Three score and five

OUR DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

THE MEN WHO BUILT IT

Fr. Yeddanapalli (Dean), A.L. Mudaliar (V.C.), Fr. D'Souza (Principal)

22 years of service to Chemistry at Loyola

THE LATEST PRODUCTS

Drs. Bhaskara Rao, Stanislaus, Krishnasamy, Narayanan
Also: P. Ratnasamy
THE LOYOLA SOUVENIR, 1969

The 42nd Annual

LOYOLA COLLEGE

(founded: 1925)

University of Madras

Tamilnadu, India.
THE LOYOLA SOUVENIR OF 1969
College Annual, Volume 42

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Kya Socha, Kya hua?
Samay Nahim Milla
Jharna
Exchanges
Ladies and gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of our College for the year 1968.

OUR STAFF

Changes

Several staff changes took place at the beginning of the academic year. Mr. S. Swaminathan of the Commerce Department joined the University staff. Mr. P. N. Ramachandran of the Mathematics Department, Dr. W. T. V. Adiseiah, Head of the Social Work Department, Mr. A. M. X. Hirudayaraj of the English Department and Dr. L. C. Lobo of the Chemistry Department said goodbye to us and joined other educational institutions in the state. Mr. Tagore of the English Department went to the U.S.A. for further studies. Rev. Fr. Kannikal, s.j., Asst. Warden of the Hostel and Lecturer in the Social Work Department was transferred to Trivandrum Loyola College of Science. All these had served nobly in the College and had taught several hundred of students with devotion for many years. They deserve our heartfelt thanks and we wish success to everyone of them in his new assignment. To replace them came Mr. K. S. Ramani and S. Ramakrishnan in the Social Work Department, Mr. M. Santiago and V. Naik in the Mathematics Department, Mr. Prasad and Mr. Swaminathan in the English Department, Mr. Govindarajan and Mr. D. P. Sankaran in the Chemistry Department, Mr. B., Arunachalam and Mr. Dhanda pani in the Commerce Department. These new lecturers whom we welcome to our College staff are mostly our old students and we wish them many years of happy and fruitful labour in their Alma Mater. Rev. Fr. Maria Rethinam, s.j. has taken over charge as Bursar of the College from Rev. Fr. Morganti, s.j. In the hostel, Fr. M. Irudayam, s.j. and Fr. Jesu Raja, s.j. replaced Fr. F. Kannikal, s.j. and Fr. V. M. Gnanaprasam, s.j. as Asst. Wardens.

Retirement

There were others who after many years of teaching in the College retired from service. Sri K. A. Paulose of the Malayalam Department retired after two decades of teaching in the College. Rev. Fr. Racine, s.j. who after his retirement as Head of the Mathematics Department continues as Honorary Professor to impart his erudition to our postgraduate students in Mathematics.

In Memoriam

I would like to recall to your kind prayers Rev. Fr. L. Vion, s.j., former Principal of Loyola College (1935-1938) and Head of the Mathematics Department. It was during Fr. Vion's time that the Mathematics Department in the early stages of the College took the lead in bringing top results to the College. Many of the old students of those days remember with fondness the solicitude with which Fr. Vion used to look after the students, particularly the poor and more especially those who took up Mathematics as their subject. Rich in years Fr. Vion died at the age of 84. We mourn the loss of Sri T. R. Natarajan who was in our Physics Department as Demonstrator for 37 years.
(1931 to 1968). He died of a stroke in the month of September.

OUR STUDENTS

In Memoriam

We also mourn the loss of 2 very young students of our College. R. Raghu-ram of the first B. Com. class lost his life in a drowning accident in the month of August and M. Alagudurai of the Pre-University Class passed away after a prolonged illness bought about by Typhoid fever. Our prayerful sympathies and condolences go to the parents of these students and to the members of the bereaved family.

In Events

Reviewing the past year one cannot but be struck by the number of conferences and Seminars of National and International Character that have taken place in the city and in our College. The first of these was the All India Federation of Educational Associations that held its National Convention in Loyola College in the month of December 1967. The Inter-national Seminar-cum-conference on Tamil studies at the beginning of the year from January 3rd to 11th, followed by the National Games from 13th to 17th of January and the International Trade and Industries Fair—all these were peaceful events whose beneficial influence on the student community of Madras is unquestionable.

They brought also the additional advantage to the students of an extension of holidays lasting from December the 20th to February the 5th. Students who usually postpone their preparation for the University Examination to the end of February and March were a little bit perturbed when the College reopened late on February the 5th for the final term of studies. Hardly had they settled down to the serious business of preparing for the University Examination, when another not so peaceful an event brought a sudden halt to their studies on March 28th when they were asked to go home and prepare for the University Examinations. This time the usual glees on the faces of students was missing as they realised that they had to face the task of preparing for the University Examinations alone.

The frequent closure of College during the last academic year was unfortunate from the point of view of students as well as the staff who had to restart all over again the classes and to reteach the lessons which the students had forgotten and above all it was an uphill task to reinstil in them a sense of steadfast and continuous work. In such circumstances the weaker student steadily loses ground and finally gives up altogether his attempt to study. It requires a much bigger effort on the part of even the good students to rebuild the foundations of knowledge so frequently shattered by whirl-wind storms that originate else-where outside the academic community. Let us hope for more peaceful time in the years to come where a new spirit of learning and advancement of knowledge will flourish uninterruptedly for the benefit of our students.

In Their Examinations

To their great credit our students of the final year and the Pre-University classes managed to recover whatever they had lost by way of loss of classwork and prepared earnestly for their examinations in the month of April. We congratulate all our students who went through bravely the vicissitudes of the final year in college and who came out brilliantly successful in their University Examinations.

In the Postgraduate departments of Economics and Social Work all the students who appeared passed. Special mention should be made of the following
who secured First Class in their Postgraduate Examinations.

Mr. D. K. Sankaran, in Economics,
Mr. R. V. Subramanian, in Chemistry,
M/s. V. S. Ganesan, and S. Ramakrishnan, in Social Work,
M/s. A. Ganapathy, and R. Anthony,
in Commerce.

At the undergraduate level, the students of the Statistics, Zoology and History classes secured 100% pass. Among those who secured a First Class (at the Undergraduate level) Mr. Michael Fernandez deserves our congratulations for having secured a First Class, one out of two First classes awarded in Economics in the University. In the language examinations once again, 3 of the 5 First Classes in English of the University were awarded to our College students—M. Dhamodaran, Xavier Raj and P. N. Narayanan. These outstanding students deserve our congratulations.

In Co-Curricular Activities

The Loyola College Students’ Union and its associations have been responsible for most of the peaceful and imaginative contribution to and the enrichment of the life of the student community. The students elected for this year Mr. K. S. Venugopal of the III B. Com. class as their President and Mr. P. N. Narayanan of the III B. A. Class as Secretary. The Students’ Union was inaugurated on 2nd of August by Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, former Advocate General of Madras. The Students’ Union and its affiliated associations organised many activities during the year in order to help our students learn much more outside the class-rooms in friendly contact with their fellow-students. The publication of the students’ periodical “The Loyola Look-Out” has set Students’ Unions in other Colleges to emulate them by bringing out their own students’ papers. Among the main activities of this year must be mentioned the Gandhiji Birth Centenary Celebrations organised at the end of October. The celebrations began with a debate in which students from different colleges of the city took part. At the three day seminar different aspects of Gandhiji’s life, his historic role in modern India, his qualities of leadership, his sense of humour, his philosophy of life, his economic ideas of swadeshi, the single-mindedness of his prophetic mission in India—all these aspects were ably dealt with by eminent speakers, six of whom were students from different colleges.

Mr. N. D. Sundaravadivelu inaugurated the Seminar and presided over the first session. Mr. Raj Mohan Gandhi, Rev. Fr. Jerome D’Souza, s.j., and Mr. K. Diraviam I.A.S. were the main speakers of the three evenings. Justice K. Veerasami and Tirumathi Rukmini Devi were the presidents of the second and third sessions. Student delegates from Presidency, Vaishnava, Jain, Stella Maris, and SIET colleges presented papers on “The India of Gandhiji’s Dreams.”

The meetings & debates organised by the History, Commerce & Tamil Associations this year have been noted for their excitement and lively oratory.

One of the few good things that continue year after year in the College is the debating team. In the past few years there has always been a strong debating team in the college and we are happy to say that some of our ablest debaters of the past years are still continuing to hold their eminent position as debaters in other colleges they have joined. This year’s debating team has so far won fifteen trophies in the various inter-collegiate debates conducted in the city.

As part of the students service programme, the College has set apart a Student Activities Centre with Fr. James as Director. The eagerness with which so many of our students take part in the many student activities, whether it be in debates or public speaking, com-
petitions in music and fine arts like drawing, painting and photography, is a tribute to the various talents of our students who come from many different backgrounds of language, education and culture. The presence of a good many students from outside Tamilnadu and of some 80 from outside our own country contributes to the variety and richness of student life in College. The Students’ activities Centre is everyday besieged by a crowd of young men with every kind of imaginative plan on their minds and quick schemes on paper that it is almost impossible to find a day in the week without a debate, or a lecture or a film show or a music festival going on in the campus. The Centre tries its best to provide as many opportunities as possible for our talented youths. It is sometimes impossible not to disappoint some of our students when there are so many who would like to do so much outside class hours.

In the September holidays, one batch of students went on an educational tour to North-East India and Nepal, while another batch toured the North-West India and Kashmir, a third went to Rameswaram, and a fourth to Ootacamund.

The Dayscholars’ Club, under the able direction of Mr. Munusamy, organised its own activities, in sports and debates at the Day Scholars’ Centre. This Club has proved to be an effective means of bringing all the day students together. Though the centre is small for the needs of the large number of day scholars, it has provided ample opportunities for a meaningful life of common activities.

Catholic Service in the University

The C.S.U. unit of our College has opened a Students’ Club in the Campus with a membership of 100 students. Among their various activities must be mentioned the “Personality Development Course” that benefited about 30 students and the “Current affairs discussion” which on weekends brings together a large number of enthusiastic debaters. As part of their rural service programme they have a Social Work Project started since December 1966 in the little village of Sellampathidai, a village of 200 huts in Chingleput district lying 38 miles from Madras. The work originally started after the 1966 cyclone when the students went there to rebuild huts for the villagers. But soon after the temporary repairs were completed, the student campers saw the need for a long range planning for the improvement of the entire village. They adopted the village, and in every vacation a group of students has been working on some project or other in connection with the general village improvement plan. During the long holidays students from all over India come to work on specific schemes connected with the overall improvement of the village. They put up a new settlement of houses, started a small poultry scheme, repaired the tank bund of the village, excavated and rebuilt the well of a well that was found to have the best drinking water for the villagers. The well was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1800/- and was entirely financed by the students who had earlier got up a variety entertainment for that purpose.

Sport

The traditions of Loyola were kept up during the year in the sports and games activities of the College. The 36th Bertram Memorial Tournament in the month of August began the sports season of the College. The Loyola Tennis team composed of Anand Amrithraj, his younger brother Vijay Amrithraj and Jayakumar Royappa maintained its usual supremacy in the University tournaments. Anand Amrithraj won the Stanley Cup in the Bertram Tournament singles and along with his brother Vijay won the Erskine Cup in the doubles tournament. It is our hope
IN LOVING MEMORY OF

"ANNA"

"An Admirer"
President, College Day, 1967

A respected Prof. of Engl.
1936-40, 47-56
& a dutiful Librarian, 1947-56, 65-68

Raghuram I B.Com.
Student, June 1967-Aug. 68

T.R. Natarajan
Demonst. Phys. Lab. 1931-68

Azhakudurai, PUC
Student, June 1968-Sept. 68

A Pioneer Principal (1935-38)
& esteemed Prof. of Maths (1926-39)
that they will one day represent India in the Wimbledon and Davis Cup matches just as every year in the past fourteen years, R. Krishnan, our former college Tennis Champion represented India. The College Volley-ball team won the Madras University trophy again this year. Our hearty congratulations to Captain Jeevartiham and his team. Athletics was almost a forgotten word till the College Athletics team this year ably coached by Mr. Victor Wilson of the N.I.S. won the Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudialar Silver Jubilee Commemoration trophy at the Inter-collegiate meet held at Madras Christian College campus, Tambaram.

Counselling Centre

By way of concluding the report on the Student Service Programme in the College, I may here mention the inauguration of the Counselling Centre at the beginning of this year. Three members of the staff are working at this Centre. The Loyola College Student Counselling Centre is part of its educational service to the student community. The Education Commission in its Report, recommends student services in Colleges not merely as a welfare activity but as an integral part of education. This should include orientation for new students, health services, guidance and counselling including vocational placement, students' activities and financial aid. It is hoped that our Counselling Centre will be able to achieve in course of time all that the Education Commissions' Report recommends. The Counselling Centre under the direction of Fr. George Chirackal, s.j. began its activities this year by a preliminary test of personality and mental ability of the first year students of about 500 in number. The results of this psychological test will be used for guiding them in their studies, in the right choice of their vocation in accordance with their aptitudes and abilities and help them to develop their personalities. Though a good start has been made, the Centre has yet to go a long way before it becomes a full fledged Counselling Centre, with all facilities for the welfare of our students.

I. Tamil

The new Tamil Research Centre located in the North wing of the library would be named “Veeramamunivar Tamil Research and Cultural Centre”. Its objective is twofold: the first is to conduct research studies on Fr. Beschi's writings, to re-edit and to popularise them. The Research Centre also proposes to train students in the study of literary trends and cultural patterns as found in contemporary Tamil Journals. The centre under the direction of Rev. Fr. V. M. Gnanapragasam, S.J. Ph.D., has already started its research studies on a modest scale and looks forward to the day when it will be a fully equipped centre for all Tamil scholars.

II. Zoology

After the successful completion of the first five year project sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (PL 480) on “thrips” in February 1968, a 2nd Project on “fungus feeding thrips” was assigned to Dr. T. N. Ananthakrishnan for a further period of 5 years. The project has been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4.5 lakhs and the Research and Investigations are now in progress.
III Chemistry

The Chemistry study Group of the NCERT continues its activities under the directorship of Rev. Fr. Lourdu Yeddnapalli. Dr. N. S. Gnanapragasam whose services at the beginning were lent to the study group has now come back to the regular teaching staff. Dr. Giresan, an old student of our College, who was a pool scientist attached to the Chemistry Department, has taken up the Readership of the NCERT study group. The study group has brought out text books and laboratory manuals for standards VI and VII incorporating the improved curriculum. Similar study material for higher classes are being prepared. The study group has also brought out background literature in Chemistry for school children.

The University Grants Commission has chosen Loyola College as the venue for the Summer Institute for Chemistry for School teachers during May-June 1969. The Institute will be under the direction of Fr. L. M. Yeddnapalli, and will be staffed solely by Indian experts.

The following research scholars in the Chemistry Research Department received their Ph.D. Degrees from the University of Madras during the year.
(1) P. Rathnasamy, (2) A. Stanislaus, (3) S. Narayanan, (4) V. Krishnaswamy and (5) P. Bhaskara Rao.

A notable record of achievement indeed of the Chemistry Research Department is to have had five Doctoral candidates in the course of one year. M/s. V. Krishnaswamy and P. Bhaskara Rao are now CSIR research fellows continuing their post-doctoral fellowship in Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York, U.S.A. Messrs. A. Stanislaus and S. Narayanan are now lecturers in Chemistry in two different colleges of the state. A minor research project “Bio Chemical Investigation of food protein consumed by the slum dwellers” has been approved by the U.G.C. This project will initiate undergraduate science students of the College to methods of research and survey and thus help them to have a certain “Work Experience”.

Conclusion

College Annual Reports are almost the same in content year after year. These official records help us to look back with satisfaction on the achievement of the college in the year that has passed and as we review the work done by the college we cannot but express our gratitude in the first place to Almighty God for His beneficent care over this institution and for all that we were able to do for it during the past year. And then our word of thanks to the parents of our students and above all to our own students themselves who have made all this achievement possible. The burden of the glory must go to the staff who have been steadily and continuously guiding students in and outside class hours, in academic and co-curricular activities, whose loyal and faithful assistance has helped to maintain the traditions of Loyola College as an educational institution of higher learning.

Rev. Fr. Francis S.J., Principal.
# PRIZE WINNERS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1968

## Post-Graduate II Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Sc. Chemistry</td>
<td>R. V. Subrahmanian</td>
<td>M. Com</td>
<td>R. Antony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A. Economics</td>
<td>D. K. Sankaran</td>
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## B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. III Year

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics (The Sundaram Iyer Medal)</td>
<td>K. Sambasivan</td>
<td>Commerce (The Kumaraja of Chettinad Medal For Rural Econ. and Cooperation)</td>
<td>B. Ranganathan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics (Fr. Bertram Medal)</td>
<td>P. Mariaselvam</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics (Fr. Honore Medal)</td>
<td>Arun Ramanathan</td>
<td>Commerce (For Advanced Currency and Banking; The Madras Piec Goods Merchants Charitable Trust Endowment Prize)</td>
<td>T. R. Vasudeva Rao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry (The Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Medal)</td>
<td>K.N. Suryanarayanan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>J. P. Narayana Reddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>M. Ramalingam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>S. Marthanda Sekaran</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>English (Br. XII)</td>
<td>R. V. D. Rozario</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economics (The T. P. Noronha Medal)</td>
<td>M. Fernandez</td>
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## B.A., and B.Sc., II Year

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<th>Subject</th>
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<th>Winner</th>
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<tr>
<td>English (Fr. Quinn Medal)</td>
<td>M. Damodaran</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>F. P. Thomas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>K. Ravichandran</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>N. Rajendran</td>
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<td>Telugu</td>
<td>A. Parabrahmam</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>K. Viswanathan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>G. Sudarsana Chawdry</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>R. J. Gonsalves</td>
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Pre-University

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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tr>
<td>English (Fr. Leigh Medal)</td>
<td>N. Devakumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>K. Ganapathy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>G. Jaiprakasa Rao</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>N. Sreevalsalan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Jaiithirha Rao</td>
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<td>Sanskrit (The Ramachandra</td>
<td>R. Venkataramanan</td>
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<td>Sastry Medal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Ashok Sarma</td>
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<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>S. Chandrasekaran</td>
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<td>Mathematics (The Hansraj</td>
<td>Ramesh Narayanan</td>
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<td>Jeevandoss Medal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>A. Balasubramanian</td>
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<td>Chemistry (The Dr. E. V.</td>
<td>J. Devasirvatham</td>
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<td>Srinivasan Medal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Science (The Rama</td>
<td>K. Subramanian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subbier Medal)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce (The Rama Rao</td>
<td>K. N. Balaraman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>World History (The Ganesa</td>
<td>V. C. Ramachandran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iyer and Swaminatha Iyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logic</td>
<td>K. Meenakshisundaram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economics (The Krishna Iyer</td>
<td>H. Selvanathan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medal)</td>
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COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, MARCH 1968

Post-Graduate I Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Sc. Mathematics (The</td>
<td>Md. Ismail Jinnah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Krishnasamy Memorial Medal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. Sc. Chemistry</td>
<td>S. Sarangapani</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. A. Economics</td>
<td>N. Ravi</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. A. Social Work</td>
<td>V. N. Narayanan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Com</td>
<td>Aveline Ronald D’Souza</td>
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B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., II Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
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<td>Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physics (The Darbha Rama</td>
<td>R. Sriram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sastry Medal)</td>
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<td>Chemistry (The Sundara</td>
<td>C. B. Nageswara Reddy</td>
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<td>Botany</td>
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<td>P. Narayanan</td>
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<td>History</td>
<td>Arthur J. M. Pais</td>
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<td>H. L. Jason</td>
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<td>Harish J. Shah</td>
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PRE-UNIVERSITY PROFICIENCY AWARDS - 1968

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### UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS - APRIL 1968

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பாதுகாக்கும் பாதுகாக்கும் காரணம் அவர்கள் எளிதில் வரையறுகின்றன.

குறிப்பிட்டு, குறிப்பிட்டு. 58 மட்டும் மூன்று கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். அவ்வாறும் மூன்று கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் பாதுகாக்கும் கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் பாதுகாக்கும் கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும்.

முதல் காலின் பதினாறு கால்வாய் முதல் பதினொன்றாம் கால்வாய் பாதுகாக்கும். முதல் காலின் பதினொன்றாம் கால்வாய் பாதுகாக்கும். முதல் காலின் பதினொன்றாம் கால்வாய் பாதுகாக்கும்.

24 முதிர்வுகள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் மூன்று கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் மூன்று கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் மூன்று கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும்.

100க்கும் மிகக் குறைவான கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும். பாதுகாக்கும் கால்வாய்கள் பாதுகாக்கும்.
தொண்டு ராணுவத்தில் 380 காந்திசாகராமன் குலம் நடந்த போக்குகளில் நானும் ஒரு காந்திசாகராமன் இயங்குவதை தெரிவுசெய்தது. காந்திசாகராமன் குலம் நடந்த காந்திசாகராமன் குல நடனம் நடத்தப்பட்டது. தனது உயிரினங்களுக்கு அதிக உபயோகம் தரும். காந்திசாகராமன் குல நடனம் நடத்தப்பட்டது. காந்திசாகராமன் குல நடனம் நடத்தப்பட்டது. காந்திசாகராமன் குல நடனம் நடத்தப்பட்டது. காந்திசாகராமன் குல நடனம் நடத்தப்பட்டது.
Farook Maricar  B.A. (Econ) '58
THE INDISPENSABLE CHIEF MINISTER

Abraham Thomas  B. Com. ('68)
Executive Trainee
Daorala Sugar Works


S.Jabbar  M Sundaram  Premkumar  Parthasarthy Prabhu  Ramnathan Devanahayam Venugopal
M.A. (Econ) '66  M.Sc. (Math) '65  B.A. (Hist) '64  Prac-Prof. '58  M.Com. '65  B.A. (Econ) '56  M.A. (Econ) '61  B. Sc (Zoo) '64

PA
PROSPECTIVE MEDICOS AMONG OUR ALUMNI

ST JOHN'S BANGALORE

Robert, Charles, Ronald, Rasquinha, Francis
Barry, Noel, Saldanha, Raman, Xavier, Ignatius
Julian, Mathew, Peter Thomas, Daryl Christian
Morais, Mariadassan, Nicholas, Felix, Gilbert

AROKIASAMY, FR. SIQUEIRA, FR. FRANCIS, Premanandan

JIPMER PONDICHERRY

Varghese George, Raghuram
Samuel Viswanathan, Oomen Anto

CHRISTIAN, VELLORE

Thilagaraj, Krishnan, Francis, Nathan, Mohandas, Patwardan, Jeykumar

Also: Abraham Koshi, Lee Get, H.U. Venu Kumar Shah, Rai Govind Bhat
CAMPUS HIGHLIGHTS

July 2nd: Reopening

Reopening day, the average second-yearer finds himself in the position of one who has awakened from a pleasant dream to face unpleasant reality. Only, this time the dream has been more pleasant than usual, and reality is proportionately more unpleasant. He missed his promotion exams in the first year, you will remember, and has enjoyed a holiday of more than three months. But now he is sternly told that promotion is not to be granted him gratis. In a week's time, the long-delayed examinations commence! In short, he is in the second year but not of the second year—or the other way about—if you know what I mean. Despair reigns unconfined. Some even suggest that allowing a week to pass before the dreaded event is the last refinement of torture. It's like a judge giving a condemned prisoner one week's stay of sentence.

