits, which we soaked and gave to the pup in another saucer of milk. The pup, whom we decided to call *Lassie*, having filled its tiny stomach, curled up on my lap and fell asleep.

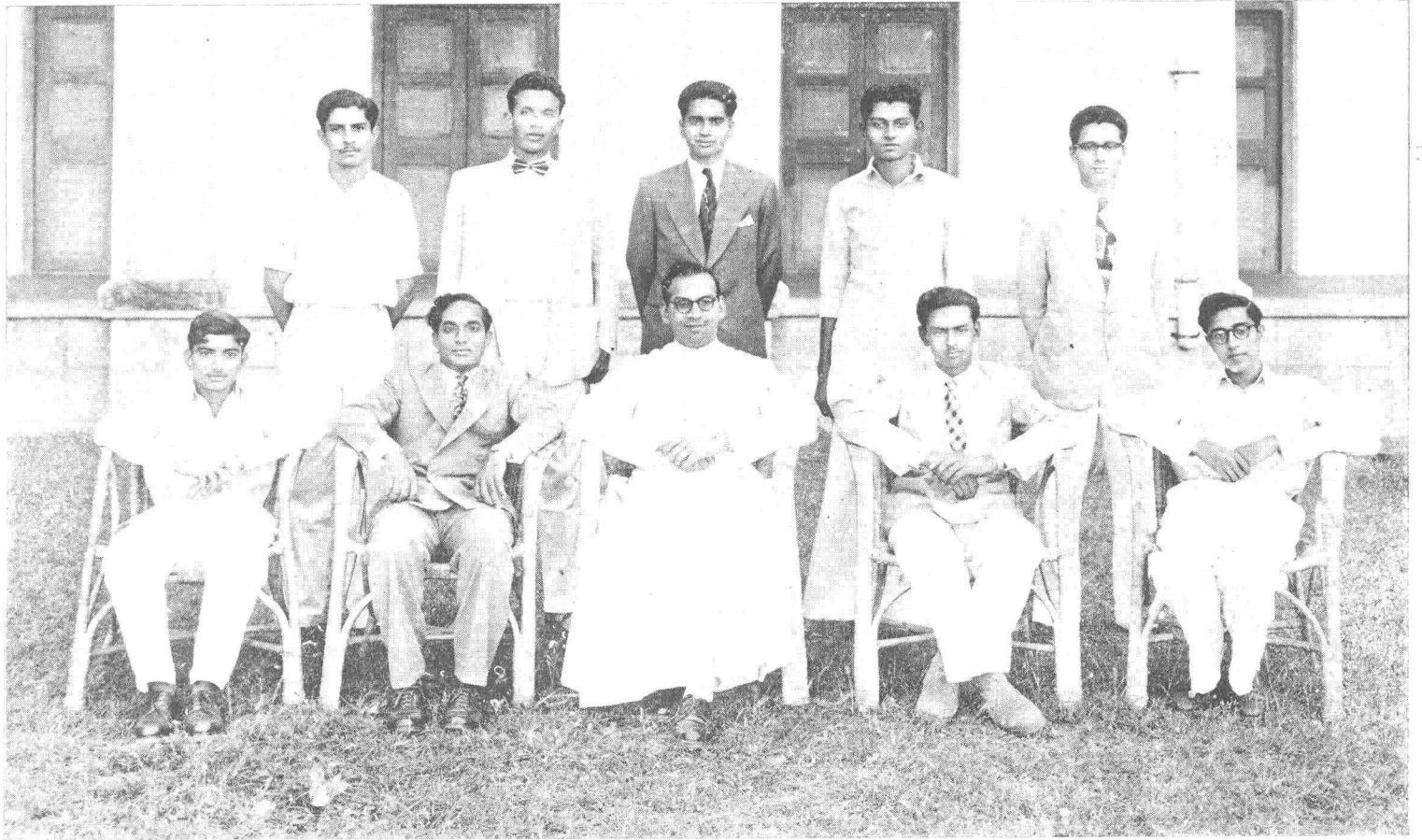
We fixed up a card-board box with some straw and cotton in it and let it sleep in it. The next morning *Lassie* was up and around the house long before any of us awoke.

On my dad's advice I took *Lassie* to the Veterinary Hospital for a medical check-up, and to our grave regret the Doctor said that *Lassie* was suffering from a fatal disease and would die within three months, and that it was better to put it to sleep immediately.

Upon hearing this my younger brother refused to give up *Lassie*, but after a lot of tears on his part and coaxing on our part, my uncle and I took *Lassie* to the Veterinary Hospital and left poor *Lassie* crying in the hands of the Veterinary Doctor.

We do not know whether the doctor put *Lassie* to sleep in the gas chamber or not, but that is the brief story of *Lassie*, who stayed with us only for about 48 hours, but found a permanent place in our hearts.

ADIL VADOLIWALA, III B.Com.



LOYOLA MONTHLY : EDITORIAL BOARD

TIPS AND ALL THAT

Purse and Persuasion

I fled him down the College avenue; I fled him down the hostel corridors. It was of no avail. I was cornered and caught like a stag brought to bay. Fear knows not to evade as beggars to pursue.

Munificent Millionaires

This is the age of technical and technological innovations. The art of extracting bigger gratuities has been thoroughly modernised. A miser-proof technique has been perfected by present-day practitioners, whose spoils during festive seasons bear ample testimony to the efficacy of the new method.

I was sitting at my table one bright morning when some sinister visitors came to see me. They grinned greetings and handed me an opened notebook and a pencil. There were even so many signatures and against each I found a sizeable sum of money. I was required to sign my name in the space indicated, and also the sum of money which I would like to contribute to the Menials Staff Club as a Deepavali gift. The other names seemed to be those of charitably-disposed millionaires. I was neither a millionaire nor charitably disposed, and so I inscribed '1-0-0' against my name. The chief was upon me at once. Dignity forbade the Club to accept less than Rs. 2-0-0. He advised me to change the figure into '10' or at least '2'. Finding me unwilling still, he took the matter into his own hands and neatly altered '1' into '4', assuring me at the same time that it would be all right if I paid only one rupee. Then I learnt one of the smartest tricks of the trade. The actual contribution which is collected from you may be quite small, but the figure you write in

the list must be imposing, so that the people who are approached after you may contribute much more than they would otherwise have done. This was the secret of the philanthropic millionaires.

Futility and All That

I do not think any one has ever outwitted the tip-collectors by defaulting. They have the eyes of hawks, the memory of a wounded elephant, the pertinacity of toads on a rainy day. You are made to feel a despicable debtor. You almost believe that the claim against you can be enforced in a court of law. When you have fully discharged your obligation in legal tender, you are rewarded with a tick-mark against your name in the list. The Club is as businesslike in the expression of gratitude as in the collection of gratuities.

From Treat to Treaty

The demands on the student's purse arise from many quarters, including other students. Life in college is so reduced to routine and plan that the smallest deviation from the daily pattern of existence gives the students an excuse for celebration. The merriment is invariably at the expense of a victimised companion. A fellow has only to take two wickets, or enter the semi-finals in the carroms tournament, or stand second in class; he is immediately surrounded by a legion of well-wishers who insist on a treat to commemorate the happy occasion. I have known a case where a student was compelled to give his friends a treat because he had started wearing spectacles.

There is, however, a way out. Almost every one has to stand a treat for one reason

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or other. These obligations are usually cancelled by mutual agreements. A similar mechanism is used in the student economy for settling IOU's arising out of bets.

Cost of Giving

Economists are slow to grasp essentials. They revel in irrelevancies. Take, for instance, the hubbub over price trends, struggling in a sea of index numbers, they clutch desperately at some straws of facts, only to sink with them. They have wholesale, retail, labour, and cost of living indices. But no-

body has thought of compiling a cost of giving index, which would be infinitely more useful. This, I venture to guess, has risen twice as fast as the cost of living, since 1939.

Ultimately, it does not matter much because everybody is in the same boat. He who gives also asks and takes. If there is nothing left to beg for, we beg the question or somebody's pardon. Let us face the fact, we are all beggars; only, some of us happen to be lucky beggars.

A. MADHAVAN, V. Hons. (Econ.)

DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

The complicated process of ascertaining the collective will of a people, prone to misjudge the problems with which they are faced, constitutes the dilemma of democracy. For such a process brings along with it conditions that are hard to create and still harder to maintain. The will of demos bids fair to break all rules of consistency or adaptability. And rooted in the nature of things are the inherent differences of capacity and intelligence in men. Democracy in theory is but a form of oligarchy in practice. This paradox establishes itself in the working of democratic institutions all over the world.

In India, democracy hardly gives any index to the trend of our political evolution. Such development to be constructive should recognise a certain standard of political consciousness, by which is meant knowledge of the rights conferred on an individual by virtue of his being a member of the State—rights that ought to be exercised by him to shape the growth of political institutions.

The growth of political consciousness comes not through the random wave of a magic wand. It has to be consistently aided through extraneous and integrated means, which will teach people the fundamental

This is the age of technical and technological innovations. The art of extracting bigger quantities has been thoroughly modernised. A miracle-working technique has been fact that rights devolving on them as citizens of a State carry with them responsibilities that cannot be shirked.

Among these means are the vehicles of education and the fourth estate of the realm. The process of education makes or mars the individual's faculty of thinking. The quality to discriminate fairly between realities and ideologies and the capacity to judge them intelligently is born out of a system of education whose standards are maintained at the highest level. In India we have had universal condemnation of the present methods; yet no positive attempts to improve them have been made. Moreover, the whims of individuals have unfortunately governed this paramount subject, to the gross deterioration of our national welfare. Some system that recognises the unique value of English as a language of international importance and reconciles it with the conflicting claims of the national and regional languages must be thought out and put into practice. Uniformity of script will help to eliminate the illiteracy of our people, who, bedevilled as they are with other massive problems, can hardly overcome this obstacle. This will in due course make adult franchise an actuality rather than a

myth. In the last elections people sheepishly expressed their opinion on matters far beyond their ken and completely ignorant of the consequences thereof.

The other vehicle is the press, which should aim at creating interest on public matters but not try to influence opinion in other respects. The press in India is unhappily, however, mostly subject to pressures, financial or otherwise, and hence rarely displays that dispassionate independence expected of it. The lacuna created by the absence of rural dailies is another major defect. The standard of journalism may be raised by the development of education side by side with economic development. This will create an

independence which will go far to cultivate original thinking in men with a view to determine the truth behind the superficial facades erected to cloud their reasoning.

Freedom and not servitude, Edmund Burke said, is the cure for anarchy. This freedom which we possess now will be strengthened by that form of democracy wistfully dreamt of. Are we to accomplish this influence or are we to drift aimlessly in the political and economic fields to be submerged in a social upheaval the signs of whose awakening are even now apparent? In the answer to this lies our future.

M. SANKARANARAYANAN, V Hons. (Econ.)

ON BIKES AND BIKING

"What would the world be to us", a poet asked, "if children were no more?" Surely a safer place for pedalling, for little children are the despair of the cyclist. You must have observed how the tiny brats meet on the road, how they upset your equipoise, paralyse your thinking machine; with what electric daftness they manage to get knocked down and scream! Humanitarians will scowl at me. Wiseacres will cry me down as a heretic, and parents will curse me from the depths of their parental solicitude. I can appreciate child psychology in short stories, and even like studying a child, given a bit of coaxing, a chocolate or a pinch; but I must admit that, so far as biking is concerned, the child is the enemy of the man, viewed from the saddle—a precarious position of unstable equilibrium. They are nothing more than the pests of the pedals and the signals of accident.

Not that they are the only worries of the cyclist. There are old women, for instance, impossible creatures on impossible

errands whom no amount of 'ding-dinging' can move. Then there are lorries which protrude their portly structures in all available dimensions of space. There are jutkas, rickshaws, handcarts and buffaloes which stop to philosophise in the middle of the road, and men who dream great dreams while shopping. And what about rainy days and roads which are knottier than the differential calculus?—Altogether a legion of pests bent on the cyclist's ruin.

While my sympathies are wholly with the cyclist, I have come to hate bikes and biking. I hate all bikes, the aristocratic as well as the plebeian upstart. For me there is something absurd about the machine. I do not know whether it is because of its simplicity, or its fondness for bits of my dhothies, or its delight in embracing me while pedalling with no lights or licence. There are people who just love their bikes! I, for one, cannot understand such psychology. Nevertheless people grow sentimental over their bikes, as a house-wife might over a dilapidated broom.

There was Mr. Velu the owner of the oldest bike I had ever seen. Proud of it, he would pour out eulogistic orations on its virtues and antecedents. I once tried the consumptive old vehicle. It refused to budge, even after I had coaxed, cajoled, oiled and greased her for the better part of a Sunday—spoiling a newly washed dhoti and every prospect of a cinema or an outing. At last she groaned and began crawling like a centipede to the accompaniment of unmusical clattering of wheels and the drum beating mudguards. Disconcerted at last I got down from it.

After that fine incident, whenever I dream of mounting a bike, I feel I am mounting a dangerous precipice. Presentiment of danger and frightening visions of sudden calamity crowd in on me. Tiny brats intervene, I apply brakes and the machine picks up

GRATITUDE

Today, unfortunately, gratitude for many is nothing but a myth of the past, which changing times oblige us to discard. It groans in the rut of a few meaningless phrases or mechanical actions. Yet nothing can be more important; for from the dawn of life, till our organs finally yield to corruption, we have to depend almost all the time, on some one or other. We are born into this world naked, and totally unprotected against the vagaries of nature. Our maintenance goes to the credit of others who have lovingly and tenderly sheltered us. If we have reached a high stage of civilization and progress, it is due to those both noble and mean, who have laboured to provide us with the amenities necessary to maintain this standard. We may argue that we legitimately possess our cars, clothes, shoes and other articles, because we bought them with our money. But if the engineer, shoe-maker, textile industrialist and

speed as if to create a world record for fast cycling. The bell also fails me when I need its services most; it too is conscious of the political dead-lock.

Science that serves to manipulate the movements of the machine, and psychology are both absolutely essential for a good cyclist. Observe the latest trends of thought amongst buffaloes. Study the pedestrian's mind and know how to read road directions on the human face.

Life without my various saddle thrills would have been dull and insipid. The countless number of walls, gates, policemen, dogs, dustbins into which I have bumped, the return home at dark minus a lamp or plus a puncture or a burst—the remembrance of all these recalls details of an exciting life.

K. SRINIVASAN, IV B.Com. (Hons.)

“What would the world be to us, a post asked, “if children were no more?” Surely a safer place for pedalling. Children are the despair of the cyclist. You workers had not mastered their respective trades, not all the money in the world would have procured for us a car, a shoe or even a piece of cloth! The shoe-maker likewise depends on others, who will give in exchange for his shoes, money, and through money, commodities essential for his life. So we come to the natural conclusion that every man in the world depends on others, so that life viewed generally becomes a big cycle. This should foster gratitude in us naturally.

We are apt to take the services of many for granted. The Railway guard, the bus conductor, the barber, deserve that their services should be accepted with some expression of gratitude. They should feel that they are working not merely for their livelihood, but also for the benefit of their fellow-men. Our greatest ambition should be to give society more than what we get from it.

What a thing it would be if we would only allow people serving us to feel as though they were realising this ambition by reciprocating their services with gratitude ! Since however we stand strictly on an exchange basis and allow no human emotions of sympathy, kindness, or thankfulness to creep into our actions, those who serve us do their duty coldly and even grudgingly. Then there are the Samaritans of daily life the, "sweetest miracles of our journey through life". A word of gratitude in response to their selfless work will encourage them and enable them to proceed with their great work with added zest and enthusiasm.

Gratitude should not be merely an empty formality, but the expression of our genuine emotions. Gratitude acknowledges our dependence at all times on some one else, and ultimately on Almighty God who governs the whole universe and protects us every minute of our lives. Thus gratitude is a directive to God and an incentive to Religion, two things that we sadly lack today. Gratitude stimulates our confidence in ourselves and in others, and makes us aware of the essential goodness immanent in man, and through gratitude we can hearten the minds of all those who do us service.

K. V. VERGHESE, III B.Sc.

THE PEAK OF PESSIMISM

"It would be better to be out of this world than in it, would it not, ma ?"

"It would almost, dear !"

Few as these lines are, they give a remarkably succinct resume of Thomas Hardy's eccentric and exceptional views of life ; and echo his own confession, that if the choice had been his, he would rather have preferred to be out of this world than in it. Most of the major novels and memorable poems of this distinguished member of the Order of Merit propound a certain philosophy of life which is not altogether different from that of Schopenhaur, of whose philosophy Fatalism and pessimism are the inevitable consequences.

tion, then, should be drawn to the fact, that the literary world makes an unalterable presumption—which is almost axiomatic—that the works of an author are intended to convey his views and ideas. "Every man's work", exclaims Samuel Butler in his masterpiece, "whether it be literature, or music, or architecture or anything else, is always a portrait of himself, and the more he tries to conceal himself the more clearly will his character appear in spite of him." Pertinent is the second objection too, that Hardy was a man of such emotional agility (as evidenced by the poem called "So Various"); that one finds it hardly possible to label anyone of his moods as the representative of the character within. Nevertheless, a man who writes, "in eight years three such books as 'The Return of the Native', 'Two on the Tower', and 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' is not clearly satisfied concerning the human lot, even if, as was certainly the case, the expression of his emotion in these books largely set Hardy himself free from it. It is perfectly true that his novels were imaginary ; but it is wholly false to say that they show nothing of the

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author—it is a confusion of thought.” (Rutland)

A careful and meticulous study of Hardy's six major novels and the great epic poem "Dynasts", reveals Hardy as essentially a pessimist—an accusation, which Hardy himself highly resented and virulently condemned. What exactly is this pessimism that has perplexed and puzzled so many? Pessimism involves not only the expectation of adverse circumstances, but the immutable conviction that one cannot overcome or surmount the oncoming difficulties. The pessimist strongly feels he has no more of the strength to withstand the current of the coming events. Characters in whom pessimism is the dominating feature, or who find a safe and satisfactory refuge under its roof, abound in the novels of Hardy, and more signal and significant is the fact that the author's sympathies unswervingly go to them. Jude and Sue become the high priests of pessimism, while Clare and Tess, Clym and Eustasia are worshippers at its altar. The renunciative philosophy and the spirit of resignation of Gabriel Oak and Marty South, the worshippers from afar, are not altogether uncontaminated with the elements of pessimism.

Dilating upon the mental set up of Clym Yeobright in "The Return of the Native", Hardy writes, "He did sometimes think that he had been ill-used by fortune so far as to say that to be born is a palpable dilemma, and that instead of men aiming to advance in life with glory, they should calculate how to retreat out of it without shame." Tendency to retreat arises out of the absence of courage to march on, and the absence of confidence to tide over adverse circumstances, and consequently turns out to be an unmistakable symptom of pessimism.

Disgraced and deposed from his high station, Henchard stands in the street, once again bankrupt and bare-footed. Physically

nothing prevents him from going up the ladder again, but the enthusiasm to do so was stifled in him long ago. Characteristic is the comment of the author, "The ingenious machinery contrived by the Gods for reducing human possibilities of amelioration to a minimum,—which arranges that wisdom to do shall come 'pari pasu' with the departure of zest for doing—stood in the way of all that." Departure of zest to encounter and surmount hostile circumstances heralds the advent of the pessimistic resignation.

Striking the principal note of pessimism, Jude exclaims, quite emphatically, "Nothing, nothing can be done. . . Things are as they are and will be brought to their destined issue," giving way to determinism and fatalism, denying dominance to the free will, and man's right to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield. Jude advocates the advisability of a complete surrender to the imperious Fate. Sue speaks in the same vein when she says: "We must conform. All the ancient wrath of the Power above us, has been vented upon us, his poor creatures, and we must SUBMIT. There is no choice. We must. It is no use fighting against God." "Whoever or whatever my foe may be," she continues, "I am cowed into submission, I have no more fighting strength left, no more enterprise. I am beaten, I am beaten!" Comment is superfluous.

* * *

Fabricated in fatalism and dyed in determinism, Hardy's pessimistic philosophy cannot but advance and advocate a novel standard of judgement of human actions and achievements. Hardy hesitates not for a moment to suggest that "the beauty or ugliness of a character lay not only in its achievements, but in its aims and impulses; its true history lay not amongst things done; but among things willed." In the absence of strength to surmount opposition the fragile faculties of conjecture and day-dreaming

replace confidence and courage. Happiness and moments of gaiety, according to Hardy, are but interludes and form no part of the general drama of pain; his deep-rooted faith in pessimism, postulates the absence of happiness both in future and at present. Submission to fate, can be productive, not of pleasure and joy, but of pain and gloom.

* * *

It would not be amiss here to find out the basis of this pessimism, which presupposes the presence of an inimical force, completely devoid of compassion and mercy, rendering all human endeavours futile. Hardy's pessimism pictures the Absolute as an automaton with no interest in man's strivings and with no control over itself. Hardy suggests this in *Tess* and in *The Return of the Native*. He gives a picturesque and unmistakable idea of such a fantastic and chimerical conception in *The Dynasts*. "Human beings in their generous endeavour to construct a hypothesis that shall not degrade the First Cause, have always hesitated to conceive a dominant power of lower moral quality than their own; and when while they sit down and weep by the Waters of Babylon invent excuses for the oppression which prompts their tears." His belief that gods are out to thwart men's attempts and successes, is conveyed in the quotation from *Lear* which concludes *Tess*.

"As flies to wanton boys are we to
the gods

They kill us for their sport."

Hardy's views on God are described with cynicism in his Wessex Poems and *The Dynasts*. In *Nature's Questioning* the children of Nature ask,

"Has some Vast Imbecillity

Mighty to build and blend

But impotent to tend

Framed as unjust and left us now in
hazardry.

"Or come we of an Automaton

Unconscious of our pains....?"

Or are we live remains

Of Godhead dying downwards brain
and eye now gone?"

In *The Dynasts*, it has been suggested that "the Viewless, Voiceless Turner of the Wheel" "works unwittingly as one possessed, not judging", and that it cannot be asked to "Learn logic at this time of day."

"Of its doings if it knew

What it does it would not do."

The ignorance of the Immanent Will is emphasised.

No wonder the above caricature of the Governing Power elicits the righteous indignation of Edmund Gosse, who very pertinently questions, "What has providence done to Hardy, that he should rise up in the arable land of Wessex and shake his fist to his Creator?"

Even in his own days, severe criticisms were launched against the philosophy of Hardy by those who were not slow to perceive the numerous holes in it. "We are forced now and then," comments Lionel Johnson, "to pause and to discount some phrase or tendency by saying that the shield has another side.... His novels are written not with the purpose to prove the truth of something, but with a prejudice that it is a proven truth." No criticism of, or no comment on, Hardy's philosophy, can be more poignant or more pre-eminently justifiable than the words of Edmund Gosse, who, despite his being the closest and the best of Hardy's friends and admirers, was the most reluctant to exclaim, "It is too late to urge Mr. Hardy to struggle against the jarring note of rebellion which seems growing upon him? It sounded in *Tess*, and here (in *Jude*) it is more roughly expressed, further acerbated.... Hardy should not force his talents, should not give way to these chimerical outbursts of philosophy—

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falsely so-called. . . . We wish, he could go back to Egdon Heath and listen to the singing in the Heather." One cannot but endorse the words of this critic, whose catholicity of

taste and accuracy of judgement are of acknowledged eminence and universal repute.

V. KRISHNASWAMY, IV B.Sc. (Hons.)

NATIONAL CADET CORPS 1953-54

'D' COY LOYOLA

The academic year began with a busy programme of activities. About sixty five trained men reported their arrival, and we started parades on 2nd July 1953. Recruitment began immediately to fill the vacancies. There was a change in the mode of selection this year. In addition to the medical examination the boys had a "Viva Voce." This enabled us to select the best from the many applicants. The medical examination was over quickly, thanks to Dr. Vaz, our College Medical Officer, and the first parade for the recruits started with an opening address by the Commanding Officer, Major M. K. Nair.

We had hardly started parades when we had the privilege of furnishing a Guard of Honour to Air Commodore S. N. Goyal at Meenambakkam Airport, during his visit to inaugurate the 'Flying Training' of the 3rd Madras Air Squadron N.C.C. The Guard was Commanded by 2/Lt. R. G. Micetich. The Air Commodore congratulated the Guard on its smart turn-out and high standard of drill. Soon after this, we were called upon to take part in the farewell parade to Maj. Gen. H. M. Mohite, G.O.C., Madras Area. We formed part of No. 2 Coy. of the N.C.C. contingent.

On Independence Day when the Education Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam, hoisted the National Flag, our men presented arms. A Guard of Honour was provided by the Battalion to H. E. Sri Sri Prakasa, on the occasion of the Annual Convocation of the

University of Madras. Selected men from our Coy. took part in this guard.

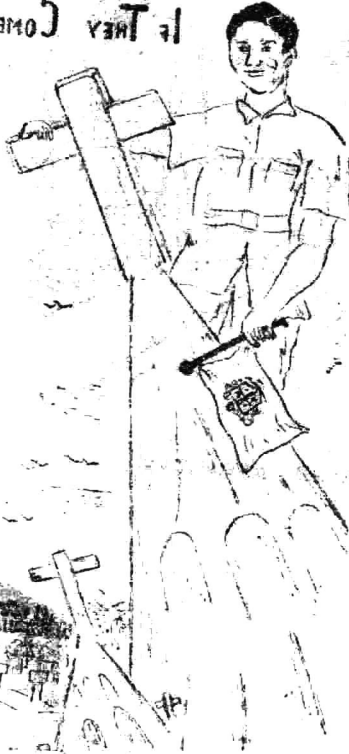
The next important event of the year was the Combined Circle Social Service Camp at Pachayappa's College. 2/Lt. R. G. Micetich and 100 men of this Coy. attended this camp, where our men did a wonderful job in building some of the rammed-earth houses. This camp gave a good opportunity to the cadets from all parts of South India to mix together, to work together, and to live together. We take this opportunity to thank Wing Comd. C. Satyanarayana, our Circle Commander, for the wonderful way in which the camp was run. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared open the Colony of fifty huts and congratulated the officers and cadets on the noble work done by them.