July 10th: Exams

Though some optimists expressed the hope that the college buildings would catch fire before to-day (a hope engendered by the recent spate of fires in Madras) the majority gloomily rejected the idea. The waters of the Cooum, they felt, flowing just outside the walls enclosing the campus, would be rapidly harnessed and utilized to extinguish any conflagration that broke out.

Time proves the latter group of prophets correct, and here we are pens and pencils in hand (no books may be taken upstairs) making our way to the Bertram Hall. And yet, not even the most acute observer can detect a tremor on any of those craven faces. Loyola teaches its students to face trials and tribulations with equanimity. Like Sir Thomas More mounting the scaffold, each second-yearer ascends the stairs with a smile on his lips—cheerful to the last.

July 25th: Elections.

Round about this time of the year the students of the college elect a president and a secretary of their 'Union' to represent them to the authorities, should they have a request to make or a grievance to express. Though in the past the results of such representations have been rather intangible to the eye of the ordinary student, the custom continues. Nowhere do you find such respect for tradition as in Loyola.

This year the campaignings has been extraordinarily vigorous. Public office seems to have taken on a new glamour, for there are as many as five candidates for the presidency—nearly enough to fill the seats of a General Assembly! The secretary's post, however, seems less attractive, for the number of con-
testants is restricted to the usual two. Partisans waylay people all over the place, showering them with prayers, promises, flowers and sweets! Lord Macaulay, who held strong views on this point, would have disapproved.

July 26th: Talent search

A musical talent search is being conducted in the Bertram Hall and to it all lovers of music repair — only to beat a hasty retreat when certain ‘pop’ singers and ‘beat’ groups take the stage. The classicists and semi-classicists, however, receive unstinted and well-merited applause. The organisers, apparently, have not searched in vain. They find talent, or at least something closely akin to it, in abundance.

July 31st: Patron’s day

To-day being the feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, classes are not held during the day; but an entertainment is, in the evening, followed or preceded — I can’t remember which — by a tea. The party-goers — all severe critics — are disappointed to find that neither is up to the mark, but agree that it’s the spirit of the thing (or is it the thought?) that counts.

August 2nd: Inaugural day

Late comers — there are always a few — creeping into the Bertram Hall at about 12 noon, on this memorable day, to hear a powerful but well-modulated voice, speaking with a masterly combination of logic and eloquence on the imperative need for the youth of today to revolt against the hypocrisy of older generations.

Cicero delivering the renowned Caecilian Oration? A pardonably erroneous conclusion. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, erstwhile advocate-general of the state, delivering the inaugural address of the Students’ Union. His forty-five minute speech draws sustained applause. Unfortunately, few of those present seem to have heard of “standing ovations” or they would have given him one. He certainly deserved the honour.

August: Bertram Tourney

The Bertram Tournaments are once again upon us. As everybody knows all about them, to explain them would be inviting ridicule. “They who demonstrate plain things, light a candle to see the sun”, as Aristotle, who had a neat way of putting these things, once remarked. Last year our sportsmen were so magnanimous as to allow other colleges to bag every trophy feeling, no doubt, that it is a host’s duty to see his guests well satisfied, even if it entails sacrificing his own dinner. But what do you have as the result of such generosity? Well-fed guests, yes; but a hungry host, too!

So our athletes resolve to be more practical and less philosophical this time. Fortune smiles on their honest efforts and they recapture many of the awards lost last year including the stanley cup for Tennis, which, back once more in the Principal’s study must be feeling like Ulysses when he reached the shores of Ithaca after his rather long sojourn abroad. Let’s hope that it stays there and does not find itself unable to “rest from travel” as the Greek hero did according to Tennyson.

September 16th: Exams again

Terminal Examinations. Portions are comparatively small and this particular
set of tests hasn't got the awful appendage "Selection" tagged on to it. Still they have to be prepared for and one mustn't forget that examinations are a source of trepidation even to the best prepared. After all, as Colton observes, "the greatest fool can ask more than the wisest man can answer". And this is exactly how most of our students feel while staring exasperatedly at the questions, none of which seem to make any sense.

To make matters worse, the Asian 'flu (some call it 'the Hong Kong') strikes the city at this critical period, laying several grateful examinees low with fever, running noses and other serious ailments. Fate, which delights in irony, sees to it that some of the best students are affected while others — less well prepared — do not contract even a cold.

Sept. 26th: Graduates Reception.

Not even a vacation — or an epidemic of flu — can keep our students away from a reception at which tea is served. This particular meal seems to have an unaccountable fascination for them. So the one given to the new Loyola graduates is as well attended as any function held on a working day.

A great time is had by all; and it is obvious from the sentiments expressed by our old students that regardless of any flippant remarks they may pass about fees, fines etc., they feel towards their alma mater as an ancient Greek or a medieval Italian felt towards his native city.

October 8th: Second Term

The second term gets underway — with reports looming ominously on the horizon, everyone decides that it's time to start work in earnest and even the most light hearted (and headed) resolve to fill every unforgiving minute with sixty seconds worth of lessons learnt. It won't be too hard as this is a term full of variety.

October 31st: Gandhi Centenary

First interpretation to the study programme — the now-famous Gandhian Seminar. Great dignitaries arrive in droves and to receive them with a fitting ceremony the college lays down the red carpet. The authorities also haul out the potted ferns, the decorative value of which has been tested by long and desperate service and found equal to the task of brightening up any scene that needs it.

The entire institution is dedicated to honouring the Mahatma in some way or other. Not even the library is spared. One wing is filled with pictures of him and the other with Khadi cloth! It's the first time in history, I'm sure, that a library is converted into a mercer's establishment.

November 26th: College Day

This event which usually draws large crowds, seems to become more popular every year. On this occasion the auditorium is packed to capacity. The audience grows restless during the (necessarily) long speeches, but the tension is relieved once the prize distribution begins. One of the boards in the staircase leading up to the stage has worked loose and all prize winners, except the most cautious, trip over it. The gathering roars its delight, for these academicians are rarely popular.

The Tamil play is great fun. Hardly anyone, perhaps not even the Education Minister who presides over the function, knows what it's all about.
But all join in the frequent outbursts of laughter. One gentleman, tricked out like Lakmé's father in the opera of that name, turns out to be Thiruvalluvar; two youngsters clad in dhotis and leather belts, local toughs and so forth. A very enjoyable evening on the whole.

November 27th: Rector's Day.

One of the best ever, say the old hands. In spite of its rather discouraging title ('catching a lunatic') which carries suggestions of Tennessee Williams and high-brow stuff like that, the English play turns out to be a highly entertaining farce. The evening is declared an unqualified success. For one crowded hour of glorious life, the selection Exams — scheduled to start in a fortnight — are unimportant.

December 10th: Order to close.

Suddenly filled with a love for learning we are feverishly preparing for the examinations when, to everyone's surprise, and needless to say, joy, the Government orders us to close (I quote) "in view of the tension existing between two city colleges". Outwardly we condemn the two warring institutions, but at heart bless them for their timely feud. We know perfectly well that the tests will have to be taken when we come back, but naturally prefer a far-off evil to an imminent one.

January 3rd: More exams.

Back again in college and we all decide, since this is the last term, to be good, and study, and do everything right. The powers that be grimly warm us that we'd better, by announcing that the postponed 'selection' examinations begin in three days! All declare that we should have been given more notice and there are vague mutterings about "tyranny", "oppression", and "injustice". The Ecclesia meets to discuss this unexpected turn of events. But the house finds itself so hopelessly divided on the issue that no resolution is possible — as was often the case with its Athenian progenitor. The body seems to have inherited more than its name. So the Exams are on.

January 11th: Pongal.

They're over at last, and though the wise thing would be to start preparing at once for the University Examinations barely three months away, most of us feel that after the time we've been through, one of those that try men's souls, we need a rest. To answer this need comes the Pongal holidays, three glorious days of eating, sleeping, playing and not working.

January 19th: Father Leigh.

A note of sadness amidst all the levity. Rev. Fr. Leigh, the noted Shakespearean scholar, passes away at the age of ninety. His profession being what it was, Father Leigh must have long reconciled himself to the fact that "we are such stuff as dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep".

February 5th: Anna.

A Condolence meeting is held in the Bertram Hall to convey our heart-felt sympathies to the bereaved family of our late beloved Chief Minister, Mr. C. N. Annadurai. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well... Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing can touch him further."

Robert Burns II B.A. (English)
Fond dreams of students
water—coolers.
gymnasium
and a swimming pool.

They're all at your side

Warm greetings from the Staff

Sundararaghavan, Seshu, Gopal

Gasper with his harmonica

John Vijayarangan at his drums
COLLEGE DAY

A tale of Glory

Prizes Galore

"பதப்புத்திருவத்து"  
Ramachandran,  
Babu  
Gunasekaran.

"நெற்று கொன்று..."  
Jazz Quartet
Pacheko,  
David,  
Fernandez,  
Peter Gomez

Prabhakaran, Jayakumar, Raju, Natarajamurthy, Ramani, (A. Samy) Krishnamurthy, (Fr. Irudayam, Krishnan), Nallathambi, Rajendran (Prompt).
Hostel life is characterised by a variety of activities that resolve into a graceful pattern. It is our endeavour to trace this pattern of events that transpired in our life—the life of a family of 680 members. The residents of the Loyola Hostel represent a veritable cross-section of international youth, and the cosmopolitan spirit prevalent here can hardly be over-emphasized. Mauritian and Malayan, Tahitian, Thai and Ceylonese, and our own Indian youth from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and from Shillong to Jaipur—the Hostel has provided opportunity for them all to share a common life, and to contribute to it, irrespective of their varied backgrounds and cultures. The number of applications for Hostel accommodation in 1968-69 exceeded every previous record. Much as we would like to oblige more applicants, any further increase in the capacity of the Hostel would, we're afraid, create a problem of over-population.

When the academic year began we noticed two important changes at the helm of affairs. Frs. Michael Irudayam and Antony Jesuraj took over as Assistant Wardens in the place of Frs. Kannikal and Gnanapragasam. Although we miss our former Wardens very much, we are heartened to learn of the appointment of Fr. Kannikal as head of the Department of Social Work at Loyola College, Trivandrum, and of Fr. Gnanapragasam as the Superior of the Berchmans Hall in our own campus.

Democratic conventions were meticulously observed when the elections of the Mess Delegates were conducted in the First Term. Door-to-door canvassing by the candidates was terminated on the night before the "election day", and then it was left to the electorate to choose their candidates by casting their votes. The results went in favour of Mr. Santanakrishnan for the A Mess, Mr. Subramani for the B Mess, Messrs. Jolly Mathews and Alaga Raja for the D Mess, and Mr. M. R. M. Fouzi, for the E Mess.

The virtue of "learning by living together" is clearly evidenced by the academic achievements of the inmates of our Hostel. At the undergraduate level we had three outstanding examples: Mr. Michael Fernandez passed in the First Class in Economics, one out of the two in the whole University. Mr. Arun Ramanathan secured Triple First Class, in English, Hindi and Physics, and Mr. D. K. Raghavan was placed in the First Class in Tamil and in Physics. Our Statistics, Zoology, History and English Literature students obtained cent per cent pass. In the post Graduate examinations, 34 out of 39 boys we sent up secured a pass with 3 First Classes among them.

Testifying to their versatility, our gallant lads have been no less outstanding in the games fields. The Hostel is well represented in several teams of the college. Most of the captains of teams are from the Hostel: D. Rajendran of the Hockey team, A. Rajan of the Athletic team, Jeevaratnam of the Volley Ball team, Periasamy of the Foot Ball team, Raj Fernando of the Table Tennis and Jacob Kuruvilla of the Lawn Tennis teams. Furthermore, the following Lohoites have won University colours: Suriaraj for Athletics, P. Shanmugasundaram for Basket Ball and Veeravelu for Volley Ball. Thomas re-
presented Madras in the Junior National Football championship meet. Jose Kalivayalil and Prakash Kutty bagged the individual championships in the Senior and Intermediate sections on the Annual Sports Day.

Festive occasions have a special significance in our Hostel. In September the white-clad lads from Kerala played host at the Onam celebrations. In October Deepavali, the festival of lights, was celebrated by all with great éclat. The Telugu New Year was ushered in by the boys from Andhra Pradesh with a dinner party and a film show. The splendid organisation of the Pongal vizhha made it by far the greatest event of the year.

The thrilling climax to a year of intense activity was reached on February the 22nd, when we celebrated our 43rd Hostel Day, honoured by the presence of Mr. Ramaprasad Rao, an illustrious alumnus of our college. The evening's programme comprised of a sumptuous Tea and a hilarious variety entertainment, both in the beautifully decorated hockey field. Our musicians and actors took the opportunity to delight us with a splendid display of talent and showed that they had wit, wisdom and originality aplenty. It is very likely that they were inspired by the colourfully decorated scene around the specially erected stage.

The flow of joyful events has not left us entirely untouched by the icy hands of tragedy. On the 25th of August, 17 year old Raghuram of the I B.Com. class lost his life in a swimming accident at Kovalam. 90 year old Fr. Leigh passed away on the 19th of January. Lohoites have felt his loss very much for, every night, without fail, Fr. Leigh used to keep the library open for the studious among us.

To conclude: we wish to express our gratitude to Rev. Fr. Rector, and to Rev. Fr. Principal for their keen interest in and enthusiastic encouragement of all hostel activities. No less grateful are we to our Warden, Rev. Fr. George, whose broad-minded policy of giving us enough freedom to learn responsibility has evoked such warm response. We also thank the Hostel staff for helping us with their unfailing patience and devoted service.

Jacob Kuruvilla, III B.Com.
The Unforgettable Father Leigh

I first saw Fr. Leigh when I was taking a walk along that ribbon of road between the Bertram Hall and the hockey field. He was striding along with a curious, bobbing gait, his walking stick, which he swung with a slight flourish, lent a certain emphasis to his walk. From all round his eyes wrinkles spread out like rays from a gloria. A little breeze had stroked his entirely white hair into a hazy fur about his head. He looked a typical Augustus John portrait come to life. Though eighty-seven years old he was marvelously well preserved for his age.

Of course, I had heard a great deal about Fr. Leigh even before I came to Loyola. He was to many a living legend. Moreover, the many stories about his snakes surrounded his name with something like fantasy. I had heard of his remarkable knowledge of Shakespeare from an uncle who had studied under him; I had heard it said that he could spout Shakespeare by the yard.

The day before I first met Fr. Leigh near the Bertram Hall, I had finished an essay on Lytton Strachey’s “Queen Victoria”. I screwed up enough courage to ask him whether he would glance over my work. He raised his eyebrows in interrogation. I realized he was slightly hard of hearing and so I repeated my request, this time a little louder. I was half afraid that he would refuse, but what in fact he said was, “Why not? Come to my room tomorrow and we’ll see what we can do”. An appointment was fixed for eight next morning.

His manner in his room was professional — like a consultant surgeon’s. He took the essay from me and smoothed it out on the table before him. I stood nervously behind him while he cupped his head of somewhat unruly white hair in his hands and studied my masterpiece. When he had read it through he chose a blue pencil whittled to a point and set to work. He made substantial incisions in the flesh of my essay; ruthlessly eliminated what he considered redundant and clogging phrases. He worked with quick, decisive strokes of the pencil: whole phrases were replaced by a single word; unnecessary adjectives (‘sluhsy epithets’ he called them) were weeded out; trailing paragraphs were chopped into several smaller ones for better effect; in short, he scissored my essay into bits. That was the most instructive lesson in writing I have ever had. I am still the proud possessor of this considerably mutilated and partly improved piece of writing.

Fr. Leigh distrusted all heavy jargon. Newman’s prose was his ideal: clear, straightforward and unpretentious — an unassertive style for the most part, until the point of judgement is reached, when words fall like the blow of a hammer. Once, when he came across the American historian, Arthur Schlesinger’s phrase ‘the chronic lubricity of
history’ he shook his head and said, “That is not English, whatever it is. Besides, that fellow must be a very clever man if he can understand what he is talking about”. What Fr. Leigh said reminded me of Wittgenstein’s warning about the mystification that results when words ‘go on a holiday’ from their normal meanings.

Fr. Leigh disliked ‘fine’, showy writing—the purple prose of the fashionable leisure journalists of today, who take too many words to describe too few things—and his own style was a model of lucidity and elegance. He had a marvellous sense for the tune of words. Here is a typical paragraph from one of his compositions. Listen to the music of the words: “It is everywhere trees, rubber and jack, mango and teak; trees about whose trunks and branches pepper vines cling and cluster and hang in festoons. And wherever the land levels out between the hills, fields spread themselves acre upon acre of greenest paddy over which gracefully and leisurely snowy white egrets float on slowly flapping wings”.

Fr. Leigh was a most interesting conversationalist, or rather a monologist. It is utterly impossible to reconstruct his conversations from memory. Once launched upon a story, he would run into an association of ideas and be carried away on currents that turned out to be but tributaries of his subject’s main stream. His conversation was always strewn with an assortment of interesting anecdotes.

He was incomparable in telling a joke. I remember asking him in one of my bolder moments what it was like to be old, as old as he was. He told me a joke about an English writer—the name escapes my memory. It went something like this: this English writer was being honoured by the Garrick Club of London on his eightieth birthday. The occasion was stately and moving. The writer was introduced, took a standing ovation and was led to the microphone to make his address. He began with the usual salutations and then, after a pause, remarked, “There are many virtues in growing old”. Then he paused again. He swallowed, ran his tongue over his lips and looked around. The pause lengthened out—it had become uncomfortably long and the audience shifted uneasily in their seats. Was he ill? Would he be able to continue? they wondered. Then the writer looked up, cleared his throat and said, “I’m just—trying—to think what they are”. Another time he told me about Sarah Bernhardt who was 65 when she appeared as Joan of Arc in a play by Emile Moreau. When the Grand Inquisitor asked her how old she was, she turned to the audience without any hesitation and said, “Nineteen”. There were gasps of admiration from the audience.

Fr. Leigh refused to believe that old age was a disaster. Like Timothy Necker of Northfield who joined the American army at the age of 70, during the years of the War of Independence, he believed that old age was no disqualification for active service. Old age has its hardships, he once observed; your pace of life slows down and you find that the flight of stairs you used to race up, now leaves you quite winded. But, he could say with Shakespeare’s Adam, “My age is as a lusty winter, frosty but kindly”.

Till the last he retained much of his youthful fire and energy. He knew his mind and could speak it with devastating effect. He was incapable of disguising his true feelings and he hated deceit of any kind. One may say of him as Benedic said of Beatrice that he spoke poniards; everything he said had a dart-like directness. Nor for him the weak caution of utterance of the parson in the story, who is reputed to have said, “Brethren unless you repent in a measure, and be converted, as it were, you are likely, I regret to say, to be damned to some extent”.

20
Intercollegiate Debate

ATHMA GANDHI

WAS A

CENT FAILURE

11. Hyma Devi, Ethical

Mrs. Shetty, Vasant Patel, Miss Ramesh, K. Gurav, S. Lala

14. Colleges Participated
Fr. Leigh had strong dislikes. Among writers Milton was one. He once told me that with Milton "It was either thunder or treacle, too often treacle". He disliked the Arabs for bullying Israel and said it was quite shameful that they should try to crush them to death. "But, don't you worry, the Jews know how to take care of themselves", he remarked some months before the recent Arab-Israel conflict of 1967, and succeeding events in the Middle East proved him right.

As for Germany he couldn't mention it without shaking his head in grave disapproval; he used to quote Macaulay's phrase about "military courage" being the boast of the Scottish German. He once said if anybody were to beat the war drum every German would start goose-stepping, and I remember he marched a few martial steps to illustrate his point!

He was saddened by the destruction of many beautiful stretches of scenery by unfeeling people. "Someone should stop this vandalism", he once declared referring to the depoilation of natural beauty in parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, "living with the marvellous, they have no sense of the marvellous".

Any sort of disorder or sloppiness angered Fr. Leigh who thought that the only remedy for the bouts of disillusion that afflict us all, is a categorical sense of duty. He was ready to go anywhere if he thought duty demanded it. He said he was once asked by a superior whether he would go to Tuticorin: he made no answer except to say, "It is your duty to command and mine to obey". Another time he said, "I have few possessions, except for my crucifix and my rosary. My home is where my suitcase is".

Lastly, Fr. Leigh was English to the bone: not to know this was not to know the man. He insisted on his Englishness; he, frankly, didn't believe that bulk for bulk, Indians could be the equals of the English. But his was a genial kind of patriotism, with never a hint of any kind of fanaticism, although in some way he seemed a character out of one of Kipling's India novels. But which of us is wholly free from some kind of national loyalty? Bertrand Russell wrote in one of his books, "There is of course one nation which has all the supreme virtues that every nation arrogates to itself. That one is the one my reader belongs to". And, sure enough, he got a letter from a Pole saying, "I'm so glad you recognize the superiority of Poland"!

Those who knew Fr. Leigh find it difficult to believe that he is no more. A good man, no matter how old he is when he dies, always dies too soon. His memory will always remain for us an excruciating presence of an absence. When I think of Fr. Leigh, Stephen Spender's lovely lines wake to a new life and glow with a new meaning:

"Born of the sun, they travelled a short while toward the sun
And left the vivid air signed with their honour."

Cherry George, II B.A. (History)
A few great men in history have attracted a multitude of followers and uplifted them. Gandhiji, can easily be classed among this rare tribe of great men. Men in general gladly follow a leader. This may be because ordinary men are aware of their own limitations and are eager to ennoble themselves by following a man greater than themselves.