The N.C.C. Day was celebrated on the 6th December on the Island grounds. The Annual Camp was held at Arkonam from 8th December to 21st December. 2/Lt. R. G. Micetich and 128 men attended the camp. 2/Lt J. P. Rossvan also attended this camp as officer cadet. U/O K. M. Chengappa was promoted Senior U/O and appointed cadet Quarter Master. Sgt. Venkatachar was appointed R.P.S.

The competitions in the camp aroused very keen interest and enthusiasm among our cadets. L/Cpl. Varivelu and the men under him converted the irregular lawn in front of our barracks into a beautiful miniature park. Cadet Srinivasan and Cdt. Rajen-

IF THEY COME TO LYOOLA!

What Bill do you
favorable about
and a comment?
Answer!

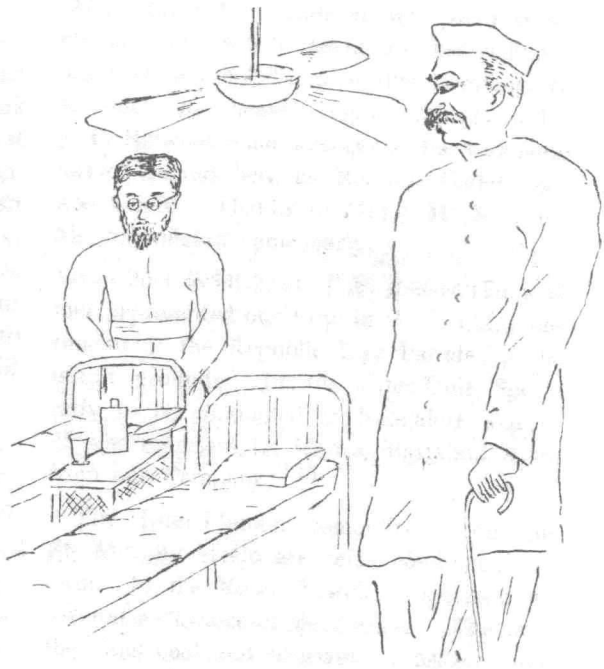


TENING



EISENHOWER

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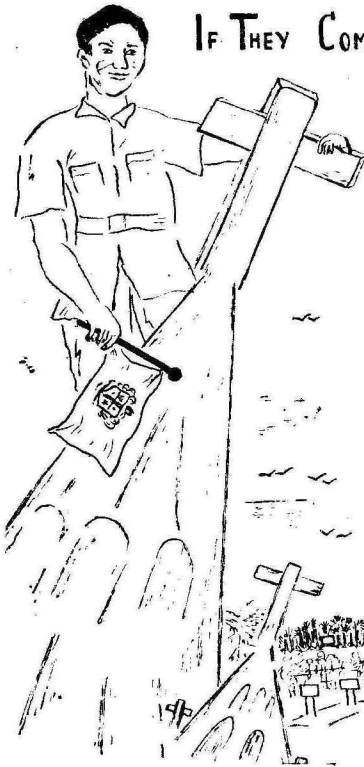


RAJENDRA PRASAD



MALANKOV

IF THEY COME TO LOYOLA!

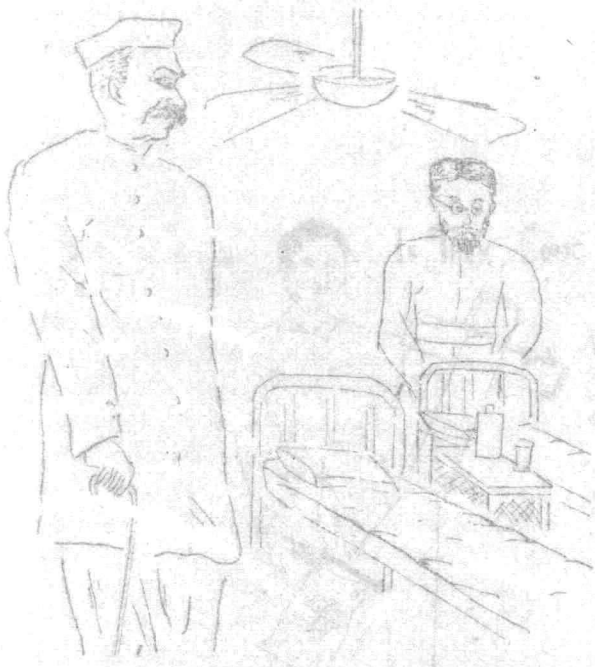


*What Will Be Their
favourite Spots?
Here is a cartoonist's
ANSWER!*

TENSING

EISENHOWER





RATENDRA PRASAD



MALANKOVA

dran built and decorated an artistic N.C.C. crest in front of our barracks.

In the Inter-Company Competitions we won the first place in drill with our smart Sgt. Belliappa as Right Marker. We thank Jem, Amirthavasagam for the keen interest he took in training the men for the competition. All drill movements were so perfect that it all looked like a huge machine working. Capt. Prabhu, one of the tough Judges, commenting on the high standard of arms drill, said it was a difficult task for him to detect faults. We congratulate the drill platoon on the fine show they put up.

We won the Musketry Championship as usual, thanks to C.Q.M.S. Santhalingam, L/Cpl. Lakshminpathy, Cdt. Narendar and Cdt. Chinnaswamy.

We were also runners-up in 'Guard Mounting' and 'Route March' competitions. We tied with 'B' Coy for the coveted Willingdon Shield, which is given to the best company in the battalion.

In the sports field also we won the Hockey Cup as usual, thanks to our S/U/O K. M. Chengappa who captained the team to victory. In athletics mention must be made of Cpl. Suryakumar the Captain, Cdt. Ananda Rao, Cdt. Venugopal, Cdt. Santhappan and Cdt. Karuppan. L/Sgt. Santhanam kept up his reputation as the sack race champion of the battalion.

The 'C' Certificate Examination was conducted during the camp. Nine men of our company appeared for the examination with cent per cent results. Modesty prevents us saying anything further.

On the whole, it was a very successful camp and we thank Major M. K. Nair, our popular C.O., Capt. Prabhu 2/ic, Capt. J. F. Perreira, the able Adjutant, and Capt. George N, our QM. for the efficient manner in which the camp was run and the good food our soldiers were given.

New year brought good news for us. Officer cadet J. P. Rossvan was commissioned as 2/Lt, which meant another valuable addition to the Officers of this Company to shoulder its heavy responsibilities. 2/Lt. J. P. Rossvan is no stranger to the Company having served here as Recruit, Cadet, Sgt, and C.S.M. Thanks to Major M. K. Nair, his commission came early.

On 26-1-1954, 2/Lt. J. P. Rossvan and 50 men represented our Coy. in the N.C.C. contingent at the Republic Day Parade on the island grounds. In the Inter-Unit Sports rally to be conducted at Bangalore, out of 25 who represent 1st Madras Battalion, 9 are from our Company.

The Inter-Platoon competitions for the Fr. Murphy Shield are being conducted this term. In the Route March competition we covered a distance of eight miles. The weather was cool and pleasant. The boys did their part well and when they finished no one was tired. Lt./Kuppuswamy and 2/Lt. G. K. R. Nayar from 'A' Coy very kindly consented to judge the Platoons despite short notice. 12 Platoon commanded by C.S.M. Ramaniujam won. 11 Platoon commanded by U/O Kajagopal was a close second.

Thus looking back, this has been a year of hard work and achievements. It is now my turn to place on record with gratitude the help and service rendered to us by the many interested in us.

First of all our Principal, Rev. Fr. Mathias, has shown a very keen interest in the Company and encouraged the men at every opportunity. We are thankful to Mr. Sundararajan, Secretary to the Principal, for his help.

To Major M. K. Nair, our Commanding Officer, we cannot be adequately thankful. He started taking interest in us from the very beginning and continues to show the same kindness and encouragement. We are

much indebted to Capt. J. F. Perreira, the officer who built up the tradition and reputation of our Company, for all his valuable and timely advice given to us to maintain our traditional efficiency. Even with all his busy work as Administrative Officer at Head Quarters, he finds time to visit our Company regularly.

Jem. Amirthavasagam, C.H.M. Oomman and C.H.M. Kurian, the Instructors, deserve our praise for the interest they took in the training of our men.

We also take this opportunity to thank Mess Manager, Br. Francis, who was instrumental in keeping our young soldiers going,

for, it is said, 'the army marches on its stomach.'

Last but not least, we appreciate the hard work done by our efficient set of N.C.Os. and the willing co-operation extended to us under our able S/U/O K. M. Chengappa and U/O Rajagopal, and to them we say "Well done." We take this opportunity to bid good-bye to all those who have been with us and are leaving now to face the 'hardships of life'; and we hope that the training imparted to them here in the N.C.C. will stand them in good stead to face the ups and downs of tomorrow. We wish them all success.

2nd Lt. R. G. MICETICH, O.C. 'D' Coy.

SPORTS REVIEW

It gives me great pleasure to open this report* with a lament instead of the usual trumpet blasts: a lament, however, which is not too doleful a jeremiad. We, who for the past fifteen years or so have held the Stokes Shield and the Panagal Cup almost as continuously as if they were our own property, we, who last year won all the trophies for hockey, have now parted with everything. It is not the fault of our vigorous captain Nanjappa. He led a weak but willing team through a series of bruising matches to the very verge of victory. The team deserves hearty congratulations for getting surprisingly into the second place; we remain runners-up for both the trophies. Four of our players were chosen for the University team: Nanjappa, Chengappa, Dhanasekharan and Kuttaya. Kuttaya was the University goal-keeper. He stole all the thunder by the brilliance of his saves in the Inter-University matches. The Press was so generous in their compliments that

we shall not be surprised if Kuttaya orders a bigger size in hats.

Having made this modest tribute to our weakness, I may now be permitted to ride full career on our successes till, like John Gilpin's spouse, you cry 'Stop'.

The Basketball team has not lost a single game. Consequently they retain the University Cup in the K.O. Tournament. And yesterday by defeating Palghat they won the Inter-Divisional Tournament. The finals of the League have still to be played.† The team deserves its success for the very hard work they have put in during the year, especially when they might have been more pleasantly engaged attending lectures. The team went to Thevara to compete in the Fr. Bartholomew Tournament. They would have won the Tournament had it not been for a mistake on the part of three of our men—Sadasiyan, Venkataraman and Selvaraj, who thought they were engaged in a

*Read on the College Sports Day, Feb. 1st 1954. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman of the Legislative Council, presided and Mrs. Cherian gave away the Prizes.

†They lost to Medicals by a single basket.

wrestling match and got sent off the field for what they call four 'personals'. A 'personal' is not, apparently, an insult, but opposition or obstruction a little less than lady-like in delicacy. Nevertheless Venkataraman, Sadasivan and Sankar Raj were chosen to play for the University. Venkataraman, who was Vice-Captain, actually captained the University team.

Volleyball used to be our standing joke: we generally remained comfortably at the bottom of any tournament. We have changed all that now. The team has won the M. C. A. A. Cup as winners of the League, the University Cup as winners of the knock-out, and just now they have returned victorious from Trichur after winning the Inter-Divisional Tournament. This meteoric leap into eminence is due to the dynamic personality of Koshy. Whenever it was a question of sacrificing a tournament or a lecture, he and his team sternly resisted the gay abandonment of the lecture room. As a result the team has not lost a single match. The University team was largely a Loyola team with Koshy as University Captain and Lucas, Krishnamurthy, and Dorairaj members of the team. We hope that the University Examiners will be indulgently mindful of this, should their efforts in the examination room not reach the same high standard as their skill on the court.

Football has been another variation on the same tune. The team has won both the Lawley Cup and the Wilson Cup in the League, and K. O. tournaments respectively. Vincent has been a very energetic captain. By dint of frequent practice matches he has worked up his team to the success which they have so deservedly achieved. Both he and K. C. David were chosen to play for the University. Sirajudin was unfortunate enough to strain a muscle

or a tendon, and this has kept him out of some of our victories. It goes without saying that the team has not lost a match.

In Tennis and Cricket we have two star players. The world knows all that there is to be known about Krishnan. He began his successful career on our courts when as a school boy he won the Stanley Cup. Since then he has played twice at Wimbledon. His recent visit to Australia and his climb to the national championship of India have been splashed in the journals of the world and have made headlines in all the sports Press. He is being overwhelmed with invitations from all over the world to play in tournaments sponsored by the most distinguished leaders and patrons. As he has to sit for his Intermediate Examination in the coming March, he has wisely declined to imperil the real success of his future life. It is not surprising that we have won the Havelock Cup and the Travancore Cup for singles and doubles respectively in the K. O. Tournament. We are also runners up in the League. It was unfortunate that we had to give a walk-over in the Inter-Divisional, as the fixtures clashed with the State Championship games, for which our players had entered. Krishnan and Akbar Khaleeli played for the University, and won the South Zone finals, Khaleeli beating Ashir Quadri of Osmania in the finals. Unfortunately owing to delay in the North Zone finals, Madras could not meet the Punjab. We had to give them a walk-over rather than waste ten precious days waiting for their convenience.

Our Principal has had the happy idea of conveying our congratulations to Krishnan by way of a blazer, which I will ask Mrs. Cherian kindly to hand over to him here and now. I am, I feel sure, authorised to say that the Principal will give a similar blazer to every Loyola student who becomes India's champion.

Akbar Khaleeli was chosen to represent Madras in the National Junior Championship. As this clashed with the University Tournament he was unable to accept the appointment. Another of our players, Mammen, went independently and came to the semi-finals.

The visit of the SJOC team to Madras upset all time-tables, suspended work, but soothed all tempers. Cricket is a very pleasant sort of disease until it becomes a mania. Madras was all agog to see how Kripal Singh would acquit himself. He did not disappoint. He scored 90 runs when playing for Madras against the SJOC, and 31 in the All-India match. Apart from his purely College record of over 1,000 runs and 59 wickets, he has scored 143 runs for the City against the Mofussil at Salem and 183 in Madras. He is absent from to-day's celebration as he is playing for the combined Universities against the SJOC team in Bangalore. Besides Kripal Singh, our Cricket team has three or four other all-rounders. Harihara Sastri going in as Number 1 batsman in the Inter-University match against Ceylon carried his bat with 205 not out. He and N. P. Kumar played for Madras Juniors in the matches against Hyderabad and Mysore respectively. N. P. Kumar and J. Ramakrishnan are both batsmen and bowlers. Add to these, Humayun and M. M. Kumar and it makes six Loyola players in the University team. We have lost no match. We retain the Duncan Cup as winners of the K. O., and we expect to win the League when the finals come to be played.†

The Madras University does not enter a team for Badminton, as the Inter-University Badminton is shuttle not ball-badminton. We have a select body of fanatics for shuttle badminton, but if played indoors it interferes with the 16 mm. film shows, and if

played outdoors the wind makes the game erratic. Nevertheless a gallant band of enthusiasts struggle on. They have played against local clubs with occasional success and at least once with great pleasure. Let me quote the Vice-Captain's own words about Nathan's Club. "We were very pleased" he writes "to discover that it was almost exclusively a women's club".

We have been conducting for now nearly twenty years open tournaments in September, which continue to be very popular. It is seldom that a Loyola team wins any of them, but this year the unusual has happened. Krishnan was obviously bound to win the Stanley Cup in the Tennis singles. He and Mammen won the Erskine Cup in the Doubles. There were 50 entries for Table-Tennis Singles. The Principal's Cup was won by John K. John of Loyola, and the Krishnaswami Iyer Cup for Doubles was also won by the Loyola pair, Harihara Sastri and Natarajan. Of the thirty entries for chess, K. N. Venkatesan of Christian College, member of a famous chess-playing family, was the winner of the Loyola Cup. Our representative, Narayanaswami, was knocked out in the semi-finals. For the record I may mention that Annamalai University won the Kumararajah of Chettinad Cup for Badminton; the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education won the Bertram Shield for Volleyball, and the Law College the Bertram Shield for Basketball.

To end as I began, I may round off this report with another lament. Ganesh, Ananda Rao, Subramanian, Barrado and K. C. David were amongst the University Athletes who went in a triumphant mood to Ceylon to win laurels for the University. Madras did not get placed; but the pains of defeat were softened by the memories of a good time had by all. Still more pitiful

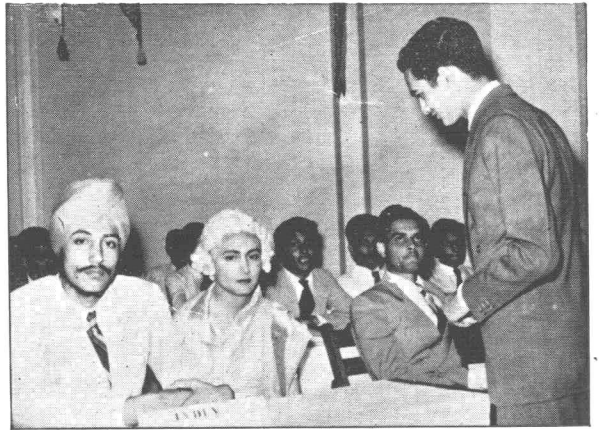
†The Pennycuik Trophy was duly won on Feb. 20th. Also the Chettinad Cup.



OPENING OF THE
ECONOMIC CONVENTION



S. BALIAH
President of the Union



MRS. PANDIT (Nandan Trasy)



A SECTION OF THE AUDIENCE

THE UNION'S
MOCK SESSION OF THE U.N.O.

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CRICKET

It's no very lovely game, this Cricket :

It's a waste of time, without reason or rhyme.

When they play a 'test' and you cut your 'test'—

For you, a queue away, there's no ticket.

It's no very lovely game, this Cricket :

When it isn't boring, you'd fall a-snoring,

Cause the day's too hot : when it's all such rot,

Why, for sure, the excuse is 'bad wicket'.

It's no very lovely game, this Cricket :

If you're out for a duck, you call it bad luck.

If Smith's clean bowled, he's no good you are told—

You have your logic, but I can't stick it.

Oh, it's no very lovely game, this Cricket.

To call me names for telling truth isn't cricket !

S. SHANTI, V Hons. (Econ.)

THE COLLEGE LASS

Behold her single in the night

Yon solitary college lass!

Reading and mugging by herself

Merely to get a pass.

Alone she reads and drives into her brain

The lessons—but, alas ! with what a strain !

O Listen for the street profound

Is mourning her: she's underground!

K. SANTHANAM, I U.C.

LOYOLA

Not once, although I live to ninety years,

Not once, although my mind be sorely fraught

With fears, and in the cage of misery caught.

Shall I deny thee — never, queen of peers.

Thou art a giver, and my spirit hears

From thee a voice that guides, one that has taught

A thousand thousand souls; and these have sought

To light their comrades' way. I doubt the seers

Of old did own such perfect charity

As lies concealed within thy walls and rooms.

Thou art a teacher and a saint, we see,

Of Jesus Christ whom all the world acclaims.

Thou hast fed knowledge to our soul, through thee

Are purged our ills in wisdom's sacred flames.

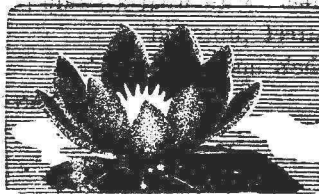
D. LYNN, III Hons. (Econ.)

was the case of Willmot and Kolandaiswamy who boxed their way into the University team, and then went to Ceylon to work havoc among their opponents. You remember the opening lines of *The Grammarian's Funeral*: 'Let us begin and carry up this corpse Singing together.' That was the spirit in which they left. For them Bombay, Ceylon, Punjab held so many potential corpses. But in the ring things happened otherwise. The poet's words are unsuspectingly applicable:

'Meteors shoot, clouds form.
Lightnings are loosed;
Stars come and go,

And to conclude, still with Browning, our boxers were left "living and dying".

THE



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சிந்தனை செய்மின்

சிந்தனை செய்மின் சிந்தனை செய்மின்.
 தெளிவுபெற்று உய்யச் சிந்தனை செய்மின்.
 சிந்தனை என்னும் நந்தா விளக்கினை
 மனத்தில் ஏற்றின் மையிருள் ஓடும்.
 செல்வத் துள்ளும் சீரியது ஈதே.
 செல்வத் தினுக்குச் செல்வமும் ஈதே.
 இயற்கை யறிவினை வளர்ப்பதும் ஈதே.
 செயற்கை யறிவினைச் செய்வதும் ஈதே.
 மயர்வினை மாய்க்கும் மருந்தும் ஈதே.
 துயரினைத் துடைக்கும் துணையும் ஈதே.
 மாக்களை மதிமிகு மக்கள் ஆக்கிடும்.
 கைம்மாறு கருதாக் கருமுகில் பருதிபோல்
 கடமையே கருதிப் பயனைக் கருதாது
 சிந்தனை செய்வோர் செயலாற்றுவரே.
 அன்பு அருள் தூய்மை அகத்திலும் சொல்லிலும்
 செயலிலும் கொண்டோர் சிந்தனை மிக்கோர்.
 சிந்தனைச் செல்வம் தீம்புனல் ஊற்றாய்
 அழியா இன்பம் அளிக்கும்.
 அதனால், சிந்தனை செய்மின் செய்மின் செய்வனே.

K. V. இராமகோடி, IV U.C.

தாயின் துயரம்

யாங்குச் சென்றனை? என்னரு ஹந்த,
 மங்கிய நிலையின் மசிழ்விலை ஆயினும்
 மாண்புடை நிலையின் மிளிர்குவை ஆயினும்
 ஏங்கும் என்னை இன்னே தாண்க
 ஆங்கே இறந்தனை எனும்ச் செய்தியும்
 ஈங்கென் துயரினை ஒருசிறி தாற்றிடும்

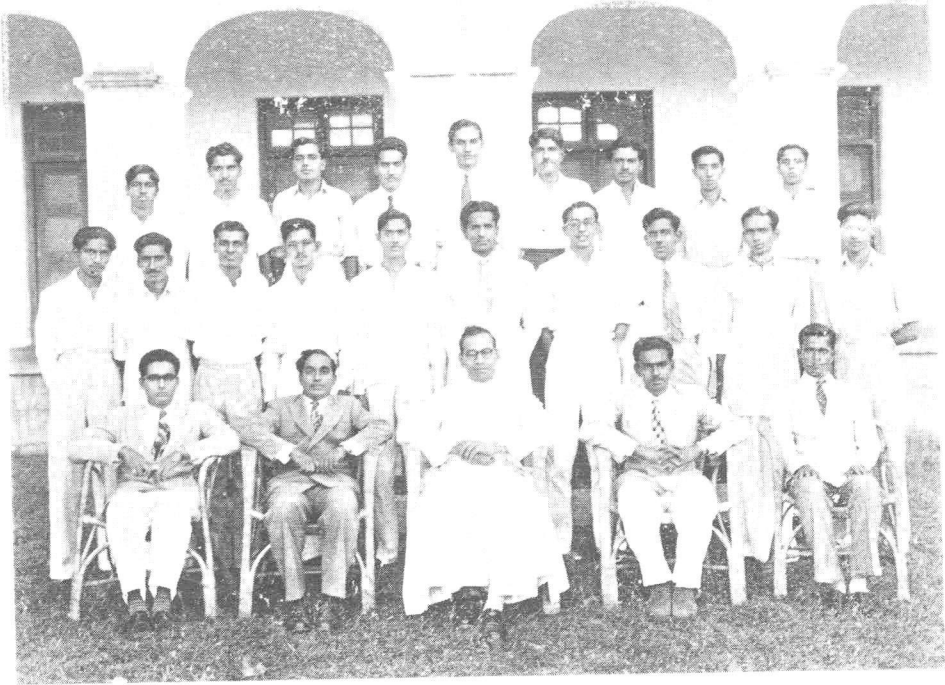
ஆண்டேழ் ஆயினும் அருந்தவப் புதல்வனைக்
 கண்டிலேன் ; யாதும் கேட்டிலேன் செய்தி.
 நீண்ட காலமும் கழிந்தது அந்தோ !
 மீண்டே வருவான் வருவான் என்னும்
 இன்புடைக் தன்வழி நிலையில தன்றோ
 துன்பப் பரவையில் தோய்ந்துளேன் யானும் !
 இளமையில் அவனும் இன்பம் நல்கிடும்
 வளமிகு வனப்புடன் வளர்ந்தனன் மன்னே !
 நற்குடிப் பிறந்தவன், நல்வளர்ப் புடையவன்,
 பொற்புடன் நற்குணம் பலவும் நிறைந்தோன்.
 பீடில் செயல்கள் புரிந்தனன் ஆயினும்
 கேடுடைச் செயல்கள் செய்திலன் ; ஆதலின்
 தலைகுனி நிலையை அடைந்திலேன் யானும்.
 குழவிகள் கூக்குர லிடுங்கால் அன்னையர்
 அழலிற் பட்ட மெழுகென உருகுவர்.
 சேயர் அறியார் செப்பருந் துயர்உறும்
 தாயர் நிலையை ; தம்மைப் பிரித்திடும்
 ஆண்டுகள் பலவும் அருந்துயர் நல்கினும்
 ஈண்டெத் தாயும் அன்பினில் குறைந்திலள்.
 விலக்கலை என்னை, வெந்துயர் உழந்தேன்
 சொலற்கரு பிழைபடு செருக்கினைக் கொண்டே.
 "நலமிக நல்கிடும் நம்முடைச் செருக்கு
 நிலமிசை அன்பினில் நிகரிலா அன்னை யான்"
 அனையன நினைந்தேன் அறியா மையினால்.
 மக்கள் வழங்கா மறைவிடந் தன்னில்
 வழியெலாம் நனைக்கும் என் விழிவழி கண்ணீர்.
 ஏழையே ஆயினும், என்னரு மைந்த,
 வாழ்வினில் தாழ்வனை உற்றனை ஆயினும்,
 அன்னைதன் வாயிலை அஞ்சல் ! ஐய,
 என்னைநீ துயருடன் எண்ணல் ! மைந்த,
 உள்ளதை உள்ளவா றுணர்வல் யான்இனி.
 ஆகுல வாழ்க்கையும் அழியுஞ் செல்வமும்
 பொருளென்ப் புந்தியில் கொள்ளேன், கண்மணி.
 இறக்கை பெற்றன பறவை ; தாமும்
 பறக்கும் விண்ணில் வளியின் உதவியால்.
 பறந்திடும் உயர்ந்து பார்தனில் யாங்கணும் ;
 திரும்பிடும் திறமும் உடையன அவையே.
 நிலமும் நீரும் பிணைப்பன நம்மை.
 நலம்பல நல்கும் நாட்டம் யாவும்
 சிதைந்தே ஒழிந்தன சிறகின் மையினால்.