What made Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, born in an ordinary family, rise to such an extraordinary stature? This is what I should like to consider here. The answer to this question is important not only for its attempted explanation of Gandhiji’s greatness, but also for its immense value to those who would like to profit by the study of his life-experience.

Gandhiji in his younger days was not very much different from other young men. He had many of their faults. But he was one of the few who admitted their faults. In his Autobiography, written much later in life, we come across numerous instances of his frank confession of faults. The man who emerges is not a saint but a sinner who clearly recognises his defects and strives hard to overcome them. We find in his autobiography which he entitled: “My Experiments with Truth”, a constant struggle for self-mastery.

On his return to India from England, he was not very successful as a Lawyer, for he did not like to plead false cases. As a student Gandhi had heard that a Lawyer’s profession was a liar’s profession. But that did not deter him from taking up that profession, for he was convinced that he could be a lawyer without being a liar. He confesses that he never resorted to untruth in his profession and he had no greed for money. A large part of his legal practice was in the interests of public works for which he charged nothing beyond what he required to meet his necessary expenses. His heart lay in matters spiritual and moral. Even Politics he covered into something spiritual.

Gandhiji believed in the inherent goodness of man and he based his whole plan of action on an appeal to man’s finer nature. Violence only blunted these better instincts and hardened the hearts of men. Independence achieved through violence would therefore defeat its very purpose. To Gandhiji, the rightness of the means were as important as the rightness of the ends. The end never justified the means. That is why he called off civil disobedience at the outbreak of violence at Chauri.

In South Africa, Gandhiji tried out his spiritual weapons of truth and non-violence and, to a certain extent, succeeded in securing justice for the oppressed classes. From South Africa, he got back to India only to start his non-
violent, non-co-operation movement on a larger scale in India’s freedom struggle. He began his campaign on behalf of the oppressed labourers on the indigo plantations in North Bihar. He later described this initial campaign as the first direct object lesson in civil disobedience. He organised the passive resistance movement to protest against the unjust Rowlatt Bills and this brought him into the centre of the Indian Political scene. His entry into Indian Politics should be considered as one of the great events in Indian History. Mere Independence was not what Gandhiji had as his goal for India. He wanted to build a new India, an India that would be a powerful moral force in a troubled world. Whereas Jawaharlal Nehru thought largely in terms of an Economic revolution in the country, Gandhiji strove for a moral revolution.

Gandhiji was essentially a man for others. It was mainly his zeal for social reform that brought him into the political arena. If he had only bothered about himself, he would have joined the ranks of the Sages and ascetics who spent their time on the mountains and in caves, bothering little about the fate of the world. He saw all around him exploitation and oppression of the poor and the helpless. In South Africa, he saw the sufferings of the Indians, Asians and Negroes. In India, he saw the British exploiting Indians, Indians exploiting other Indians, and reducing the poor, the untouchables, to utter misery. He fought injustice done to people great or small, wherever he saw it. He had a long record as a crusader against oppression in South Africa before he began his work in the Indian National Congress. The Congress, in fact, was dominated by prosperous gentlemen who occasionally met and talked and did very little. It was Gandhiji who converted the Congress into a revolutionary and popular movement.

Gandhiji is called the Father of the Indian Nation, for his entry into Indian Politics ushered in a new type of nationalism in India. He had a specific message to the Indian people—the message of truth and non-violence. But how was he to deliver this message to the millions of Indians, most of whom lived in villages? The task was gigantic, almost impossible. Here one can see the genius of Gandhiji. He identified himself with the poorest of these villagers, dressed and lived as they did. He undertook marathon tours to every corner of India and delivered his message to these poor villagers and it had a magical effect. The whole nation stood behind him. His word was enough to set political and social programmes in action.

Gandhiji was the moving spirit behind the struggle for Independence; but when Independence came, he was a sad man. The partition of India which accompanied Independence was a tragic blow to him. He was always opposed to the partition. Establishing a united India was a difficult task. He tried his best to preserve the unity of India. However, many thought that it was the only solution to the ever-increasing Hindu-Muslim conflicts. On August 15, 1947, India was therefore divided into two states—Hindustan and Pakistan. Man’s baser nature had triumphed. Yet Gandhiji did not retire to a hermitage. He fought a last-ditch battle. Scorning danger, he tried to calm the rioting mobs and extended his protection to the minority communities.

Ironically, the great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and non-violence fell a victim to brutal violence in the very
act of promoting communal harmony through prayer. Hardly two days had passed after partition, when Madan Lal, a refugee from Pakistan hurled a bomb at the Mahatma, but it missed him. Madan Lal had become the member of a small group of Hindus who wanted to put an end to the man who was making too many concessions to the Muslims. When Lal’s attempt failed, Nathuram Vinayak Godse undertook the devilish mission. In the evening of January 30, 1948, at his usual prayer meeting, the Mahatma succumbed to his only enemy, “Violence”, with the words ‘He Ram’ on his lips.

Gandhiji will be remembered in History as a man who tried to ensure for his fellow countrymen the dignity and self-respect due to them and his memory will be cherished by those whom he loved and served all the days of his life. He died for them, a martyr, leaving behind a legacy of noble and untiring service, of courageous resolution and heroic self-sacrifice. His message of truth and non-violence is still there behind the violent passions of our times. Let us hope that one day what he has sown, planted and watered will bear fruit.

Lloyd Lobo, I B.Com.
The Third Face of India

Speak into a mike, you see, yes, you literally see your voice, zigzagging in green beams across a screen. Call “hello”, the front door glides open for you. Enter, the room lights up and the door shuts. Sink into a sofa, the ceiling light goes off and the reading light comes on. Boy! can I boast, I went through this procedure myself? Sunk in the sofa, my thoughts were far, far away... as to how far away would be the day when such houses would exist not only in places like the Viswesariah Technical Institute, Bangalore. India is going modern— at least in such places.

During three undergraduate years at college I have seen much of India, from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, from Bombay to Darjeeling, and, in my wanderlust, I’ve bounded over the Himalayas and even been to a kingdom beyond the borders of my motherland.

Tour number one took 32 of us in a bus in an elliptical swing first west to Bangalore and Mysore, then north-west to Halebid, Belur and Hassan, from there north to Goa, Mahabaleswar, Poona and Bombay. Thence turning southeast to Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad, the elliptical track went on to Hyderabad and back home to Madras. The second tour was to Agra, Delhi and Kashmir, the best I have had so far.

This year it was the third face of India that attracted us—the North-Eastern wing, Calcutta, Darjeeling and Kalimpong and, as an added bonus, Nepal beyond our borders.

Though we passed through Calcutta we made straight for the mysterious Himalayas deciding to halt at the city of Kali enroute home.

Our first introduction to Darjeeling was the story-book toy train which took us to the hill station. It was great fun travelling in a miniature, two-foot gauge train lazily puffing along at an average speed of 10 miles an hour. In service since 1878, it has been the delight of every traveller until the track was severely damaged during the disaster of October the 5th, a week after it had taken us uphill during 10 thrilling hours. All along its meandering course bold little children would scamper up and down the running train. We hear that our modernising Railway Ministry is planning to dispose of this priceless piece of antiquity and that the Nepalese are trying to buy it, not so much for increasing travel facilities as, perhaps, for attracting more tourists, at least from India. Let our Ministry of Tourism take note!

The highest point in the 50 mile long journey in the toy train is Ghoom. At 8,000 feet above sea level it was the highest Railway Station in the world until a couple of years ago when the Swiss built the Gornergrat Station at 10,280 feet in the shade of the Matterhorn.

From Ghoom we proceeded downhill to reach Darjeeling at 7,000 feet. Darjeeling or Dorje-Ling in the Lamaist language, means the “place of the thunderbolt”. Why such a serene and beautiful town was so named, one can’t tell.
is a place where one could, we were told, explore wooded hills, visit tea gardens, monasteries or parks, or picnic at the numerous waterfalls. Rain and mist, however, prevented us from biting any of these baits put out to tourists.

Our entry into Darjeeling was in rain, and no distant view of the splendour of the snow-capped mountains was visible then. We thought we would go away without seeing what we came to see—the mighty Kanchenjunga, the inspiring peak with a lyrical name, (meaning “the Five Treasures of the Great Snows”) because it lay veiled behind clouds. But unknown, unseen, it quietly slipped out into view one night. The word spread like wild fire and it wasn’t long before the lot of us stood in awe-struck silence, gazing at the thing that loomed before us. Not having seen it before, we had no idea of its height, its immensity. But when it deigned to reveal itself, it was formidable, frightening. They say the Gods live there. Avalanches of ice and rock thunder down its precipitous slopes, and tremendous hurricanes sweep its sides and dizzy heights. But to the worshippers far away, it is calm, serene, majestic. Just to see this one sight it is worth travelling thousands of miles. Even though we missed a clear view by daylight, this was reward enough for having come so far.

Says a well-known travel writer: “Darjeeling and its surroundings make Switzerland look dull by comparison. There is no finer place in the world to steep yourself in the grandeur and beauty of towering snow-capped mountains.”

At Kurseong, 19 miles away from Darjeeling, after a sumptuous lunch at St. Mary’s College one day, we were treated to a cultural function that was a feast of colours. The occasion was the celebration of the Kali Puja festival, by a professional group of artistes. In a riot of colours the timeless story of Rama and Sita was enacted. My camera loaded with excellent Kodachrome II, I could not resist my itchy clicking finger, and I flashed away. But my bag almost went down the drain—or so I thought it would—when somebody gently tapped me on my shoulder and said in perfect Nepali English “May I have your camera, sir, that I may pull out your film?” The rights to take pictures were reserved and I had, innocently, defied the law. Fortunately someone came to my rescue and the film stayed where it was.

The other places we visited while there, were the Ghoom Monastery, the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute which boasts Tenzing Norgay as its Director, and the Tibetan Refugee Self Help Centre, and a few others.

Driving through dangerous landslides a mere two days ahead of the fatal floods and landslides that took hundreds of lives, we reached Siliguri, where we boarded the train for the long trip to Raxaul near the border of Nepal. The bus-drive from Bhirgunj, inside the border of Nepal, to Kathmandu 120 miles away, was fascinating. Higher and higher—colder and colder—it took us over the Himalayan Mountains and forests, till just after dusk, it started its downward plunge into the Kathmandu Valley. The three days at Kathmandu were really enjoyable. Shopping for exotic things was foremost in the minds of all the tourists. For nature lovers too Kathmandu had something to offer, and suffice it to say that photographers got some of their best shots of the tour in the valley.

The valley is a bloom with temples, pagodas and shrines which represent some of the finest specimens of Buddhist and Hindu architecture. Kathmandu is said to have got its name from one of the wooden temples situated in the main thoroughfare of the city. Called Kathamandap, it was built out of timber hacked from a single tree.

Though it contains three ancient cities—Kathmandu, Patan and Bhadgaon—
the valley is mainly a large chessboard of green fields and groves.

And so we returned after our visit to a "foreign country". There was the dessert left, Calcutta, the city of Palaces and contrasts.

Its story starts from the 16th century, when Portuguese galleys swept up the Hoogly. Many other adventuring European navigators came that way establishing settlements. But by 1772 it became the sole property of the British, with Warren Hastings becoming the first Governor-General. Fort William was rebuilt in 1780 at the staggering amount of two million pounds to ensure their control over Calcutta. And thus settled the British, to rule India from there for a century and a half.

Today, the city with over 6 million people is the largest metropolis of the Indian Republic and the second largest in the commonwealth, next only to London.

Fortune had it that we should stay at fashionable Park Street. There could be no better place to base one's exploration of the city, and we made the best use of it. Of the 3 days there, one day was given to a tour of the major interests of the city, together in a bus. As for the other two, it was each man for himself, the best way to enjoy the delights, and study the subtleties of an immensely interesting city.

Chowringhee satisfied the most fastidious tastes by offering a variety of sights. The more historic minded visited the Indian Museum which houses some priceless treasures of ancient civilizations. Then there was the Marble Palace with its excellent replicas of famous Renaissance sculptures, and original paintings of Rubens and Reynolds.

St. Paul's Cathedral was a beauty in its neo-gothic style. And of the Victoria Memorial, the noblest monument in Calcutta, burning fiercely against a brazen sky, a tribute to the Victorian years of imperial greatness, the story goes that it was built on the lines of the Taj, though it is only an apology for it. Nevertheless, it is a magnificent piece of art. At the Birla Planetarium it was fascinating to look at the "stars" at 3.30 in the afternoon!

The evenings and nights were ours, of course, to sample the chocolates and confectionaries of "Flurys", or try out a sophisticated late-night dinner at one of the many posh restaurants along Park Street and Chowringhee.

And so three years have gone, measured out in miles per year; or perhaps places per year.

India is old. Time has left wrinkles on her brow. But she has not withered. She has a beauty that comes only with old age. Her ripe years have seen many civilizations and cultures. But the great fact is that she still lives and charms.

George Daniel, III B.A. (English)
Ramesh: In August 1967 I embarked on an adventure that was to change my whole life. It was the beginning of my close association with American Field Service.

Ashok: We left Bombay at 1 a.m. on August 12th. French, Italian and Danish students joined us in Rome and Paris. Language was no obstacle. Smiles and signs broke all national barriers.

Ramesh: I travelled to North Hollywood, California, to learn about life in America, staying with an American family for a year. I was not alone in gaining this wonderful experience — there were 3020 students like me from 60 countries of the world, in different parts of the United States, living, learning and enjoying every minute of their stay.

Ashok: I was in Phoenix on August 14th. Phoenix is the capital of the state of Arizona in the south-western part of the U.S. It lies in a valley and is unique in this that it has expanded horizontally resisting the temptation to follow the other modern American cities in shooting up. Arizona boasts of the spectacular Grand Canyon and, of late, the London Bridge.

Ramesh: At North Hollywood, I attended the last year of high school, the American system of education really impressed me. Discussions, debates, individual research work, freedom to choose subjects—all these made school work very interesting. Uniform work throughout the year, and not just one examination, determined a student's grade in a subject.

Ashok: As I think of school, I remember that September day when my English Master called me to his room. He handed me my book-report and commended my work. But, he said, I could do better. I could, for instance, be less flowery. Archaic words like "thrice" (!), "myriad" etc. could be dispensed with. With a broad smile, he pointed out that these were the days of Hemingway and Steinbeck.

It is an exciting experience cooking an Indian meal abroad. The members of the Sovanson family—parents, brothers and a sister, were real gourmets, everyone of them. I prepared tongue-tingling potato-curry, and Rasam with "Thidir Rasam" powder.

I decided on Kesari as a sweet and followed the recipe of my mother. It went wrong somewhere, the result being a gum-like stuff. I apologised saying that there was too much "ghee" in it. "Ghee? what ghee?" My foster-mother cocked a curious eyebrow at my talk of "ghee", and "too
much ghee”. Things were straightened out when she realised I was talking about “melted butter”. Ghee, it seems, is Indian English. It was like the day I asked for a “torch” at a drugstore. The bewildered salesman was staring at me when an Englishman who chanced to be there told him that I was asking for a “flash light”.

Ramesh: Apart from attending school, I also acted as an unofficial ambassador, in a way. I spoke about India at a number of schools and organizations. I answered an unending stream of questions about India. Americans have so many questions to ask! It is hard to find a people more eager to learn.

Ashok: “Let good things, including brains, come from every-where”, say the Americans. The love and esteem they have for Mahatma Gandhi is amazing. The latest they have taken from India are the sitar, the Nehru Jacket and transcendental meditation!

Ramesh: Speaking English constantly gave me a craving to speak Tamil. I finally got an opportunity to do this when my college-mate Ashok came over to Los Angeles during Christmas vacation, and for two days we took some pride in knowing and using something which the Americans did not know — our sweet Tamil.

My year at North Hollywood soon came to an end. Reluctantly I bade goodbye to my American family and started the 3 week bus trip across the U.S. to Washington D.C., to join all the American Field Service students in the United States for the mammoth farewell meeting called “Midway”. On the bus trip we stopped at a specified place in every State with a family. From these stops I got a glimpse of life in America, from one coast to the other. It was a remarkable experience.

Ashok: If you had visited Washington D.C. in the warm days of mid-June, you could not have missed the vast National Armoury. You would have heard calls for Peace in English, Swedish, Tamil, Thai and scores of other languages. You would have seen an astonishing number of youngsters of all colours, races and religions, requesting everyone to “walk together, talk together”… This was a miniature U.N.—an American Field Service Mid-way meeting: midway because, it separated the A.F.S. and post — A.F.S. experiences.

Ramesh: At Washington D.C., I met all my friends whom I had not seen for a year. We shared our experiences with each other and realized that everyone of us had had a wonderful and unique experience. We also grasped the full meaning of the A.F.S. motto: “Walk together, talk together, O, ye peoples of the earth; then and only then shall ye have peace”.

Ashok: The words “Yadum Oore, Yaavarum Kelir” (“...மேல் காண்க இவர் கவர்”) Every country is my country. Every man is my kinsman) have a lot more meaning for me after this A.F.S. experience.

Ramesh Ratnam, I B.Sc. (Chem.)
Ashok Subramanian I B.Sc. (Stat.)
The Weals and Woes of the Back Bencher

Unless the academic authorities take it into the heads to alter the seating arrangements in classes, that recalcitrant and flippant section of the class—the back benchers—are bound to figure frequently in the academic scene. Until such time when the present seating arrangements in classes are abandoned in favour of a circular or galleryed type, the back benchers will continue to be a class by themselves forming the core of all seething troubles.

As one bright student (front bencher) puts it, “They (the back benchers) are to the masters, the black sheep; to the front benchers a stumbling block; and to the Principal, Vandal in the making”. Scathing as this opinion is, still no student who has an opportunity to sit in the back bench, will I am sure, relish this; for, there are two sides to every coin and unless one looks at the other side and finds the blissful and Utopian life surrounding the back bencher, no decisive opinion can be formed on this very delicate problem.

As one who has been a close associate and frequent tenant of the back bench for many years, I feel it is my bounden duty to expose to my less fortunate classmates, the empyrean life encompassing the back bencher.

The back bencher has that unique and enviable privilege (unlike his counterpart—the front bencher), to follow the flights of his own fancy, oblivious of the master’s presence or the proceedings in the class. If at any moment, and it is quite frequent, he finds the lecture too monotonous, all he has to do is bury his head behind a towering six-footer and lo! he is soon in the arms of Morpheus. If, however he finds himself too awake to enjoy “nature’s second course”, he has only to whip out an Erle Stanley Gardner or Ian Fleming and presto! he is in a world of beautiful blondes and sultry secretaries.

As I begin to disclose the virtues of the back bench, I can imagine the front benchers eyeing me peevishly with regret and awe—regret for their having missed so much fun, and awe at the audacity of their fortunate brethren. These two privileges by themselves are sufficient to arouse the latent jealousy and wrath of the front benchers, but wait! there is more.

Hunger is a natural human instinct and it has the unhealthy feature of stalking us, at odd moments; and for a college student who has to conserve a lot of energy, waiting from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. listening to prosaic and loathsome lectures, working intricate problems and, above all being made to sit tight like a yogi, can be very trying on his gastronomical habits.

To the back bencher however, this poses no serious problem for, he can always when necessity demands, filch the lunch packet of an unwary friend, enjoy a tasty forbidden meal, draining it with a word of compliment to the cooking. All this, mind you, when the lecturer is seriously trying to impress on the boys that, “nearly one-third of the people in India are starving or are on the brink of starvation.” I take this
opportunity to throw open a challenge to any front bencher, if he can enjoy a meal undisturbed, without being expelled for a week. I am no dictator who forces his subjects to accept views indiscriminately; on the contrary, like a just king, I allow you to see for yourself the aura of happiness that surrounds the back bencher.

Further, the back bench is the centripetal force which brings to light some of the latent talents of a few hitherto unknown geniuses. “Let your light shine” so goes our edifying motto and none but the back benchers are faithful adherents to this motto. Conscious of the fact that they have talent for singing, drumming and everything that goes with music, they proceed to exhibit it with gusto during periods so that even the lecturer is sometimes forced to admit that they are no mean musicians although he is at a loss to know who the genius exactly is so that he might reward him with a week’s stay at home to nurture his talent. Unfortunately for our lecturer, the back bench provides a coverage to our shy maestro.

Finally, the back bench is the lode-star that attracts a particular section of the boys whose discussion centres on such topics as the clandestine love affairs of their friends, the latest movies that have found their way to the city, the swinging fashions of the day and other matters of a similar nature. All such discussions are carried on while the lecture is in full swing, without exciting ridicule and embarrassment. This opportunity is denied to the front benchers who are blissfully ignorant of all this general knowledge.

It must be noted with regret however, that the back bencher’s life is not one of uninterrupted joy, for there are times when he will have to drain the cup of hemlock.

The moment a student occupies the back bench the lecturers are up in arms against him.

It does not seem to dawn on our revered lecturers that someone has got to occupy the back bench. Hard as you may try to convince them, they will only tell you that by occupying the back bench, a student is committing a faux pas. It is their age-old fad that all sadistic and unsocial elements have their birth at the back bench. What has led them to generalise in such a heartless manner only the Almighty knows. The back bencher knows that he is completely innocent. It is this partisan attitude on the part of the lecturers that lends a somewhat gloomy outlook to the otherwise untarnished life of a back bencher. For this reason, he has time and again been impelled to play the role of a scapegoat.

Apart from the lecturer, their other kill-joy is the Principal whose insidious attempts to bring to book unearthly elements in classrooms are only too well known to be repeated. His hawk-like eyes invariably pitch upon the back benchers who amidst protests of innocence are led to his room. A proper study of this investigator’s habits — the time of his rounds — the frequency etc., is necessary if one wants to sit in the back bench and at the same time wishes to save one’s skin.

Thus, having seen both sides of the coin we can now after all, form an impartial opinion regarding the back benchers. No reader of this, who has no axe to grind, will deny the fact that the back benchers are indeed a favoured lot whose little encumbrances fade into insignificance before the manifold benefits they derive. Hence any attempt to alter the seating arrangements in classes should not only be resisted but should be met with force.