அணு அணு வாய்உளை அருளிலா மாக்கள்
 நணுகரு குகையினில் நலிகுவர் போலும்!
 அன்றெனின், அரியே ரென்றனைப் பாளையில்
 கொன்றதன் குகையினில் ஒன்றினை போலும்!
 அன்றெனின், இறைவன் ஆணைக்கிணங்க
 இழிவில் நீயும் இன்னுயிர் நண்பரும்
 ஆழியின் அடியில் துஞ்சினிர் போலும்!
 புதல்வனின் ஆவி புகுந்தெனை நணுகி
 இதம்தரும் என்றே இருந்தேன் யாலும்;
 இறந்தவர் இருப்பவர் இருவரும் பேசுதல்
 புலியினில் நிகழாப் பொய்யுரை போலும்!
 அன்றெனின், யான்என் மைந்தன் ஆவியை
 அன்பும் ஆவலும் என்பால் அமைந்தும்
 இன்றேன் காண்கிலேன்? அறைகுதிர் நீரே!
 அஞ்சறும் எண்ணம் அளவிறந் தனவாம்.
 மஞ்சுதன் நிழலும் புல்லின் ஒவியும்
 ஏங்கிடும் என்னை நடுக்குறச் செய்வன.
 'ஈங்கிஐ தென்னை?' என்றே வினவினேன்.
 பலமுறை வினவினும் விடைபெற்றிலேன்யான்.
 உலகம் இரக்கம் அற்றது போலும்!
 நீக்கவும் முடியா, பகுக்கவும் முடியா,
 போக்கவும் முடியாப் பெற்றிய தென்துயர்!
 என்னைக் கண்டலால் என்துய ரினைக்கண்டு
 அயர்வுறும் அறிஞரும் இலர் இவ் வுலகினில்.
 வெந்துயர் நீங்கிட வந்திடு விரைவினில்;
 சோகம் தொலைய விடுக்க நற்செய்தி.
 மண்ணில் தேற்றிட நண்பரும் இலரே!

— வெ. திருஷ்ண சுவாமி.

IV B.Sc. Hons. (Ch.m.)

[The above is a free-translation of one of the most famous and moving poems of Wordsworth, namely, 'The Affliction of Margaret'.]



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അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ അർത്ഥം കണ്ടെത്താൻ
 ! മറ്റൊരു പാഠം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയാതെ പോകാതെ
 കണ്ടെത്താൻ പാർശ്വം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയാതെ
 ! മറ്റൊരു പാഠം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയാതെ പോകാതെ
 കണ്ടെത്താൻ പാർശ്വം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയാതെ
 ! മറ്റൊരു പാഠം കണ്ടെത്താൻ കഴിയാതെ പോകാതെ

കൃത്യം

പ്രകാശം.

അരമണിയൂർ ഹോം കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റിയിൽ റോഷമാണ് ഒരു ബസ്സ് ട്രൈ പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നത്. ഞങ്ങൾ രണ്ടുപേരും റെഡിയായി നിന്നു. പക്ഷെ ആ ബസ്സ് വേറെ രട്ടിലേക്കുള്ളതായിരുന്നു. ഒരു കാഫിക്ക് കോൺസ്റ്റബിളും ഒരു തടിയൻ വെട്ടിയായും, ടിഫിൻകാരിയരും നിറച്ച ഒരു കൂട്ടവും കൊണ്ട് ഒരു കീഴ്വിയും അതിൽ നിന്നു ഇറങ്ങി. പിന്നാലെ ലിനൻ സൂട്ടും ചുവന്ന ടൈയും ധരിച്ച ഒരു വെച്ചപ്പക്കാരനും രണ്ടുപേരും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും. “റെറാ” എന്ന ഭീകരജ്ജാപം കണ്ടുകേട്ടപ്പോൾ കണ്ണാളിൽ നിന്നു തിന്മകളുടെ ബസ്സ് പിന്നെയും നീങ്ങിത്തുടങ്ങി. സൂട്ടുകാരെക്കണ്ടപ്പോൾ എന്റെ സ്പോർട്ടിൽ പഞ്ചപ്പട്ടുപുരമടക്കി, പുഞ്ചിരിയുടെ അകമ്പടിയോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു സലാം സമ്മാദിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹം അത് സ്വീകരിച്ചെന്നു ഭാവത്തിൽ തല കുലുക്കി, കൈയ്യിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നോട്ടുപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ കയ്യിലിടുകി പ്രകാശത്തിൽ നടന്നു മറഞ്ഞു.

“ഈ മറ്റൊരാളാണോ?” ഞാൻ സുരേന്ദ്രനോടു ചോദിച്ചു.

“ഞാൻ ഇന്നാരു പറഞ്ഞില്ല, ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടുകാരൻ ഒരാൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് കൂട്ടറായി കോളേജിൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, അദ്ദേഹമെന്നത് മി. ഗോപാലമേനോൻ.”

“ഓണേഴ്സ് അയാണോ?”

“അതെ. ബാലേട്ടന്റെ കൂടെയാണ് പഠിച്ചത്. അന്നും പള്ളി വളരെ റിസർവ്ഡ് ആയിരുന്നുപോലും. ക്ലാസ്സിൽ മൂലയ്ക്ക് യാതൊരുപദവിയുമില്ലാത്തതുപോലെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുക. ഐ. എ. എസ്സായിരുന്നു കക്ഷിയുടെ എംബിഷൻ. അയാളുടെ അച്ഛൻ ഇടയ്ക്കു റീട്ടിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ പറയാറുണ്ട്. “എന്റെ മകനെ ഞാൻ കലക്ടർമാരെ പഠിപ്പിച്ചു. ജയിച്ചു വല്ലു പഠിപ്പിച്ചു” എന്നൊക്കെ. ഐ. എ. എസ്സ്. പാസ്സാകണം. പത്തത്തുരൂപിക ശമ്പളം കിട്ടും. സുന്ദരിയായ ഒരു ഭാര്യ, നല്ല ഒരു തുക സ്രീധനം, ലേററസ് റ്റ് മോഡൽ കാർ. ഇതൊക്കെ യാതൊരു ഗോപാലമേനോന്റെ പ്ലാൻ. എന്തിനായികൊണ്ട് സാക്ഷാൽ രാജപട്ടവിലാണ് തനിക്കു കരഗതമാകാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം ഉറച്ചു വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്നു.”

“താൻ ചികൽപ്പേട്ട് കലക്ടറായി ഇന്ത്യൻ പ്രസിഡണ്ടിനെ മീനമ്പാക്കം വിമാനത്താവളത്തിൽ വെച്ച് സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതും മറ്റും സപ്തം കണ്ടു മേനോൻ ഞെട്ടിയെന്നു കേൾക്കാറുണ്ടായിരിക്കും.” എന്റെ ഭാഗനാവൈഭവം ചിറകു വിടർത്തി.

“പാവം! മൂന്നു തവണ ഐ. എ. എസ്സ് എഴുതി.” സുരേന്ദ്രൻ കഥ തുടർന്നു. “രണ്ടാമത്തെ പ്രാവശ്യം ഇൻറർവ്യൂ വരെ എത്തിയിരുന്നു. മൂന്നാമത് അതുമില്ല, അതിനുശേഷമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കൂട്ടറായി വന്നത്.”

அணு அணு வாய் உண் அருவியை மரங்கள்
 நணுகரு குகையினில் நனிகுவர் போலும் !
 அன்றெனின், அரியே னென்றனைப் பாடையில்
 கொன்றதன் குகையினில் ஒன்றினை போலும் !
 அன்றெனின், இறைவன் ஆணைக் கிணங்க
 இழிவில் நீயும் இன்னுயிர் நண்பரும்
 ஆழியின் அடியில் துஞ்சினிர் போலும் !
 புதல்வனின் ஆவி புகுந்தெனை நணுகி
 இதம்தரும் என்றே இருந்தேன் யானும் ;
 இறந்தவர் இருப்பவர் இருவரும் பேசுதல்
 புனியினில் நிகழாப் பொய்யுரை போலும் !
 அன்றெனின், யான்என் மைந்தன் ஆவியை
 அன்பும் ஆவலும் என்பால் அமைந்தும்
 இன்றேன் காண்கிலேன்? அறைகுதிர் நீரே !
 அஞ்சறும் எண்ணம் அளவிறந் தனவாம்.
 மஞ்சதன் நிழலும் புல்லின் ஒலியும்
 ஏங்கிடும் என்னை நடுக்குறச் செய்வன,
 'சங்கிலி தென்றல்?' என்றே வினவினேன்,
 பலமுறை வினவினும் விடைபெற் றிலேன்யான்,
 உலகம் இரக்கம் அற்றது போலும் !
 நீக்கவும் முடியா, பருக்கவும் முடியா,
 போக்கவும் முடியாப் பெற்றிய தென்றுயர் !
 என்னைக் கண்டலால் என்றுய ரினைக்கண்டு
 அயர்வுறும் அறிஞரும் இலர் இவ் வுலகினில்.
 வெத்துயர் நீங்கிட வந்தூடு விரைவினில் ;
 சோகம் தொலைய விடுக்க நற்செய்தி.
 மண்ணில் தேற்றிட நண்பரும் இலரே !

- வெ. கிருஷ்ண சுவாமி,
 IV B.Sc. Hons. (Chim.)

[The above is a free-translation of one of the most famous and moving poems
 of Wordsworth, namely, 'The Affliction of Margaret'.]

“ഓ! അത്രയൊന്നുമില്ല” സുരേന്ദ്രൻ അലസരവണിയിലായിരുന്ന ആത്മ പരഞ്ഞത്. അവൻ ഒരു സീഗരറ്റെടുത്ത് കുത്തിച്ചു.

“നമ്മുടെ കൂട്ടരും വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്ത് ഒരരക്കാമകനായിരുന്നു. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു ശേര ഹ്രൻസുകുചായിരുന്നതിലൊന്നിനെ, ഒരു തലശ്ശേരിക്കാരൻ ഡോക്ടറുടെ മകളെ, പ്രേമിച്ചാൽ തരക്കേടില്ലെന്നു കക്ഷിപ്പു തോന്നി. പ്രേമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. പക്ഷെ അവളെ ഏതോ ഒരു ചുണയുള്ളവൻ തട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോയി. അങ്ങിനെ നിർഭാഗ്യമായി, രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം കെ. എ. എസ്. ഏഴുതി പൊട്ടിത്തകൻ നിലുന്ന കാലത്താണ് നമ്മുടെ മത്തേഗോമിനിയുടെ പ്രെപ്രോസൽ വന്നത്. മേനോൻ കഴിയുന്നതു പിന്മാറാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചു. പക്ഷെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അച്ഛനങ്ങോ നീടുന്നു. മകൻ കലകടരാകും, ഗ്രീൻലാണ്ടിലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ അന്ധാസിഡറാകും എന്നൊക്കെ മൂപ്പിലാൻ വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കാശൊക്കെ മുടിച്ച്, കോമ്പിറേറ്ററിവ് എക്സാമിനേഷനിൽ തേറ്റം തൊപ്പിയിട്ട്, തന്റെ പ്രയത്നഫലം തിന്ന കൂട്ടുന്ന അവന്നു ഒരു ലോകൈക സുന്ദരിയെ മാത്രമെ വിവാഹം ചെയ്യാൻ കഴിയയുള്ളുപോലും! കിഴവന്നു കലിയിച്ചുകി അദ്ദേഹം ആ വിവാഹമങ്ങു നടത്തിച്ചു.

നമ്മുടെ കൂട്ടർ ഓടി രണ്ടുപെടാനും ആത്മഹത്യ ചെയ്യാനൊക്കെ പരിശ്രമിച്ചു. പക്ഷെ ഒന്നും ഫലിച്ചില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴാണെങ്കിൽ അദ്ദേഹം അവളുടെ ഹൃദയ കൺട്രോളിലാണു വാസ്തവം പറഞ്ഞാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു ആ സർക്യൂക്കാരീയെ വലിയ പേടിയാണ്” അവൻ സീഗരറ്റ് കുറി വലിച്ചെറിഞ്ഞു.

അന്ന് ഒരു തപാലിനക്കർന്നെ ഉട്ടിൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. “ഒരുവീരം കൊള്ളാവുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകനാക്കെല്ലാം തന്നെ പ്രിൻസിപ്പാളെയല്ല പേടി, അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം ഭാര്യമാരെ യാണ്.”

“പക്ഷെ നമ്മുടെ ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന് ഒരുവീരം കൊള്ളാവുന്നതാണോ എന്ന പ്രശ്നം ഇന്നും ലോബിറുത്തങ്ങിൽ ഒരു ചർച്ചാവിഷയമാണ്.” ആ വാചകത്തിന്നു ഒരു പതുരിപ്പോട്ടിന്റെ ഒരു ചുവയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

“പിള്ളേർക്കു അദ്ദേഹത്തോട് എന്തൊരു പ്രേമമാണെന്നോ” സുരേന്ദ്രൻ വിശദീകരിപ്പാൻ തുടങ്ങി. “കൂട്ടർ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുമ്പോഴും തിരിച്ചുപോകുമ്പോഴും യേങ്കര എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെന്റുടെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ആപ്പി, കർവ്, മൗണ്ട്, ഓർഗൻ, ചുളംവീളി, പൂച്ചകരച്ചിൽ മുതലായവയടങ്ങിയ ഒരു മീലിട്ടറി ബാൻഡ് സെററണ്ടു്. കൂട്ടരുടെ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ മാത്രമെ അവരുടെ സംഗീതചാധുരീ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുള്ള സുവണ്ണാവസരം സഹവീദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു നല്കിയുള്ളൂ. എന്നതാണ് അവരുടെ ഭരണഘടനയിലെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ‘ക്ലാസ്.’ ഈ വകയൊന്നും വേണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് സാറിന്റെ മോഡസ്റ്റി കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണെന്നും, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു ഈ ഓക്കെസുടാ ആസ്വദിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടത്ര സഹൃദയതമില്ലെന്ന ആരോപണം വെറും തെറ്ററി ലോരണയിൽ വീണുടലെടുത്തതാണെന്നുമാണ് പിള്ളേരുടെ തീയറി.

എടോ, തനിക്കു സ്വപ്നത്തിൽപോലും ചിന്തിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമോ ദേവനാക്കും രാഷ്ട്രീയ നേതാക്കനാക്കും മാത്രം വിധിച്ചു പുഷ്പവൃഷ്ടി, സുഗന്ധദ്രവ്യലേപനം മുതലായ സ്വാഗത ചൂടങ്ങുക്കു ഒരു പാവം പീടിച്ചു അദ്ധ്യാപകനു കിട്ടുമെന്നു? ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടരുടെ” കായ്ത്തിലാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവയൊക്കെ വെറും നിര്യസരവണമാത്രമാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നാളൊരു ദിവസം

ഒരു ബസ്സ് ചീനെയും വന്നു. നമ്പർ ഒമ്പത്. അതിൽത്തന്നെയായിരുന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പോകേണ്ടിയിരുന്നത്.

“നാലാം മട്ടും താൻ. അപ്പാരം ഏതാത് സാർ” കണ്ടുകൂടെ ഉന്തവായിരുന്നു അത്, ഞങ്ങൾ ഒരുവിധം വലിഞ്ഞു കേറി. ബസ്സ് ഓടിത്തുടങ്ങി.

“ടിക്കറ്റ് കേട്ട് വാങ്ങുകൾ”

മേൽക്കമ്പിയിലുള്ള കടിത്താണും പിടിച്ചു തുങ്ങി നീല്ക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ ആജ്ഞ അനുസരിക്കുക, കുറച്ചു വീക്ഷിച്ചുവായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയുടെ നിർബ്ബന്ധമൂലം ചേഴ്സെടുത്ത്, നാണവങ്ങൾ തറയിൽ വീണു പോകാതെ ഒരു വിധം ടിക്കറ്റ് മേടിച്ചു.

“എക്സ്പ്രസ് ട്രെയിൻ നിന്നാതെ” കണ്ടുകൂടെ ഡ്രൈവറെ വിളിച്ചു കൂവി.

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അല്പ ദിവസങ്ങൾക്കു ശേഷം ഒരിക്കൽ കൂടി നമ്മുടെ കഥാപുരുഷന്റെ ദർശനം സിദ്ധിക്കാനുള്ള ഭാഗ്യം എനിക്കുണ്ടായി. തെയ്യനാമ്പേട്ട് പ്രദർശനസ്ഥലത്തു വെച്ചായിരുന്നു അത്. ആദ്യനിക കറികൾ ചക്കക്കുറിയോടും തിരിപ്പുപ്പുറം ചീനബീ ഭരണിയോടും മറ്റും ഉപചിപ്പാക്കിയ ആനമാക്ക് സ്രീകളണ്ടല്ലോ. അങ്ങനത്തെ ഒരു മോഡലുണ്ട് കൈയും വീശി ഉരുണ്ടുണ്ടു പോകുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ കൂട്ടരും ചിന്നിൽ, ഇടത്തെ കൈയിൽ ഒരു കഞ്ഞിനെ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ചില ചില്ലറ പർച്ചേസുമാരും നടത്തിയ ലക്ഷണം മറ്റൊരു കൈയിലുള്ള സഞ്ചി കണ്ടാലറിയാം.

ഒരു ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിനുടുത്ത് മേനോൻ നിന്നു.

“ഇവിടെ ഒന്നു കേറിക്കളയാം.” പ്രേമം വഴിഞ്ഞൊഴുകുന്ന മട്ടിൽ അദ്ദേഹം ആ തടിച്ചിരുന്നെടുത്തുപിടിച്ചു.

“ഓ! ഇപ്പോ വേണ്ട.” അയാൾ ‘വീറോ’ ഉന്നയിച്ചു. മേനോൻ യേശുവായ ഭാവത്തോടു കൂടി ‘കുളിങ്ങ’ സ്വീകരിച്ചു.

അയാൾ വെററിനാരി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ സ്റ്റാൻഡിലേക്കു നടന്നു. പിന്നാലെ അദ്ദേഹവും.

* * * *

“നിന്റെ കൂട്ടരുടെ പ്രിയതമ കുറുപ്പുരസ്സാണല്ലോടാ” ഞാൻ അടുത്ത ദിവസം സുരേന്ദ്രനെക്കണ്ടപ്പോൾ റിമാക്ക് ചെയ്തു.

“അതെ എണ്ണായിരം ഉറപ്പിക സ്രീധനവും കൊടുത്ത് ഈ കുട്ടിക്കരംഗാക്ഷിയെ നമ്മുടെ കൂട്ടരുടെ കഴുത്തിൽ കെട്ടിക്കൊടുത്ത ഗ്രഹശരണിയും അഭിപ്രായം അതു തന്നെയാണു്.” അയാൻ എന്റെ ജിജ്ഞാസയെ തട്ടിയുണർത്തി.

“അപ്പോൾ ഈ ദാമ്പത്യപുരണം ഇൻറർസ്റ്റിങ്ങാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നല്ലോ? കഥ തുടരാനു് ഞാൻ ഒരു ലൈൻ ക്ലിപ്തം സീഗ്നൽ കൊടുത്തു.





GODAVARI FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE



HOSTEL WARDEN, STAFF AND DELEGATES

ആനന്ദത്തിന്റെയും ആഹ്ലാദത്തിന്റെയും കൊടുമുടിയിൽ എത്തി ഞങ്ങൾ കരനളം മുഴക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

അവർ ചുട്ടയങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടും മനംകുളിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ചില വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങളും ഇക്കിട്ടി കൂട്ടുന്ന സംഭാഷണങ്ങളും.

അതു ചിന്തിക്കുമ്പോൾ ചുട്ടയം ആനന്ദത്താൽ തൃപ്തം വെക്കുകയാണോ?

2

വാനിൽ വെള്ളി പൂശിയനേരത്തു്, കിട്ടികൾ കളകളമൊഴികൾ പാടിയപ്പോൾ, വൃഷ്ണ പത്രങ്ങളിലെ ജലകണങ്ങൾ വെള്ളിനിറം പൂണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഒരു കച്ചിർ കാരൻ വീശി. വികസിച്ചു ആ പച്ചങ്ങൾ തൊണലിൽ ചാഞ്ഞുപിടി. അവർ പ്രകൃതിയുടെ സൗന്ദര്യരാധകരായി. കുമ്പകൻ കുമ്പകിയുടെ സൗന്ദര്യത്തെ വീക്ഷിച്ചു. അവളുടെ ഹൃദയത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷകളുടെ കാഴ്ചകൾ അലയടിച്ചു. ജീവിതോത്സാഹത്തിലെ കതിർ മണ്ഡലത്തിൽ കാലു വെട്ടാൻ അവർ വെമ്പൽ കൊണ്ടു.

3

പുണ്ണമന്ദ്രൻ നിലാവെച്ചി വീശിയപ്പോൾ പ്രകൃതി സൗന്ദര്യമായിരുന്നു. അവർ ആ നന്ദ നിലാവിൽ മുങ്ങിക്കിടന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് മന്ദ്രൻ വാനിൽനിന്നും പുഞ്ചിരി തൂകി.

കുമ്പകിയുടെ ഹൃദയം പതറി. വാക്കുകൾ സ്തംഭിച്ചു. പാടങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചലങ്ങളായി. പ്രകാശത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഇരുളിലേക്കു മാറാൻ അവർ നിർബന്ധിതരായി.

“നാം തമ്മിൽ ചിരിയായി”

അവർ ഗർഭഗത്തോടെ പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചു. അതു നേരത്തെ മറുപടിയായി കച്ചിർകാരൻ അവളെ അറിയാനായി ആലിംഗനം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു് സൂത്രത്തിൽ മറഞ്ഞുപോയി.

4

കുമ്പകിയുടെ നിഴൽ അവന്റെ ഹൃദയത്തിൽ പതിഞ്ഞു. നിഴലിനോടു് അവൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചു.

“സൗന്ദര്യത്തിന്റെ സജീവ സാക്ഷാത്കാരമായിരുന്ന നീ എങ്ങനെ എന്നിൽ നിന്നകന്നു?”

“ഹൃദയം കുളിർപ്പിച്ചു വാഗ്ദാനങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെ വിനോദങ്ങളായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെട്ടു.”

“ദിവ്യപ്രേമത്തിന്റെ സന്ദേശവും ചേരി കൊണ്ടു വന്ന ആ കച്ചിർകാരൻ കൊടു കാരനിൽ ലയിച്ചു ചേന്നോ?”

“ആനന്ദത്തിന്റെയും ആഹ്ലാദത്തിന്റെയും കൊടുമുടിയിൽ നിന്നും നാം വഴുതി വീണോ?”

“എന്റെ ചിന്തകൾക്കു ചിറകു മുളച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ, എന്റെ ചിന്തകൾക്കു ചിറകു വീശിച്ചു പറന്നു തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ, അനുരാഗത്തിന്റെ കൊള്ളിമീൻ എന്റെ ഹൃദയത്തിൽ

ചെറിയൊരു പീശക പറ്റി. പവീനീരിന്റെ ഔർല്ല്യം കൊണ്ടാരിരിക്കാം, മഷിയായിരുന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കോട്ടിന്റെ പുറത്ത് തെരിച്ചത്. ഏതായാലും ഈ സംഭവത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഒരു കാര്യം തീർച്ചയാക്കാം. ഭരമധ്യപകനെ കാര്യമായ വിധത്തിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും, പുജിക്കുന്നതിനും, ആവശ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ സ്വന്തം പേരിലേക്ക് മഷിപ്പോലും ബലിയർപ്പിക്കാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥി ലോകം തയ്യാറാണെന്നു. അവൻ ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയുടെ വാരിയോടും ചുരുചുറക്കോടും കൂടി ആ പ്രസംഗരൂപസംഹരിച്ചു.

ആനൊന്നും മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞില്ല. ഞാൻ ചിന്തിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. ചിന്താദ്യോതകങ്ങളായ ഒട്ടനവധി കാര്യങ്ങളില്ലെന്നുള്ളതെന്തെല്ലാം? ഉയർന്ന ജീവിതലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളും മഹനീയാദർശങ്ങളുമായി കലാലയങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചു എത്രയോ യുവാക്കളുടെ ജീവിതക്രമം ഒരു മലച്ചിത്രത്തിലെന്നപോലെ എന്റെ മനോമുകുരത്തിൽ ഒന്നൊന്നായി വന്നു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. അവയിൽ അല്പം ചിലതൊഴിച്ച് ബാക്കിയെല്ലാം തന്നെ സുരേന്ദ്രൻ പറഞ്ഞ കഥപോലെ ഓരോന്നാകങ്ങളായിരുന്നു. പഠിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കാലത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ചുരുചുറക്കും, ഏതു പഴഞ്ചൻ വ്യവസ്ഥിതിയേയും അക്രമത്തേയും എതിരിടാനും വെല്ലുവിളിക്കുവാനുമുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥനോഭാവവും, ഇന്നു താല്പര്യപ്പീസുകളിലും, റൈസ്സുകളിലും ജോലി നോക്കുകയ്ക്കിട്ടു കാലയാപനം ചെയ്യുന്ന ആ യുവാക്കളിൽ നിന്ന് എന്തെന്നോർമ്മയായി മറഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിവാഹത്തെയും സമുദായനീതിയെയും പറ്റി അവർക്കു അക്കാലത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വിശ്വാസപ്രമാണങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു അവർക്കു തന്നെ ഓർമ്മയില്ല.....

“എന്താ ആലോചിക്കുന്നത്?” സുരേന്ദ്രൻ എന്റെ ചിന്താസരണിക്കു സഡൻ ബ്രേക്കിട്ടു. ഒരു കൂട്ടരായി കളയാമെന്നാണോ? നല്ലതാണ്. കോളേജിലാണെങ്കിൽ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ കണ്ണിലുണ്ണിയാവാം. ചിന്ത നമ്മുടെ കൂട്ടർക്കു കിട്ടിയ മാതിരി ഒരു പ്രിയതമയുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ സുഖമാണ്. അവരും തന്നെ സ്വന്തം കണ്ണിനെപ്പോലെ വളർത്തിക്കൊള്ളും. എന്തു പറയുന്നു?”