Augustine Ratnasamy, II B.Com.
Over the Ledge of Life, Down the Precipice, Into The Abysmal Depths of Mysterious Fate

The terrible thunderstorm forced them into the dismal inn; but for lovers sweet, no inn was dismal. They settled down in the dreary room dimly lit by a melting candle casting round it lengthened shadows. She walked towards him out of the haze, her arms outstretched and inviting. Her hair now dry, softly caressing her gentle face and stately shoulders. But her clothes, still wet, clinging to her like second skin: moulding her breasts, her waist, her shapely limbs with the allure of Venus. She was beautiful. He walked into a pair of wanting, waiting arms; he walked into an enchantingly blissful embrace of love. Beneath a kiss so tender and so fresh she trembled like the leaves of a pipal tree in the balmy evening breeze. Two tear drops, pearls of joy, glistened down her petal-soft cheeks as she tenderly looked into his face. Surprised, he asked her, “Why my love?” With emotion sparkling in her eyes and a faint smile upon her lovely lips, She answered, “I love you, darling, I love you, I love you.” The morrow, a wretched, miserable morrow found her in peaceful slumber: tranquil slumber, which the thunder of the heavens could not disturb. She had closed her eyes, to sleep; forever: She was DEAD.  

O cruel Fate, heartless Fate; Oh bestial tyrant ignorant of mortal pain: Did you permit her to look into your abysmal depths of mystery? Did you? Did she know? Did she KNOW?

\[ \text{DID SHE KNOW??} \]

Manohar Chandra Dhas, II B.A. (Econ.).
They've Kept Our Flag Flying

Michael Fernandez
B.A. (Econ.)

Sankar I in M.A. (Econ)

Arun Ramanathan
B.Sc. (Physics)
Triple I Class

Anthony I in M.Com.
Also I: Ganapathy

Subramanian
I in M.Sc. (Chem)

Ganeshan
I in M.A. (S.W.)

Peter Raj
3 out of 5 is in B.A. Part 1, English in Madras Varsity

Narayanan

Damodaran

Ramakrishnan
I in M.A. (S.W.)
They've A Proven Gift of the Gab

IN ENGLISH
JAITHIRH RAO, QUADRI, SUNDARESHAN, NAIR, FRANCIS, RAVI, VENKATRAMANI.
RAGHU, MENON, RADHAKRISHNAN, FR. JAMES,
NARAYANAN, CHERRY, RANGANATHAN

IN HINDI

CHAND RATAN JAJU, R.P.MEHRA

MANI, MUTHUKKARUPPAN, ARULSAMY, VAIDYANATHAN,
PRABHAKARAN
THE LITERARY VALUE OF THE PSALMS

In the Old Testament 'The Book of Psalms' is, perhaps with the exception of the 'The Book of Job', the one which has cut across and transcended all cultural, linguistic and religious barriers and touched the hearts of millions of people. This universal appeal of the Psalms is due not only to the great spiritual treasures they contain but also to their high and sublime literary quality. In the hymns to Yahweh, the singing of which was an integral part of the communal worship of the Israelites, are recorded the aspirations and longings, the varying moods, and reactions of a nation which, inspite of its own frailties and opposition from the neighbouring kingdoms, was striving its best to be loyal to its monotheistic ideals. The ideas and emotions that we find in them were thought and felt by every individual Israelite. David, the Royal Psalmist, the sons of Korah and the other poets of the nation gave an artistic and literary form to these thoughts and emotions. This communal aspect of the Psalms is important in an appreciation of the literary value of the Psalms.

The great literary merit of the Psalms is that despite their communal character, they possess a personal and human element throughout. In fact this human element may be said to be their very soul as it is of any true literature. It is this human element together with the intensity of feeling and sincerity of expression that gives them a lyrical quality, whether they are hymns, laments, Sion songs or even didactic songs. These Psalms express the intense moments of experience that Israel underwent through the course of centuries. Israel's moments of joy, triumph, confidence, sadness, sorrow and desolation are portrayed in vivid and touching terms with a harmony and melody which spring from simplicity. In Psalm 8, for instance, the poet goes into raptures at the greatness of God and the God-given dignity of man.

"Yahweh, our Lord,
how great your name throughout
the earth!
I look up at your heavens, made by
your fingers,
at the moon and stars you set in place—

ah, what is man that you should
spare a thought for him,
the son of man that you should care
for him?"

(Ps. 8: 1, 3, 4.)

The seventeenth Psalm is a song of triumph in which David ascribes his victory over Saul to God Who is his "rock, strength, fortress, deliverer, rock of refuge and stronghold." In a moment of trust the poet builds up his song on the homely image of the Shepherd and his Sheep (Ps. 22). The anguished and plaintive cry "My God, My God why hast thou forsaken me... I am a worm and no man" (Ps. 21) or "Out of the depths I cry to thee, O Lord" (Ps. 129) takes us to a heart bruised and broken by suffering and desolation.

These lines besides giving us the essential 'humaneness' of the Psalms, also reveal the great depth and variety of emotions and thought that they possess. Religious poetry has now become a synonym for poems of devotion. As T. S. Eliot remarks "for the great majority of people a religious poet is one who deals with a confined part of his subject matter, who leaves out what men consider their major passions and thereby confessing his ignorance of them". The Psalmists are
treated the whole subject matter of not guilty of such an ignorance. They poetry in a religious spirit. By their poetic genius they transformed the ore of emotions into the pure gold of poetry.

The great variety of emotions treated in the Psalms is one of the causes for their abiding universal appeal. They are mirrors in which we may perceive the reflections of our own sentiments and emotions. Their communal character also prevented them from becoming individualistic. In the Psalms a particular situation is developed into universal dimensions by stressing the common human element in that situation.

The Psalms sing not only of man but also of nature. In the Psalmists' vision humanity and the rest of creation formed a single picture. In the beauty of nature they contemplate the beauty and truth of God. By extolling the beauty of nature they were extolling the beauty of God. The beauty of nature appeals to the Psalmists' imagination and religious sense not for its own sake but as a reflection of the glory and beauty of its Maker. A few lines from Ps. 103 may serve to illustrate this point.

"Bless Yahweh, my soul. Yahweh my God, how great you are! Clothed in majesty and glory, wrapped in a robe of light! You stretch the heavens out like a tent, you build your palace on the waters above; using the clouds as your chariot, you advance on the wings of the wind; you use the winds as messengers and fiery flames as servants."

(Ps. 103: 1—4)

In the other Psalms where nature is not so explicitly delineated we get a glimpse of the beauty of nature in the imageries which the Psalmists employ very lavishly. Their great literary value is that they teach us to understand the hidden and limitless beauty of the commonest things. The imageries also create the right mood and atmosphere which the thought of each Psalm requires. Thus in the Psalms of laments there are frequent mentions of lions, bulls, hounds, pestilences, darkness and the grave. The mood of tranquility and trustfulness is evoked by imageries like that of the Shepherd and his Sheep as in Psalm 22.

Now we come to an important question concerning the literary value of the Psalms. Do they represent the best in poetry? 'Higher truth and higher seriousness' should characterize great poetry according to Aristotle and Matthew Arnold. Both the content and style of a great poem should possess these qualities. The Psalmists deal with things that really matter and they do it in great earnest. A passage from Psalm 102 may illustrate this point.

"Man lasts no longer than grass, no longer than a wild flower he lives, one gust of wind, and he is gone, never to be seen there again;"

(Ps. 102: 15, 16)

This is truly great poetry — great in the truth of its content and in the simplicity of its style. If the purpose of poetry is 'to interpret life for us, to console us and to sustain us', it is to poems such as this that we should turn.

It is difficult for one unacquainted with Hebrew to go into the artistic design or the structure of the Psalms. Hebrew verse, unlike English verse, is based on the balancing of sense and not on metre or rhyme. That is why the Psalmists frequently use Parallelism which is a repetition of the theme in the second line of the couplet in different words, or a contrast or a heightened emphasis. Even in a prose translation of the Psalms one is struck by the simplicity and spontaneity of their style.

Joseph George S. J. III B.A. (English)
"கால்மால் நாயக்கான், இந்து விலாசார், சீனா பாண்டூர் கையாள்ளார், தாய்வா வெளிட்டும்"
வாழ்த்து. அறிமுகம் எள்ளக்காண் நிலையில் ஸ்தாக்கிலாவால்.

எள்ளக்காண் எள்ளக்காண், கரத்தினை ஒருவன் என்பவருடன் கேட்டு கூறின் செய்ய ஹும்பு வைத்திருப்பது என்பது ஆண்டுகளில் விளக்கப்பட்டது.

புதுக்கரைத்திற்கு வரும் மலர்ச்சி பேருடன் வெப்பந்துக்கு வெளியுட்று கொண்டு வாழ்வது மறந்து விளக்கும் தொடர்பு வரையுட்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது.

அல்பபுருஷங்கள் அசைவு முதல் ராசும் கருவுக்கு வெளியுட்டு கொண்டு வாழ்வது மறந்து விளக்கும் தொடர்பு வரையுட்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது.

அவனும், "முப்பேரோ என்கின்றை தரவில் வரக்கூடுவது என்பது என்ற விளக்கம் கூறின். அவனை பேருடன் பெருந்து நிறுவப்பட்டது.

முசுரீது மலர்ச்சியும் பேருடன் வெளியுட்டு கொண்டு வாழ்வது மறந்து விளக்கும் தொடர்பு வரையுட்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது.

அவனும் மலர்ச்சியும் பேருடன் வெளியுட்டு கொண்டு வாழ்வது மறந்து விளக்கும் தொடர்பு வரையுட்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது.

இது போல நம்பும் மலர்ச்சியும் பேருடன் வெளியுட்டு கொண்டு வாழ்வது மறந்து விளக்கும் தொடர்பு வரையுட்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது.
புனிதத்தின் கருத்துக்கே ஆனது முனை

V. M. Gnanapragasam, S.J.,
Director
Tamil Research Centre
1

ஆன்மை வந்து கொண்டு!

முறையல், அர்த்தத்துக்கு கொண்டு! நேர்க்

விளையாட்டக்கு வளர்வது ஆன்மை, அப்படி, அப்படி

விளையாட்டுக்கு வளர்வது! என்ன தெரியும் தொன்கிக்கொண்டு

‘சூர்யாயத்’ என்றுக்குப் போவது? என்று

சூர்யாயத் தேவரிக்கு என்று (ஆர்க்காமா, கார்காமா!!)

சேர்த்துசெய்யும் புருநிலையர் வளர்வு? அப்படி

வேறு தொடக்கத் தொடர்ச்சியான வளர்வு?

2

வாழ்த்துக்கள் மனிதருக்கு கொண்டு வேளாளை!

வாழ்த்துக்கள் மனிதருக்கு வேளாளை!

வாழ்த்துக்கள் அத்வாக்குகள் வேளாளை?

”வாழ்த்து கொள்ளக் கோதம்கொண்டு?” வாழ்த்துக்கள் வேளாளை?

கால்களின் நூற்றுக்கள் கால்களின் நூற்றுக்கள்

'சூர்யாயத் நூற்ற்வாக்குகள்' என்று?

”அப்பிளட்சம் கொள்ளக் கோதம்கொண்டு?” வாழ்த்துக்கள் வேளாளை?

(அத்வாக்குகள் கால்களின் நூற்றுக்கள்; அகழ்ச்சிகொண்டு)

3

ஒற்றைக்கு முன்னால் கூறப்படுவது வேளாளை!

அப்பிளட்சத் தொடர்ச்சியாக புருநிலையர்களே!
கொற்று வலிய நோயுடன்
பாலம் கிட்டி விளை

பதிகயோகத்தில் கல்லறிவுடன் வெளிப்பட்ட நோய்கள்
பால்களை மேற்கொண்டு விளைவில் தொடங்குவதாக ஏற்படும்

6

நல்லிலை அவளத் தோற்றங்கள் விளங்கின்றன
குறுக்கே செல்லாமல் எதுவும்?
தம்பதி விளங்கும் குறுக்கில் வயலும்
விளங்கும், வகையே வேலை என்று சொல்லும்!
சமன்போரில் பாலிலிருந்து நோய் குறித்து
சமன்போட்டியில் வருவாய் என்று பாலும்
ஏற்று வாழ்த்து நோயில் "பெரும் வளியாக இரும்
ஆனால் இளம் நோயில் என்று அறியின்
ஆனால் தொடர்ந்து குறுக்கில் வயலும் விளைவும்!

7

பங்கைய பாலில் படையால் வாழ் நம்!
பால்களை எண்டில் என்ன விளங்கும்
நோய்களை மேற்கொள்ளப்படலாம்
அழகாகும் பாலான் பசின் என்று
நோய்களை விளக்கும் போக்கில் என்று
நோய்களை விளக்கும் போக்கில் என்று
தம்பதி விளங்கும் பால் என்று!
நோய்களை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்!

Chandrasekharan, II B.Com.

Gunasekharan, II M.A. (Social Work) 39
பதினி வருடம்

காலம் - காற்று அழகா

கோவிலில்

நாளம் - காற்று

ராமாயணம் பூர்வ புத்தாண்டு, ஜனாதிபதி, புறா துண்டி முடிவு.

காலம் 1

நூற்றாண்டு: அகரவின்

அகரம், புராணத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிய போர்.

பதினி வருடம்: பூர்வான! சர்க்கரை நடப்பெடும் புகழ்வு. அதை விளையாட வேண்டும்.

புராண பகுதியாக (பதினி)

“அதனால் இனிய செய்த இயல்பு மேலும் முட்டியாய் பெருந்தி விளையாடும் போது தனியும் -
இன்னும் பொருளும்
முடி புனர்திய மண்டலம் வேதம் விளையாடும் நிலை விளையாடும் வாதா புனர்திய வேதா விளையாடும்”

பதினி வருடம்: பிறக்கும் நாளாக!

இன்று பசுதில் வரும் வாழ்க்கையை, இன்று செய்ய வாழ்க்கையை, (அனைத்து செய்த சோதனை), உண்டு! புனர்தி விளையாடும் விளையாடும் நான்கு விளையாடும்
தக்க பதிவுகள் அவியலாக்கம்.

பதினி வருடம்: நூற்றாண்டு நடத்த வேண்டும் முடிவுகள் காலமாக்கம்.

காலம் 2

நூற்றாண்டு: கருப்பிகள் அருகத்தில்

சர்க்கரை, சர்க்கரை மூன்றாம் விளையாடும்.

சர்க்கரை: சிக்கலாம்! சர்க்கரை மூன்றாம் விளையாடும் நிலை வேதச் சீதையாக.

சர்க்கரையாக: ஓமை வாரும் தன்னை வாழ்க்கையை முடித்திருப்பாய்?

சர்க்கரை: கூடிய என்ற முடியாமல் வாழ்க்கையை முடித்திருப்பாய்!

சர்க்கரையாக: கூடிய என்ற முடியாமல் வாழ்க்கையை முடித்திருப்பாய்.

சர்க்கரை: கூடிய என்ற முடியாமல் வாழ்க்கையை முடித்திருப்பாய். என்று கூறு

காலம் 3

நூற்றாண்டு: அபுரதிகள் தொகும்.

(குறுகிய முடிய களில்...)
அம்பதி: வார் அருகில் இருப்ப வரையான
கையேடு (கோட்டறு விளக்கம்)

வரையான வரையான வரையான வரையான
முனையேயும் முனையேயும் முனையேயும்

முனையேயும் முனையேயும் முனையேயும்

அம்பதி: பார்வை அருகில் இருப்ப வரையான
கையேடு எதுவாக இருக்கின்றது;
அம்பதி: வார் அருகில் இருப்ப வரையான
c

(புகழ்பெட்டு கல் கருத்தில்)

புகழ்பெட்டு கல் கருத்தில் என்று
கருத்தில் என்று கருத்தில் என்று

(புகழ்பெட்டு கல் கருத்தில் என்று)

"அந்தரா அம்பதி அருகில் இருப்ப வரையான
c

நுழைவு கல் கருத்தில் என்று

நுழைவு கல் கருத்தில் என்று

நுழைவு கல் கருத்தில் என்று

நுழைவு கல் கருத்தில் என்று

கையேடு-4

சிறி: அம்பதி.

(அரசு வரை)
1. மனிதர்கள் தவறான எதுவும் செய்யாமல், மனிதர்கள் என்றால் என்றால் செய்யாமல் என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு கருதியுள்ளார். ஏன் தவறான செய்ய என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு? ஏன் தவறான செய்ய என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு? ஏன் தவறான செய்ய என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு? ஏன் தவறான செய்ய என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு? ஏன் தவறான செய்ய என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு?

2. பெருந்தலை கேள்வு என்ன எதுவும் செய்யாமல், பெருந்தலை என்றால் என்றால் செய்யாமல் என்று கேள்வு செய்யாமல், என்று செய்யாமல் என்று செய்யாமல், என்று செய்யாமல் என்று செய்யாமல். ஏன் தவறான செய்ய என்று செய்யக் கேள்வு?

3. "மீண்டும் பதிலளிக்கும் செய்யாமல், மீண்டும் பதிலளிக்கும் செய்யாமல், மீண்டும் பதிலளிக்கும் செய்யாமல், மீண்டும் பதிலளிக்கும் செய்யாமல்."

G. Raghu, II B.Sc. (Chem.)

Bhaskaran, P.U.C.
Mathematics

NUMBER THEORY AND NUMEROLOGY

Poets assure us that there is "magic in moonlight", and more than one
dead youth, who has been in no mood
to weigh his words with scientific
care, has noted the "glamour and
mystery" in a maiden's eyes. These
tings we expect. But surely the most
optimistic dealer in the occult can find
nothing mystical in the staid integers
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 etc. Some vague correspon-
dence between numbers and objects
was believed in by many of the an-
cient cultures. 'Numerological' studies
permeated the writings of the classical
and medieval philosophers. The Pytha-
gorean school (about 500 B.C.) was
particularly devoted to symbolic num-
ber speculations in philosophy and
nature. Even Plato touches upon nume-
rology several times in his "Republic",
while Aristotle warns against argu-
ments based upon such foundations.

What do you think of these num-
bers? Listen to the eminent fourth-cen-
tury philosopher St. Augustine: "Six is
a number perfect in itself, not because
God created all things in six days but
because this number is perfect and
would remain perfect even if the work
of six days did not exist".

Any group of beings who can rhap-
sodize over the integer 6 because it
is perfect, or, because it is equal to
the sum of its divisors (1+2+3=6),
can be expected to draw other conclu-
sions about numbers which will seem
a bit shaky, here and there, to the
unpleasantly critical few.

In his work, "On the Creation of the
World", the prominent Jewish philoso-
pher 'Philojudaes' says that there is
great sanctity in the number 'seven'.
The number 'one' produces all other
numbers in order, being itself produced
absolutely by no other; the number
'eight' is produced by twice 'four', but
itself produces no other number in the
decade (1 to 9); four has the rank
of both, that is, of parent and off-
spring. But seven alone neither pro-
duces nor is produced; and on this
account, other philosophers liken this
number to victory. According to Phi-
lojudaes this 'seven' has no mother
and it is the Virgin-goddess, of whom
the fable asserts that she has sprung
from the head of Jupiter. And Pythago-
reans compare it to the Ruler of all
things.

Take those highly toned ancient
Greeks. They concluded that even in-
tegers were 'feminine' and odd ones
'masculine'. The number 'one' repre-

dented reason; 'two'—opinion; 'four'—
justice; and 'five'—marriage. The rea-
son is that the number 'five' is the
union of the first even (2) = feminine,
and the first odd (3) = masculine, and
therefore 2+3=5=marriage, thinking
that the number 'one' is an outlander.
This seems fair enough, since 'one'
stood for reason.
An astonishingly large group of people are convinced that 13 is a very unlucky number. This superstition is so generally held in England that in many office buildings the thirteenth floor is numbered as 12A. And Friday the Thirteenth is almost National Hoodoo Day. The number ‘five’ has no unusual mathematical properties, but, for some unknown reason, many persons have a considerable preference for it. Scientists have made studies of these preferences as evidenced in the giving of ages and have found that most of us choose to give numbers that end in ‘zero’ or next in ‘five’. The number 12 has been for a time a rival of the number 10 as the base of the numeration system. There were 12 tribes in Israel, named after the twelve sons of Jacob, and there were the twelve Apostles. Nowadays we use 12 as a unit of measure: there are 12 months in a year, 12 inches in a foot, 12 in a dozen, 24 (2×12) hours in a day, 60 (=5×12) minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute and so on. In great Britain there are 12 pence in a shilling.

A subject closely related to numerology is “Gematria” (Gematry), a name perhaps obtained as a corruption of the word Geometry. “Gematria” is a method of interpreting the Hebrew scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added. Thus let a-1, b-2, c-3… z-26. It follows that “Mary Jones” adds to 120, and 1+2+0=3 so that Mary Jones is 3, or, Mary Jones and 3 are harmonious; they vibrate together.

The names of the “Bible” have been a favourite field for ‘Gematria’. Most famous is the Number of the Beast, given in the Revelation of St. John (13:18): “Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast; for it is the number of a man and his number is six hundred three score and six”. In spite of the innumerable researches on this question through the centuries, it seems impossible to arrive at any definite solution. Clearly many names will have the same number. In the violent theological feuds of the Reformation it was a vicious stroke to write the opponent’s name in such a way that his number became the fatal 666 of the beast. In theological writings, they often conclude with the number 99, and this is a Gematry substitute for Amen = 1+40+8+50=99, as one easily verifies by the list of Greek numerals.

Thus we see that the science of numbers owes part of its development to interest in magic as well as to the requirements of humdrum living. You can work out your own key-number, if you will, and get success everywhere.

N. Sthanumoorthy, II M. Sc (Maths.)
R. Venugnanathan, B. Sc. (Stats) won a trip to Delhi by writing an essay on Gandhi.
"It was the night before Christmas and way out in space
An Apollo 8 crew had just won the space race’...

Jack Schmitt (Astronaut)
A super marvel, too fantastic even to imagine, has been accomplished! At 6.21 p.m. (I.S.T.) on 21st December 1968, three U.S. astronauts, Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders blasted off from Cape Kennedy on a journey round the moon. They covered 384,000 km in space, entered the lunar orbit, circled the moon ten times at a distance of 111 km from the lunar floor, sent Christmas greetings to mother Earth and safely returned to the earth on 27th December 1968, splashing down on the Pacific at 9.21 p.m. (I.S.T.). The space craft kept to the preplanned trajectory and to the last second of the time schedule, from take off to splash down, proving the infallibility and precision of its mathematics.

This is an achievement of which, scientists and technologists can be legitimately proud. For the past ten years, hundreds of space Engineers and Technologists have been tenaciously working in the space research stations to land a manned space craft on the moon and safely bring it back to the Earth. They have been thinking and continue to think of all possible risks and problems involved in space travel. From a large volume of scientific data gathered from a series of experimental flights in space, they have been able to solve such problems as protection against injurious effects of cosmic radiation in the outer reaches of space, combating weightlessness that would be on the astronauts consequent on neutralisation of gravity, and so on. Early in 1968, “Zond 5”, a Russian module with living creatures like turtles and frogs orbited the moon to the command of the base station in Moscow. When this space craft was successfully brought back to the Earth, the living creatures were none the worse for circling round the moon. What a metamorphosis in man; from cave-man to spaceman!

The current achievements in space-travel stir our imagination to make us unravel, in a general way, the mathematics involved in space-shots.

It will be a good quiz to ask “other than God, what is omnipresent?” The answer, of course, is “Gravity”. There is no spot, where gravity is not present; it is in locked safes, vacuum chambers, in the sky, in the sea, at the bottom of the mine, everywhere. It is this omnipresent gravity that is tying us and every thing else to the Earth. For successful space travel, this gravity has to be overcome. As per Newton “Every particle attracts every other particle with a force which varies directly as the product of the masses and inversely as the square of the distance between them”.

Let us consider a particle of mass ‘m’ and assume that the mass of the earth is ‘M’, collected at its centre, and ‘r’ the distance of the particle
from the centre of the Earth. Then as per the above law, the gravitational attraction on the particle is \( \frac{K m M}{r^2} \), where \( K \) is the gravitational constant.

Let the body be shot with a velocity \( 'u' \) from the surface of the earth. Its Kinetic Energy is \( 1/2 \mu u^2 \) and let it take the object to a height \( 'h' \) above the centre of the earth. If the force of attraction be moved through a distance \( 'dr' \), the work done by the force \( = \frac{K m M}{r^2} dr \). The work done in going up to a distance \( h = \frac{K m M}{r^2} \int_a^h \) dr, where \( a \) is the radius of the earth. This must be equal to the increase in Kinetic Energy.

\[
\therefore \quad 1/2 \mu u^2 = \int_a^h \frac{K m M}{r^2} dr.
\]

i.e. \( 1/2 \mu u^2 = \int_a^h \frac{K m M}{r^2} dr \)

\[
= K m M \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{h} \right)
\]

\[
\therefore \quad u^2 = 2 K M \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{h} \right).
\]

The distance of the moon from the earth is 239,100 miles. In order that the object may go beyond the sphere of the earth's gravity, we can take a large value for \( 'h' \). Then \( 1/h \) becomes very small and can be neglected.

\[
\therefore \quad u^2 = \frac{2K M}{a}
\]

From tables, \( K = 6.668 \times 10^{-8} \) dynes

\[
M = 598 \times 10^{25} \text{ grams}
\]

\[
a = 6371 \times 10^5 \text{ cms.}
\]

\[
\therefore \quad u = 11.1882 \text{ km/sec.}
\]

\[
= 6.9521 \text{ miles/sec.}
\]

i.e. if a body, irrespective of its weight, can be shot up with a velocity of 6.9521 miles/sec., it will go beyond the range of gravity and not return. If the velocity is so adjusted to make it go into the moon's gravitational sphere then, the object will land on the moon. This is, roughly, the mathematics underlying the moonshot.

The earth is surrounded by a blanket of atmosphere which is denser at lower levels and gets rarer and rarer as you go up. If the body be launched with this velocity of 6.9521 miles/sec., or 25027 miles/hr. the heat generated by the friction of denser layers of atmosphere on the body will destroy all the energy put into the spacecraft. This problem is overcome by launching the rocket with reasonable velocity. The rocket is built up with a number of telescoping rockets, each provided with an ignition chamber, where the stored liquid chemical fuel is timed to ignite at predetermined intervals and cause highly powered jets to issue, to increase the velocity of the rocket to phenomenal proportions as and when it climbs to rarer and rarer atmosphere. The jets can be made to issue in calculated directions so that the body can circle round the moon, or land on the moon as desired. By issuing jets in the reverse direction, the velocity of fall of the object on the moon can be reduced to safe limits.

If the rocket be provided with additional chambers and stored with fuel, it can then be made to backfire and take off from the moon and re-enter the gravitational zone of the earth. Here again, the velocity of fall on the earth is checked and brought to safe limits by firing the fuel to produce reverse jets.

This is the layman's explanation of the mathematics involved in a "space-shot". Landing on the moon is the next rung in "Space Ambition". A fantastically large maze of intricate details have been worked out by mathematicians, scientists, technologists, metallurgists and so on, to make the 'moon shot' possible. It is likely that the Russians are competing with the Americans to be the first in landing a man on the moon. The Americans have programmed to land a manned craft on the moon in July, this year; even the astronauts have been named for this venture. Anyway, it is the technologist, that accomplishes the impossible; his nationality matters little; it is the marvel 'the Human mind' that matters.

S. Sridharan, III B. Sc. (Maths.)
You are on your way to your college in a train. You get down at the place where your college is situated. Ordinarily, you are just one of the travelling public. But, suppose somebody calculates the number of people travelling in one trip and gives the figures. Then you become one of those thousands who travel everyday by train and you account for a fraction of the government’s income (assuming, of course, you possess a ticket!). Now, you are not ‘any’ person travelling by train but ONE responsible citizen taking part in national life!

Just imagine how life would be without these statistics, or ‘facts and figures’ as they are sometimes called, and you get a measure of their importance. How, for example, do you feel when an official report says that every second some children are born somewhere in the world? Whether the report is an underestimate or an overestimate, you become immediately aware of the fact of the world’s population growing at an alarming rate. Again, if you do not know the real fact that only about 42 persons out of a hundred are literate in Madras, you may be under the impression that most of the people in Madras are educated, drawing your conclusion from the fact that you are educated. Once again, if you are not informed of the many people dying or suffering every day, you may even be so careless as to deny yourself the security that is required even for a simple life. To a great extent, statistics also help to control the evils of exaggeration, especially, exaggeration in giving figures, which is the daily practice of certain newspapers and some unofficial reporters, and this, you know, creates false impressions. Statistics, collected sincerely and as accurately as possible, force you into a world of near reality where you look around and see how things stand and create in you a sense of responsibility.

Life is full of turning points and surprises, pleasant and unpleasant. But, there are unpleasant surprises which can be avoided. For example, let us again take the case of the population problem. Statisticians might foresee a big, leaping increase in population in a few decades. Their prediction prepares us for the future. It may so happen, as it often happens, that the estimate falls far below the actual increase in population, which may surprise us. But, without a knowledge of the statistician’s report, we are totally unprepared for a still worse shock and surprise. Reality strikes upon us rather late, but the undesirable effects of that lateness is lessened, at least to some extent. Hence statistics compiled sincerely, approach the truth if they are not the truth themselves.

It can be definitely stated that future developments of a country are, to a large extent, based on past records of observations. Without these records,
the government would be at a loss to know what the exact necessities and needs of the country are. Even in ancient times, “facts and figures” played a prominent part in public life. In ancient literature, there is evidence of kings having so many warriors, so much of elephantry and so on, and they fought with each other only after ascertaining approximately, the strength of the enemy, for which purpose they had specially trained spy agents. These agents spied also within the country to get certain figures and report them to the king. These people perhaps were the first statisticians, and collection of data was for them, a hazardous occupation. Fortunately, today statisticians are no more looked upon as spies and encroachers into personal matters and with some more improvement in the attitude of people towards statistical investigators, the situation is bound to be beneficial for society.

Observed data collected over a long period are never disheartening. If statistics hold out anything at all, it is an optimistic view. If from collected data we find that the number of crimes committed in the country has gone down in ten years, then we have every reason to be happy and proud. If, on the other hand, the situation is just the opposite, that is if fewer crimes were committed ten years ago, then again, the past need not pain us. The statistician’s figures tell us that we have improved in certain other things and we can hope that our record of crimes will be better in the future.

Statistics can, of course, be put to wrong uses to gain personal ends. But if they are not misused, many useful things can be done with them. With statistics comes satisfaction; you are not, for instance, satisfied with the mere statement that many people are fond of films. Put in a figure and say that more than seventy percent of the people are movie-goers and you feel some satisfaction in the concreteness about it. Figures have to figure in our everyday life. They give every person some importance as he himself is one of the objects of observation. With them, past achievements can be precisely ascertained. The demands of the present can also be more or less determined in concrete terms. Any man can be identified in terms of the amount of work he puts in and the consequences of his effort. A beauty-queen is described in terms of, you know what, her “vital statistics”. Even a new born baby is described in terms of some measurements. So, what if I say when I finish this article, that I have written more than 900 words?

M. Chitrakaran, III B.Sc.(Stats.)
B.Sc. (Phys) 1969

Sampathkumar, Jacob, Velusankar, Viswanathan, Suresh, Shanthakumar, Kailas Murthy, Shanker, Thomas, Arunachalam, Gopinath, Lakshminarasimham,
Liberasamy, Baptist, Jogi Reddy, Satur, Vinoth Kumar, Rajagopal, Mohan Rajan, Murugan, George, Ramesh, Mohan, Ramalingam, Gnanadevan,
Thonipara, Shankar, Sridhar, Viswanathan, Lourduraj, Thomas, Fernandes, Suramaniyan, Chellappa, John Joseph, Lipstakumar, Godinho, Narayana Menon,
William, Mathew, Govindan, Joseph, Fr. Francis, Ouseph, Kunjuvaried, Pannirselvam, Mahimaiddoss, Loftus Simon.

Absent: Jaiprasad, Gonsalves.
B. Sc. (Chem) 1969

Raju Kosuri, Muralidhar, Narayanan, Jagadev, Ramachandran T., Ramachandran K. L., Mohanchandran, Xavier, Ramachandran S, Prabhakaran, Rakesh Ohri
Thomas, Nageswara Reddy, Natesan, Natrajah, Kalaimani, Krishnamurthy, Ramaswamy, Iruvyanathan, Edmund Hall, Sunil Jacob Korah, Harikrishnan
Mukundan, Sundaramurthy, Kalyanasundaram, Sridharan, Mannila, Janardhanan, Shahabudeen, Ramalingam, Chandrasekharan, Sudhakar, Prasad
Rangarajan, Fr. Sebastian, Ismail, Fr. Yeddnapalli, Srinivasan, Fr. Francis, Gnanapragasam, Gopalan, Lebron.

Absent: N.C. Sridharan, Gopalan, Cariappa, Patcheppan, R. Mohan, Nidadavole
NOISE IN RADIO RECEIVERS

1. Nature of Noise: It is a common experience that when you tune your radio to listen to some favourite programme, the programme often gets mixed up with a variety of other sounds, however much you may struggle with the tuning knob. Whistles and ‘birdies’ are very common in the short wave bands, particularly after sunset when several stations produce strong signals everywhere. At times the disturbing sound may be a steady hum, or it may even be an intelligible programme from some other station. Whatever be its nature, it may be called ‘noise’ in the sense that it is an unwanted sound. But in technical parlance, the term ‘noise’ denotes only a particular kind of disturbing sound. To understand what it is, switch on your receiver to the medium band; keep the tuning knob in some position where there is no programme whatever, and turn on the volume and tone controls to their maximum limits. You will then hear a hiss or crackling sound coming from the speaker and that is ‘noise’.

Noise is produced by electric currents of a random nature flowing through the speaker coil. A part of these random currents enters the receiver through the aerial and the rest is generated within the receiver itself. Often the term ‘noise’ is used in a wider sense, for it may denote either the disturbing sound or the physical agency that causes the disturbing sound, namely, the random currents.

2. Site Noise: Site noise is that part of noise that enters the receiver through the aerial. The receiver aerial picks up not only programmes transmitted by radio stations, but every kind of electrical disturbance that is propagated through space in the form of radio waves. Such disturbances are caused by certain natural phenomena as well as by certain types of man-made electrical devices. When the aerial picks up these disturbances, they pass through the various processing stages within the receiver exactly like a radio programme and ultimately they reach the loudspeaker. These disturbances, being purely of a random nature, produce only incoherent sound waves of different frequencies which we call ‘noise’. The noise that arises due to natural phenomena are known variously as ‘atmospherics’, ‘strays’ and ‘statics’. These are mostly due to lightning and other electrical disturbances produced in the atmosphere during thunderstorms.
radio waves generated during such phenomena contain all frequencies within the range of domestic receivers, so that the receiver will amplify a portion of them and reproduce it as noise to whatever frequency it may be tuned. But the intensity of these disturbances is found to be less in the higher frequency ranges and so the noise will also be less, when the receiver is tuned to higher frequencies. Under favourable conditions of propagation, these disturbances can reach places thousands of miles away from the storm centres where they originate. If a receiver is located anywhere near the storm centre, every lightning discharge produces a burst of crackling noise from the speaker and these can be highly annoying when they occur frequently. If the receiver is far away from the storm centre, it produces a rattling sound which is more or less of steady intensity. There is also evidence of the existence of electrical disturbances reaching the earth from inter-stellar space. The intensity of these disturbances is found to be uniformly distributed over all frequencies.

Every device which produces electrical sparks will generate radio waves which, if not suppressed at the source, can cause noise in receivers in the neighbourhood. The noise thus produced is called man-made static. Ignition systems of automobile engines and electrical machinery that works on direct current are possible causes of man-made static. For obvious reasons, this exists more in cities and towns than in villages and uninhabited areas.

3. Receiver Noise: That part of the noise which is due to the random currents generated within the receiver is called receiver noise. Assuming that there are no faulty contacts at switches, valve bases and soldered junctions, the receiver noise can be treated under three heads: thermal agitation noise, valve noise (or transistor noise, as the case may be) and microphonic noise. Thermal agitation noise is generated within the resistors in the receiver. This noise originates due to the thermal energy of the electrons in the conductor material, out of which the resistors are made. Under the influence of thermal energy, these electrons move about with random velocities within the conductor material very much like the molecules of a gas enclosed in a container. This random movement of electrons causes a random voltage to appear across the resistor and this accounts for thermal agitation noise. The intensity of this noise is proportional to the absolute temperature of the resistor and the width of the frequency band that is amplified by the receiver. The intensity of this noise is distributed uniformly over the entire frequency spectrum that has been explored so far. A receiver contains several tuned circuits as well. Nearabout their resonant frequencies, tuned circuits behave somewhat similar to resistances and these also contribute to thermal agitation noise. Even the aerial produces a certain amount of this noise due to its ‘radiation resistance’. The noise produced by valves may be explained under three heads: ‘shot noise’, ‘induced grid noise’, and ‘parti-
tion noise’. Shot noise is due to variations in the total valve current. Such variations arise due to random variations in the number and velocity of electrons moving through the valve from instant to instant. The same random variations produce ‘induced grid noise’ as well. The electrons which approach the control grid and those that move away from this grid induce currents of opposite direction in the grid circuit. Due to random variations in the flow of electrons through the valve, these induced currents do not exactly cancel each other. The uncancelled component of this current develops a voltage at the grid as it flows through the impedance of the grid circuit, and this voltage generates induced grid noise. The pick up of stray positive ions by the grid is another cause of induced grid noise. In pentodes and other multi-electrode valves, the total valve current is shared by two or more electrodes and there is a random variation in the division of the total current among the various electrodes. This accounts for ‘partition noise’.

Microphonic noise is due to mechanical vibrations of certain components caused by the sound waves from the speaker. When these vibrations reach the valves, the valve electrodes may vibrate and then the valve currents will vary correspondingly and cause ‘valve microphone.’ The noise so produced is restricted to low-frequencies only. Transistors are completely free from this trouble. Microphonic noise can also occur if the plates of the tuning condenser vibrate under the impact of sound waves. In automobile receivers, microphonic effects can become very disturbing unless the receiver is protected by resilient shock-absorbing mountings.

The different types of noise can arise at every stage in the receiver. But under normal conditions, the noise that arises in the first stage is the most disturbing one, because it gets amplified by all the succeeding stages. For this reason, the total receiver noise is mostly the effect of noise introduced in the first stage.

Methods of reducing noise: The adverse effects of noise on the quality of the programme depends not on the absolute intensity of the noise, but on the relative intensities of programme and noise, that is, on the “signal to noise ratio”, as it is called. For moderate quality, this ratio has to be in excess of about 100, which means that the average power in the programme must be at least 100 times that in the noise. The methods used for realising a high “signal to noise ratio” depend upon the nature of the predominant noise and the point where it originates. In the short-wave ranges of domestic receivers, site noise picked up by the aerial is small compared to the noise generated by the majority of receivers. In this case the “signal to noise ratio” can be improved if the received signal is made stronger. This requires a stage of amplification preceding the frequency-changer, but it is done only in very costly receivers. In the lower frequency-rangers, site noise picked up by the aerial exceeds receiver noise even in ordinary receivers and therefore there is little to be gained by attempting to reduce the effect of receiver noise. There is no known method by which site noise can be completely eliminated. This is because the receiver cannot discriminate between the ratio programme and the site noise that is present within the same frequency range as the programme. The wider the range
of frequencies amplified by the receiver the higher is the noise output from the speaker. Therefore, the best that could be done is to restrict the sensitivity of the receiver to the minimum range of frequencies, sufficient to reproduce the programme at a moderate quality. This is done by proper design of the tuned circuits in the receiver. Other methods based on directional properties of aerial structures are possible, but they will be effective only when the desired programme, arrives from a fixed direction and there is no excess of noise arriving from the same direction. Such methods are used in television reception and in communication systems. The frequent crashes of noise which occur during local thunderstorms can be suppressed if special noise-limiting circuits are fitted in the receiver. These circuits automatically silence the receiver for a short duration every time an unusually strong pulse of signal is received by the aerial. When the receiver is tuned from one station to another the noise that is present in the absence of any programme is also annoying. This noise can be suppressed by suitable "squelch circuits", which keep the receiver completely silent until a signal of useful intensity is picked up by the aerial. But such circuits are seldom incorporated in domestic receivers.

A word about the use of the tone control on receivers may be useful in this context. The frequency range of sound waves extends up to about 16 kilocycles per second. But in ordinary musical programmes, there is very little of sound energy above about 5 kilocycles, except during short intervals when instruments like cymbals, triangles and dance bells are in action. If a noisy receiver is rendered capable of reproducing frequencies up to 16 Kilo-cycles, what you get during most of the time is the programme that is contained below 5 kilo-cycles, together with the noise that is present in the higher frequency ranges. Under these conditions, the subjective quality of the programme will be better if the tone control knob is turned 'off', thereby eliminating the noise in the treble region. But if the reception is free of noise, turning 'on' the tone-control knob will improve the quality, particularly when high pitched instruments are in action.

V. V. Kunjuvareed, (Dept. of Physics)
The comparison of a chemical atom and a biological cell is of great interest.

A biological cell is an ultimate unit of an organic structure enclosed in a cell membrane which limits the boundary of the cell. A chemical atom is the ultimate indivisible particle of an element. Both the cell and the atom have a nucleus and an extranuclear part. The nucleus of an atom is the positively charged solid mass consisting of protons and neutrons and it is responsible for the nuclear transformation, namely, transmutation, of Elements. the nucleus of the biological cell is a viscid mass consisting of positively charged histones (responsible for the synthesis of protein) and chromatin network, the genetic constitution of the cell. It undergoes mutation by ionising radiation and by some chemical mutagen like epoxide, peroxide, etc. The extranuclear part of an atom consists of negatively charged particles or electrons moving around the nucleus in fixed orbits. The extranuclear part of a cell consists of fluid cytoplasm. Both the cell and the atom are neutral. The cell is neutral because the phosphate molecule in the D.N.A. (Deoxyribo-senucleic acid) present in the chromosomes is negative.

The nucleus of a cell contains a network of chromatin, the nuclear reticulum, which organises into thread-like structures known as chromosomes. They are easily visible during cell division and they contain ultramicroscopic particles called genes arranged in a definite linear fashion. The number, constitution and behaviour of chromosomes are remarkably constant for each species. In human beings, for instance, there are 46 chromosomes existing in 23 pairs; of these, 22 pairs are called autosomes and the remaining pair form the’alloosomes or sex-chromosomes, designated as ‘X’ and ‘Y’. The sex is based primarily on these chromosomes; the male has one ‘X’ and one ‘Y’ while the female has 2 ‘X’ chromosomes.

The chromosomes vary in their length and are numbered accordingly. The longest are the 1st pair measuring 7 microns while the shortest is the ‘Y’ chromosome, just one micron in length. The length of the ‘X’ chromosome is of the 17th order.

The chemical nature of the chromosome is really complex. Each gene consists of a long chain of DNA molecules which gives a positive reaction to the Feulgen test. A DNA molecule is made up of 3 chemical components, namely, a pentose sugar called Deoxyribose, a phosphate molecule with negative charge and a basic nitrogenous compound consisting of two purines (Adenine and Guanine) and two Pyrimidines (Thymine and Cytosine).
An X-ray diffraction photograph reveals that the DNA molecule is not flat but has the shape of a double helix or spiral giving the appearance of 2 spiral staircases each complementary to the other. The nitrogenous bases forming the 'steps' of the 'staircase' are so arranged that each step contains one purine and one pyrimidine; Adenine always goes with Thymine while Cytosine always goes with Guanine, being linked by a hydrogen bond. The sequence of A-T and C-G forming the steps is very definite for each DNA molecule. It is this regularity and orderliness that gives individuality of species and diversity in the organic kingdom.

The significance of the genes and therefore of DNA is with regard to heredity. The mechanism of the inheritance of parental characters into the offspring follows a definite pattern which was realised in the latter part of the last century by Gregor Johann Mendel who worked on Pea plants. Added to his ideas of heredity, the present knowledge of cytology and Genetics has brought to light many interesting facts. It is known that each character of an individual is governed by a pair of genes located at identical positions in the concerned pair of chromosomes (homologous chromosomes). At the time of the formation of sperms and eggs these paired or homologous chromosomes separate themselves so that the gametes come to have only unpaired chromosomes (haploid condition). During fertilization, the original paired or diploid condition is re-established in the progeny. It is this regularity in the behaviour of the chromosomes that perpetuates the characters of all organisms.

While the chromosomes and genes serve to stabilise the characters of the species to a great extent, they do contribute towards progressive changes paving the path towards the formation of new species in the organic world by virtue of their tendency to change within limits. In spite of the very rigid arrangement of the nitrogenous bases in the DNA, there happens slight changes in their sequence in the spirals; such a change is referred to as a 'gene mutation' which alters the original character governed by the gene in question; the new gene may be expressed as a new character should it be dominant or kept in abeyance if it is recessive. Further, the entire chromosomes may undergo drastic changes both in structure and number. These chromosomal aberrations' bring about changes in the individuals on a variable magnitude. Mutations and chromosomal aberrations can also be induced artificially by irradiations of reproductive organs. The administration of mutagenic agents like colchicine and mustard gas also leads to such changes mostly proving deleterious to the individual.