S. CHANDRASEKHARAN, IV B.A. (Hons.) (Econ.)

വികസിക്കാൻ കൊതിച്ച പുരമൊട്ടുകൾ.

വിടരാത്ത ആ പുരമൊട്ടുകൾ വിടരുന്ന സുദീനത്തെ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചു കാത്തിരുന്നു. അവർ തമ്മിൽ ലോകമറിയാതെ എന്തോ മന്ത്രിച്ചു?

സുഗന്ധം പരത്തുന്ന മനോഹരങ്ങളായ പനിനീർ കസുമങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളും വിരിഞ്ഞെങ്കിൽ

ദീർഘപ്രായത്തിന്റെ സന്ദേശവും പേറിക്കൊണ്ടു മന്ദമാതരൻ ഞങ്ങളേയും തഴുകിയെങ്കിൽ.

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വിസ്തരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ പരിണതഫലങ്ങളാണ് അവൻ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന സകലവിധ വിപത്തുകളും.

കലയും ശാസ്ത്രവും മനുഷ്യസേവനത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ്; അല്ലാതെ, മനുഷ്യൻ കലയ്ക്കും ശാസ്ത്രത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയല്ല സൃഷ്ടിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. സാമ്പത്തികവും, മാനസികവും, ശാരീരികവുമായ ഉൽക്കർഷത്തിനും പുരോഗമനത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് വിവിധ കലകളും ശാസ്ത്രങ്ങളും നിലകൊള്ളേണ്ടത്. ശാസ്ത്രവും കലയും ഈ ധർമ്മങ്ങൾ നിറവേറുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ശാസ്ത്രം മനുഷ്യന്റെ ശത്രുവും, കല മനുഷ്യന് കൊലയുമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ ലോകം മനുഷ്യനെ നാശഗന്തത്തിലേയ്ക്കു നയിക്കുന്ന വീഥികളിൽ കൂടിയല്ലെ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായും കലാപരമായും ആധുനികലോകം മുൻ കാലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വളരെ പുരോഗമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ ഈ പുരോഗമനം ഒരു അധോഗമനമായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെ എന്ന ഒരു ചോദ്യം അങ്ങിങ്ങായി മനുഷ്യനെ തുറിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പ്രകൃതിയിൽ അന്തർലീനമായി കുടികൊള്ളുന്ന ശക്തികളെ ആരാഞ്ഞു സൃഷ്ടിപരവും പുരോഗമനപരവുമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം, എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ മനുഷ്യസംഹാരം ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാറുന്ന ഉപകരണങ്ങൾക്കായി വഴി പിടിച്ച മനുഷ്യൻ ശാസ്ത്രത്തെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ അഹമഹ മികയാ യതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ആധുനികശാസ്ത്രകാരന്മാരിൽ അദ്വിതീയനായ പ്രൊഫസ്സർ ഐൻസ്റ്റീൻ് മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു് അനുകൂലമനോഭാവമാണുള്ളത്. 'മനുഷ്യൻ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി എത്രതന്നെ പുരോഗമിച്ചാലും അവസാനം അതിന്റെ അന്ത്യം പിടി കിട്ടാതെ ക്ലേശിച്ചു വീണ്ടും മതത്തിലേയ്ക്കു പിന്തിരിഞ്ഞു ആശ്വാസം കണ്ടെത്തുന്നു' എന്നാണ് ഐൻസ്റ്റീൻ പറയുന്നത്. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ വിശ്വസാഹിത്യകാരനായ ഷെയ്ക്സ്പിയർ "ജൂലിയസ് സീസർ" പഠയുന്ന രണ്ടു വരികളാണ് എന്റെ സ്മൃതിപഥത്തിൽ വരുന്നത്:

"O Judgment! thou art fled to brutists beasts,
And men have lost their reason."

നാഗസാക്ഷിയിലും, റിറോഷിയിലും ഡ്രൈക്കോം എട്ടു് വർഷങ്ങൾക്ക് മുമ്പു് നടത്തിയ ആറംബോംബു് പ്രയോഗം മനുഷ്യചരിത്രത്തിൽ എന്തെന്നും ഒരു തീരാക്കളങ്കമായി, അധർമ്മത്തിന്റെ സ്റ്റാരകസ്കന്ദമായി, മനുഷ്യനെ ലജ്ജയിൽ തല കുനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വെല്ലുവിളിയായി നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതാണ്.

അസമ വീകാരങ്ങളുടെ പിടിയിൽ നിന്നു് വിട്ടു്, സ്വാർത്ഥത്തെ വിസ്തരിച്ചു് യാഥാർത്ഥ്യങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കുമാത്രം ചീന്തകളെ ഉത്തന്നു പർ മാത്രമെ ഉത്തമ കലാകാരന്മാരാകുന്നുള്ളു, വിശാലവും അഗാധവുമായ വീക്ഷണഗതിയും, നിഷ്കുന്ദമായ മനസ്സിലിടിയും, ആന്തരമായ പ്രഭാവവും ഉല്ലാസത ഒരുവന്റെ കാവ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉൽകൃഷ്ടത എന്ന ഗുണം ലഭ്യമല്ല. കലയും ശാസ്ത്രവും തമ്മിലുള്ള ഒരു മൗലികാന്തരം ഇവിയെയാണു കുടികൊള്ളുന്നത്. ഒരു കലാകാരൻ അവന്റെ കലാസൃഷ്ടിയിൽ വ്യക്തിവിലാസവും മാനസികപ്രകാശവും പ്രതിബിംബിപ്പിക്കുന്നു, പക്ഷെ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ കണ്ടുപിടിത്തങ്ങൾ മിക്കപ്പോഴും സഹലിതപരിശ്രമങ്ങളുടെയും യാത്രികോപകരണങ്ങളുടേയും സഹായ ഫലങ്ങളാണ്. ആറംബോംബു് അമേരിക്കക്കാർക്ക് മാത്രമല്ല സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ അനുകൂലങ്ങളെങ്കിൽ ഭാരതീയർക്കും, അനാഥിസീനിയക്കാർക്കും ചീനക്കാർക്കും നിമ്മിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു 'അഭിജ്ഞാനശാക്തന്ദ്രവും', ഒരു 'ചിത്ര'യും,

മിന്നിത്തിളങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ, ആത്മാവിലെ സിന്ധുക്കൾ മൊട്ടിട്ട് വികസിക്കാറായപ്പോൾ, വസ്തുതാസാധനത്തിലെ കർമ്മമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ചാടപ്പുറം ഏല്ക്കാനായപ്പോൾ എന്റെ ദേവീ! നീ എന്റെ ചിത്തത്തിൽ നിന്നും മാഞ്ഞു പോയോ? ”

“സൗന്ദര്യമാമേ! നിനക്കു മനം കളിരെ എന്റെ ഹൃദയം നിറഞ്ഞ മംഗളാശംസകൾ: അടുത്ത ജന്മത്തിലെ സത്യസൗന്ദര്യങ്ങളുടെ പൊൻപുലരിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ സ്നേഹശ്രംഖല പൂർവ്വം ദൃഢതരമായിത്തീരട്ടെ!”

ആശയുടെ അഗ്രത്തിൽ നിന്നും നിരാശയുടെ ആഴത്തിലേയ്ക്ക് വഴുതി വീണപ്പോൾ ആകാശകവ്ചങ്ങളിൽ മൊട്ടിട്ട പൂമൊട്ടുകളുടെ വികസനം നീലച്ചുപോയി.

പാച്ചല്ലൂർ സുകേശൻ, III B.A.

കല കലയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി യോ?

കല കലയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടി, ശാസ്ത്രം ശാസ്ത്രത്തിനു വേണ്ടി എന്ന് പലതും പലപ്പൊഴും പറയുക പതിവാണ്. പക്ഷെ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രസ്താവന പരമാർത്ഥമോ എന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടത് ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും ധർമ്മമാണ്.

“വാക്യം രസാത്മകം കാവ്യം” എന്ന് സാഹിത്യകാരന്മാർ കാവ്യത്തെ നിവ്ചരിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ഈ നിവ്ചനത്തിൽ രസത്തിനു മാത്രമേ പ്രാധാന്യം കല്പിച്ചു കാണുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഒരു കലയിലെ വിവിധ പശ്ചാത്തലങ്ങളിലെ, കലാകലനിലയിലെ വിവിധാംശങ്ങളാണ് സംഗീതം, സാഹിത്യം, ചിത്രമെഴുത്ത് കൊത്തുപണി എന്നിവയെല്ലാം. ഹൃദയാഹ്ലാദം കൈവന്നാൽ കലാധർമ്മം പൂർത്തിയായി എന്ന് സമാധാനിക്കുന്നത് ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വമോ എന്നത് വളരെ സംശയാസ്പദമാണ്.

ഏതൊരു വസ്തുവും മുതൽമോ അമുതൽമോ ആയാലും സൃഷ്ടിയുടെ മകുടമായ മനുഷ്യനെ അവന്റെ പരിപൂർണ്ണതയ്ക്കും പരമലക്ഷ്യലബ്ധിക്കുമാശി സേവിക്കണം എന്നതാണ് സ്രഷ്ടാവിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം. ഈ ധർമ്മം നിറവേറുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ വസ്തുവിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം അപൂർണ്ണമാണ്; ചിലപ്പോൾ അപായകരവുമാണ്. ശാസ്ത്രചാരികളെല്ലെങ്കിൽ, കലയായിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ ഏതിനും രണ്ടു മണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്; അവയ്ക്ക് ഒന്നിനു പിറകെ മറെറൊന്നായി രണ്ടു തുരകളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. കേവലം അധമ വികാരങ്ങളെ തട്ടി ഉണർത്തി മനുഷ്യനെ അവകാശക്കായി ശ്രേണിപ്പെടുത്തി, അങ്ങനെ ജഡികമായ ആനന്ദം മാത്രം പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യാൻ കലയുടെ ധർമ്മം നിറവേറി എന്ന അഭിപ്രായം സ്വീകാര്യമല്ല.

ശാരീരികവും ആത്മീയവുമായ രണ്ടു ശക്തികൾ മനുഷ്യനിൽ പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. വസ്തുനിഷ്ഠതയിൽ ഒന്ന് മറെറൊന്നിന്റെ ശത്രുവല്ല; പ്രത്യേകം ഒന്ന് മറെറൊന്നിന്റെ പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ദ്വിശക്തികൾ തമ്മിൽ സംഘട്ടനമുണ്ടാകുന്നതിൽ നിശ്ചലാസം അനുമാനിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും; എന്തൊ തെറ്റ് എന്തിനെക്കുറിച്ചോ ചർച്ചയിലിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന്. മിക്കപ്പോഴും പ്രഥമ സഹാനുഭൂതിയുള്ള വാക്ചിന്തകനാണ് സംഭവിക്കാറുള്ളത്. മനുഷ്യന്റെ ഭൗതികമായ വികാരദോഷങ്ങളെ അമർത്തി നിർത്തേണ്ടത് ആത്മീയ ശക്തിയാണ്. ഈ പരമാർത്ഥത്തെ മനുഷ്യൻ

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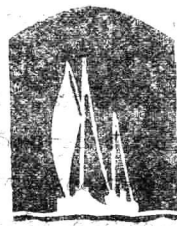
ഒരു 'റാംലററം', ഒരു 'ഡിവൈൻ കോമഡി'യും, ഒരു 'ചെയ്സ്'ററം'—ഒരു കാലിദാസനും, ഒരു കാളിദാസനും, ഒരു ഷെയ്ക്സ്പിയറിയറം, ഒരു ഡാൻറിക്കും, ഒരു ഗെമെൽസ് മാത്രമെ നിമ്മിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുള്ളു.

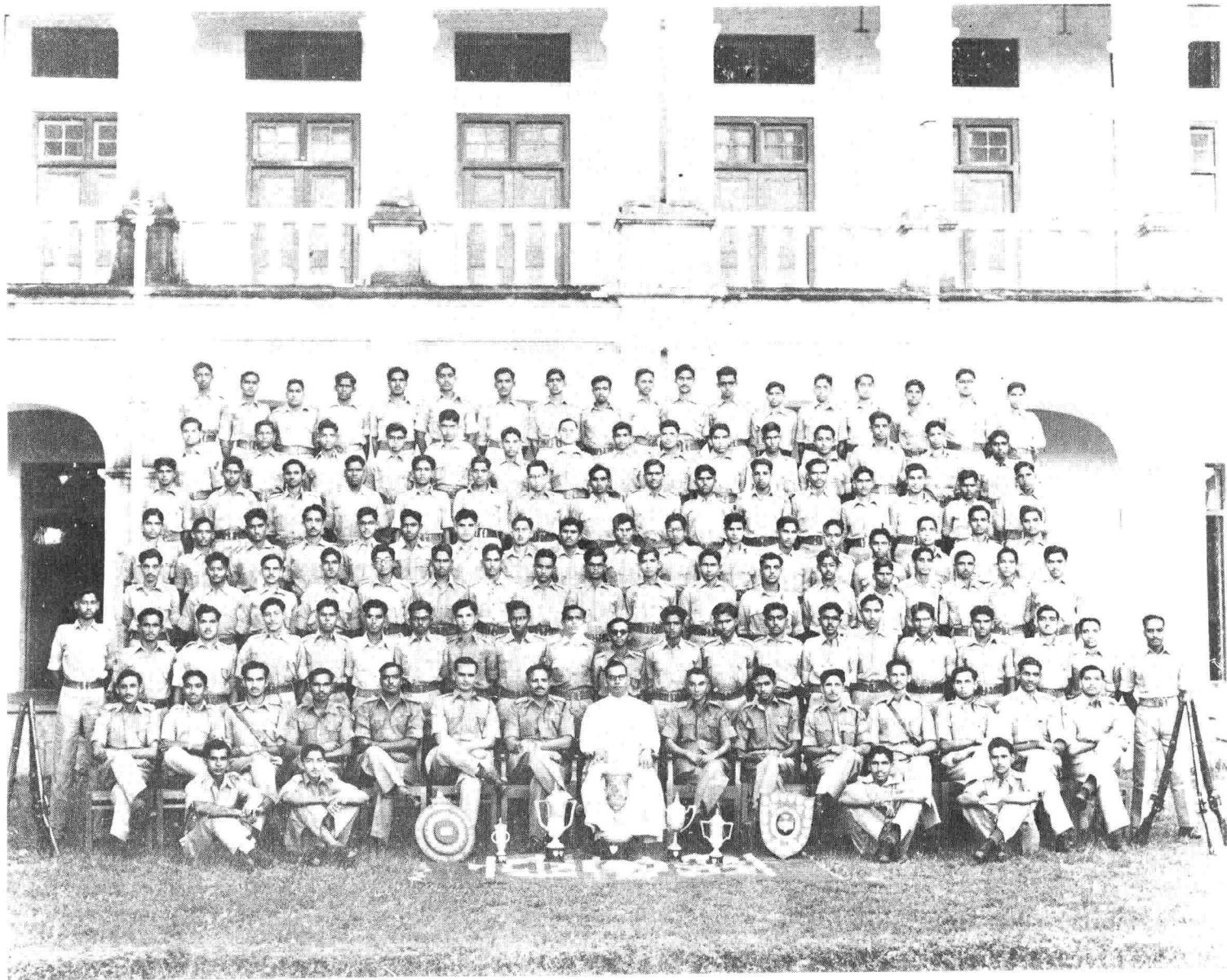
ഉത്തമകലാകാരൻ സത്യത്തിനും സൗന്ദര്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് നിലകൊള്ളേണ്ടതു്. അനന്തമായ സൗന്ദര്യത്തിന്റെ അന്ത്യം അനന്തസ്വരൂപനായ ഈശ്വരനാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം സച്ചിദാനന്ദനിലേയ്ക്കു് മനുഷ്യശാരിയെ ആനയിക്കുത്ത കലാസ്താപികൾ, ഉന്നംപിഴച്ചു ഏതും അസ്രുങ്ങുൾക്കു തുല്യമായിപ്പരിണമിക്കുന്നു. കലാധർമ്മത്തെ മുറുകെപ്പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് അന്ത്യം വിസ്തരിക്കാതെ സേവനമനുഷ്ഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കലാകാരൻ മാത്രമെ ചിരഞ്ചീവിയായി പ്രശോഭിക്കയുള്ളു. ആവേശങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടിയല്ല, ആദേശങ്ങളും യാഥാർത്ഥ്യങ്ങളും വേണ്ടിയാണ് കലാകാരൻ നില കൊള്ളേണ്ടതു്. സാമുദായികവും, രാഷ്ട്രീയവും, പ്രാദേശികവുമായ സൗകര്യങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടി കലയെ ഉപകരണമാക്കുന്നവർ അതിനെ വ്യഭിചരിക്കുവാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഉദ്ദേശ്യശുദ്ധിയും, ധർമ്മനിഷ്ഠയും, സന്മാർഗ്ഗബോധവും മറ്റാരെക്കാളും കൂടുതൽ കലാകാരനിലാണ് പ്രശോഭിച്ചു കാണേണ്ടതു്. നിശ്ചിതസഹിത്യകാരനായ ജോൺസൺ കാവ്യധർമ്മത്തെ കുറിച്ചു പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നതു് ശ്രദ്ധേയമാണ്: "ഒരു കവി, സ്വർലകാല മുൻ നിന്ദിക്കുൾക്കെ (prejudice) തീർന്നായിരിക്കണം. അവൻ തെറ്റും, ശരിയും അവയുടെ വീക്ഷണവും നിരതവുമായ അവസ്ഥയിൽ വീക്ഷിക്കണം. അവൻ ലോകാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ വിഗണിച്ചു സർവ്വതൃതികളും അത്യന്തമങ്ങളുമായ അചഞ്ചലസത്യങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കുൾക്കു അങ്ങനെ അവന്റെ കീർത്തിയുടെ പടിപടിയല്ലെങ്കിലും പുരോഗതിയിൽ സംതൃപ്തനായും, സമകാലപ്രശംസകളെ അവിഗണിച്ചും അവന്റെ നേട്ടങ്ങളെ ഭാവിയെടുക്കുൾക്കെ ധർമ്മവിധിയായി ഉഴിഞ്ഞു് വെക്കയും വേണം.

കേരളീയർക്കു്

അധമവികാരങ്ങളെ തട്ടി ഉണർത്തുന്ന കവിതകളും, അശ്ലീലങ്ങളായ ചിന്തകളെ ഉദിച്ചു കുന്ന ചിത്രങ്ങളും പ്രതിഭകളും നിമ്മിക്കാതെ, സത്യം കവലമായും, ധർമ്മം, ഖ്യാതിയുമായും നിമ്മലാനന്ദം അന്ത്യലക്ഷ്യമായും സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് നിസ്സ്പാർത്ഥ കലാകാരന്മാർ രംഗം സേവനം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കലാവൃത്തി അനഭികാമ്യമായി പരിഗണിക്കുന്ന കാലം അതിവിട്ടുരമല്ല.

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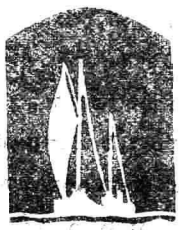
N.C.C. IV Company, LOYOLA

ഒരു 'റോലറും', ഒരു 'ഡിവൈൻ കോമഡി'യും, ഒരു 'ബെസു'റും—ഒരു കാച്ചിദാസനും, ഒരു ടാറ്റുറിനും, ഒരു ഷെയ്ക്സ്പിയറിനും, ഒരു ഡാൻറിക്കും, ഒരു ഗെമെസ്കും മാത്രമെ നിമ്മിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുള്ളൂ.

ഉത്തമകലാകാരൻ സത്യത്തിനും സൌന്ദര്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് നിലകൊള്ളേണ്ടതു്. അനന്തമായ സൌന്ദര്യത്തിന്റെ അന്ത്യം അന്തസ്വരൂപമായ ഈശ്വരനാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം സച്ചിദാനന്ദനിലേക്കു് മനുഷ്യരാശിയെ ആനയിക്കുവാൻ കലാസൃഷ്ടികൾ, ഉന്നംചിട്ടച്ചു എല്ല അന്യങ്ങൾക്കു തുല്യമായിപ്പിരിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. കലാധർമ്മത്തെ മുറുകെപ്പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് അന്ത്യം വിസ്തരിക്കാതെ സേവനമനുഷ്ഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കലാകാരൻ മാത്രമെ ചിരഞ്ചിദീനിയായി പ്രശോഭിക്കയുള്ളൂ. ആവേശങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടിയല്ല, ആദേശങ്ങൾക്കും യാഥാർത്ഥ്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടിയാണ് കലാകാരൻ നില കൊള്ളേണ്ടതു്. സാമുദായികവും, രാഷ്ട്രീയവും, പ്രാദേശികവുമായ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി കലയെ ഉപകരണമാക്കുന്നവർ അതിനെ വൃഥാചരിക്കുവാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ഉദ്ദേശ്യശൂന്യവും, ധർമ്മനിഷ്ഠവും, സന്തോഷനോധവും മറ്റാരെക്കൊള്ളും കൂടുതൽ കലാകാരനിലാണ് പ്രശോഭിച്ചു കാണേണ്ടതു്. നിശ്ചിതസാഹിത്യകാരനായ ജോൺസൻ കാപ്പുധർമ്മത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നതു് ശ്രദ്ധേയമാണ്: "ഒരു കവി, സ്വപക്ഷമുൻ വിധിക്രമം (prejudice) തീരനായിരിക്കണം. അവൻ തെറ്റും, ശരിയും അവയുടെ വിവിക്തവും നിരതവുമായ അസ്വഹിത വീക്ഷിക്കണം. അവൻ ലോകാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ വിഗ്രഹിച്ചു സാവത്രികങ്ങളും അത്യന്തമുള്ളുമായ അമൗഘലസത്യങ്ങളിലേക്കു് ലക്ഷ്യം. അങ്ങനെ അവന്റെ കീർത്തിയുടെ പടിപടിയരയ്ക്കുള്ള പുരോഗതിയിൽ സംതൃപ്തനായും, സമകാലപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾക്കു് അവിഗ്രഹിച്ചും അവന്റെ നോട്ടങ്ങളെ ഭാവി തലമുറകളുടെ ധർമ്മവിധിയായി ഉഴിഞ്ഞു വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

അധമവികാരങ്ങളെ തട്ടി ഉണർത്തുന്ന കവിതകളും, അശ്ലീലങ്ങളായ ചിന്തകളെ ഉദിച്ചു കുന്ന ചിത്രങ്ങളും പ്രതിമകളും നിമ്മിക്കാതെ, സത്യം കവലമായും, ധർമ്മം, ഖുഡ്ഗമായും നിമ്മലാനന്ദം അത്യലക്ഷ്യമായും സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് നിസ്സ്പർശ്യ കലാകാരന്മാർ രൂപസേവനം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കലാധർമ്മത്തി അനഭികാമ്യമായി പരിഗണിക്കുന്ന കാലം അതി വിദൂരമല്ല.

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అది కౌళిరాశ్రీ. ఉరుములు మెరుపులతో బోరున వర్షం కడసరితో ఆకాశ విష్ణులనుండి భూమిపై దిమ్మరించి వెలసింది. ఇంకను, అప్పుడప్పుడు బాటబాట చినుకులు పడటం పోలేను. ఓరుగాలి వీచుట తగ్గలేదు. 'కీ' కారవములు చేయు కీచురాళ్ళ ధ్వని గాక మరేమియు వినబడక గ్రామముంతా స్వయంగా యుంది. అనుయంతో ఒక దివ్యభవన మధ్యమందున్న గదిలో విజయ, విజయమనుచు ఒక రోపము వెలుగును, అరుచున్నట్లుంది. అందొక శయ్యపై ఒక యువకుడు, అతి కష్టంతో ఉచ్చాసన శ్వాసములను విడుచుచు, ప్రక్కనున్న మరో యువకునితో "టిప్పు, ఇదిగో ఇదివిప్పి తరువాత చెప్పవుకో" అని ఒక కవచంవదింపి, "నేడక వెళ్ళినట్లు విశారించుకు, నాకీక శాశ్వతమైన సెలవిప్పించు". ఆ స్వాధంరే, దోగి కళ్ళు మూతబడినాయి. "మోహన్", అంటూ కెవ్వున కేక వేలి ప్రక్కనున్న యువకుడూ శనము వైబడి వలవలా స్త్రీకల సేద్యం సాగెను. తులంటో ఆభవనములో గుంటాలపంపునో నిండ్రిపోయినట్లుగాలి వేగంతో గదిలో దివ్యమారిపోయింది. కాలవేగంతో తేలిపోని జీవులు మరదమాయాడు అందఱు ఆంధ్రకారం. జీవితము అంటే నేమో?

మోహన్ కలలోక ప్రాప్తినించి నుట్టిదాపు గో సంవత్సరము కొనవచ్చింది. ఒక సోదరు షాయంకాలం మోహన్ ఇంటిలోకి, ఉపనంతలో శిలాసనముపై చొదక కూర్చొని చొలిచొచ్చుచుండెను, ఇతరలో చొదరి భార్య వెనుక చాటుగా వచ్చి, అతని కన్నులను మూయగా, "నగోజినీ, ఏప్పుడూ దీరాళ్ళో మేనా?" అంటూ చొదరి ఆమె చేతులను విడిపించుకొనగా, ఆమె, "ఏమండీ, ఎప్పుడూ ఏదో ఆలోచిస్తూ కూర్చుంటారు. మోహను మీ కెలాంటి మిత్రుడండీ? మీ కెలా స్నేహం కలిసింది? ఇప్పటికై నా చెప్పకుకదా?" అంది.

"ఏం చెప్పనుంటావు? అతను నాకు ప్రాణమిత్రుడు. అతి నే నేను. నేనే అతను. నేనంటే పంచప్రాణాలు విడిచేవాడు. అసలు నిబం చెప్పాలంటే, మోహను నాకొరకే జన్మించాడు, నాకొరకే ప్రాణాలర్పించాడు. మోహను అమరజీవి. నేటికేడు సంవత్సరాలకు పూర్వం మేం వంద్రాసులో ఒకే కాలేజీలో B.A. class లో చేరాం. వేం కాలేజీ హాస్టలులో ఉంటుండగా, క్రొత్తలో మా room mate రామారావు నాకు మోహనును పరిచయం చేశాడు. ఏవూరు, ఎజిల్లా మున్నగు ప్రశ్నల వల్లన్నీ ఒకరిపై నొకరం కురిపించుకున్నాం. ఇద్దరం ఒకే జిల్లానుండి వస్తున్నామని తెలిసికొన్ననాడే మాలే మేము అవోవిధమయిన దగ్గర సంబంధమయిన కులములనుట్టుగా కీలయ్యాం. కాని, మొదటి సంవత్సరంలో, మా స్నేహమంతగా బలపడలేదు. మొదటి సంవత్సరం గలించింది, రెండో సంవత్సరం, వేనవి సెలవుల పిమ్మట మామా గ్రామాదులనుండి తిరిగివచ్చాం. హాస్టల్లో మా యిరువురి గదులు దగ్గరలో యివ్వబడ్డాయి. మాలే మారు తెలియకుండా మా స్నేహం రోజురోజుకు బలపడింది. మేమిద్దరం క్లాసులో ఒకేవోట

నేను తెల్లన్న రోడ్లకు సమీపంలో ఒక చిలుక తుప్పలో పరుండుట చూచాం. ఫోటోగ్రఫీలో సరదా యున్న మోహను దాన్ని చూచుగా భోలో తీయటానికి దాని సమీపంలోనికి పోంచి వెళ్లాడు. అతని వెంటనేనూ వెళ్ళి, నెమత్తీస్తానంటూ మోహను వద్దంటున్నకొలది అతని చేతిలోని కేమీరా తీసికొని చిలుకను 'view' లో చూశా. ఇంతలో నాకొత్తికొందపడి యెండుటాకులు నలిగిన ధ్వనికి, ఆపులి భణపడి నాపై నెగురుట కారంభించింది. అది చూచి మానుధ్యకువచ్చి నన్ను గొట్టు దెబ్బకు ముమ్మిత్తుకు తిరిం ధ్యాడు. అంతలో మోహనునుల కేకలతో ఆ చిలుకపులి పారిపోయింది. ఆనెప్ప శింసుకై గాఢంగా తగులుటచే మోహను వంచముబట్టి వృత్తిసొండుట నీకు తెలిసిన సంగతే."

"ఆ, అవును, టివిపోతూ మీ కేవల తరువాత చదువుకోమని యిచ్చిన కవచేపిండి?" అంది సోశిని.

"అది టివిపోతూ తన యాకదా స్త్రీని మనకు వ్రాసియిచ్చిన క్లు కౌగితము, ముఖ్యము, ఒక ఉత్తరము".

"ఆ ఉత్తరంలో ఏమి వ్రాశారండీ?"

"తా నిచ్చిపోవుచున్న ఆ స్త్రీని సద్వినియోగము చేయుచు సుఖపడుమనియు, తన బంధుమిత్రులకు, తానుజేసి కొరతను పూరింపుమనియు వ్రాశాడు. మోహను స్వార్థత్యాగి. అతనికి నాశ్రేయపూర్వకమయిన కృతజ్ఞత ఎలా చూసగలను?" అని క్షన్నకు కార్పాడు చాదరి.

"సాపం. మీదంలే మీ మిత్రుని కెంత ప్రేమండీ?" అని చూసం దాల్చింది కతోశిని, అంతా ఆల్లకింది.

సమాప్తం.

గమయితలు : { K. నాగలింకేశ్వరరావు.
(N. I. నరసింహారావు.

కవి సందేశము

మధురభావాలు నాలోనమాడుమ్రోగి

కవిత చూపంబు దీపించి కడలిపోవ

వ్రాయుచుండును హాయిగా బాడుకొంచు

జగతి నవ్విన నాకేమి? సరకునేయ.

భావమాధుర్య మొలికింపు బాటబాడి

భవనమాహాంబు సంతోష సంద్రమందు

ప్రకృతప్రకృతల మార్పుచేవాళ్ళం. చూపుతుంటే ఎక్కడవకాలం నేనతని మామలోనే కాలగడిచేవాణ్ణి. ఎక్కడకు వెళ్ళినా వేమిద్దరం తరినే చెప్పేవాళ్ళం. మేం చదువుచున్నది బి. ఏ. క్లాస్సినను, చిన్నపిల్లల కాల తరచు నరదాగా కట్టాడుకొనేవాళ్ళం. పొరపాటుగా నాకేవైనా గట్టిదెబ్బ తగలగానే మోహను అయితంగా నొచ్చుకొనేవాడు. నేనతనికంటే చిన్నవాడవగుటచే నన్ను తనస్వంత తమ్మునికంటే ఎక్కువ ప్రేమతో జూచుకొనేవాడు. తరచుగా నాకని పండ్లు మున్నగు తినుబండారములు కొని నాగడికి పంపే వాడు. పాపం. నేనెప్పుడైనా కనబడకపోతే నన్ను కలిసికొనగానే ఎక్కడ కెళ్ళావు చూడరీ, ఎతిరు కెళ్ళావు, ఎప్పుడెళ్ళావు, ఎప్పుడొచ్చావు, మున్నగు ప్రశ్నావాహినిని ప్రవహింపజేసేవాడు. మా స్నేహంలో స్వర్ణపుటంచుట్టి తాకి యాశాం. మా ఉపాసనలో మేం సాధించలేని కార్యమంటూలేదు. జీవితమంటే సుఖమయమనుకొన్నాం. మధ్యలో కొన్ని కారణాంతరాల వలన నేనతనితో చదువుగా తిరుగుట మానేశా. రెండవనాడే, అందుమాలమున తనకు కల్గిన కష్టాన్ని నాయెదుట చెప్పజాలక ఉత్తరం వ్రాసి నాగడిలో పడేశాడు. తరువాత మేం ఒకర్నొకరం ఆర్థం చేసుకొని మాలో మేం గర్భం కొన్నాం. నన్ను చూడకుండా ఒక్క క్షణంకూడ ఉండలేకపోయేవాడు నామిత్రుడు మోహన్.

“పట్టికు పరిక్షలు వ్రాశాం, ఎవరిళ్ళకువాళ్ళం తిరిగివెళ్ళాం. మా రిసెట్టు పత్రకల్లో ప్రకటిం చారు. నా నంబరు ముందుగాజూసి సంతోషించా. కాని, నామందు నంబరు మోహనునిది, లేకపోవటం జూచి చాలా విచారించా. నేను పాస్సేనాను, నామిత్రుడు తప్పాడు. అతడు తప్పినందుకు నేను విచారించినంతగా, అతనుకూడా విచారించా డనుకొను. నేను పాస్సేనందు కతను సంతోషించినంతగా మరెవ్వరూ సంతోషించియుండరు. మేమనుకొన్న ప్రకారం ఇద్దరం ఒకేచోట చదువలేనందుకు చాలా విచారించాం. కానేంజేస్తాం. ప్రయోజనం శూన్యం. తరువాత నేను M. A. Class లో జేరా. అతను సెయ్లెంబరు పరిక్షకు మద్రాసు వచ్చాడు. వీలున్నప్పు డెప్పుడూ నన్ను తనతోనే యుండమని కోలేవాడు. ఆట్లే యుండేవాణ్ణి. బి. ఏ. సెయ్లెంబరులో పూర్తిగాంచుకొని మోహను ఇంగ్లండు ‘లా’ చదువుటకు ప్రయాణం కట్టాడు. నేను, పలువురు మిత్రులం మోహనుకు వీడ్కోలివ్వడానికి port కు చేరుకొన్నాం. అచ్చటనుండి ఓడను జేరుటకు, ఒకచిన్న పడవలో నముద్రులోనికి కొంతదూరం వెళ్ళాం. ఓడ బయలు జేరు కాలము సమీపించింది. “టిప్పు వెళ్ళవస్తా నన్ను మరచిపోకూ” అంటూ ఓ Rollex వాచీ నొక దానిని జ్ఞాపకార్థం నాచేతికి కట్టి, నా చొక్కా గుండీనితీసి తనచొక్కాకు పెట్టుకొన్నా డెంతో ఆస్పాయంగా, “టిప్పు ఎమిటండీ,” అని అడిగింది సరోజిని వింటూ. “టిప్పు అంటూ నన్ను ప్రేమతో పిలుచుకొనేవాడులే, ఆమోటంటే నాకు కోపమువచ్చి విసుగుకొంటూంటే అదోవిధమైన ఆనందాన్ని అనుభవించేవాడులే. ఓడకు ధైమరునట్లుగా గంట మ్రోగింది. మా కనుగొనుకుల్లో నీరు తిరిగింది. ఒకరి కన్నుల నొకరం తుడుచుకొన్నాం. నేను, మిగిలిన మిత్రులం deck నుండి క్రిందకు దిగి వచ్చాం. ఓడ కనుచూపుమేర దాటిపోవువరకు మేం చూసికొన్నాం. మా మిత్రుడు ఇంగ్లండులో నన్నంతకాలము, అచ్చటి నితలు, విశేషాలు తరచు నాకు తెల్పుచూ ఫోటోలు తీసిపంపుచూ ఉండే వాడు. అతను సీమలోనన్న మా జేట్లూ మూడు యుగాలుగా గడిచాయి మాకు. Bar-at-Law పట్టమును బొంది తిరిగొచ్చేటప్పడు నా కెన్నెన్నో ఏమేమో బహుమతులను గొని తెచ్చుట నీకు గుర్తందను కొంటాను.

“తరువాత నేటికొక సంవత్సరమునకు పూర్వం మేమిద్దరం, మరికొంతమంది మిత్రులతో ధద్రాచలం యాట్టానికి వెళ్ళాం. హాకలో ముట్టాని కందంగా, వింతగానున్నా, అంతా అడవిమయం.

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మంచి, పరవశమొనర్చు, మంచి స్వతము
లీను కంఠధ్వనియెలేదు తెక్కసేయ.

2

నీదుకపితంబు బాగుగాలేదుగాన
కాలమంతయు వ్యర్థముగాగ నీవు
వ్రాయుచుండుట దేలను, పఠనజేసి
మంచి మాడ్కులబొందుము మహిని" యంచు.

3

హితముఁ జెప్పెడివారికి నిది జవాబు :
వ్రాయవలెనంచుఁ గూర్చుండి పట్టుబట్టి
పదములేరుచు తంటాలు పడుచునుండు
జనుడు మానంగవచ్చు దా సల్పుపనిని.

4

భావమందున బాధలు పరిభవిల్ల
హృదయమందున భావాల నదులుపాఱి
సొంగిసొరలిన వెల్లువ భంగినుండు
నాదుకవితను మానంగ నాదువశమే!

5

దీని వ్రాయంగ సాధ్యముగాని యటుల
దీనిమాన నసాధ్యము ; నేనువ్రాయు
కవితకేమాత్ర మాసింపి కవనియంచు
వ్రాయువాడనుగాదు, నా భావమిదియె.

6

ఎందుకోవ్రాసి యెందుకో డెండమందుఁ
బాడుకోనుచును సంతోషపడుచునుండు
నాదు సంతోషమునకుగా నాదుకవిత
వ్రాయుచుండును, నేనొక వ్యక్తిగనుట.

7

జగతిప్రజలెల్ల భూషించి సంతసించి
నన్ను పొగడుదురని వ్రాయు చిన్నకవిత
నాదికాదు ; గావున వ్రాసి మీద, మీరు
సంతసించిన లేకున్న సరకుసేయ.

8

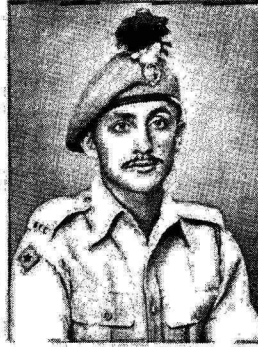
జగతిప్రజలను సంతోష సంద్రమందు
పరవశత్వము నొనరింపఁ బట్టుపట్టి

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1

2

3



4

6

7

8

1. Sgt. Venkatachar
 2. Sgt. Belliappa
 3. Sgt. Rangasamy

4. S.U.O. Chengappa
 5. 2/Lt. Ross Van
 6. J/U.O. Rajagopal

7. C.S.M. Ramanujan
 8. C.Q.M.S. Santhalingam

ముంచు, పరవశ మొనర్చు, మంచి శక్తి ము
లీను కంఠధ్వనియెలేదు తెక్క శేయ.

2

నీదుకపితంబు బాగుగా లేదుగాన
కాలమంతయు వ్యర్థముగా గానీవు
వ్రాయుచుండుట యేలను, పఠనంజేసి
మంచి మార్కుల బొందుము మహానిః యుంచు.

3

హితముఁజెప్పెడివారికి నిది జవాబు :
వ్రాయవలెనంచుఁ గూర్చుండి పట్టుబట్టి
పదములేరుచు తంటాలు పడుచునుండు
జనుడు మానంగవచ్చు దా నెల్పువనీని.

4

భావమందున బాధలు పరిధివిల
హృదయమందున భావాల నదులు పాలు
సాంగిసారలిన వెల్లువే భంగినుండు
నాదుకవితను మానంగ నాదువశమే!

5

దీని వ్రాయంగ సాధ్యముగాని యటుల
దీనిమాన నసాధ్యము; నేనువ్రాయు
కవితకేమాత్ర మాస్పిచి కవినియంచు
వ్రాయువాడనుగాదు, నా భావమిదియె.

6

ఎందుకోవ్రాసి యెందుకో డెందమందుఁ
బాడుకొనుచును సంతోషపడుచునుండు
నాదు సంతోషమునకుగా నాదుకవిత
వ్రాయుచుండును, నేనొక వ్యక్తి నగుట.

7

జగతిప్రజలెల్ల భూషించి సంతసించి
నన్ను పొగడుదురని వ్రాయు చిన్నకవిత
నాదికాదు; గావున వ్రాసి మీద, మీరు
సంతసించిన లేకున్న సరకునేయ.

8

జగతిప్రజలను సంతోష సంద్రమండు
పరవశత్వము నొనరింపఁ బట్టుపట్టి

గానమొనరితచ్చు కోకిలల గాంచమందు; తనకు సంతోషమొనఱోడు నానామందు

9

దానిపాటలు మనమంత వీనులుండు
జొనివినినను లేదని వినకయున్న
గానమాధుర్యమునకేమి గాడులోటు;
దాని నూన్పులగ మననాధ్యమైనపనియె?

10

కావున ఓ జనులారా!
భావంబున మీరుపొందు ఫలితాలకునన్
గోపించుట భూషించుట
గావింపమి మేలుఫేత కరుణయయున్నన్ ||

11

మంచి చేదియైన మాధుర్యమున్నటి
భావమున్నయెడలఁ బడిసి మీరు
చెడ్డయున్నయెడలఁ జేర్చక దరికైన
మంచివారలగుడు; మాన్యులగుడు.

12

మీరుగాకయున్న మిగుల విశాలమా
పృథ్విమీదముందు పెరుగునట్టి
జనులు కొందరైన సంతోషపడవచ్చు
నాదు కవితఁగాంచి నవ్వకండీ!

13

వ. అంచు భీష్మించి కూర్చున్న

14

ఒక్కనాడు నాదు ఒక్కమిత్రుడువచ్చి
ఇట్టులనియెఁ బ్రేమసింపు మిగుల
నోయిమి త్రి! నీవు వ్రాయుకవితనంత
మాకు జూపవేమి? మర్యమేల?

15

ఒక్కచోట పుష్పమొక్కటి సారభ
మిచ్చి చుట్టప్రక్కలంపుఁ గూర్చు
నీదుకవితయంత నీలోనె స్తంభంప
లాభమేమి? జగతి తోభనొందు

16

పూర్వ కవులనాటి పుణ్యమాయంచని
భారతంబు నేను పఠనఁజేసి

పరవశిత్యమొంది పరమసంతోషమును
బొందువారమయ్యె వ్రుడమిగులును

17

వారె లేకయున్న ధారాళమైనట్టి
భాష యిప్పుడుండఁ భరంగునయ్యె?
కవులుగూడఁ దమకుఁగల్గిన భావాలు
చుట్టుప్రక్కలందుఁ జొనుపవలయు.

18

అంచుఁ జెప్పచు నామదియందుఁ దూర్తి
నీతిబోధలఁజేసిన నిజమటము
నమ్మినాఁడను; జగమున నాదుకవిత
వ్యాప్తిఁజేయఁగ నుంకించి పాటువడితి.

19

కొంతరు మిత్తులు సూచుచు
మందస్మితవదనులగుచు మాటాడంగవ్
సందియమందునునుండఁగఁ
గొందరు నాకవితఁగాంచి క్రోధముతోడన్

20

చప్పని కవిత్యమునుజెప్పి మెప్పుఁబొంద
లేవు పిచ్చివాఁడా! యేల! భాషకవిత
నల్లవోయి గీతాలతో నాఘనిక యు
గంబునను ప్రాత పద్యాలు గణనరావు.

21

అందరు కవులై నను మురి
యిందరి కావ్యాల పతన వికస్మహిఁజేయున్
పొందుదుమే యూయస్సును
సందేహంబేల నీది చచ్చు కవితయకా

22

పూర్వజన్మలో యోగియై పుణ్యములను
జేసియున్నట్టి వాడై నఁ జెందు కవిత
ఎందుకీ వ్రాతవ్రాయుచు మందబుద్ధి
వగుదువంచని పెద్దలు దిగులువడిరి.

23

ఇక్కడ గణమేదీ? నీ
కొక్కడ భావంబు నరిగ నెక్కఁగ లేదే?

ఎక్కడి నీపదజాలము? తిక్కన పద్యంబులొని తిప్పెయితి డే?

24

పెద్దన పోకడఁబోవఁగఁ గొద్దిగఁ దంఱాలుఁబడియుఁ గూర్చిన నీ యొ పదైంబుల రస మొలుకఁదు పద్ధతి బాగుండ లేదు ప్రాణవిహీనమే.

25

అంచు నెన్ని యో విధముల నట్లు చెప్పి మొగమువాయంగఁ జీసొల్లు ముమ్మరించి రంత నాలొని యుత్సాహ మంత మొందఁ దిగులువడితిని నాలొనె వగలఁబొగిలి.

26

ఒక్కరిద్దరుమాత్రము చక్క వచ్చి సంతసంబున ననుఁగూర్చి సంస్తుతింప విరిగిపోయిన హృదయంబు సరిగఁగాదు ఆరిపోయెను నాజ్యోతి యతఁతనుండి.

27

పత్రికలందునఁ బ్రచురం చెదరనుచుఁ బంపినపత్రాలు వచ్చెతిరిగి కవులన్నిధినై న గలదు మోక్షంబన్న నోర్వలేనితనము నొందెనదియుఁ బండితాళికిఁజెప్పి పడయుదు ఫలమన్న బూర్వకవులశైలి భోలవనిరి మిశ్రులై నను గొంతమేలుఁ గూర్చెదరన్న నిర్లక్ష్యభావంబు నిలయుమయ్యె

చదువురానివారి సరస్వతజేబుదనన్నఁ గాడివారి మెప్పుఁ బడియ లేను అందుచేత నేను గుందుచు డెందోన జగతి కెరుకపరుప జంకుఁపాడ.

28

జగతి భూషణంబు జగతి దూహణంబు లెక్క సేయకున్ని లెస్సయనుచు

विश्व में भारतीय संस्कृति का आदर्श

(लेखक : जी. मदनगोपाल इन्ड्रमाणा "राष्ट्रभाषा विहार" IV B Com.)

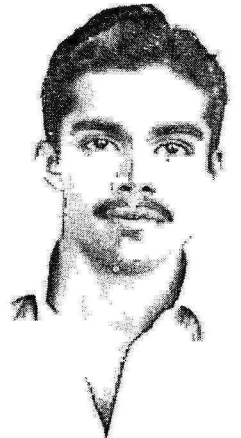
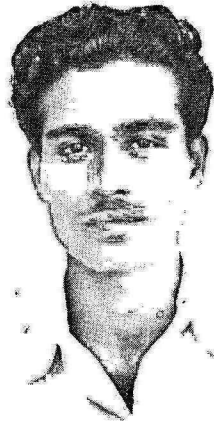
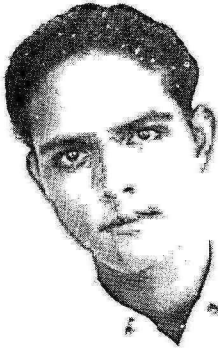
किसी जाति के मानसिक, आत्मिक तथा बुद्धि संबंधी विकास को सूचित करने वाली क्रिया को संस्कृति कहते हैं। संक्षेप में मनुष्य के लौकिक व पार लौकिक दोनों प्रकार के जीवन बिताने का ढंग ही उसकी संस्कृति है। संस्कृति किसी मानव की खोज नहीं, वह स्वयंभू है। साधारणतः लोग इसका प्रयोग सभ्यता के अर्थ में करते हैं। मगर वे वास्तव में एक दूसरे से भिन्न हैं। संस्कृति आभ्यन्तर है, परन्तु सभ्यता बाह्य तत्व है। संस्कृति को अपनाने में देर लगती है, परन्तु सभ्यता की नकल की जा सकती है। एक भारतीय कोट पतलून पहन सकता है, हैट लगा सकता है, टाई बाँध सकता है, बँगलों में रह सकता है, मगर फिर भी उसका सांस्कृतिक स्तर अँग्रेज जैसा नहीं हो सकता। संस्कृति शब्द का उद्गार संस्कार शब्द से है। संस्कार उस क्रिया को कहते हैं जिसमें वस्तु के दोष दूर होकर वह शुद्ध बनती है। संस्कृति मनुष्य के जीवन को सुधारती है। संस्कृति और राजनीति का अन्वोन्याश्रित संबंध है। राजनीति संस्कृति से प्रभावित होती है और संस्कृति के विरार वह स्थायी नहीं रह सकती।

संसार में पचास भारत ही-ऐसा देश है जहाँ सभ्यता का प्रथम सूर्योदय हुआ; जहाँ कर्म, ज्ञान और भक्ति की पवित्र त्रिवेणी बहती, जहाँ असंख्य संत, महापुरुष तथा देवमण समय-समय पर अवतरित हुए। भारत ने ही मानव सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति को सर्वप्रथम जन्म दिया। सती सीता की तरह हमारी संस्कृति ने भी 'अग्नि परीक्षा' द्वारा अपनी शुद्धता व महानता का दिग्दर्शन सारे विश्व को कराया। मुसलमान काल में उनके द्वारा किये गये कलुषित कार्यों को सहकर भी भारत ने अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा की। उनके अलावा शक, हूण, यवन आदि के आक्रमणों ने भी हमारे देश पर घातक प्रहार किये। इतना ही नहीं देश पर अँग्रेजी राज्य का बोझ भी आ लदा। उनकी सभ्यता में भारतीय पूर्ण रूप से रंगे गये। स्वदेशी चीजों पर विदेशी चीजों ने अपना आधिपत्य जमाया और अँग्रेजों ने इसमें अपना उल्लू मीथा किया। आज वही अँग्रेजी राज्य भारत भूमि में मिट गया है पर हमारी संस्कृति भयंकर प्रहारों को सहकर भी अमर है। भारत एक गौरवमय देश है, इसके सिवाय संसार के किसी अन्य देश ने विदेशियों के आक्रमण तथा शासन का इतना अनुभव नहीं किया। इन सबके होने पर भी भारत ने अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा की। आत्मा अजर-अमर है, उसे न अस्त्र काट सकता है, न आग जला सकती है, न जल भिगा सकता है, न वायु सुखा सकती है। हिन्दू संस्कृति अमर है, वह मिट नहीं सकती।

भारत उस संस्कृति को कभी नहीं अपना सकता जो प्राणी-प्राणी में भेद समझे, जो अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये दूसरों का अनहित करें—अमेरिका ने अणु बम जापान के लास्को आवादी के हिरोशिमा नगर पर गिरा कर अनर्गमित प्राणियों का नाश किया। अब भारतीय संस्कृति का सुन्दर उदाहरण देखिये।

"छोटा स्वराज तुजबद, आदेश के पिता के,
वह राम था जहाँ पर, वह देश कौनसा है?"