Some of the most striking effects of gene mutations and chromosomal aberrations occurring in human beings are mentioned here. The development of a sixth finger or polydactyly is due to a gene mutation, while brachydactyly or short fingers and toes induced by another gene mutation is often associated by lethality. Inability to distinguish colours or colour-blindness and inability of blood to clot or haemophilia are also examples of mutations of genes present in the 'X' chromosomes. Haemophilia in women is very often accompanied with lethality.

Chromosomal aberrations bring about many abnormalities. For ins-
B. Sc. (Zoology) 1969

Hirudayam (Attender), Narayanan, Thiagarajan, Ramesh, Oliver, John, Philip, Francis, Gabriel, Subramaniam (Attender), Dinesh, Joseph, Anandaraj, Immanuel, Robert, Subramaniam, Mohideen, Mathew, Mohan Rao, Ravindranath, Rajan.


Absent: N. R. Ramachandran, M. Velusamy

B. Sc. (Statistics) 1969

Viswanathan, Krishnamoorthy, Venkataraman, Balasubramaniam, Ramakrishnan, Sundaram Krishnamoorthy, Ramachandran, Jambunathan

Arumugam, Premiah, Chirakaran, Vaidyanathan, Radhakrishnan, Ramaswami, Prakash, Suryanarayanan, Rajendran.

DURAIRAJAN, BALASUBRAMANIAN, FR. RACINE, FR. FRANCIS, MANIVANNAN, FR. SIQUEIRA, E. RAJA.

Absent: G. Natarajan
Hymenopterous parasites of the common cockroaches

Evana appendigaster inserting egg into the egg-capsule of Periplaneta americana.

Periplaneta Americana

Egg capsule cut open to show the parasite's eggs.

Parasite's larvae consuming the host's eggs.

Anastatus sp. - an egg parasite of Branded roach.

Adult of Evania.

Pupal stage of Evania.

Hawk moth caterpillar parasitised by a braconid.

Larva of parasite.

Mole cricket nymph being parasitised by Larva.

Adult braconid.

Full grown parasite larva inside the egg capsule.

A trichogrammatid parasite.
tance, Klinefelter's Syndrome or seminiferous tubule dysgenesis is due to the abnormal union of the two 'X' chromosomes and their co-existence with 'Y'; such an individual with 'XXY' develops as a male, but the reproductive organs are underdeveloped and there is some degree of development of female characteristics such as breast development, the fat deposits and hair growth of a female nature in addition to various glandular defects. Another instance is Turner's Syndrome or gonadal dysgenesis; in this case, the individual develops as a female, but the female characteristics are underdeveloped and the reproductive organs never reach functional maturity; such an individual has only one unpaired 'X' chromosome. Still another chromosomal aberration is the existence of 3X chromosomes in an individual instead of the normal 2X, and this condition called Superfemal results in underdeveloped sex glands and secondary sexual characters. Mention should be made about a disease named Mongolism which is due to the excess of the 21st autosome (being present in triplicate) and not due to allosomal abnormalities. This abnormality occurs only after the third or fourth child; the Mongolian child has mongoloid or slanted eyes and mental deficiency. Sometimes Klinefelter's Syndrome may occur simultaneously with Mongolism in the same person and this is due to supernumerary chromosomes—one in autosome and the other in sex-chromosome.

R. Sundaramurthy, III B.Sc. (Chemistry)
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PESTS

Biological control of pests, (the utilization of natural enemies in bringing down, in a surprisingly short period, the multiplication of many a species of household and crop pests, particularly the insect pests), has gained considerable importance in recent years. Chemical control has several drawbacks: If the area to be treated by insecticides is extensive, the expenses will be high and the application may not yield the expected benefit. Besides, the toxic effects of the chemicals would prove fatal to many useful organisms; this, in turn, will result in unchecked multiplication of the more tenacious pest species. Also, the sustained application of specific chemicals like D.D.T. or Gallman in any particular locality over a long period will induce resistance to such chemicals in the pests, often giving them a chance to thrive better! For instance, the household pests like cockroaches, bugs and mosquitoes have been found to become immune to several insecticides. This is also the case with many crop pests like plant lice and scale insects. When such chemical control or artificial methods fail, the only alternative is biological control.

Biological control of pests can be achieved by the collection, culture, and liberation of predators and parasites of the pests concerned. The predators include many insectivorous birds, lizards, frogs, spiders, centipedes, several insects such as stinging wasps, praying mantids, dragon flies, damsel flies, dobson flies, lace wings, ant-lions etc., which hunt and feed on insect pests. The lady bird beetles deserve special mention for preying on plant lice, mealy bugs, scale insects and white flies many of which often become serious pests of economically important plants like coffee, citrus, etc. It is not out of place to mention here that the introduction and distribution of a ladybird beetle, Novius cardinals from Australia had effectively controlled the cottony cushion scale, Icerya purchasi, a very destructive bug to citrus plants.

Control by the introduction of parasites has been found to be still more effective. Unlike the predators, the parasites never kill the pests immediately but make use of them as food for their offspring by laying eggs on or into their bodies, thereby controlling the multiplication of the pests. Such parasites include the entomophagous insects, certain fungi and bacteria.
Insects parasitizing other insects are said to be entomophagous. The tachinid flies and many hymenopterous species play a dominant role in controlling in a dramatic manner the sudden outbreaks of various plant pests. The tachinid flies control most miraculously some of the worst enemies of crops such as the swarming caterpillars of paddy, tobacco, sun hemp, tea, etc. A few examples of such useful parasites are described here.

The common cockroach, Periplaneta americana, would have proved to be a much worse pest than what it is had it not been controlled by some hymenopterous parasites, Evania appendigaster, Euophus and Tetra stichus. An egg-capsule or ootheca of this species of roach consists of 16 eggs which normally hatch out in 30 days. Now, if all the eggs laid by a single cockroach are viable and hatch out and if all the young ones attain maturity and reproduce in their turn, the number of progeny in a short period of five years, it has been estimated, would be more than 40 crores! This geometrical increase of the cockroach population is prevented, as stated above, by Evania appendigaster, a shining black insect which lays its eggs inside the fresh egg capsules of the roach (Fig. 2). The parasite’s egg, on hatching, assumes a worm-like form and, being equipped with powerful jaws, consumes all the 16 eggs, one after another, in about 16 days. After this it undergoes a pupal stage for a period of 30 days at the end of which the pupa becomes adult, it cuts a large hole on the wall of the empty ootheca and flies out in search of fresh egg-capsules.

Eulopus sp. (Fig. 2), a small species of hymenopteran, also plays an important role in the control of Periplaneta americana. Unlike Evania, this parasite lays as many as 60 eggs in each egg capsule of the roach. The young worm-like creatures which come out of the eggs feed on the host eggs and after a prolonged resting stage become adults and emerge out.

Tetra stichus has been known to control the cockroach, Blatta orientalis, which is now more frequently encountered in Europe than in Asia.

Common in many store houses is the brown-banded cockroach, Supella superlectitium, a very small but highly prolific species, extremely tenacious, capable of withstanding very adverse atmospheric conditions. The control of this pest is effected by a small ant-like hymenopterous parasite, Anastatus sp. which deposits as many as 32 eggs inside the ootheca of the roach. The microscopic young ones hatching out from the parasite’s eggs have hairy bodies; their wriggling movements churn the contents of the host eggs, and after consuming the entire host eggs, they pupate and become adults, the whole life cycle being completed in about 17-36 days. On emergence, sexual union occurs and the females wander about in search of fresh egg-capsules. In this manner, these small hymenopterous insects keep the cockroach population under control.

The mole-cricket, Gryllotalpa, a very common insect found burrowing in the garden soil and causing damage to the roots of cultivated plants of economic importance has a rapid rate of multiplication. This, however, can be retarded by a hymenopterous insect, Larra sp. The female Larra attacks the nymphs or young ones of the cricket, stings and paralyses them and anchors an egg into the skin of each. The nymph,
thus parasitized, although recovering from the effects of the sting in about 5 minutes, becomes progressively sluggish as the parasite’s egg hatches into a wormlike creature and feeds on the body contents of the host until the latter is killed after which the parasite pupates and emerges out as the adult only to attack fresh nymphs of the pest.

An outstanding example of biological control is the braconid parasite, Apanteles sp., which parasitizes and controls the caterpillars of many a pest species of agricultural importance, notably the hawkmoths and tobacco-horn worms (Fig. 3). As many as 2000 eggs are deposited into the body of a caterpillar by a single female Apanteles. (Fig. 3). The eggs on hatching voraciously devour the host tissues after which they pupate on the corpse of the caterpillar before emerging out as adults, the whole life cycle being completed in an incredibly short period of 10 days.

Most of the entomophagous insects mentioned above are capable of reproduction even without sexual union (parthenogenic); some parasites like Oligarces sp. are paedomorphic, that is, their young ones are capable of reproducing for 3 or 4 generations in quick succession. A few entomophagous parasites like Platygaster sp. are polyembryonic, a single egg developing into many young ones, the number often running to several hundreds. Apart from those mentioned above, there are quite a large number of useful entomophagous insects mostly from the families Trichogrammatidae and Encyrtidae, but suffice it to say that these helpful organisms exercise a profound influence on the dynamics of pest populations in a silent and unnoticed manner, keeping them under control for the welfare of mankind.

A considerable species of fungi are known to control insect pests. The fungal hyphae usually pierce the chitinised skin of the host and destroy the underlying tissues. Some fungi send a branching mycelium into the host’s body, choking the respiratory tubes or tracheae and causing death by suffocation. Some others like Botrytis and Cordyceps replace the host-tissues by a fungal secretion, causing a characteristic mummification or muscardine condition in the pest insects. Biological control of household agricultural pests by fungi can be exemplified by Empusa sp. which parasitizes the houseflies and plant-lice or aphids. The spores of these fungi germinate in the alimentary tract of the insect-pest bringing about fatal effects in the latter. Again, the serious caterpillar of Dendrolimus, extremely destructive to pine trees, is controlled very effectively by the fungus, Cordyceps norvegica. In the same way, the mealy wings or Aleurodidae bugs which destroy citrus groves is successfully controlled by the brown fungus, Aegerita webberi.

Control of insect pests through the agency of bacteria has been little studied. One notable example, however, is the effective check on the dense population of the Mexican migratory locust, Schistocerca pallens, by Coccobacillus acridiorum found in the digestive tract of the insect pest. These locusts which often turn cannibalistic are infected by the bacteria through eating the diseased corpse of their fellows.

Ananthasubramaniam, (Dept. of Zoology)
Paradoxically enough, though economic growth is meant to improve the lot of the ‘common man’, it is he who is invariably sacrificed at its altar. A dispassionate survey of the history of economic development in various parts of the world will bear eloquent testimony to the above contention. The glory and splendour of U.K., Germany and France have had an ugly foundation. The edifice of their economic development is built on the sweat and tears of tender children, delicate women and weary men. The story of their Industrial Revolution is not merely that of progress, it is a tale of misery, inhuman exploitation, turmoil and innumerable sufferings.

Such is the pathetic and tragic story of the ‘common man’ under the transition period of capitalistic development. One may, in utter indignation, turn one’s eyes towards socialist countries. The story is not far different there. The difference was that under this system sufferings and exploitation were more planned and evenly distributed. The State replaced the capitalist. China and U.S.S.R. are two glaring examples of how, in the name of growth and future glory, the ‘common man’ was mercilessly sacrificed. There was no freedom of production, consumption, investment and, least of all, of expression. The ‘common man’ was reduced to the position of a machine.

George Bernard Shaw once remarked, “We learn from history that man never learns anything from history”. But India has learnt her lessons from history. The ‘common man’ or the ‘common good’ is the cornerstone of the entire scheme of Indian economic development. The aim is to achieve a revolution without tears. Accordingly, whereas in other countries democracy followed economic development, in India this situation was reversed. Democracy was established first to vouchsafe the interests of the ‘common man’ and economic development was sought to be achieved within this framework. The machinery of economic development was so geared as to subserve the interests of the ‘common man’.

Ever since we launched our economy on the path of planned development we have been striving to achieve our ‘admirable objectives by bringing about changes in institutional framework, reforming the land tenure system, freeing the cultivators from the clutches of cruel money-lenders by extension of credit facilities, encouraging cottage and small scale industries to raise the income at lower levels and using a steeply progressive system of taxation to reduce it at a higher level, imposing wide variety of restrictions and controls on private enterprise to prevent concentration of wealth and economic power, assigning a significant and growing role to public sector, giving special concessions and privileges to the weak and forgotten sections of the com-
munity, providing free education, fixing minimum wage, minimum hours of work and last, but not the least, so changing the priorities and strategy of planning as to provide some sort of ‘National Minimum’. This is, indeed, a glorious and unique path to progress.

We have hardly travelled far, yet we have started fumbling and faltering. The First Plan was a remarkable success. Not only did we achieve the targets but we exceeded them. The Second and Third Plans, however, relate to us the story of a yawning gap between expectations and reality. The First Plan, it is said, saw a happy coincidence of luck and nature suiting India and blessing her with good monsoons. The success of the First Plan created an illusion of hopes, but the Second and Third Plans thoroughly disillusioned us. In particular the Third Plan which, instead of launching the economy on to the stage of self-sustained growth, landed it in stagnation. Now even a superficial observer will notice that all is not well with the Indian economy. There are stresses and strains which, if left to themselves, will develop into a full-fledged crisis.

Nowhere has Indian Planning failed so miserably as in Agriculture. This has naturally been a matter of serious concern because when half of the total output of the country is derived from a single sector of the economy, it follows logically, and almost as a matter of arithmetic, that any variation in the output of this sector will have perceptible influence over the total. Thus the slow or low rate of growth of Indian economy is largely due to slow or low rate of growth of Agriculture.

However, the cause of this sluggish Agriculture Growth is to be sought not so much in economic as in political factors. It will be too facile to attribute the current failure on the farm front entirely to the inadequacy of some essential inputs like irrigation facilities, fertilisers, seeds and farm equipment. The fact that such facilities as are available have not been fully utilised clearly reveals that the trouble lies somewhere else.

It will be recalled that in the early history of economic development in other countries the ‘common man’ was subjected to all sorts of cruelties and atrocities because he was helpless to effect any improvement in his own condition. This was so, primarily because he had no ‘vote’ and therefore did not count in politics, as he had no political power and leverage. However, it is this powerful leverage in the hands of the ‘common man’ in India which makes the implementation of plans an uphill task. The fear of losing ‘votes’ bedevilled any attempt to change the institutional and organisational framework in the Agricultural sector. The introduction of modern inputs within the framework of outdated and outmoded production techniques militates against any improvement, in production, and proves to be ineffective.

The upshot of the entire matter seems to be that voting power is concentrated in Agriculture. Plans are of no use unless they are translated from theory into action, and legislations are merely useless documents if they are not executed. But to make execution possible plans and legislations should be such as not to affect any one adversely and yet benefit all. Thus democracy which was established to protect the interests of the ‘common man’, has proved to be one of the most important reasons for sluggish agricultural growth.

Our disappointing performance on the savings front is no less patent. There is hardly any road to economic development other than that of withholding an increasing share of National
M.A. (Econs) 1969

Balasubramanian, Chandrasekaran, Jagadeesha, Mahadevan, Paul, Ravi, Sundararaj, Jayaraman, Kesavan, Jayachander, Duraimony, Lakshminarayanan, Perumal, Cross Paulraj, Antony, Gallyot, Suriaraj, Leo, Nagesh, Rajasekar, Vijayasingh, Babu.

Income from consumption and using it for investment. In any case, the consumption of the masses has to be reduced or should not be allowed to rise as fast as their income. History has known only two ways of achieving this. It may be done by allowing the capitalists to exploit the masses and then plough back the profits in expanding industries and/or letting the State amass the savings through taxation and other coercive measures. The first method was the modus operandi of the capitalist development and the second that of the socialist. But in India both methods are subject to severe limitations. The application of the former will inevitably imply unequal distribution of income and concentration of wealth, which will make a mockery of our lofty ideals of socialism.

The method of taxation and other coercive measures are subject to severe limitations for the same reason. Who does not know that agriculture is grossly undertaxed? The scarcity of resources on the one hand and the peasantry's high marginal propensity to consume on the other, emphasise the need and the necessity for mopping up larger resources from Agriculture. But any such attempt is likely to prove abortive as the masses, however poor they may be, have the ballot papers in their hands. The rich peasants also cannot be taxed, since they control precious 'votes', or the political machinery of the state. Thus the problem of mobilising resources becomes acute.

The frequent strikes by one section of the community or the other corroborate the contention that, "the task of organizing a democracy for rapid and co-ordinated advance along several lines is one of special difficulty". Another serious problem that assumes the shape of a political crisis is unemployment. The ever-growing millions of unemployed and under-employed people in rural and urban areas are no less dangerous than the danger which looms large on our borders. But the solution of this problem will presuppose very radical changes in organization and pose a formidable challenge even to a totalitarian economy, let alone one which depends upon the 'common man' for its existence.

Thus, many of the stresses and strains which haunt the Indian Planners are mainly the result of the concern shown in Indian Planning for the 'common man'. However, one should not jump to the conclusion that since the 'common man' is the 'villain of the piece', the policy implication is that the only way to restore health and vigour to the economy is to shun the policies which uphold the interests of the 'common man'. Nor should it be construed that, as the summum bonum of Indian planning is the welfare of the 'common man', nothing much can really be achieved within the existing framework.

More often than not, people and responsible economists while criticising Indian planning forget the limitations and constrictions within which it has to operate. This is more true of foreign economists than Indian. Learned as they are, they peruse long tables of the rates of growth of different countries and dole out remedies and counsels of wisdom. Their suggestions, if accepted and implemented, might deprive Indian Planning of its "uniqueness" and the "common man" might be mercilessly immolated at the altar of economic development. No price is too high, in spite of the present stresses and strains, to tread the glorious path which India has chosen for economic development.
MANAGING AGENTS - TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

Introduction:

The Government's decision to abolish the managing Agency System hangs like the sword of Damocles over five industries viz., Cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement and Paper. The decision however, has not been a bolt from the blue; it was based on the findings of the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel, Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

It will not be out of place to mention here, that the government's move has clearly deviated from the main findings of the Committee in two important respects. First, the government has decided to terminate the system in all the five industries, whereas the Committee had recommended discontinuance only in Cotton textile, Cement and Sugar industries and a continuance in Jute and Paper industries. Secondly, the government has fixed a period of three years for the abolition from the date of the Official notification. The Committee on the other hand had pleaded for a reasonable time and it is felt that three years is too short a period for making suitable arrangements, to replace the system of Managing Agency which has been in vogue for several decades.

Is abolition needed at present?

It is to be regretted that the Patel Committee as well as the government has failed to recognise the significance of the system. It is not wrong to say that their view of the system has been lop-sided and Economic Justice has been sacrificed here for political and ideological purposes. Concentration of Economic Power, and restriction on the emergence of new entrepreneurs have been the two main arguments given by the Government against the system. But statistics has disproved the feigned fear of the government. The Committee has given clear findings that no less than 92% of the Managing Agents manage just two or three Companies. Therefore it cannot be said that Managing Agents lead to concentration of Economic Power at present.

The following arguments give a negative answer to the question whether there is a need for abolition of Managing Agents at present? The Government has overlooked not only the managerial and promotional talent supplied, but also the financial support extended by them. Today's need is more urgent than that of the past, especially after devaluation. The need for expansion of industries, the task of financing and modernising them, calls for the indispensable role of Managing Agents. It is further argued that an immediate step towards their abolition would bring to surface the following problems. First, a number of foreign firms under the system, if asked to close down, may want to reparation their capital and the Government certainly cannot refuse their demand. Can
we afford to lose valuable foreign exchange, for social sentiments? Again, established Managing Agents have built up valuable contracts abroad and asking them to quit would be suicidal for our export drive and export promotion which the country needs for closing in the foreign exchange gap. Besides, the "Managing Agents quit India" Policy would have an adverse effect on the import of foreign technical 'Know-how'. Thus it is clear from the above arguments that an immediate abolition would be detrimental to our economy as a whole.

Further we cannot afford to ignore the services rendered by the system in the past decades. Managing Agents have been responsible for bringing about the Industrial Revolution in India. If we were to enumerate their achievements it would be endless; but at least the important ones could be mentioned here. Pioneering of Industrial Enterprise has been the outstanding contribution made by the system. They have been responsible for the growth of almost all the Major Industries in the country. Efficiency in the Management of the Companies they promoted, can also be credited to them as an important achievement. They have proved that group management would lead to economy and efficiency. Acting as financiers, they provided loans, and personal guarantees, for loans; indirectly they persuaded their friends and relatives in taking up shares in the Companies they promoted, thus giving the initial stimulant for the setting up of Capital market in India. As Dr. Loganathan claims they have been also responsible for bringing about administrative integration.

Defects:

It must however be admitted without prejudice, that the system was not without defects. True enough, the Managing Agents were accused of excessive remuneration, as instances have shown their remuneration rising as high as 40% of the dividends. Trafficking in the Managing Agency rights has been another criticism levelled against the system. Again the Managing Agents were found guilty of entering into arbitrary agreements such as Managing Agents for life, and their position being heritable. Misuse of inside information for their private ends, and to the detriment of others was certainly not a desirable practice. Providing of funds, and retarding the growth of financial institutions like Banks is not a less serious offence from the economic point of view. And last, though not the least, they have been responsible for causing gaps in Industrial structure. The basic industries except steel were conspicuous by their absence.

Remedies under the amendments to the act:

The above defects and accusations highlighted by pressure of public opinion did not allow the government to stand as a mere on-looker. The Companies Act was Amended in the year 1956, and the various defects and malpractices of the system were rectified to a large extent. Among the various sections that check the defects of the system, some of the important ones, may be listed below. The major malpractice of securing excessive remuneration was limited to 10% of the net profit by section 348. Sec. 344 protects the shareholders from the Managing Agents entering into arbitrary agreements. Certain enterprises like the government banking and Insurance Companies are prohibited from appointing Managing Agents. Sec. 368 limits the power of the system subject to the superintendence, control and
direction of the Board. Appointment of Managing Agents should now seek the prior permission of the Central Government.

Future of the system:

Conflicting and contradictory views have been expressed on the issue of abolition of this system. Several Commissions have drawn pointed attention to this knotty problem.

The apologists of the Managing Agency System have argued that the abolition of the system would entail several hardships, such as decline in supply of finance, retardation of modernisation schemes and weakening of the existing nexus which is supplied by the Managing Agents.