पिता के आदेश से राम राज्य छोड़कर वन की जाते थे, किन्तु भरत उस राज्य को एक सेंद की तरह लातमारते हैं और अपने भाई के वनवास से न लौटने तक जान-अंकित को छोड़कर चौदह वर्ष तक स्वयं एक साधु जीवन व्यतीत



4

5

6

Captains :

- 1. Venkataraman (Basketball)
- 2. Vincent (Football)
- 3. Koshy (Volleyball)

- 4. Narasimhan (Table Tennis)
- 5. Sreerama Reddi (Tennis)
- 6. Nanjappa (Hockey)

करते हैं। धन्य भारत देश और धन्य तेरी संस्कृति। तेरी ही रक्षा के लिये चित्तौड़ किले में कितनीही वीरा-गनाओं ने जौहर-व्रत का पालन किया। महाराणा प्रताप, छत्रपति शिवाजी, हकीकतराय, गुरु गोविन्दसिंह, दुर्गादास वगैरह ने अनेक कष्टों को सहकर भी तेरे नाम पर व्रता न लगाया। सम्राट अशोक सरीखे एक वैभव-शाली सम्राट ने साधु सा जीवन व्यतीत किया। इसी संस्कृति के कारण ही भारत अपना अस्तित्व अभी तक बनाये रख सका है।

भारतीय संस्कृति सर्वाङ्गीण संस्कृति है। यह अलाकिक तथा सर्वकल्याणकारिणी है। जीवात्मा का जीवन विकास के उच्चतम शिखर पर पहुँचाना ही इसका ध्येय है। भारतीय संस्कृति हमारे देश व जाति की आत्मा है। समस्त प्राणियों के प्रति समानता तथा प्रेम का भाव रखना ही हमारी संस्कृति का आदेश है। इसकी नींव 'विश्व-प्रेम' के ऊपर डाली गयी है। हमारे पूर्वजों की निम्न लिखित प्रार्थना इस कथन की पुष्टि करती है :—

“स्वस्ति प्रजाभ्यः परिपालयन्ता, न्याय्येन मार्गेण मही महीसाः।

गौ ब्राह्मणेभ्यः शुभमस्तु नित्यं, लोकाः समस्ताः सुखिनो भवन्तु ॥”

ब्रह्मचर्य और संयम पर भारतीय संस्कृति में जितना जोर दिया गया है उतना अन्य किसी संस्कृति में नहीं। विवाह का अर्थ भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार सन्तानोत्पत्ति तक सीमित नहीं है, इसका क्षेत्र व्यापक है। पश्चिमी स्वच्छन्दता तथा उच्चबलता को हमारी संस्कृति ने पनपने तक नहीं दिया। यही कारण है कि सामाजिक जीवन में जितना सादगी और शान्ति पर हमारी संस्कृति में जोर दिया गया है, उतना अन्य किसी पर नहीं। सांसारिक पदार्थों की आवश्यकताओं को जहाँ तक हो सके नियंत्रित रखना ही हमारी संस्कृति का आदेश है, जिससे प्राणी संसार के मोह-जाल में जयादा फँसा न रहे। भारतीय संस्कृति में स्वार्थ सिद्धि की अपेक्षा परमार्थ पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है। भारतीय आदर्श के अनुसार 'तुम्हारी चीज तो तुम्हारी है ही पर आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मेरी चीज भी तुम्हारी ही है'; पर यूरोप का आदर्श सिखाता है—'मेरी चीज तो मेरी है ही, पर तुम्हारी चीज भी मेरी है।' "जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस" वाली कहावत यूरोप के लिये अर्थित होती है।

आध्यात्मिकता भारतीय संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता का सार तत्व है। ज़ीब्रन के प्रत्येक पन्ना-पन्ना पर भारतीय संस्कृति ने आध्यात्मिकता पर जोर दिया है। भौतिकवाद के लिये हमारी संस्कृति में आदर नहीं लेकिन पश्चिमी सभ्यता इससे सनी हुई है। हमारी संस्कृति के अनुसार मनुष्य के पास संसार की प्रत्येक वस्तु के होने पर भी यदि आध्यात्मिकता नहीं तो क्या लाभ? स्वामी विवेकानंद ने कहा था "भारतीय राष्ट्र नहीं सकता; अमर है। वह उस वक्त तक अमर रहेगा जब तक यह विचारधारा मूठमूँसि के रूप में रहेगी और जब तक उसके लोग आध्यात्मिकता नहीं छोड़ेंगे।"

आधुनिक युग में वैज्ञानिकों ने अपने ही कर्ता से होइ लेनी शुरू कर दी। प्रकृति को पूर्ण रूप से हाथ की कठपुतली बनाता ही उनका ध्येय है। विज्ञान की वेहद उन्नति हुई। चन्द्रलोक में जाने तथा हिम शिखर पर पहुँचने का ध्येय विज्ञान को मिला है। विज्ञान असंभव को संभव में परिणित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। विज्ञान इस जीती-जागती दुनियाँ को पल भर में मुला सकता है, अगर चाहे तो जंगल में मंगल कर सकता है। इन सब वातावरणों के कारण आज का मनुष्य अंधा सा हो गया है। वह किकर्त-व्यवहार हो गया है, अधिकारों की उत्तरोत्तर नृणा में मनुष्य कर्तव्यों से पदच्युत हो बैठा है। फलस्वरूप समाज की दशा दिन प्रति दिन विकृत होनी जा रही है। समन्वय का नामो निशान तक नहीं। सर्वत्र हिंसा और स्वच्छन्दता का साम्राज्य छाया हुआ है। प्रेम, दया और परस्पर सहानुभूति की जगह ईर्ष्या, द्वेष और दुश्मनी चारों ओर बढ़ रही है। मनुष्य को एक-दूसरे से घृणा है। अपने अहित की फिक्र में लोग अपना लक्ष्य भूल

विश्व में भारतीय संस्कृति का आदर्श

(लेखक : जी. मदनगोपाल इस्माईली "राष्ट्रभाषा विशारद" IV B Com.)

किसी जाति के मानसिक, आत्मिक तथा बुद्धि संबंधी विकास को सूचित करने वाली क्रिया को संस्कृति कहते हैं। संक्षेप से मनुष्य के लौकिक व पार लौकिक दोनों प्रकार के जीवन वितान का ढंग ही उसकी संस्कृति है। संस्कृति किसी मानव को खोज नहीं, वह स्वयंभू है। साधारणतः लोग इसका प्रयोग सभ्यता के अर्थ में करते हैं। मगर वे वास्तव में एक दूसरे से भिन्न हैं। संस्कृति आभ्यन्तर है, परन्तु सभ्यता बाह्य तत्व है। संस्कृति को अपनाने में देश लगता है, परन्तु सभ्यता की नकल की जा सकती है। एक भारतीय कोट पतलून पहन सकता है, हैट लगा सकता है, टाई बांध सकता है, बेंगलों में रह सकता है, मगर फिर भी उसका सांस्कृतिक स्तर अंग्रेज जैसा नहीं हो सकता। संस्कृति शब्द का उद्गार संस्कार शब्द में है। संस्कार उस क्रिया को कहते हैं जिसमें वस्तु के दोष दूर होकर वह शुद्ध बनती है। संस्कृति मनुष्य के जीवन को सुधारती है। संस्कृति और राजनीति का अन्वयन्वाधिन संबंध है। राजनीति संस्कृति से प्रभावित होती है और संस्कृति को विगार वह स्थायी नहीं रह सकती।

संसार में प्यारा भारत ही ऐसा देश है जहाँ सभ्यता का प्रथम सुवर्णयुग हुआ ; जहाँ कर्म, ज्ञान और भक्ति की पवित्र त्रिवेणी बहती, जहाँ असंख्य संत, महापुरुष तथा देवसभ समय-समय पर अवतरित हुए। भारत ने ही मानव सभ्यता तथा संस्कृति को सर्वप्रथम जन्म दिया। सती सीता की तरह हमारी संस्कृति ने भी 'अग्नि परीक्षा' द्वारा अपनी शुद्धता व महानता का दिग्दर्शन सारे विश्व को कराया। मुसलमान काल में उनके द्वारा किये गये कलुषित कार्यों को सहकर भी भारत ने अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा की। उनके आलावा शक, हूण, यवन आदि के आक्रमणों ने भी हमारे देश पर घातक प्रहार किये। इनका ही नहीं देश पर अंग्रेजी राज्य का योज भी आ लदा। उनकी सभ्यता में भारतीय पूर्ण रूप से रंगे गये। स्वदेशी चीजों पर विदेशी चीजों ने अपना आधिपत्य जमाया और अंग्रेजों ने इसमें अपना उल्लू सीधा किया। आज वही अंग्रेजी राज्य भारत भूमि में मिट गया है पर हमारी संस्कृति भयंकर प्रहारों को सहकर भी अमर है। भारत एक गौरवमय देश है, इसके सिवाय संसार का किसी अन्य देश ने विदेशियों के आक्रमण तथा शासन का इतना अनुभव नहीं किया। इन सबके होने पर भी भारत ने अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा की। आत्मा अजर-अमर है, उसे न अस्त्र काट सकता है, न आग जला सकती है, न जल भिगो सकता है, न वायु सुखा सकती है। हिन्दू संस्कृति अमर है, वह मिट नहीं सकती।

भारत उस संस्कृति को कभी नहीं अपना सकता जो प्राणी-प्राणी में भेद समझे, जो अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये दूसरों का अनहित करे—अमेरिका ने अप्पू वम जापान के लाशों आशुबादी के द्वितीयमहा युद्ध पर गिरा कर अनर्गलित प्राणियों का नाश किया। अब भारतीय संस्कृति का सुन्दर उदाहरण देखिये।

"छोटा स्वराज न भवत, आदेश के पिता के,
यह राम था जहाँ पर, वह देश हीनता है ?"

पिता के आदेश से राम राज्य छोड़कर वन को चले है, किन्तु भरत उस राज्य को एक गंद की तरह लानमारते है और अपने भाई के वनवास से न लौटने तक बाण शक्ति को छोड़कर चौदह वर्ष तक समय एक साथ जीवन व्यतीत

संभ्रम हो गए हैं। सब लोग मुंह फाड़ संसार का ग्रस करने बैठे हैं। अतः आज का मनुष्य दुःखी है। वह अपने दुःख का निवारण चाहता है। विश्व के दुखी देश आज भारत की ओर निहार रहे हैं। डॉक्टर जेम्स कमिन्स लिखते हैं, "भारत की आदर्श किन्तु अमर संस्कृति जिसने साम्राज्यों का उत्थान-पतन देखा है, मनुष्य मात्र के लिये उपयोगी है। यही कारण है कि आज का यूरोप अपनी घातक सभ्यता में दुखी होकर भारत की ओर देख रहा है।"

अब यह प्रश्न उठता है कि "क्या भारतीय संस्कृति उन्हें दुःख में छुटकारा दिला सकती है?" दिला तो सकती है मगर भय यह है कि वह उनको आध्यात्मिकता तक ही सीमित रखकर समथानुसार चलने में आगे प्रवृत्त न कर सके। समथानुसार उपयोगी रहने के लिये हमारी संस्कृति को भौतिकवाद के लिये कुछ अंशों में अधिक 'कांटा' (quota) देना होगा। दोनों का समन्वय ही विश्व के लिये हितकर हो सकता है, विश्व को शांति प्रदान कर सकता है, आपसी झगड़ों में दूर रखकर मनुष्य को 'विश्व-प्रेम' के स्तर पर पहुँचा सकता है। अतः आज का कवि कहता है।

"उनका-सा दृढ़ पक्ष रहे,
पर अपना ही लक्ष रहे।
उनका ऐसा ढंग बड़े,
पर अपना ही रंग चढ़े ॥"

G. MADANAGOPAL DAMANI,
"Visharad" IV B.Com.

मिश्रत

"अरे छोड़ो जी, तुम भी अच्छी बकवाज करती हो। और पैसे भी कहाँ से आये? कहाँ पड़ पर तो नहीं लगे हैं, घर का किराया देना है, और बच्चों लड़कियाँ भी बढरही हैं"—कहते कहते बाबूजी मोटर में बैठे और दफ्तर की ओर खाना हो गये।

उनकी स्त्री सावित्री हताश होकर द्वार पर ही खड़ी रह गयी। नेत्रों में क्रोध व अमहायता के आँसू भर आये। इतने में लता वहाँ पहुँच गयी। वह बोली—“माँ क्या, तुम रो रही हो? क्या आज पिताजी नाराज हैं? बहुत शीघ्र यहाँ से चल पड़ो।”

सावित्री झुझलाकर बोली, “बेटी, तुझसे क्या बतलाऊँ। तूरे पिताजी पर ऐसी सनक सवार है कि वे किसी की बात नहीं मानते। उन्हें हैजा में स्वस्त हुए नील महीने हो गये हैं। उस समय मैंने बत की थी कि यदि वे बच गये तो मैं ब्राह्मणों को दायत दूँगी। इतने दिन हो गये पर कोई तैयारी नहीं हुई। आज मैं ने याद दिलायी तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं करवायेंगे। उनको कोई विश्वास ही नहीं। कहते हैं कि किञ्चल खर्च है, जैसे घर में अकाल”—

“माँ, पिताजी के पास कितना पैसा है? लता ने पूछा।

सावित्री ने पैसा बदलकर उसे आड़े हाथ लिया। “तुझे हमारे क्या मतलब? आजकाल की लड़कियाँ तो सब कुछ जानना चाहती हैं। कोई समझे”—और काफी देर तक वे इसी विषय का विस्तार करती रहीं।

CRICKET XI



WINNERS OF PENNYCUICK TROPHY, UNIVERSITY CUP, INTER-DIVISIONAL TROPHY, CHETTINAD CUP

बाबूजी थके हुए साम को लौटे । वे कुछ जलपान कर रहे थे कि बाहर कोलाहल मच गया । छोटा लड़का मिनू चीख रहा था । सवित्री का हृदय ठंडा हो गया । वे दौड़कर बाहर निकली ।

“देख री माँ,” मिनू रोया, “मेरा हाथ कैसा हो गया” ।
 उसका हाथ एक अजीब तरह टेढ़ा हो गया था । साफ़ मालूम था कि हंडी टूट गयी है । अस पाम नीकर झपटे हुए खड़े थे । सावित्री बड़े धैर्य से बोली, “जाओ, कोई जाकर डाक्टर को बुला लाओ” । एक बूढ़े सेवक ने समझाया, ब्राईजी, बादा फाटक पर खेले रहे थे, सो वहीं से गिरकर उन्हे चोट लगी” ।

जो होना था, वस वहीं हुआ । मिनू को अस्पताल ले जाकर उसकी हंडी चिन्ता दी गयी । पर सावित्री के मन में एक नई शकल और भय पैदा हो गया । मिश्रत पूरी नहीं हुई । उसे किसी तरह पूरी करनी है । यह दुर्घटना एक प्रकार की चेतावनी है । परपति को कैसे समझाया जाय जो अर्वाचीनसभ्यता और विज्ञान का कट्टर अनुयायी है ।

आस्पताल से लौटने समय उसने फिर वही विषय छेड़ दिया, “देखो, मिनू का हाथ टूट गया । भोज दे देना चाहिए । नहीं तो किमी और को—” ।

पति ने हँस दिया । वे ऐसी बातों से परिचित हो गये थे । कहने लगे, “तू कैसी पागल स्त्री है । इतनी सुशिक्षित होकर भी । तेरी समझ में इस घटना ने चेतावनी का रूप ले लिया है । मिनू को इसलिए चोट लगी कि वह शतानी कर रहा था । अख बार उसे डौटा कि फाटक पर मत चढो । गिर पड़ोगे । आखिर ऐसा ही हुआ” ।

“तब भी कही हुई बात को बदलना नहीं चाहिए । मुझे तो बड़ा भय हो रहा है” ।

“तुम अंध-विश्वास करती हो । मैं नास्तिक तो नहीं हूँ । धर्म में विश्वास करता हूँ । पर तुम जैसों ने धर्म का रूप ही कुरंग कर दिया है । जो समझ में नहीं आयो, वस उसीपर अंध विश्वास करने लगते हो । इसमें कितनी हानि होती है वह तुम्हारी समझ में नहीं आयगी ।”

उसी दिन बाबरची ने अपने ऊपर खौलता हुआ पानी गिरा लिया । लता को ज्वर आने लगा । पर बाबूजी अपने सिद्धान्त पर अटल रहे । वह तो ज्वर का मौसम था । और बाबरची जैसे मूख को उन्होंने कहीं नहीं देखा था ।

दूसरे दिन बाबूजी शीघ्र दफ्तर से लौटे । सर में दर्द हो गया था । घर आकर लेट गये । सबरे उन्हें ज्वर भी था । बीमारी तो साधारण थी किन्तु चिन्ता व आतंक ने उनके मन को कुशुभ्र बना दिया । यों तो बाबूजी स्वार्थी नहीं थे । पत्नी और सन्तान से स्नेह करते थे । परन्तु उनके मध्य व्यक्ति की एक धारा थी जिसका असर बिलकुल निरगला था । मिनू तथा अन्य लोगों की तकलीफों को वे धैर्य से देख सकते थे । जब उन्हें ज्वर आया तभी उन्होंने अपने प्रिय विज्ञान का आश्रय छोड़ा । हार मानकर वे उसी अलख शक्ति को पूजने लगे जिसमें वे अब तक घृणा करते रहे । सावित्री पास बैठी थी ।

“कितने ब्राह्मणों को बुलाना चाहती हो ?”, बाबूजी ने सहसा पूछा ।

“कुछ ज्यादा नहीं । सिर्फ पच्छीम का इरादा था” ।

“वस इतने ही । गुनकर सब लोग हँसेंगे” ।

“फिर क्या करूँ ?” सावित्री ने झंपकर पूछा ।

“सौ बुला लेना । आखिर पुण्य कर्म तो है” ।

सावित्री का मुख खुशी से चिल उठा ।

सोचते हैं। सब लोग मुह फाड़ संसार का प्रास करने बैठे हैं। अतः आज का मनुष्य दुखी है। वह अपने दुख का निवारण चाहता है। विश्व के दुखी देश आज भारत की ओर निहार रहे हैं। डॉक्टर जेम्स कमिन्स लिखते हैं, "भारत की आदर्श किन्तु अमर संस्कृति जिसने साम्राज्यों का उत्थान-पतन देखा है, मनुष्य मात्र के लिये उपयोगी है। यही कारण है कि आज का यूरोप अपनी घातक सभ्यता से दुखी होकर भारत की ओर देख रहा है।"

अब यह प्रश्न उठता है कि "क्या भारतीय संस्कृति उन्हें दुख में छुटकारा दिला सकती है?" "दिला तो सकती है मगर भय यह है कि वह उनको आध्यात्मिकता तक ही सीमित रखकर समयानुसार चलने में आप्रवृत्त न कर सके। समयानुसार उपयोगी रहने के लिये हमारी संस्कृति को भौतिकवाद के लिये कुछ अंशों में अधिक 'कोटा' (quota) देना होगा। दोनों का समन्वय ही विश्व के लिये हितकर हो सकता है, विश्व को शांति प्रदान कर सकता है, आपसी झगड़ों से दूर रखकर मनुष्य को 'विश्व-प्रेम' के स्तर पर पहुँचा सकता है। अतः आज का कवि कहता है।

"उनका-सा दृढ़ पथ रहे,
पर अपना ही लक्ष रहे।
उनका ऐसा ढंग बड़े,
पर अपना ही रंग चढ़े ॥"

G. MADANAGOPAL DAMANI,

"Visharad" IV B.Com.

मिश्रित

"अरे छोड़ो जी, तुम भी अच्छी बकवास करती हो। और पैसे भी कहाँ से आये? कहीं पैड़ पर तो नहीं लगे हैं, घर का किराया देना है, और दोनों लड़कियाँ भी बढ़ रही हैं"—कहते कहते बाबूजी मोटर में बैठे और दफ्तर की ओर खाना हो गये।

उनकी स्त्री सावित्री हताश होकर द्वार पर ही खड़ी रह गयी। नेत्रों में क्रोध व अमहायता के आँसू भर आये। इतने में लता वहाँ पहुँच गयी। वह बोली— "माँ क्या, तुम रो रही हो? क्या आज पिताजी नाराज हैं? बहुत शीघ्र यहाँ से चल पड़े।"

सावित्री झुझलाकर बोली, "बेटी, तुझसे क्या बतलाऊँ। तूरे पिताजी पर ऐसी सनक सवार है कि वे किसी की बात नहीं मानते। उन्हें हँसा से स्वस्त हुए तीन महीने हो गये हैं। उस समय मैंने व्रत की थी कि यदि वे बच गये तो मैं ब्राह्मणों को दावत दूँगी। इतने दिन हो गये पर कोई तयारी नहीं हुई। आज मैंने याद दिलायी तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं करवायेंगे। उनको कोई विश्वास ही नहीं। कहते हैं कि क्रिजल खर्च है, जैसे घर में अकाल"—

"माँ, पिताजी के पास कितना पैसा है?" लता ने पूछा।

सावित्री ने पैसा बदलकर उसे आड़े हाथ लिया। "तुझे हमसे क्या मतलब? आजकाल की लड़कियाँ तो सब कुछ जानना चाहती हैं। कोई समझे"—और काफी देर तक वे इसी विषय का विस्तार करती रहीं।

COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS

TAMIL SANGAM

Our Tamil Sangam activities began with the election of the office-bearers, held in the last week of July 1953. Messrs. S. Rangaswami of IV U.C. and S. Rajamartandam of II U.C. were unanimously elected as Secretaries. Vidwan E. K. Natesa Sarma, M.A., B.O.L., retired, and Vidwan S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, B.A., as ill luck would have it, had to resign owing to ill-health. We pay our humble respects to both of our masters for their long and meritorious service to the College and our Sangam. Vidwan R. Sarangapani Ayyangar, M.A., B.O.L., who is now the Head of the Tamil Department of our College, is the President of the Sangam.

The Tamil Sangam was inaugurated on 12th August. Professor R. P. Setu Pillai presided and advised the students to take up the study of Tamil literature seriously and to improve physically, mentally and morally. Father Arulswami was kind enough to deliver the inaugural address, which was very thought-provoking and full of kind and humorous sentiments.

On 28th August, an ordinary meeting was held, the President of the Sangam in the chair, when a debate, was held, the subject being 'The Tamils must learn Sanskrit'. More than fifteen students took part in a very lively debate.

A condolence meeting was held to mourn the passing away of Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, on 14-10-53, when Vidwan Joseph Pandya Raj, M.A., a lecturer of our college, dwelt upon his selfless service to the country in several spheres, and advised the students to follow his footsteps for the improvement of our mother-tongue and the land of our birth. Some students read poems, specially composed by them, for the occasion.

On 10-11-53, an ordinary meeting was held, when the students spoke on the subject 'அறம் வெல்லும் மறம் தோற்கும்' Then Sri S. Rajendran, M.A., Vidwan V.V. Ranganathan, B.A., M.Ed., and Sri. Arulswamy, M.A., Lecturers of our college, kindly acted as Judges and selected the two best speakers to participate in the Tamil Oratorical competitions to be held in the city colleges.

Pongal Day was celebrated on the 22nd. of January 1954, when Professor S. Rajendran presided, and Sri. Sundararajan, M.A., of our college, spoke on 'the Tamils of tomorrow'. The learned lecturer compared the poetical works of Tamil poets, past and present, and

pointed out the beauty of the new similes, found in modern poetry.

January 27th was a red-letter day in the annals of our Sangam, when the convention of the Tamil Sangams of city colleges was celebrated in our spacious Betram Hall, under the presidentship of Principal M. K. Shanmugam, M.A. A purse was handed over to Dr. Varadarajan, as a humble token of our love and respect for the late Thiru. Vi. Ka, for the construction of a Hall in his name. The President of the evening promised to do his best for the improvement of our language and reminded the students of their service to our mother-tongue by writing good dramas. Vidwan Venkatarajulu Reddiar, retired University lecturer, advised the students to understand the inner meaning of the poems of ancient classics. Dr. Varadarajan, M.A., M.C.L., of the Pachaiyappa's College, endorsed the President's advice about the writing of dramas, then spoke eloquently about the late Thiru. Vi. Ka's qualities of head and heart, his childlike simplicity, his method of encouraging young writers, his close movement with rich and poor, and his matchless way of mingling good literary phrases and idioms of Tamil in his ordinary talks and writings. He then stressed the immediate necessity and importance of unity among the Tamils, which has been conspicuously absent in the Tamil land from time immemorial. Later he expressed his strong desire that the mother-tongue must be made Part I in the colleges also, as in the High Schools. At the end, we were entertained with music by Sri. Chandrasekaran and Party.

The Sangam was represented in many Tamil oratorical contests conducted by city colleges, and independent Associations, where Sri A. V. Rangarajan of V B.Com. Hons., our famous orator in Tamil and English too, won first and second prizes. It gives us great pleasure to note that, our college team, consisting of Messrs. A. V. Rangarajan and T. Lakshmana Sankar, V B.Sc. Hons., carried off the Namā-sivaya Mudaliar Rolling Cup of the Presidency College, on 5-2-54. Mr. Lakshmana Sankar got also the individual First Prize in the Pachaiyappa's College Inter-Collegiate Tamil Debate on 8-2-54.

S. RENGASWAMI

S. RAJAMARTANDAM

Secretaries

दिनकर से

१

“ अपनी श्रेष्ठता का पाठ
किसी को सिखलाया तुमने ” ?
पूर्वदिशा में उदय हुए
भास्कर से पूछा मैंने ॥

२

आगमान में छायी लाली
औ, दिनकर ने मुंह खोला ।
लालितगगन मंडलके बीच
धीरे हमसे वह बोला ॥

३

“ भूके इस अंचल से मैं तो
जाता उस अंचल तक हूँ ।
पाठ पढाता सबको तो भी
कुछ को समझा पाता हूँ ” ॥

४

देख सूर्य की यह निर्बलता
अचरज मे मैं भर आया ।
मानव की कमजोरी पर फिर
मन ही मन यों शर्माया ॥

५

परमाणु के बम बनाये
भेद न तेरा पाये हैं ।
हिमश्रृंग तक जाने पर भी
तेरे निकट न आये हैं ॥

६

प्रकृति को वशमें लाने पर भी
जीत न मन को पाये है ।
हताश होके ऐ रवि आज हम
तेरे द्वार पर आये हैं ॥

७

बाती सुन कर यह दिनेशने
गर्मी धीरे फेंकाई ।
गिर प्रताप दिखलाते रविने
बात हमें यह बताकाई ॥

८

“ पैदा होकर पूर्व दिशा में
दुपहर गिर चढ़ आता हूँ ।
देखो फिर मैं सायंकाल तो
पश्चिम में क्षिप्त जाता हूँ ॥

९

काहे को तुम रूठते भाई ?
कल तुम भी बह जाओगे ।
आतुलित वैभव पाकर तुम भी
धन कुवेर कहलाओगे ॥

१०

वृद्धावस्था में अपने को
तुम भी दुर्बल पाओगे ।
निअकरनी का फल चखकर तुम
दुनिया से उठ जाओगे ” ॥

G. MADANAGOPAL DAMANI, IV B.Com.

ANDHRA VANGMAYA SAMITHI

This year the membership of our Samithi increased. The election of the office-bearers took place on 25th July 1953. Mr. G. Gangadhara Reddy, IV B.A. and Mr. A. Bala Krishna Raj, II U.C. were unanimously elected as Secretary and Joint-secretary respectively. The following were elected to the executive committee: Mr. M. M. Francis, IV B.A., Hons., Mr. M. Prabhakara Rao, IV B.Com., Mr. M. Rami Reddy, III B.A., Mr. Rayapa Reddy, II U.C. and Mr. N. Narasimha Rao I U.C.

The inaugural function was celebrated on 14th August '53. Sri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, (the A.P.C.C. President) delivered the address. T. Viswanatham (P.S.P. Leader) spoke on the occasion. Rev. Father Devaiah, presided.

The unprecedented floods of Godavari filled us with sadness. We decided to gather a collection for the relief of the victims. Students' contributions were added to the college fees, or to the hostel mess bill on a voluntary basis. We screened a classic picture, Vauhini's "Malleswari," at Rajkumari Theatre on 5th September '53. We are particularly indebted to Sri B. N. Reddy (the famous producer and director) for having given us the film free of cost. We are grateful to Hon'ble Minister Sri Pattabi Rama Rao for securing us exemption from entertainment tax, to Sri N. T. Rama Rao, a great actor for his consent to appear on the stage, and to the theatre proprietor, Sri Suryaprakasa Gupta, for having provided us the theatre free. This function was a great success by the untiring efforts of our friends Messrs B. N. Prasad Reddy, (Prasad Process Proprietor) and A. John Reddy. Free conveyance, free printing and many other things we received from these gentlemen. My respects to Mr. Davelakar (Prasad Process Manager), for having taken a keen interest in our endeavour. We collected the sum of Rs. 4,000. Though this is but a drop in the ocean, we do hope that our efforts will be viewed along with the background of the time at our disposal and the natural limitations of a college student.

The collection was handed over to His Excellency Sri C. M. Trivedi, Governor of Andhra State. His Excellency's words in the letter to Rev. Father Principal read as follows: "The way the students of your college have come forward so magnificently, to help the sufferers in the Godavari districts, fills me with admiration, and is a very good augury for the future, for your students of to-day are the citizens of tomorrow." We are grateful for His Excellency's compliments. My hearty thanks to Mr. D. Lakshmana Reddy, II U.C., Mr. P. Zahlam IV B.A., Mr. K. Java Bharatha Reddy, II U.C., Mr. D. Rajagopal Reddy, II U.C., and Mr. A. Balakrishna Raj (Joint-secretary) for their hard work and specially to friend Mr. B. N. Prasad Reddy for his co-operation.

Owing to the heavy work for the secretaries

of the Samithi it was decided to nominate as Fine Arts Secretaries, Mr. A. V. John Reddy, II U.C. and K. Nagalingeswara Rao, III U.C., so that better work might be done for the good of the Samithi.

Mr. M. Prabhakara Rao, IV B.Com. was sent as the representative of our Association to the Working Committee of Chennai Andhra Vidyarthi Vignana Samithi, which is the heart of all College Andhra Associations.

The birth of the Andhra State was celebrated on 11th October, '53 by our Samithi in an enthusiastic manner. A large gathering attended the tea party and the meeting. Sri S. Govindarajulu (D.P.I. of Andhra State) presided over the function. Sri K. Raghuramaiah M.P. and Sri Devalapalli (a famous Telugu Poet) were the speakers. A light musical performance was given by Vinjamuri sisters, Sita and Anasuya, who were presented with cups as tokens of our gratitude.

A keen debate took place on 19th Oct. '53 on the subject: "Under the present circumstances the democratic form of government is unsuitable for India." Mr. P. Zahlam proposed and Mr. R. Sriramulu opposed the motion. Sri Ch. Satyanarayana (head of the Telugu department) was in the chair. Many others took part in the debate. The proposal was carried.

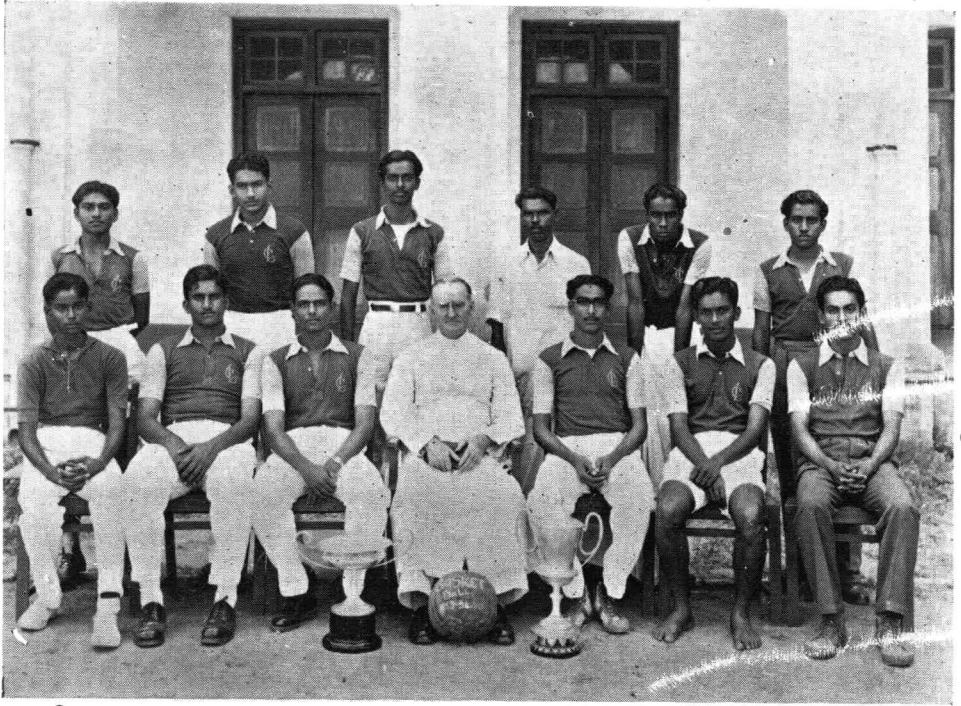
The Oratorical contest for the members of our Samithi was held on 30th Oct. '53. Sri Seeta Ramaiah was in the chair. Sri Ch. Gopalkrishna Murthy, B.A. Hons. Lecturer in Government Arts College, Sri T. Sesha Giri Rao, and Sri S. V. S. Sarma (of our college) were the judges at the contest. Mr. S. Krishna Murthy, IV B.A. and Mr. Zahlam, IV B.A. were ranked as first and second respectively.

We concentrated our attention on winning the Inter-Collegiate competitions held by Chennai Vidyarthi Vignana Samithi in the month of Nov. '53. Our Samithi members Mr. N. Narasimha Rao, I U.C. and Mr. T. Srinivasa Rao, III U.C. won the first prize in Mono-action competition and second prize in Music competition respectively. The One-Act Play namely "Adhi Nyayam" was highly appreciated. My sincere thanks to Mr. Prasad, Mr. Lingamurthy and Mr. Jaggaiah (famous cine artists) for their help in staging the drama.

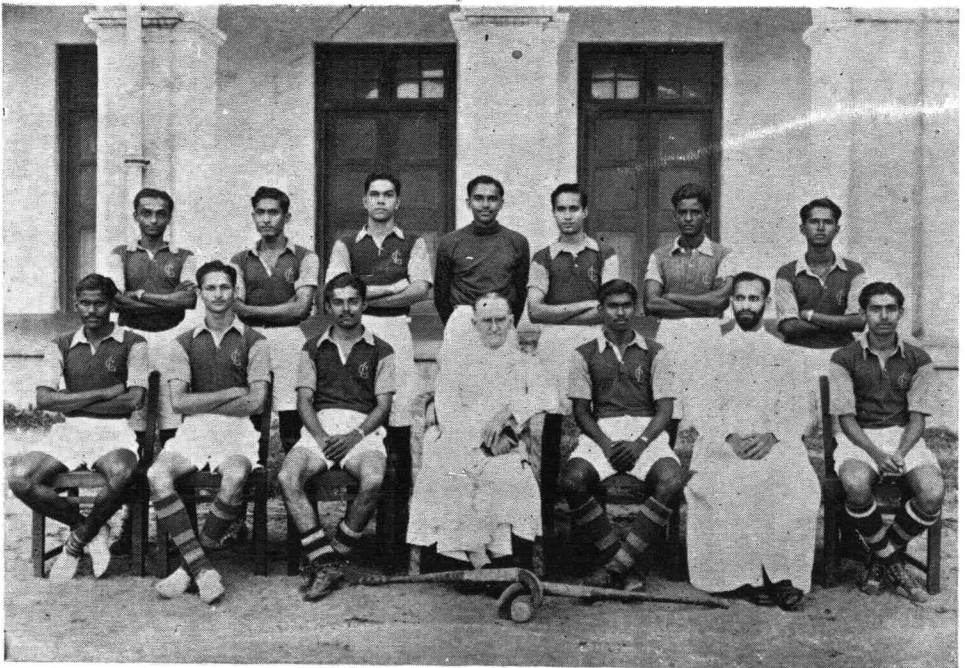
Our secretaries took keen interest in the collections for the Andhra Loyola College Fund. Mr. A. John Reddy, and Mr. G. Gangadhara Reddy, the Assistant General-Secretaries, Mr. A. Balakrishna Raj and others being members of the new Loyola College Fund Committee could not look into Samithi activities until 9th Feb. '54.

An essay writing competition was held on 12th Feb. '54. Mrs. Varalakshmi (Ethiraj College Telugu Lecturer), was the judge. V. V. Margabandu and Ramakrishna came first and second.

BASKETBALL



WINNERS OF UNIVERSITY CUP AND THE INTER-DIVISIONAL TROPHY



HOCKEY XI

The Inter-Collegiate Elocution competition in Telugu for the Andhra Vangmaya Samithi Rolling Cup took place on 22nd Feb. '54. The subject selected was "Abolition of Prohibition in Andhra State is necessary in the interest of the State." Christian College were the winners.

The valedictory function will be celebrated along with all the Associations at the end of Feb. '54.

G. GANGADHARA REDDI
General Secretary

KERALA SAMAJ

Sri. A. Sukesan of Class II and Sri. V. T. Joseph of Class IV were elected Secretaries. The Samaj was inaugurated by Sri P. Bhaskaran whose address on the occasion was followed by a speech delivered by Sri S. C. Joseph M.A., M.Litt. Onam-day celebrations were presided over by Sri. Thickerissa G. Sukumaran Nair.

Sri Ulahannan, M.A. delivered a speech on that occasion.

The Samaj sent two representatives to take part in the Inter-Collegiate Malayalam debates conducted by the Madras University and the Madras Law College.

SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION

The President Mr. K. V. Subramanyasastri, M.A., nominated M. N. Srinivasan and S. Janakiraman Secretaries.

The inaugural address was delivered by Prof. U. Venkata Krishna Rao of Christian College, on the importance of "Gurukula Education".

In the early days of October a debate was conducted under the presidentship of K. Sundareswaran of the senior B.A. Class. The subject was "Is Ramayana a fable?" Equal numbers voted for and against the motion.

In the middle of November Diwan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri, Retired District Judge, a versatile scholar and a veteran educationist, spoke on "Kalidasa's vision of India."

A new feature introduced this year is the conducting of Sanskrit Quiz programmes, un-

heard of so far in any college. This is conducted on Fridays in order to improve the knowledge of Sanskrit. S. Srinivasan of II U.C. who scored the maximum number of points in all these programmes was awarded a prize.

The Association has sent two students for the Inter-Collegiate Sanskrit recitation competition held under the auspices of the Pachaiyappa's Sanskrit Association. Mr. S. Janakiraman of IV U.C. came first among the men competitors. A recitation competition for the Intermediate class was held on 10-2-'54 and a prize was awarded by Rev. Fr. Principal.

The valedictory address is to be delivered in the last week of February, 1954.

M. N. SRINIVASAN
S. JANAKIRAMAN
Secretaries

THE UNION

The election of office-bearers took place on 14th July, 1953. Mr. Baliah and Mr. Kandaswamy were elected by an overwhelming majority as President and Secretary respectively. Then Mr. Nandan G. Trasy was co-opted as Assistant Secretary.

On 30-7-'53 the inaugural address of the Union was delivered by Mr. Chengalvarayan, the then Mayor of Madras.

The Union's publication, *The Loyola Monthly*, was begun to give a chance to our young men to show their latent talents in journalism. We thank Rev. Fr. Arulswamy, the editors, and sub-editors for their untiring work.

On 5-8-'53 we had an interesting Youth Forum Discussion with seven American

students, of whom six were from the University of California and one from Alabama Institute.

Minoos Masani, former ambassador to Argentine, spoke brilliantly on 'Bread and Freedom'. Commenting on Communism, he said that it neither offered bread nor assured freedom, and that no human being would prefer mere food to freedom. Fr. Rayappa, who was in the chair, in his concluding remarks, styled Mr. Masani, the Indian John Stuart Mill.

Mr. Raymond Aaron, a French philosopher, gave us a talk on 'Marxism'. After his speech there was a delightful questionnaire for about ten minutes. Fr. Racine presided over the function.

ANDHRA VANGMAYA SAMITHI

This year the membership of our Samithi increased. The election of the office-bearers took place on 25th July 1953. Mr. G. Gangadhara Reddy, IV B.A. and Mr. A. Bala Krishna Raj, II U.C. were unanimously elected as Secretary and Joint-secretary respectively. The following were elected to the executive committee: Mr. M. M. Francis, IV B.A. Hons., Mr. M. Prabhakara Rao, IV B.Com., Mr. M. Rami Reddy, III B.A., Mr. Rayapa Reddy, II U.C. and Mr. N. Narasimha Rao I U.C.

The inaugural function was celebrated on 14th August '53. Sri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, (the A.P.C.C. President) delivered the address. T. Viswanatham (P.S.P. Leader) spoke on the occasion. Rev. Father Devaiah, presided.

The unprecedented floods of Godavari filled us with sadness. We decided to gather a collection for the relief of the victims. Students' contributions were added to the college fees, or to the hostel mess bill on a voluntary basis. We screened a classic picture, Vauhini's "Mallawari," at Rajkumari Theatre on 5th September '53. We are particularly indebted to Sri B. N. Reddy (the famous producer and director) for having given us the film free of cost. We are grateful to Hon'ble Minister Sri Pattabi Rama Rao for securing us exemption from entertainment tax, to Sri N. T. Rama Rao, a great actor for his consent to appear on the stage, and to the theatre proprietor, Sri Suryaprakasa Gupta, for having provided us the theatre free. This function was a great success by the untiring efforts of our friends Messrs B. N. Prasad Reddy, (Prasad Process Proprietor) and A. John Reddy. Free conveyance, free printing and many other things we received from these gentlemen. My respects to Mr. Davelakar (Prasad Process Manager), for having taken a keen interest in our endeavour. We collected the sum of Rs. 4,000. Though this is but a drop in the ocean, we do hope that our efforts will be viewed along with the background of the time at our disposal and the natural limitations of a college student.

The collection was handed over to His Excellency Sri C. M. Trivedi, Governor of Andhra State. His Excellency's words in the letter to Rev. Father Principal read as follows: "The way the students of your college have come forward so magnificently, to help the sufferers in the Godavari districts, fills me with admiration, and is a very good augury for the future, for your students of to-day are the citizens of tomorrow." We are grateful for His Excellency's compliments. My hearty thanks to Mr. D. Lakshmana Reddy, II U.C., Mr. P. Zahlam IV B.A., Mr. K. Java Bharatha Reddy, II U.C., Mr. D. Rajagopal Reddy, II U.C., and Mr. A. Balakrishna Raj (Joint-secretary) for their hard work and specially to friend Mr. B. N. Prasad Reddy for his co-operation.

Owing to the heavy work for the secretaries

of the Samithi it was decided to nominate as Fine Arts Secretaries, Mr. A. V. John Reddy, II U.C. and K. Nagalingeswara Rao, III U.C. so that better work might be done for the good of the Samithi.

Mr. M. Prabhakara Rao, IV B.Com. was sent as the representative of our Association to the Working Committee of Chennapuri Andhra Vidyarthi Vignana Samithi, which is the heart of all College Andhra Associations.

The birth of the Andhra State was celebrated on 11th October, '53 by our Samithi in an enthusiastic manner. A large gathering attended the tea party and the meeting. Sri S. Govindarajulu (D.P.I. of Andhra State) presided over the function. Sri K. Raghuramaiah M.P. and Sri Devalapalli (a famous Telugu Poet) were the speakers. A light musical performance was given by Vinjamuri sisters, Sita and Anasuya, who were presented with cups as tokens of our gratitude.

A keen debate took place on 19th Oct. '53 on the subject: 'Under the present circumstances the democratic form of government is unsuitable for India.' Mr. P. Zahlam proposed and Mr. R. Sriramulu opposed the motion. Sri Ch. Satyanarayana (head of the Telugu department) was in the chair. Many others took part in the debate. The proposal was carried.

The Oratorical contest for the members of our Samithi was held on 30th Oct. '53. Sri Seeta Ramaiah was in the chair. Sri Ch. Gopalakrishna Murthy, B.A. Hons. Lecturer in Government Arts College, Sri T. Seshu Giri Rao, and Sri S. V. S. Sarma (of our college) were the judges at the contest. Mr. S. Krishna Murthy, IV B.A. and Mr. Zahlam, IV B.A. were ranked as first and second respectively.

We concentrated our attention on winning the Inter-Collegiate competitions held by Chennapuri Vidhyarthi Vignana Samithi in the month of Nov. '53. Our Samithi members Mr. N. Narasimha Rao, I U.C. and Mr. T. Srinivasa Rao, III U.C. won the first prize in Mono-action competition and second prize in Music competition respectively. The One-Act Play namely "Adhi Nyayam" was highly appreciated. My sincere thanks to Mr. Prasad, Mr. Lingamurthy and Mr. Jaggaiah (famous cine artists) for their help in staging the drama.

Our secretaries took keen interest in the collections for the Andhra Loyola College Fund. Mr. A. John Reddy, and Mr. G. Gangadhara Reddy, the Assistant General-Secretaries, Mr. A. Balakrishna Raj and others being members of the new Loyola College Fund Committee, could not look into Samithi activities until 9th Feb. '54.

An essay writing competition was held on 12th Feb. '54. Mrs. Varalakshmi (Ethiraj College Telugu Lecturer) was the judge. V. V. Margabandu and Ramakrishna came first and second.

the first year. Miss Anandalakshmi also won the first individual prize, and the second prize went to Miss Grace Adiappa of Queen Mary's College. As a leading daily of Madras observed: "It was the 'V' day for women, men being nowhere in the picture." The judges on the occasion were Mr. T. S. Ramachandran I.C.S., Director of Community Projects, Government of Madras, Mr. Velayudhan, Professor of Economics, Presidency College and Professor Saunders of Madras Christian College. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar who presided and gave away the prizes, speaking on the occasion, said that it was essential for the student population to interest themselves in some way or other in increasing the wealth of the country, and suggested that they should study the Five Year Plan and popularise it among the masses of the country.

The Association held a mock session of the "House of the People" on the 20th October 1953. The Bertram Hall became the "Parliament House" for the occasion, and over a hundred and twenty students stepped into the roles of the Congress and Opposition party members. The Council of Ministers was represented in full strength, including the charming Health Minister in the person of Mohan Mascaranhas. The proceedings began with the election of the speaker. Immediately afterwards, "The President of the Republic" preceded by his A.D.C.'s and military secretary arrived, and delivered his message to the House. The Question Hour which followed sent the audience into peals of laughter. The Leader of the Opposition moved a vote of no-confidence in the government, which after a lively debate was voted down. The Home Minister then moved the 'Prohibition of Co-Communal Marriages Act of 1953', which was subjected to a clause by clause discussion, after which it was put to vote and passed. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman, Madras Legislative Council, who was the Observer on the occasion, congratulated the students who took part and contributed to the tremendous success of the mock parliament, and remarked that he felt he was in a real legislative assembly. Dr. Robson, a leading professor of the London School of Economics, who was present, also congratulated the students on their excellent performance, and remarked that the standard of debating was equal, if not superior, to any debate he had heard in the British Universities. The large inter-collegiate audience greatly appreciated the evening's function. The Association was also the recipient of congratulatory messages from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Indian Republic, and Sri Shri Prakasa, Governor of Madras.

On the 22nd October 1953, the Bertram Hall was the venue of the inaugural session of the Third Madras Economics Students Convention. The Chief-Minister of Madras, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, inaugurated the Convention, and Sri C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, Swadesamitran, presided over the first day's

session. The subject for the first day's discussion was "Unemployment", and it was treated exhaustively by both staff and students. At the third session held in the Ethiraj College, one of our students S. Shanti read a very entertaining paper on "Mixed Economy and the Five Year Plan."

Towards the end of the second term another debate was held on "Unemployment and the Five Year Plan". This debate was restricted to the members of the Association.

On January 19th '54, the Economics Association was "At Home" to Loyola's test hero A. G. Kripal Singh, a member of the Association. It was a very happy and homely party enlivened by the fact that there were no staff members present.

After a lapse of many years, the Economics Association was very successful in reviving the Staff and Students debate on the 1st February 1954. Rev. Fr. T. A. Mathias, S. J., Principal, moved the proposition: "For social, economic, and political reasons India should continue to remain within the British Commonwealth." A heated discussion followed for well over two hours, and the audience were entertained to a flow of rhetoric and eloquence to which the members of the staff, Messrs. K. Vasudevan, S. Rajendran, Somasundaram, and S. C. Joseph generously contributed. The resolution was put to vote and defeated by the whole House, a standing tribute to the oratory and eloquence which won the day. The students who took part in the debate were B. J. Heerjee, M. G. Kutty, S. Santiago, S. Shanti and M. Sundararajan.

We are indebted to Mr. Bach of the British Council for the following extract from the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* dated Thursday, February 18, 1954:—

Democracy in India—Favourable and Disturbing Trends.

by Prof. W. A. Robson

"India is certainly one of the most interesting countries in the world at the present time. The direction she takes will have momentous results not only for the Indian nation but also for Asia, the Commonwealth, and the world.

The political legacy of British rule is impressive even to the strongest critic of our former Imperialism. The Indian people have acquired a real understanding of the essentials of parliamentary government, and this is not confined to the present generation of politicians but extends to the younger generation. At Loyola College, Madras, for example, I attended one of the best mock Parliaments I have ever heard. The students represented Ministers and parties with amusing fidelity; and parliamentary procedure was accurately followed both in the letter and the spirit under the watchful eye of the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, who had been invited to observe the proceedings.

Our debating team has a formidable array of cups and shields to its credit. Messrs. A. Vaz, G. Kutty, H. Monterio, Guru Dev and Coell's deserve special mention.

A parliamentary debate was also conducted by the Union. The proposition for discussion was "C. R.'s scheme." The motion was lost. Boomi J. Heerjee was Chairman. Mr. S. C. Joseph consented to be the Observer.

The Union conducted two debates, one for the Intermediate and the other for the Degree classes. E. Maurice and Ramanathan in the former and S. Rangarajan and Shanthy in the latter were declared winners.

The preliminary University debate was conducted in our college. Ehadsha of Presidency and G. Kutty of Loyola came out successful. At the recent debate for the Principal's Cup, the President of the Union presided. A Gon-salves of Law (Loyola O.B.) stood first, and the team cup was shared by Law and Loyola represented by A. Vaz and H. Monterio.

The Principal and the Union gave a tea-party in honour of our young national tennis champion R. Krishnan and our turbaned Test cricketer A. G. Kripal Singh.

The Mock U.N.O. was conducted this year with a few novelties. The following message received from Srimathi V. L. Pandit was read out by the President:—

5th December 1953.

Dear Mr. Baliah,

Many thanks for your letter of the 4th November enclosing a copy of your college monthly, which I have read with great interest. I am grateful for the kind things you said about me in your editorial, and pray that I may be able to live up to your expectations.

It would have been a great delight and education for me to come and watch your mock session of U. N. O. But, unfortunately, I shall be taken up with my work in Parliament.

In a sense your mock session of U. N. O. would have been more serious than what we

grown-ups enact at the United Nations in New York. What is said or done at the U. N. is the result of so many compromises: the compromises between international idealism and national interest, the individual compromises of statesmen themselves with their personal idealism. Youthful idealism knows no such compromises. It is not concerned with the marriages of convenience between the ideal and real, and strives to change reality itself to correspond to the ideal. It is the great privilege of youth. Their idealism is the wealth of a nation and the hope of tomorrow, and I should not like them to exchange it for practical statesmanship while they are still young.

That is why I know that your mock session would have been highly educational for me. In this session I should have heard what I myself would have wanted to say many times and have restrained myself from saying due to exigencies of statesmanship and practical politics. In it I should expect to hear that fierce indignation against the ills of our world which one only hears in restrained words from adult forums.

I admire greatly your interest in the United Nations, and hope that in years to come you will continue this interest, so that when your time comes to represent India in international gatherings, you will do it much more competently than we of the older generation have done.

With best wishes for the success of your mock session,

Sincerely yours,

VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT "

There was a visit of a Man from Mars in this session. We thank Mr. S. R. Govindarajan for his unstinted co-operation in conducting the session.

M. KANDASWAMY

Secretary

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—1953

The Economics Association was launched on a very successful year by Dr. P. Subbarayan, India's former Ambassador in Indonesia, and ex-president, Tamilnad Congress Committee, who delivered its inaugural address on the 2nd August, 1953. Coming immediately after the signing of the truce in Korea, his address on "The Korean Armistice and after" gave the students a keen insight into the problems that would face the world on a successful conclusion of the war in Korea. A week later, on the 10th August 1953, Dr. Robert Babcock, Professor of Politics, University of Vermont, and member of the United States Senate, addressed the association on "Practical Citizenship and its responsibilities". The question time which

followed was both lively and interesting. Rev. Fr. T. A. Mathias S.J., Principal, was in the chair on both these occasions.

A long felt need of the Association was realised when, through the generosity of Dr. Sir Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, a rolling shield was instituted to foster interest in the study of economics. At the first inter-collegiate debate held for this trophy on the 26th August 1953, as many as eleven colleges participated. The subject of the debate was: "Conscription of student labour is essential for the efficient execution of the Five Year Plan." Presidency College represented for the first time by two ladies, Misses Anandalakshmi and Padma Narayanaswamy, annexed the shield for

The subject of debate on this occasion was a bill to compel people to marry outside their caste, under pain of severe penalties. The bill contained saving clauses to enable a person who fell in love with someone belonging to his or her own caste, or who was so old or ill-favoured as not to be able to secure a spouse from another caste, to apply to a "love affairs tribunal" for a dispensation from the penalty. The fact that students can make fun of the caste system in this way is one of many signs that its days are numbered. Communalism is,

of course, one of the greatest enemies of a real sense of community, and many Indians realise that until the barriers created by caste are abolished it will be impossible to build a true democracy. Caste and class are to some extent interrelated, and this lends additional force to the constant attacks on caste in the press, on the platform, and on the screen.

S. J. COELHO
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COMMERCE ASSOCIATION

"The difficulty of a planned economy in a democratic set-up was that they had to depend on the voluntary and willing co-operation of the people" observed Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, "Swadesamitran" on 13th August 1954 inaugurating the Commerce Association which had gained strength consequent on the introduction of I-Com. in our college.