On the other hand, the critics of the system argue that the Capital Market is more developed and extending the period would mean giving a lease of life to a system which is a relic of industrial feudalism. They also point out that Managing Agents have lost their significance as financiers with the development of financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation.

In conclusion we may say that the system has played a useful role and that in the present conditions of Industrial Finance it is not advisable to abolish the system. Of course, it cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely merely because of its achievements for we are living in a dynamic age and changes for the better should occur.

While the total abolition of the system may be considered by some as a desideratum for the proper advancement of this country in the industrial world, the Company Law Committee was of the view that, “Shorn of the abuses and malpractices which have disfigured its working in the recent past, the system may yet prove to be a potent instrument for tapping the springs of the Private Sector.” While an Ex-Minister for Industry and Commerce said, “Even if all that has been said against the managing Agent is to a large extent true that does not altogether rule out his existence… I do maintain that unless we can produce effective substitutes we have to carry on, and deal with the abuses.” Thus the Managing Agency System should not be ended but mended.

Jaya Chandra Moral, III B.Com.
M. Com. 1969

KIRUPAKARA, MOHAN DAS, SALETHRAJ, ANTONYSWAMY, KAMALDEEN
NARAYANAN, JAGANNAITHAN, ARUMUGAM, RANGASWAMI, AVELINE, ROBERT
SRINIVASAN, JAGADISAN, FR. FRANCIS, SESHAN, AROKIASWAMY.
Absen: Antony, Rajkumar.

B. A. (English) 1969

FR. KURIAN, ALBERT, BRITTO, JOSEPH, RAMANAN,
PHILIP, FRANK, MOSES, PETTERAJ,
CHARLES, JESUDASAN, LEWIS,
THOMAS, VIVAYARAGHAVAN, NARAYANAN,
RAMAMURTHI, RAGHUNANDANAN,
MUNUSAMY, GEORGE,
FR. PINTO, FR. SIQUEIRA,
NARASIMHAN, FR. FRANCIS,
FR. ANTONINAMY, FR. MURPHY, RAJA.
B. Com. 1969

Arokiaraj, Rodriguez, Tennent, Garrad, Waples, White, Correra, Prakash, Adie, Camoes, Prakash Kutty
Sudhir, Jayaram, Jambunathan, Kurian, Chalam, Debara, Rajkumar, Padmanabhan, John, Thomas Louiseamy, John, Dinakar, Mohan
Soundararajan, Gopal, Ramesh, Jayachandra Moral, Parthasarathy, Jayachandra Babu, Lakshminarayanan, Susairaj, Jayakumar, Sehurmaind, Nagarajan,
Solomon Francis, Ruchnasamy, Ranganathan, Philbert
Pappuraj, Subramanian, Baskaran, Sethuraman, Joseph Jegathan, Kumar, Subramanian, Suresh Rao, Veerappan, Harish Shah, Kanthan, Anantharaman,
Gopalakrishnan, Marcel Chowriamah, Titus Jesudoss, Jacob Kuruvilla, Haresh Lalchand,
Bansilal, David, Baburaj, Balaji Rao, Sivaji, Aranah Prasad, Satish Chandran, Parthasarathy, Poobalarayan, Sridharan, Ramamurthy, Ramkumar, Dandayuthapani, Prakasam, Pradeep Rao, Premkumar, Rajendran
Gowthaman, GOPINATH, MANI, NARAYANAN, JAGADISAN, AROKIASAMY, FR. FRANCIS, SESHAN, FR. SIQUEIRA, ROBERT, ARUNACHALAM, DANDHAPANI, Venugopala

STUDENT COUNSELLING

In the ground floor of the main building of our College two new Student Services Centres have emerged during the course of this academic year. The last room of the northern wing is the Office of the Director of Student Activities, and the last room on the southern wing is the "Counselling Centre". Well-chosen student services are very necessary for the proper development of university students. The Report of the Kothari Commission clearly indicates the need and importance of Guidance and Counselling in universities and colleges:

"A guidance and counselling programme which would assist the students in the choice of courses, indicate the lines of remedial action and help in dealing with emotional and psychological problems should be an integral part of the educational facilities provided in institutions of higher education." (Report, 11.69)

What we mean by Counselling:

Counselling implies professional help offered by a qualified counsellor to a student who is facing problems of adjustment in college life. The student is helped to know himself, including his present and future prospects, so that he may make use of his qualities and potentialities for his own benefit and for that of the group to which he belongs. Counselling helps a person to grow in self-knowledge and maturity.

Counselling is based on the sound assumptions that (1) every individual has roles to play in the world for his own benefit and the benefit of society; (2) many individuals need help to find their roles; and (3) some individuals need help to fulfil their roles in an efficient and satisfying manner. Human experience supports these assumptions.

Need for Counselling & Guidance:

College students have various problems. They feel the need to talk them over with someone who can understand these problems and help them. Very often students discuss their problems with their friends and co-students who are not always capable of understanding the nature of these problems or of giving proper guidance. A number of students still go to non-professional persons for advice, such as palmists, astrologers, faith healers and quack "counsellors". Many of these non-professionals may have very detrimental effects on their clients' lives; many of them have no professional ethics and simply exploit suffering individuals as much as they can. The remedy lies in providing good counselling to students within the framework of the educational institutions. Student Counselling offers an opportunity to students to discuss their problems with a mature and understanding person in a confidential atmosphere, with the assurance that what they confide in him will remain confidential and will not prejudice their reputation.
Individuals differ; some are good in one field and others in another field. Counselling and Guidance help individuals to assess themselves realistically and make the right choice of a career. “In order to tap talent, identify its interest, and develop it on proper lines in relation to the needs of the economy, a massive programme of educational and vocational guidance seems to be imperative”. (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao)

Another proof of the need for psychological counselling is found in the estimate of cases of mental disorder in India. Emotional and psychological problems are on the increase among the Indian youth. To counteract this trend, proper mental health programmes and counselling services in educational institutions are necessary. Counselling supplements the mental hygiene programme and reduces the incidence of mental breakdowns. Dr. Frank Lake expresses this idea by saying: “counselling helps you to break through before you breakdown.”

Though the need for counselling is obvious from all points of view, yet there is very little done by way of providing an organized professional counselling service to the students in colleges and universities. We shall consider here three main areas of counselling: Educational, Vocational, and Personal.

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLING:

Educational counselling is the professional help offered to the student in the choice of subjects and courses in college. A student needs to form an objective self-image in terms of his strengths and limitations, his interests, aptitudes, skills and drives, in order to make the right choice of subjects and courses. This is a significant decision for which he needs to know the various courses and their content and requirements. He also needs information about the institutions offering courses along special lines, requirements of admission, and the sources of financial help, if any. Educational counselling takes over the function of disseminating such information.

Appropriate counselling in the selection of courses is geared to the proper choice of one's career in life. For this a student needs information regarding the different lines he can choose from, specializations within these lines, and the qualities required for each one of the jobs offered in a particular line. Educational and Vocational counselling are so closely linked together that it is difficult to separate them.

Besides helping in the choice of courses, educational counselling implies helping in specific educational problems such as improper study habits, difficulties in learning certain subjects, dislike for a subject, under-achievement and lack of concentration. The basic aim of the counsellor is to help the student function at his optimum level with minimum wastage.

VOCATIONAL COUNSELLING:

Vocational counselling aims at helping the student to form a realistic self-concept in terms of his strengths and limitations, his interests, aptitudes, skills and drives on the one hand, and to acquire a comprehensive view of the present day occupational world on the other, and in the light of these factors to choose the career that will best help the realization of his life-goal.

The functions of vocational counselling are to help the student towards: (1) self-understanding by which the student arrives at an objective estimate of his assets and liabilities, (2) knowledge of the world of work in general, and specifically of the nature of the particular career which he contemplates, and (3) the ability to match
Personal counselling is concerned with helping normal individuals towards better self-understanding and subsequent growth in maturity. It is also called Psychological Counselling, and has the following characteristics: 
(a) It is directly concerned with personality development and thus aims at understanding the obstacles that prevent further personality growth processes in the client and at removing them. (b) It tackles the causes of maladjustment and brings about a growth in maturity. This growth consists of a greater self-understanding, an insight into one's problems and into one's habitual approach to life situations, a greater conformity between one's thinking and the real environment, a change of attitude towards persons and situations, and a broader understanding of other people's needs, values and interests. (c) It induces the student to exploit his inner resources and to rely more on himself for a satisfactory solution to his problems.

Student Counselling is not a magical formula for all personality problems. With his special training and understanding of human personality, the counsellor is in a better position to help students to understand the nature and causes of their problems. By gaining insight into the nature of their personality problems, students are able to overcome these problems and achieve satisfactory adjustment with their environment. The Student Counsellor does not provide ready made solutions to the problems of students; but he enables them to find their own solutions.

Conclusion:
A Student Counselling Centre is an organisation based on team work. The counsellors, members of the staff and the parents of students co-operate with each other, with the common goal of helping students to overcome their problems and achieve the maximum development of their personalities.

George Chirackal, S.J.
Director,
Student Counselling Centre.
"The important thing in the Olympics is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering, but fighting well."

On October 12th, Sunday, a woman gymnast amidst the applause of all assembled zigzagged up the steps of the pyramid of the Moon and lit the Olympic Flame. Multi-coloured balloons and messengers of peace released, covered the skies—the 19th Olympics at Mexico was on.

There were many who doubted whether the games would come off at all. But the activities which started with a bang ended in a whimper. The altitude question, South Africa's entry, students' revolt, were all relegated to the background as over 7000 competitors from 119 countries assembled at Mexico to make the games a tremendous success. Over 80,000 spectators and many millions more on the T.V. settled down to enjoy the festive fare which the Olympics had to offer.

This was not a little. Of the 24 records in track and field events for men's events no less than seventeen were equalled or broken. Of the 12 events for women records nine were equalled or bettered. There were some outstanding performances by Bob Beaman who with a "Kangaroo" leap of 29' 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)" broke the previous world record in long jump by some 21". Lee Wane won the 400 meter, chipping over a record off the previous record. Al Oerter, recently named sportsman of the year, made history by winning the discus throw for the fourth time in succession.

But, halfway through the games, there was trouble. The American negro athletes T. Smith and B. Carlos raised clenched fists as a protest against racialism in their country. Little did they realise that the Olympic Forum was hardly the place to spotlight the American Civil Rights Issue. The friendly and calm atmosphere of the games was spoiled to a certain extent by this episode and later by the expulsion of the athletes from the U.S. team.

The Mexico Olympics saw the débacle of India in one game which she had dominated in the previous Olympiads, viz. Hockey. India was defeated by both New Zealand and Australia. Victory or defeat, both have their lessons to offer.

India played well, but the other countries played better. Instead of accepting this, it was not right on our part to shed tears and point an accusing finger at "our forward lines which did not function effectively" or attribute the defeat to "lack of single-mindedness and discipline".
B. Sc. (Botany) 1969

Prakasham, Man Mohan, Bhawarlal Jain, Basanth Rao, Sallamuthu Jerome, Thirumurthy, Anbazhan, Jagadeesan, Balasubramanian, Arunodoss

Raghavan, Chandrasekharan, Rajan, Padmanabhan, Gunasekaran, Chandramouli, Santhanam, Ravichandran, Sridharan, Balasubramanian, Panisam, Prancareselvam

Gokuldoss, Kesavan, Jeramal, Ragothaman, Udayaparakash, David, Raman, Garuralan, Raman, Venkataramanan, Chandrasekhhar Reddy, Shyama Murthy

Vasanth Kumar, Laxmi Narasimhan, Chandrakumar

Vijay Kumar Singhvi, Karamakaran, ANANTHASUBRAMANIAM, WILSON, SRINIVASAN, FR. FRANCIS, RAMA RAO, LOURDUSAMY, BABUJEE, EDWIN, Cyril Xavier.
ATHLETIC TEAM

Ramachandran (jumps), Naresh (jumps), Rajasekharan (jumps), Jose (pole vault), Jayapaul (hurdles), Adie (jumps), Anbazhagan (throws), Nicholas (mid-distance), Jose (College-Champ), Rajan (captain), FR. FRANCIS, DURAI SAMY, Suriaraj (varsity jumper), Rayappa (sprints), Kameshwaran (long distance)

BEST SHOTS OF 1968

Goneia
Ramakrishna
Balasubramaniam, A picked out cadet

Mudaliar Silver Jubilee Commemoration Cup
Defeat is no disgrace. It is an incentive to excel. Not only in hockey but in other games too India should plan right from now on to put up a good show in the future. A determined national effort is necessary for this. If small countries like Kenya and Mexico can improve ‘dramatically’ within the short span of four years so too can India with a population of 500 million people.

The Mexican Government deserves to be congratulated on the fine organisation of the games, overcoming several difficulties. Many ‘firsts’ were seen at Mexico, like the track with plastic, all-rubber surface, the cycle track surfaced with wood imported from ivory coast specially for the purpose, and the waveless swimming pool. The frequency of error in placings were virtually eliminated by the “electric photo-finish timing apparatus”. In addition, the time watches were so perfect that they enabled the users to read even 1/100th fraction of a second.

The closing ceremony was also one of the most colourful, orderly, and impressive seen since the inception of the games in 1896. As the crowd cheered and waved handkerchiefs and sombreros, the Olympic flag was lowered and the Flame extinguished. Thus ended one of the memorable events of 1968 — the 19th Olympiad.

S. Sundareshan, I B.A. (Econ.)

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TROPHIES WE HOLD

TELEGRAPH SINGLES:

The Stanley Cup (Bertram Memorial Tournéy).
The Sundaravaradhan Cup (Jain College Tournéy).
The C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Trophy (Inter-Divisional University Challenge Cup).
The Havelock Cup (Inter-Collegiate Knock-Out Trophy)

TELEGRAPH DOUBLES:

The Erskine Cup (Bertram Memorial Tournéy).

Volley-Ball:

The Santhanam Trophy (Dawn to Dusk Tournéy).
The Inter-Divisional University Challenge Cup.

CRICKET:

The Duncan Cup (Inter-Divisional University Challenge Cup).

BADMINTON:

The Aboobucker Shield (Stanley Medical Tournéy).

The Seshadri Shield (M.I.T. Tournéy).

ATHLETICS:

The Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Silver Jubilee Commemoration Cup (Inter-Collegiate Championship Cup).
The MCAA Shield (The University Challenge Shield).
The Buck Shield (Y.M.C.A. Championship Athletic meet).
SPORT AT LOYOLA

TENNIS.

Tennis in Loyola has again caught the lime light. Anand Amirtharaj, our star of last year, was joined by his younger brother Vijay who in the previous year had won the Stanley Cup for Tennis singles. Judged by the form this youngster has been showing, he is soon likely to be a formidable rival to his big brother. Another new comer who had done well in the Stanley Cup Matches, is J. Royappa, who though he looks like an easygoing boy in class, is a demon of energy on the Tennis court.

Thanks to the experience gained by playing in various countries, Anand Amirtharaj is today our All-India and National Tennis Star. He reached the semi-finals in the All-India Hard Court Tennis Tournament conducted by the Madras State Tennis Association and went down only to one of India's best players, Premjitlal. Last year he played for India in the Davis Cup Match against Ceylon. We are proud to state that this year also he will represent India along with Ramanathan Krishnan and Gaurav Misra in the Davis Cup Match against Malaysia to be played early in March.

Because of all these activities, Anand has had little time for Inter-Collegiate Competitions and has been able to play only in the Bertram Memorial Tournament. During his absence his brother Vijay kept the flag flying. He won the Madras Division University Tennis singles and the Inter-Divisional knockout singles Tournaments. Vijay and Royappa were selected to represent Madras University in the All-India Varsity Tournament. They fought their way up to the finals but fell victims to the strong doubles team of Calcutta. Vijay also won the Sundaravaradan Cup for Tennis singles and with Royappa as partner the Kader Cup for Doubles in the Jain College Tournament. We are happy to state that Vijay and Royappa have been selected to attend the All India coaching camp to be held during the summer holidays. In the Western India Championships at Bombay Vijay went down to Rybarezky of Poland but only after he had fully extended him and even taken a set. Other promising players in our Tennis team are Jacob Kuruvilla the Captain, T.V.L. Prasad, now taking part in the Western India Championships at Bombay, V. Abraham and Govind Krishna Kumar. These budding stars have made a good start and that is half the battle won. If coming events cast their shadows before, there is every likelihood of these young men following the trail already blazed by our old students like Boopathy, Rabi Venkatesan and the National Champion R. Krishnan. We wish them all success.
VOLLEY - BALL

Like Tennis, Volley-ball too has done well this year. R. S. Jeevarathnam, the skipper, got together a powerful team. There was B. K. Veeravel and Palani to serve cannon balls and spike with real viciousness; A. Anbazhagan, to spike and place the ball where his opponents least expected it, and Sundararajan to stand as a tower of defence. We started by winning the Dawn to Dusk Tournament conducted by the Madras Volley-ball Association. One of the strongest teams we defeated was that of the Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur. This team, however, had its revenge in the Bertram Memorial Tournament when in a thrilling encounter in the finals they defeated us and carried away the shield. In the Inter-Collegiate competition we were the League Champions. We also bagged the Madras Division Cup and went ahead to win the Inter-Divisional knockout tournament at Pudukottai and became the Madras Varsity Champions. B. K. Veeravel and A. Anbazhagan had the honour of representing the Madras University. These two players have also been selected to attend the All-India Volley-ball coaching camp during the Summer Holidays.

CRICKET.

In Cricket we began badly in the Inter-Collegiate league but soon improved and won the Madras University Knockout tournament. Prithvi Thambusamy, the captain, delighted the spectators with his innings of 118 runs in the final match. Our team is looking forward to the Inter-Divisional semi-finals and finals, yet to be played. Two of our players N. Rajkumar and Michael Adie were selected to represent the University. Other promising players are R. Vijayaraghavan, A. Thambusamy, Rakesh, Victor Fernandez, Jarracl Singh, H. Lalchand and P. Manickam.

HOCKEY.

Our energetic skipper, Rajendran, arranged a series of practice matches and fielded quite a good side. Fortune however, refused to smile on us. The result was that in the Inter-Collegiate Tournament we had to share the trophy with the Madras Christian College. A great loss to us was the Stoke’s Shield which had been occupying a snug corner in our Principal’s office for the last four years. In the final Match we began well by scoring first. Failure to increase the lead, however, resulted in the Madras Christian College not only scoring the equaliser, but also going ahead to win by a goal in the second half. Mention must be made of our full back Aslam Ahmed, our centre half P. Rajasekar and Albert, our left extreme, who caught the eyes of the spectators. Failure to take advantage of chances at crucial moments, and a tendency to relax when a slight lead is obtained, may account to some extent for our not doing better.

BASKET - BALL.

Basket-ball which created a record in 1966 by Loyola winning all the Inter-Collegiate trophies has since then been enjoying a well earned rest. This year all the efforts of the Captain, K. Balasubramanyan, and our University blue, Shanmugasundaram, failed to rouse it. If failures are the proverbial stepping stones, then basket-ball is sure to do better next year.

FOOT - BALL.

Foot-ball too is at present under a cloud. Though the captain did his best
the gaps left by the departure of experienced players could not easily be filled. The only faint streaks of light are, that we reached the semi-finals in the Madras Divisional knock-out tournament and P. Karunakaran was selected to represent the University.

BERTRAM MEMORIAL TOURNAMENTS:

In the Bertram Memorial tournaments, we very nearly played the part of good hosts and left all the trophies to our visitors, as we did last year. This very laudable scheme was, however, spoilt by Anand and Vijay Amirtharaj. In the Tennis singles tournament for the Stanley Cup, each of them very un-chivalrously eliminated all the outsiders in his respective half and met each other in the finals. It was a well contested match and, as expected, Anand won. Not satisfied with this, the brothers playing as partners for the doubles, won the Erskine Cup. In all the other games of the Bertram Memorial Tournaments, we have been able to make our visitors happy. This perhaps accounts for the number of entries increasing every year until today, and the Bertram Memorial Tournaments have come to be the highlight of Inter-Collegiate competitions.

ATHLETICS

The total eclipse that darkened athletics two years ago was partially relieved last year thanks to the efforts made by Mr. Duraiswamy, our Physical Director. This year we are happy to state that athletics has emerged into glorious sunshine. We won the Dr. Sir. A.L. Mudaliar Silver Jubilee Commemoration Sports Trophy, and later, the Championship in the Buck Memorial Sports conducted by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education. Our relay team also won the Madras Christian College open relay race. One of our greatest triumphs was in the Inter-Collegiate sports just concluded, when we won the Maharaja of Travancore Championship Shield with 75 points, the team winning the second place scoring only 52 points. P. Suriaraj was selected to represent Madras University in the All-India Inter-University Athletic meet at Jabalpur and won the second place in Long Jump and Hop-Step-and-Jump. In the All India South Zone meet he represented Tamil Nadu and came second in Long Jump. In our College Sports he set up a new record in Long Jump bettering the old one of 1951 made by H. Rebello. Is it any wonder that he is referred to as the “Loyola Kangaroo”. These are achievements for which our athletic captain Rajan, with his team of fine athletes, is to be heartily congratulated. We have fine sprinters like C. Smith and Paul James. Jumpers like Suriaraj and A. Naresh and throwers like A. Anbazhagan. Our success in athletics is to a large extent due to the keen interest taken by Father Francis, our Principal. He secured the services of Mr. Victor Wilson the District Sports Council Coach to train our team. Mr. Wilson with his expert knowledge and skill in coaching, has carried out regular and systematic practice. Father Francis even arranged for vitaminised food to be served to all our athletes. The result was a marked improvement first in attendance, and then in results.

To conduct all these games and sports teamwork of a high order is required. Our Principal, Father Francis, has kept his usual vigilant watch for talent. He was happy when trophies were brought in, but he never failed to remind our sportsmen that it is not the winning of trophies but the playing of the game in the right spirit, that is important. He has often congratulated our teams on the fine spirit of sportsmanship shown in taking both triumphs and disasters with a smile, thereby fitting themselves for the greater game of life where the players are many, and the prizes few. Our Vice-
Principal Fr. Tamby has had the very difficult task of ensuring that sportsmen and athletes with their numerous important engagements, sometimes at least honoured the classes with their presence, to make up the required attendance. Father V. T. George, the warden of the hostel, and Brother Lourduwamy, the Mess Superintendent, have helped by providing refreshments for our players and receiving visiting teams with great hospitality. Father James, our Director of Student Activities, has himself been very active collecting groups of smiling faces of our athletes and sportsmen for our magazine. Mr. Duraiswamy, our Physical Director, though handicapped by illness, has done all he could, to help. Our coaches, Mr. Victor Wilson, Mr. Michael Nair and Mr. Eugene have done much more than their duty in coaching our teams with keen interest. A great deal of time and energy of the captains has been spent in practising their teams. Our Markers, Vadivelu and Ratnam have, as usual, done their part in making our tennis courts and playing fields the envy of all. To all of them, and in particular to those of our sportsmen who will be leaving us at the end of this year, we say, "Well done, thank you, and the best of luck".