Mr. Srinivasan, who was speaking on the 'Five Year Plan' pointed out that a great deal depended on the amount of enthusiasm they were able to generate among the people and warned the students against the psychology of despair about its ultimate success.

Rev. Fr. Mathias, who presided over the meeting said that the preparation of the Five Year Plan had given foreign countries, particularly the U. S., a proof that India was able to help herself and deserved help. Prof. A. G. Soundararajan, Head of the Department of Commerce, was also present.

Prof. Chandran Devanesan, M.A. (Cantab.) addressed another meeting of the association on the 12th January 1954. Dealing with the

concept of planning for a "Welfare State", he pointed out that those concerned with the planning should bear in mind that they are planning for human beings and not for automations and that they should plan for society as a whole. Prof. Chandran said that the fact that the Welfare State is idealistic in conception should not deter us from striving for it, as it would bring much benefit to the people. He quoted the example of England and the benefits enjoyed by its citizens in the form of free education for all, free medical services etc., and concluded by saying that much inspiration can be drawn from her for making a plan for a "Welfare State".

Mr. V. Seshan, B.Com. (Hons.), who presided over the meeting congratulated the audience on having had the opportunity to hear such an erudite and scholarly analysis.

The valedictory address of the Association will be delivered in the middle of February.

G. VIMALCHAND
K. V. JEEVARATNAM
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T. Lakshmansankar of V B.Sc. (Hons.), lectured on Sulphur-selenium dehydrogenation, while Kripakaran of III B.Sc. (Hons.) spoke on the Hydrogen Bomb. N. S. Gnana-prakasam's speech on 'The Synthetic Rubber' and Fr. Robert Sequeira's lecture on the "Uses of Inorganic Compounds in Organic Chemistry" proved to be masterly analyses of the respective themes and deserved the ovation and applause, which they so easily won.

On 16-11-53, we heard Mr. P. J. Roy, Public Relations Officer of the Vanaspathi Manufac-

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Twenty-two members of the association went on an excursion to Mysore, Bangalore, Bhadravathi and Jog during the Christmas vacation, under the guidance of Prof. M. P. Sebastian, M.Sc. and visited almost all the leading industrial concerns. On 17-1-54 about 200 of our students visited, by special invitation of Sri G. D. Naidu himself, the exhibition of his inventions and discoveries.

Under the enthusiastic guidance of Fr. Lourdu the Association developed a vegetable garden as a result of which the College peons and attenders get a regular supply of vegetables, ranging from ladies' fingers and greens to pumpkins and sweet potatoes. The numerous



FOOT BALL : WINNERS OF THE LAWLEY CUP AND THE WILSON CUP



VOLLEY BALL : WINNERS OF THE UNIVERSITY CUP, THE M.C.A.A. CUP AND THE INTER-DIVISIONAL TROPHY

ladies' fingers hanging in the garden by the side of the Honours laboratory, are fully expressive of the efficiency of the fingers that can manipulate test-tubes and meddle with spades with equal ease and grace.

An excellent valedictory address was delivered by the UNESCO Professor, Dr. Gold-

finger of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research association on 5-2-54.

V. KRISHNASWAMY
R. C. SEKHAR
L. G. SUBRAMANIAN
Joint Secretaries

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

P. N. Lakshminarayan, IV B.Sc., and Patric Yesudian, II U.C. were elected Secretaries of the Association.

The inaugural meeting was held on 29th August 1953, Fr. Rapinat presiding. Mr. K. N. Anantha Raman, I.C.S., Director of Fisheries, Madras, gave a delightful talk on the "Role of Biologist in the Development of the Country."

The Association went on an educational excursion to Kodai Hills during the last weeks of September under the able guidance of Sri T. Seshagiri Rao, M.Sc., and Rev. Fr. Rapinat

S. J. The trip lasted for 8 enjoyable days. The immediate consequence of the tour was a symposium on "The Kodai Flora", which was held on 26th Oct. 1953, under the presidency of Rev. Fr. Rapinat, S. J. Mr. Seshagiri Rao, P. N. Lakshminarayan Chandrasekar, and T. Souri Rajan took the leading part and made the discussion delightful and lively.

P. N. LAKSHMINARAYAN
PATRIC YESUDIAN
Secretaries

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The rush of students to enroll themselves in the League had surpassed the record of the previous years; it is in short a high-water mark in the history of the League. The League has the efficient service of 250 members including 50 day scholars.

Mr. S. Subramaniam, IV B.A. and Mr. K. V. Jeevarathanam, IV B.Com., were elected Secretaries for the academic year 1953-54. Rev. Fr. A. Rapinat S. J., continues to be the President.

Mr. Ignatius Absalom of Govt. Arts College, inaugurated the work of the year.

The 250 members were divided into 5 units viz. Health and Relief, Adult Education on the campus, Community Welfare, Medical Unit and Adult Education outside. The League consists of 24 Group Leaders, three groups being under the control of a Section Leader. Thus the League has eight section leaders.

The Health and Relief Unit is the heart of the League and it has soothed the sick by its voluntary, sympathetic, and unaffected service. The Section Leader, Mr. K. Neelakantan, Group Leader, Mr. R. C. Chandran, and Mr. C. Balasubramanian of this Unit, have made this unit a marvel of co-operation, and devotion. Milk supplied by G.O.S. in Thiruvangadapuram was distributed to poor children regularly. Phenyle and D.D.T. were regularly supplied. Complaints and suggestions made by us attracted the attention of the authorities of the Corporation. We thank the U.S.I.S. for their valuable film shows.

Next comes the medical unit. This unit was run under the capable leadership of Mr. K. V. Jeevarathanam, Secretary of the League, and Mr. Thyagarajan, the Section Leader of this Unit. We are grateful to Dr. I. Natarajan, M.B.B.S., of the Stanley Medical Hospital, for his constant and untiring service to the diseased and poverty-stricken multitudes in the surrounding slums. Registers were maintained. 160 cases were treated twice a week in two places. Philanthropy does not reduce the high rates of medicine. So we have to work twice a week only.

The Community Welfare Unit is under the kind and enthusiastic guidance of the section leader, Mr. K. V. Chengalvarayan. Games were regularly conducted every evening including Sundays. Newspapers and Magazines were provided for the literates. More than 400 members were fed on Independence Day. On Deepavali Day oil was distributed to the poor; on the same day gruel was distributed to more than 600 people. On Pongal Day gruel was distributed at Thiruvangadapuram. On Republic Day sweets were distributed to children and more than 500 people were fed.

Our Adult Education unit comprises more than one-third of the members. This unit was conducted by Mr. S. Subramaniam, Secretary of the League. 200 slates, 4 petromax lights along with a heap of petty volumes and pencils were furnished. Night classes were organised at Namachivayapuram and Susaipuram.

The names of the Section Leaders Mr. Sadasivam, Mr. Ganaprakasa, and Navarachetty

The subject of debate on this occasion was a bill to compel people to marry outside their caste, under pain of severe penalties. The bill contained saving clauses to enable a person who fell in love with someone belonging to his or her own caste, or who was so old or ill-favoured as not to be able to secure a spouse from another caste, to apply to a "love affairs tribunal" for a dispensation from the penalty. The fact that students can make fun of the caste system in this way is one of many signs that its days are numbered. Communalism is,

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TENNIS

Loyola and Sports are welcome synonyms in Madras State in recent years. But more than in any other year, we have been successful this year. While football and hockey have not taken us far North, tennis has helped the name of Loyola to resound in the Eden Gardens and other famed pilgrimages of tennis fans.

Young R. Krishnan easily found his way into the Davis Cup team, and he more than justified his inclusion by playing delightful and forceful tennis which won the hearts of the tennis-crazy Aussies. Then he worked his way to the finals of the National Championship at Calcutta. He outclassed the more experienced Australian international, J. Arkininstall and the next day India had found a new champion who will capture for her the coveted Wimbledon Trophy. Congratulations to Krishnan.

The college tournaments for the Stanley and Erskine cups went smoothly. As expected Krishnan easily won the singles defeating A. J. Udayakumar of the Presidency College in

straight sets. Krishnan and Mammen combined well to defeat the Presidency pair in the Doubles final.

Krishnan, Akbar Khaleeli and Mammen represented the college, the former two in Singles and Krishnan and Mammen in Doubles. Krishnan and Khaleeli were chosen to represent the University. Khaleeli put up a creditable performance at Hyderabad.

This year we won the Knock-out Tournament, and in the League final we lost the Doubles to the more experienced pair, Udayakumar and Narasimhan. We could not play the finals of the inter-Divisional Tournaments since Krishnan, Khaleeli and Mammen were competing for laurels at the hard courts in Egmore.

In the college annual tournament, Krishnan defeated Khaleeli and in the Doubles Khaleeli and Ispahani lost to Krishnan and Mammen.

A. SREERAMA REDDI

Captain

CRICKET

It has been a great year for Loyola cricket; the present team is one of the strongest in the University.

Considering the large numbers that turned up at the Selection Trials, I as captain was faced with the difficult task of choosing the finest eleven. As results will show, the members have merited their selection and justified their inclusion.

The team consists of the following players: A. G. Kripal Singh (Captain), T. Harihara Sastry (Vice-Captain), S. Humayun, N. P. Kumar, M. M. Kumar, A. G. Kalwat Singh, R. Natarajan, J. Ramakrishnan, C. Ramswaroop, T. Ganesh, A. G. Satwant Singh, K. Madhavan, E. K. Parthasarathi and J. Poovaiab.

With such an excellent team to field, we have maintained an unbroken record. In the League we have played 11 matches winning 8, and drawing 3, and meet Christian as the finalists. The highlight of the League was Kripal Singh's unbeaten 116 and 133 against Madras Medicals and Pachaiyappa's respectively. In the Duncan Cup tourney, by virtue of our victories over Vivekananda, Engineering and Pachaiyappa's, we retained the trophy for the second year in succession. We also won the Divisional championship at the expense of Government Arts College, Mangalore, and P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore. The important performances of the tourney were: N. P. Kumar 7 for 44 against Vivekananda, Ramakrishnan 6 for 26 against

Pachaiyappas, Kripal Singh 55 and 177 against Pachaiyappas.

The Chettinad Cup Tournament, which we won during the last two years, is still to commence and we hope to retain it again this year.

The greatest event in Loyola cricket was when the team returned home after an unbeaten tour of the West Coast during the Michaelmas vacation. We had fixtures at Coimbatore, Palghat, Cannanore and Mangalore. We were received with great enthusiasm at the various centres, and we did extremely well against the local teams. The experience gained was well worth acquiring and we had some healthy opposition from some of the old masters of the game. I take this opportunity to thank all those who helped us during our tour and Mr. S. R. Govindarajan, our Manager, for his great help in making the tour a grand success. On the tour, the skipper led the batting and bowling averages with 108.5 and 8.4 respectively, his 154 not out at Mangalore being the highest. Kalwant Singh came next in batting with 51.8 and N. P. Kumar in bowling with 11.7.

More than half the University team consisted of our players. Harihara Sastry, Humayun, N. P. Kumar, M. M. Kumar and I, as Vice-Captain, played against Ceylon, while J. Ramakrishnan was along with us against Mysore in the Rohinton Baria Trophy. It gives me great pleasure to record Harihara's 205, not out,

deserve to be mentioned on account of the valuable service and co-operation they displayed.

The new features of this year are the collection of clothes for the aid of victims of the Godavari inundation, and the distribution of dress to poor workers in our College. A few words need to be said about the benefit per-

formance which fetched a sum of nearly Rs. 4,000 to meet the expenses of the League. Our thanks are due to the Travancore Sisters for their charitable disposition.

S. SUBRAMANIAM
K. V. JEEVARATHNAM
Secretaries

THE SODALITY

The Sodality of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary held its first meeting on July 4th at which the election of the office-bearers took place. Rev. Fr. Rayappan S.J., continued to be our Spiritual Director. Mr. K. Francis Bernard, IV U.C. was re-elected Prefect and Mr. I.C. Snell, V B.Com. (Hons.) was elected Secretary.

The major part of our activities consisted of weekly meetings at which Fr. Rayappan gave short instructions. His talks centred around our influence with our neighbours and our duty in this respect. The Director pointed out events in the life of Our Lady from which to draw inspiration. He emphasised particularly fidelity to our spiritual and scholastic duties as a means of giving example to our neighbour.

Our Sodality continued Catechism classes every Sunday for the children of Choolaimedu. The band of Sodalists who are responsible for this fine work are Messrs. Papiah, Anthony-swamy, Aruldas and Asirvadhham. The fruit of their labour was four First Communicants on Christmas Day, for which Mr. Anthony-swamy was mostly responsible. Six more are preparing for their First Communion on February 11th. We hope to have a Sports Gala for these children sometime in the near future.

Other activities include selling stamps and holy pictures as well as distributing pamphlets on Mission Sunday and also selling flags for the Friend-In-Need-Society.

I. C. SNELL
Secretary

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION

The office-bearers for the year are : President Mr. K. K. Francis, IV Hons. (Econ.), Secretary, Mr. Louis, A. Paul, IV B.A. The office of Vice-President was replaced by a Joint Secretary. Mr. Felix Ryan, IV B.Com. was nominated Joint Secretary.

The President and the Secretary accompanied by the Chaplain represented the Union at the seventh annual meeting of the Central Committee held at Trichinopoly on the 11th July 1953.

The inaugural address of the Union was given by His Grace Dr. Louis Mathias, Archbishop of Madras-Mylapore, on the 23rd of July.

As usual, the Union was divided into four groups for its fortnightly study circles, each with its own elected secretary and Spiritual Director. In this connection we have to thank Fr. Rector, Fr. Pallithanam and Fr. Royappa for the interest they took in the members who came under their charge.

We had the good fortune to listen to Mrs. Elizabeth Hobbes, an Australian Catholic journalist on the 27th July. She spoke on "Catholicism in Australia" and gave a vivid description of the Catholic life of the country

with special emphasis on the part played by the Catholic Press. The Union also conducted a debate on a resolution of current importance viz. "Prohibition is against the fundamental right of man." It evoked much enthusiasm among the members and was voted a success. The main function of the year was an academy held on the 25th Oct. to celebrate the Feast of Christ the King, at which Mr. A. F. Mascarenhas of the Public Service Commission presided.

Two papers which had as their theme the Encyclical "Evangelii Praecones" (Heralds of the Gospel) were read by Miss Muriel Colaco of Stella Maris College and Mr. George Mathew of Loyola College. This was followed by a variety entertainment which included playlets and musical items by students of both the Colleges.

In connection with Mission Sunday a lottery was held among the students of the College. The success of this venture was mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. S. Santiago, David Lynn and Alphonse Raj.

LOUIS A. PAUL
Secretary

started practice by playing many friendly matches. We won all our matches both in the League and Knock-out tournaments. We met and defeated Christian College in the finals of both.

Inter-Divisional Cup also was won by us.

We entered the Fr. Bartholomew tournament conducted by the S. H. College, Thevara. The determination and combination of our team prevailed and we returned gloriously with the cup.

Four of our players were included in the University team: Koshy (Captain) Lucas, Krishnamoorthy and Dorairaj. In all matches Krishnamoorthy's electric shots were effective; he also fetched many points by his tremendous spiking. Dorairaj was a specialist in service and boosting. Kishore and Francis lent valuable support. So I thank them, all for bringing our team to the top of the table,

ABRAHAM KOSHY
Captain

SHUTTLECOCK BADMINTON

The Shuttlecock badminton game is something strange in South India, and its presence in Loyola is mainly due to the interest of the Malayan students. It was started only three years ago and so far it has survived the struggle for existence in the indifferent Madras atmosphere.

In the first term we had two matches, one with the 'Lucky Club' from Vepery, and the other with 'Nathan's Club' from nearby Chetput. We were very pleased to discover that the latter was almost exclusively a women's club. However, both teams proved no match for us.

Later, in the second term, the court was

transferred from the heights of Quinn Hall to the former ball badminton court below. What little enthusiasm there is for the game was severely tested by the stiff breezes, that made play a positive torture.

To be honest, Shuttlecock badminton is not popular in Loyola. This is difficult to understand since it enjoys a world-wide popularity. It is the only interpretation of the game accepted internationally, and deserves to be more appreciated. We anticipate increasing encouragement from other students in the years to come.

P. R. CHARI
Vice-Captain

TABLE-TENNIS

Table-Tennis is perhaps the most popular indoor game in Loyola. It is heartwarming to watch raw juniors making earnest attempts to learn and master the game.

Keen competition was a feature of this year's Loyola tournament. A record number of entries was received—50 for the Singles and 17 for the Doubles. The singles-final proved interesting. T. Harihara Sastry and John K. John, both of our College, tried to outwit one another. Both players adopted the defensive type of game. While Hari played half volley, John was content to send the ball over the net. John won the first two games, at 20-19, and 11-9 (since the time-limit rule was applied) and the third game also, at 21-12, to annex the Principal's

Cup. In Doubles, however, Hari partnering R. Natarajan had little difficulty in disposing of the Christian College pair Chandrakumar and Thomas Mitra. There was an exhibition match between T. Tiruvengadam and N. Krishnamurthy, after the finals.

Harihara Sastry for the third successive year, won the College Championship. Next in merit comes C. K. Vijayan, who shows signs of promise. He extended Hari in the finals. In the Doubles finals, Hari and Alexander Swamy beat C. K. Vijayan and T. S. Narayanan.

G. V. NARASIMHAM
Captain

TABLE-TENNIS

against Ceylon, the highest for Madras Varsity, N. P. Kumar's 5 wickets against Ceylon and Kripal Singh's 79 (Vs. Ceylon) and 191 (Vs. Mysore). N. P. Kumar and Harihara Sastri had the honour of playing for the State Junior team against Mysore and Hyderabad respectively.

The skipper is having an excellent season this year. He played in the City-District match, in the Ranji Trophy against Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, for the Madras XI against the S.J.O.C. team, for the All-India Universities XI against S.J.O.C., for Madras Vs. Ceylon at Colombo and in the Fourth Test for India against the S.J.O.C. at Madras. Up-to-date he has to his credit 2850 runs (including 10 centuries) and 128 wickets and has completed the 'Double' for the fourth successive year. Harihara Sastri is credited with 1,000 runs for the season, while N. P. has bagged over 100 wickets.

The following are the important season's averages for the college:

Batting	Innings	Total	Not Out	Highest	Average
1. A. G. Kripal Singh	17	1230	8	177	136.6
2. A. G. Kalwant Singh	12	299	5	63	42.7
3. Harihara Sastri	19	570	5	78	40.8
4. J. Ramakrishnan	15	504	2	79*	38.8

Bowling	Wickets	Runs	Average
1. A. G. Kripal Singh	63	658	10.4
2. J. Ramakrishnan	47	494	10.5
3. N. P. Kumar	59	651	11.0

(As on 7th February 1954)

(*Denotes Not Out)

(The team won the finals of the League and the Chettinad Cup in February—Ed.)

A. G. KRIPAL SINGH
Captain

BASKETBALL

The Basketball team commenced its League programme with a victory over Pachaiyappa's. This was followed by victories over Veterinary, Stanley and Presidency. We completed our engagements in the zone without a single defeat, and we qualified to meet Medicals in the penultimate round of the League. The team went down fighting before Medicals by a bare margin of two points, the final scores being 25-23, in favour of Medicals.

The team won the knock-out tournament for the third year in succession. We beat Engineers and Christian in the earlier rounds and finally prevailed over Law, supposed to be the best combination in the city, by a margin of 5 points. Loyola dominated the game in the first half and at one stage the score was 20-0 in favour of Loyola. But Law recovered in the second half and almost equalled Loyola's score. But Loyola managed to score in the last stages and thus won the final.

The team went on a short trip to Thevara to participate in the Bartholomew tournament. We defeated Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, by a big margin, the scores being 93-43. But we lost in the finals to the Sacred Heart College. In this match Venkataraman was penalised for making four fouls and he was followed by Sadasivan and Selvaraj.

In the recent state championship Loyola lost to I.A.F. Tambaram by a single point. We gave a good account of ourselves, even though we were defeated.

Loyola was well represented in the University team. Venkataraman captained the Madras University team, and Sankarraja and Sadasivam were the other players from Loyola who represented the Varsity.

Venkataraman and Sadasivam have been provisionally selected to represent the Madras State Team, in the National Championships to be held at Delhi.

Sadasivam and Rajam have proved to be useful scorers. They have good speed and determination. Their approach to the basket is methodical, but they lack accuracy in shooting from long ranges. In Selvaraj and Sankarraja, we have two outstanding defenders, who have done their job consistently well. Selvaraj is also good at basketing. Peter Rodrigues and S. Selvaraj have proved good substitutes and the former especially has come to the rescue of his side by timely baskets. The other members possess talent, but there is much scope for improvement.

M. S. VENKATARAMAN
Captain

VOLLEYBALL

The team comprises first class sportsmen of enthusiasm and sportsman spirit. The achievement of our team this year is a record breaking one in the history of Loyola's Volleyball. With the arrival of Lucas and Koshy, the old stal-

warts, Krishnamoorthy, Dorai Raj, Francis and Kishore were strengthened and the team was organised with three other promising youngsters namely Revi, Alfred and Muthuswami.

Right from the beginning of the year we

ANNUAL SPORTS DAY 25-1-1954

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

Tournaments

Tennis Singles Winner	..	R. Krishnan
Runner up	..	A. Khaleeli
Doubles Winners	..	R. Krishnan and Mammen
Runners up	..	A. Khaleeli and Ispahani
Table Tennis Singles Winner	..	T. Harihara Sastri
Runner up	..	C. K. Vijayan
Doubles Winners	..	T. Harihara Sastry and Alexander Swamy
Runners up	..	C. K. Vijayan and T. S. Narayanan
Shuttlecock Singles Winner	..	P. R. Chari
Runner up	..	Ramachandra
Doubles Winners	..	Chari and Ramachandra
Runners up	..	Charles and Cherian

Athletics

100 metres (Previous record 11 secs. H. Rebello 1949)	
I T. Ganesh	Time 11.4 secs.
II N. Ananda Rao	
200 metres race (Previous record 23.2 secs. H. Rebello 1949)	
I T. Ganesh	Time 24 secs.
II N. Ananda Rao	
400 metres race (Previous record 55.1 secs. J. Devairakkam 1953)	
I R. D'Classe	Time 55.2 secs.
II C. Barrado	
800 metres race (Previous record 2 min. 6.6 secs. K. N. Rangaswami 1950)	
I N. Subrahmanyam	Time 2 min. 15 secs.
II S. D. Narasimhalu	
1500 metres race (Previous record 4 min. 32 secs. K. Ramaratnam 1940)	
I N. Subrahmanyam	Time 4 min. 26.6 secs.— <i>New Record</i>
II S. D. Narasimhalu	

- 5000 metres race (Previous record 17 min. 18 secs. K. N. Rangaswami 1950)
 I N. Subrahmanyam Time 17 min. 35 secs.
 II S. D. Narasimhalu
- 110 metres Hurdles (Previous record 17.4 secs. E. Castelinó 1948)
 I K. C. David Time 17.2 secs.—*New Record*
 II G. Alfred Jeyaraj
- 400 metres Hurdles (Previous record 60 secs. D'Classe 1950)
 I C. Barrado Time 65 secs.
 II G. Alfred Jeyaraj
- Long Jump (Previous record 21 ft. 6½ ins. H. Rebello 1951)
 I G. Alfred Jeyaraj Distance 20 ft. ½ in.
 II C. Barrado
- Hop, Step and Jump (Previous record 46 ft. 1¼ ins. H. Rebello 1949)
 I G. Alfred Jayaraj Distance 42 ft. 1½ in.
 II C. Barrado
- High Jump (Previous record 5 ft. 6¾ ins. H. Rebello 1951)
 I K. C. David Height 5 ft. 10½ ins.—*New Record*
 II G. Alfred Jeyaraj
- Pole Vault (Previous record 9 ft. 7 ins. V. Ramanathan 1952)
 I George Kuruvilla Height 9 ft. 1 in.
 II N. Ananda Rao
- Shot Put (Previous record 34 ft. ½ in. R. Gaughan 1942)
 I A. Koshy Distance 31 ft. 6½ ins.
 II J. Willmott
- Discus Throw (Previous record 102 ft. 6½ ins. R. Gaughan 1940)
 I D. Connor Distance 85 ft. 1 in.
 II J. Willmott
- Hammer Throw (Previous Record 80 ft. 5 ins. H. Shirazi 1950)
 I D. Connor Distance 78 ft. 4 ins.
 II J. Willmott
- Javelin Throw (Previous record 145 ft. 1 in. Royappa Reddi 1953)
 I R. D'Classe Distance 138 ft. 5 ins.
 II P. Suryakumar
- Sack Race I T. Antoine
 II Santhanam
- Sack Fight I T. Antoine
 II K. C. David

SUCCESSFUL CAPTAINS WITH THEIR TROPHIES



CAPTAINS: KOSHY (Volleyball), VINCENT (Football), KRIPAL SINGH (Cricket), SREERAMA REDDI (Tennis),
NARASIMHAN (Table Tennis), SADASIVAN (Basketball)

1600 metres Fast Cycle Race (Previous record 3 min. 4.6 secs. V. J. Vijayakumar 1952)

I Fernandez

Time 3 min. 7 secs.

II Muthiah

Musical Chairs on Cycles

I K. Pandurangan

II S. D. Henry

Obstacle Race

I K. C. Karuppan

II T. Antoine

Old Boy's Race (200 metres) (Previous record 24.7 secs. J. A. Chakramakal 1947)

I N. Richtor

Time 25.2 secs.

II N. Rajamanickam

Staff Race

I 2/Lt. J. P. Rossvan

II Mr. Ramanathan

Inter Class Relay Race (800 metres Medley) (Previous Record 1 min. 45 secs, 1950)

Winners Junior Intermediate Time 1 min. 44.4 secs.—*New Record*

Inter Collegiate Relay Race (4 × 200 metres) (Previous record 1 min. 37.2 secs. Madras Medical College 1951)

Won by Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education

Time 1 min. 34.4 secs.—*New Record*

Championship—Bertram Memorial Cup. Won by G. Alfred Jeyaraj with 21 points.
Next in Merit C. Barrado with 15 points.