Major J. F. Perreira,
ASSOCIATIONS

THE STUDENTS’ UNION

Destiny cast us together in a glorious Association and destiny parts us now before that Association cloys us so that we may remember our having been together with more intense joy in the days to come. In this Association what we have left undone is very much more than what we have done; yet we can have the satisfaction of having done I won’t say achieved, some things, together.

The Loyola Look-Out: The only feature which perhaps deserves and has received the title of an achievement this year was the college periodical, “The Loyola Look-Out”. The quality of the magazine was such that it made Professors in other colleges exclaim that they had never seen in all their life a students’ magazine to compare with it. It is to the credit of the talented and enthusiastic Board of Editors that the Look-Out, which had earlier been accused of heavy-footedness of expression, lack of style, absence of humour and shallowness of thought, should now be singled out as an example of the best that students could achieve in clarity of expression, style, humour, imagination and original thought. The Board was lucky to have the talent and experience of R. Vijayaraghavan whose work in writing, editing and arranging the layout cannot be over-praised. With K. O. Thomas being the chief contributor of humorous articles and features, Radhakrishnan providing the emotional element, and Shantakumar coming out with some powerful prose, the magazine was sans peer, sans reproach. Cherry George was not a wit inferior to those already mentioned. Manohar and Madhukar Chandra Dhas maintained the arts section and V. V. K. Prasad the Science section with high proficiency. The Look-Out is fortunate that the Chandra Dhas brothers have one more year yet in this college, and it will be safe in the hands of men like Cherry George and Robert Burns. The Board is thankful to the co-operation, encouragement and guidance given by Fr. James.

Our Debaters: This year’s was a story of uninterrupted success for our debating team. The Gandhi Seminar held at our college to honour the Mahatma whose birth centenary we celebrate this year, was preceded by an Inter-collegiate Debate on the challenging topic “Mahatma Gandhi was a Magnificent Failure”. It was perhaps the best attended debate in the city this year. Our college provided the best speaker of the day and also the best team of debaters. Chivalry, however, made us give the team prize to the guest teams. The I.I.T. All India Debate, The All India Manufacturers’ Association Debate, and The Inter-Jesuit Colleges Debate are only a few of the many in which our debaters won laurels. The
success of the team was mainly due to R. Radhakrishnan, Jaihirth Rao, U. K. Menon, and your humble Secretary. Francis Mathew and Ravi Parthasarathy were promising new-comers in the field. The best bet for the future, however, is Jaihirth Rao who, although a ‘newcomer’, performed like a veteran.

“The Brain of Loyola”: The weekly Quiz programme held throughout the year to find out the best “brain” in the College was revived, V. V. K. Prasad and Vinod Kumar Poddar taking the initiative. In the viva voce competitions Balachander of I B. Sc. (Phys), and in the final written competition R. Radhakrishnan of III B. A. (Econ), topped the list. Balachander, Jaihirth Rao and Jayaprakash proved to be a force to reckon with in the AIR weekly Quiz programmes for students.

Festivals: The usual feast days of the college, the College Day, the Rector’s Day, the Sports Day and the Hostel Day, were all celebrated with colourful decorations, gaiety and just pride. On the Rector’s Day, while offering our sincere felicitations to the head of the institution the President of the Students’ Union placed before him a few modest requests for additional amenities like water-coolers on the corridors, a gymnasium and Indoor-games Centre for the Hostel, and the expansion of the Day Scholars’ Centre. We are heartened to find that steps have already been taken by our generous Rector to comply with some at least of these requests.

Coca-Cola: We tried to install a Coca-Cola bunk in the campus. This venture has still some difficulties as we cannot effectively answer the question: “Who’s to mind the store?” The S. C. M. has shown some initiative; but it is too early to say how far they will succeed.

Vote of Thanks: The working of the Students’ Union owed a lot to the wholehearted services of the hostelites, though both the Union representatives were dayscholars. Here the Union acknowledges with gratitude the services rendered by many hostelites, who contributed a great deal of their time and energy to its successful functioning. To the Dayscholars too, particularly to the senior students, the Union owes a debt of gratitude. The Ecclesia, consisting mainly of the representatives of the various Associations in the campus, was responsible for the planning and execution of many a scheme, especially of decoration and reception of guests on festive occasions. Our thanks are due to every one of the members. The Union could not have functioned at all without the quick and efficient assistance given by Mr. Sundararajan, the Secretary of the Principal, and his team of the office staff. The Union is grateful to all of them for their unstinted service.

P. N. Narayanan, Secretary.

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ATHENAEUM

Our English Association having lapsed into inactivity, a few zealous students of English Literature formed the Loyola Athenaeum 'with a view to fostering their literary and cultural activities'. Inaugurating the club Dr. Krishnaswami spoke on the dear old subject: "Defects of Modern Education". Two papers, one by R. Narayanan of Loyola on 'The Uses of Poetry' and the other by D. Poppy of Presidency on 'Sense and Poetry', were followed by a purposeful talk by Prof. Ramaswami of Presidency on 'The Uses of Poetry'. Having been enlightened by a paper on Western Music by L. F. Xavier of Loyola, the members listened with delight to the symphonies of Beethoven, with the aid of Mr. Bechtloff of our Department of German. Later in the year the members had an informal discussion on 'Short Stories' with Mr. Jayakanthan, a prolific writer of short stories in Tamil.

R. Arockiadoss, Secretary

HINDI

The Hindi Association did not exactly have a crowded calendar this year. A Quiz competition held in the first term evoked considerable interest. In the matter of winning prizes, it has been a great year for the members. R. P. Mehra, an expert at the debating game, won individual honours with monotonous regularity in intercollegiate debates. Ably aided by Chand Ratan Jaju and Bhawarlal Jain, Mehra brought home the Agarwal Nav Yuvak Sangh Rolling Trophy and the Prize awarded by the Anuvrat Vidyarthi Parishad.

M. P. Shah, Secretary

GERMAN

Energetic as ever, the German Association screened films, exhibited slides and arranged lectures. Two inte-
Basketball - P.S.G. Arts, Coimbatore

Badminton - S.K.B.R. Amalapuram

Tennis - Loyola

Anand

Vijay

Table - Tennis
Singles: PSG
Doubles: Vivekananda

To Wimbledon
I follow after
FOOTER

PRARTHAKARAN, Jose, KALIPKARAN, Thomas
Sreehiren, Peter, Manuel, Eduardo, Subasi, Cyril
Ramakan, Karunakaran, Periasamy (CAPT.)
FR. Francis, Dural, Rajan.

HOCKEY

MATHEW, Jacob, White, Kishore, Karveth, Jose, Albert
Rajasekaran, Rajendran (CAPT.), FR. Francois, Dural, Hamid,
Bhaskar, Godfrey, Julian, Fernandes.

VARSITY BLUE
resting talks, one on the German Constitution by the German Consul, Dr. Reinhart Bindseil and the other on the history of European Classical Music by Mr. Bechtloff were among the highlights of the Association's activities in the First Term. The members had a delightful experience listening to Beethoven's Symphonies in the course of a talk on the maestro. They also had Prince Zu Lowenstein in their midst one evening. Interest in Germany and things German was whipped up by conducting a Quiz on Germany. The beneficiary of unfailing encouragement from the Max Muller Bhavan and the recipient of the princely sum of a thousand rupees from the German Consulate, the Association brought its activities for the year to a memorable end by arranging a German Film Festival. Great credit must go to Mr. Bechtloff for the guidance and help he provided to the Association.

R. D. Nair, Secretary.

SANSKRIT

With Student enthusiasm as its motive force, the Sanskrit Association has had yet another year of great activity.

At the regular meetings of the Association students, seniors and juniors, sought to interpret to their colleagues the celebrated works of Sanskrit writers. The Association conducted an inter-collegiate recitation competition, the response to which was heartening. Representing the College, R. Vaidyanathan bagged the second prize in a debate held at Pachaiyappa's College. The weekly Quiz programme proved to be as popular as in years past.

G. Venkataramani, Secretary.

ECONOMICS

Inaugurating the activities of the History Association, Prof. Rajendran, Principal of the S.I.V.E.T. College, formerly Professor of History at Loyola, expressed the hope that the next meeting would not be the valedictory function. His hopes did come true. In the first Term the Association got the Qu'nn Hall packed to capacity to listen to Mr. Chandilyan a Novelist and Mr. Tamilvanan, a popular journalist. In the same term the Association arranged for fifty students a study tour to Mahabalipuram, 'the art gallery' of the Pallavas. In the second Term the Association gave its whole-hearted and active support to the Gandhi Seminar organized by the Students' Union. In the third Term Mr. Kothamangalam Subbu, a Tamil writer of repute, spoke on Mahatma Gandhi. The unprecedented life and vigour with which the Association functioned this year was largely due to the generous patronage extended by Prof. Berchmans and Fr. James and to the initiative and enterprise of its secretary, K. M. Narayanan.

Arthur Pais, Member.

The inaugural address of the Economics Association was delivered by Mr. S. Narayanaswami, a former Sheriff of Madras. In a fortnight's time, the Association arranged a talk by Dr. Rao, Regional Director of the USEFI (United States Educational Foundation in India), on Prof. Galbraith's New Industrial State. The very next day Mr. M. R. Pai of the Forum of Free Enterprise spoke on Economic Planning and Development Policy in India. Unfortunately, the undergraduates in Economics, busy writing their exams, missed these two interesting lectures. The Association
conducted a debate sponsored by the Forum of Free Enterprise. In February, Prof. Hagen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology spoke to the Post-Graduate students on 'Foreign Aid and Economic Development'. Circumstances conspired to defeat the Association's attempt to revive the inter-collegiate debate for the award of the Dr. Alagappa Chettiar shield.

S. Rajasekar, Secretary.

STATISTICS

The Statistics Association, (a new addition to the long list of Loyola's Associations) and its activities were inaugurated by Prof. Totadri Iyengar by a speech on the Growing Importance of Statistics in Many Spheres of Human Activity. In order to gain some practical experience the members decided to conduct sample surveys in the College on vital matters connected with student life. Accordingly a survey relating to Student Unrest was conducted under the guidance of Mr. K. Balasubramaniam, the President of the Association. The answers of 300 students, to whom copies of a questionnaire were distributed, have been analysed. The success of this venture, it is hoped, will inspire the Association to conduct more surveys of an equally useful nature.

V. Balasubramaniam, Secretary.

PHYSICS

The activities of the Physics Association got under way in mid August with an inspiring talk on 'Lasers' by Dr. Shantanam of the IIT, Madras. Short films on some aspects of modern Science and Space Technology were screened as in years past and we are grateful to the Motion Picture Division of the USIS for their courtesy in letting us have their films. We tried to perfect the attempt our seniors made last year to form 'discussion groups' and study particular fields of science by preparing papers on them. Our Association steered clear of the extremes of being unduly active or smugly dormant and succeeded in maintaining a moderate mean between the two.

A. Narayana Menon, Secretary.

CHEMISTRY

MEETINGS

The Inaugural Address of the Association was delivered on 14-8-68 by Dr. A. R. Natarajan, Chemical Examiner to the Govt. of Madras, on 'Chemistry by Comparison'. On 22-8-68 Mr. V. Srinivasan, a Graduate Student of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, U.S.A., spoke on 'The Control of Concerted Reactions by Orbital Symmetry'. Dr. N. S. Ganapragasam, President of the Association, delivered a stimulating lecture on 'Models in Chemistry' on 6-9-68.

Through the courtesy of M/s Sarabhai Merck Limited, a 16-mm Filmshow on 'Chromatography' was arranged on 10-10-68. 'Reactions of some Aromatic Nitro Compounds' was the subject of an interesting talk on 20-11-68 by Dr. Sp. Shanmuganathan, Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Dr. (Mrs.) Radha Shanmugasundaram, Reader in Bio-Chemistry, University of Madras, gave an enchanting lecture on 29-11-68 on 'The Chemistry and Biology of Chromosomes'. Dr. E. R. B. Shanmugasundaram, Professor of Bio-Chemistry, University of Madras, clarified
many points raised during the discussion that followed the above-mentioned lecture.

Dr. R. Srinivasan, Visiting Professor of Chemistry, Ohio State University, Columbus, U.S.A. and also a Research Scientist at IBM Research Centre in New York, gave an illuminating lecture on ‘Photo-Chemistry of CcIjugated 1, 3-Dienes’ on 12-12-68. We also had the pleasure of listening to Dr. S. Rajappa, Research Chemist, CII A Research Centre, Bombay, speak on ‘Woodward-Hoffmann Rule’ on 27-1-69. After this talk there was a colourful demonstration on ‘Chemiluminescence’ by K. Vasudevan, I M.Sc.

The last meeting of the Association was held on 26-2-69, when a Visiting Scientist from U.K., Dr. B. D. Anderson of Bradford University, gave a stimulating lecture on ‘High Impact Plastics’. Dr. M. Santappa, Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Madras, presided over this meeting and introduced the speaker.

SEMINARS

The 4th Annual Series of Chemistry Seminars were held this year during the II and III Terms. These Seminars were prepared and presented very well by the participants and they earned the appreciation of the Students, Staff and the Research Fellows who attended them. The details of the Seminars are given below:

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<td>18-11-68</td>
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<td>25-11-68</td>
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<td>2-12-68</td>
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<td>Kinetic Isotope Effects in Organic Chemistry</td>
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<td>27-1-69</td>
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<td>Semi-conductors</td>
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<td>10-2-69</td>
<td>Synthetic Reagents in Organic Chemistry</td>
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<td>Enzyme Catalysis</td>
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<td>24-2-69</td>
<td>Complexometric Titrations</td>
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<td>Production of High Vacuum</td>
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Four Prizes were awarded for the best Seminars, two each from the B.Sc. and M.Sc. students. The Prize-winners are the following:

**B.Sc.**

I Prize: Mr. R. Sundaramurthy, III B.Sc.

II Prize: Mr. C. B. Nageswara Reddy, III B.Sc.

**M.Sc.**

I Prize: Mr. K. Vasudevan, I M.Sc.

Quiz

A written quiz of 30-minute duration was conducted on 21-2-69, in which 69 Pre-University students participated. For the best performance in this Quiz, Mr. R. Gopal and Mr. S. K. Ranganathan were awarded Prizes.

Newsletter

A new feature of the activities of the Chemistry Association this year is the starting of a Newsletter, named 'CHEMNEWS'. The first issue was released on 14-8-68 at the Inauguration of the Chemistry Association. It contained information about the Chemistry Seminars held during 1965-68, Award of Ph.D. Degrees, Biography of P. C. Ray, etc. It is proposed to bring out another issue of the 'CHEMNEWS' shortly, summarising the activities of the Chemistry Association during the current academic year.

M. S. K. Narahari Babu, Secretary.

ZOLOGY

The Zoology Association got off to a fine start on 6-8-1968 with the inaugural address by Dr. M. Anantha Raman, M.A., Ph.D., Prof. of Parasitology, Veterinary College, Madras. He gave a great deal of information about various microscopic parasites with the help of some excellent slides. A batch of 18 students accompanied by Mr. Ananda Subramaniam, M.Sc., went on a study tour to Rameswaram and Kurusadi islands, and on their return sat together for an hour to share experiences. A series of exceptionally enlightening and enjoyable films on aquatic fauna shown on 14th November brought a large crowd of students. It is reported that an egg of an Inter-Collegiate debate on a topic connected with Biology has been laid in the Zoology Association and remains to be hatched in the coming year.

D. P. Kebaraj, Secretary.

COMMERCCE

This year the students of the II B.Com class were given the privilege of becoming members of the Commerce Association. Mr. M. V. Arunachalam, Managing Director, Tube Investments Ltd., addressed the inaugural meeting and spoke on "A Blueprint for India's Economic Prosperity".

The main highlight of the year was a trip to Delhi and Kashmir by 32 students and 2 members of the Staff. The inter-collegiate debate for the award of Prof. Soundararajan Rolling shield was held in the second term. During the Third term a visit was organised to the Syndicate Bank.

Gowthaman, Secretary.

THE LOYOLA CSU

The AICUF, to quote its constitution, "endeavours to bind together all men and women of goodwill for the task of building in India a student community that will be dedicated to the search for Truth, to the pursuit of social justice, to the achievement of high professional competence, and to a selfless service of the national and international community."

Translating this ideal into practice, the Loyola Unit of the AICUF, viz., the Loyola CSU, has tried, in its own small way, to serve the student community of this college by providing opportunities for bringing out the best in them. The Indian student has for long been at the receiving end, as far as ideas are concerned. He is constantly bom-
B. A. (Hist) 1969


Ramamurthy, Nandagopal, Durai, Sundararaman, Khalfeli, Krishnan, Stanislaus, Sridhar, Venugopalan, Thomasraj, Mani.

Srivari, Ramaswamy, Kanagaraj, Rajendra Prasad, Benedict, Raju, Alphonse, Xavier, Narasanan, Gunasekaran, Govindarajan,

Santana Krishnan, Fr. James, Antonisamy, Motha, Fr. Francis, Berchmans, Munusamy, Miranda, Alaga Raja.

Absent: Suresh, Oliver, Jose.
M. A. (Social Work) 1969

Joseph (Attender), Sivanandan, Srinivasan, Raghuveer, Ramachandran, Balraj, Murthy,
Gnanasundarar, Govindan, Ganguli, Ramaswami, Narasaparampil, Narahari Babu,
Edmund, Sithumadhavan,
Gopal, Raghavan, Srinivasan, Fr. Sebastian, Fr. Francis, Gireesan,

M. Sc. (Chemistry) 1969

Gnansekar, Ranganathan, Kasturi, Raghunathan, Rajan, Parasuraman,
Sundara Rajan,
Raghuram (pros), Jayaprakash, Narayan, Fr. Matthew, Pushpendran, Bhardwaj,
Venkat Rao, Padman, Narayan, Ray,
Ramani, Pushpavanam, Fr. Chirack,
Arokiaraj, Fr. Francis,
Jacob Mathew, Shirangan.
barded with ideas, slogans and stereotypes, good, bad and indifferent, from the radio, the films, newspapers, books, and, shall we say, even from Professorial chairs. The Loyola CSU has, therefore, laid emphasis on informal discussions, where the individual student can express his own ideas, voice his own opinions and learn to think for himself.

A very active Cine Forum has discussed over a dozen films, both Indian and foreign, its members learning not only to criticise what is mean and ignoble in them but also to appreciate the finer aspects, where they exist, and to become aware of the tremendous influence the films are having on the educated and uneducated alike. With a view to creating a critical attitude to the cinema a film review competition was held on “The Bridge on the River Kwai”. During the September holidays this Cine Forum played host to a seminar on Film Appreciation sponsored by St. Joseph’s College, Tiruchirapalli, in which over 100 members of the staff from all over Tamilnadu took part. A visit to one of the film studios in the city was arranged in the First Term.

The Saturday night sessions of the Current Affairs Discussion Group have become a regular feature of hostel life; the group has exhausted a wide range of current national and international problems. A mock Parliament session held in February created great enthusiasm and excitement in the campus.

A dialogue between students and parents of students held in January revealed to the participants the reality of the ‘generation gap’ that is so much in the news these days and helped the growth of mutual understanding and sympathy.

The flourishing Tamil monthly Deepam, edited by K. M. Narayanan and its slightly less successful English counterpart provided many a student the opportunity for self-discovery through self-expression. The articles written by some of the members of the Writers’ Club have been published in “Current”, “Himmat”, “The Mirror” and “Filmfare”.

Two intensive Leadership Training Courses have helped to supplement the start made in a three day leadership training camp held during the Deepavali holidays. A leader must be able to communicate his ideas: skills like those of public speaking, organising and chairing meetings, conducting brainstorming and ideation sessions, are all an indispensable part of his equipment. The course conducted by Mr. Jacob Mathew of the Social Work Department has produced particularly good results, as anyone who has undergone it will testify.

A Personality Development Course, mainly for those who shy at speaking English, the only workable medium of communication between members who come from various parts of the country, has had great success.

A mere profusion of activities in any organisation means little unless they are permeated with the human element, openness and friendship. The CSU has tried particularly during the past year, to break down some of the barriers that divide one student from another. The Students’ Club, with a membership of nearly one hundred, has provided a place where boys from different backgrounds can meet each other and discover the joys of friendship over a popular magazine or over a game of carroms or, if they prefer, relaxing to the strains of their favourite record. A modest Text-Book library too is maintained by the Club.

Although Loyola’s tight academic programme of tests and exams has been keeping us quite busy, yet the CSU Social Service has not been able to ignore the wretched condition of the
slums just outside our campus and in the nearby villages. With generous help from a number of Loyola boys, the CSU raised a sum of Rs. 2,100 to help a colony of destitute cobblers in the village of Sallampathidai, 36 miles from Madras. A team of boys from Loyola toiled with the villagers for a week during the September holidays. The result: a serviceable well, 22 feet deep, well protected with concrete rings, in the heart of the arid Chinglepet district. A small thing, perhaps..., but a symbol of our concern for our less fortunate brethren.

From the 28th of December to the 2nd of January, Loyola played host to the Second National Convention of the AICUF. Over six hundred delegates from all over India and Ceylon, from Delhi in the North to Colombo in the South, from Gauhati in the East to Ahmedabad in the West, and from other organisations like the Pax Romana, the SCM and the YCS, came to Madras to try and plan “The India We Want.” Speeches, discussions, debates, panel sessions, community worship and cultural programmes filled out a tightly packed schedule. Young men and women from a variety of cultural backgrounds, ranging from sophisticated Bombay to the simplest Bihar village, helped create a truly cosmopolitan atmosphere, and this feeling of unity in diversity,—a reflection of the national mosaic of India herself,—was the most striking feature of the Convention. Among the many public figures from Madras and outside who spoke at the Convention the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi of Rishikesh too was one. The CSU owes a debt of gratitude to the management of the College and Hostel for their ready help in the organisation of this Convention.

The CSU is grateful to the innumerable students who helped to run its various activities. Particularly heartening has been the large number of non-Catholic students who, for the first time, have not only made good use of the opportunities provided by the CSU, but have taken an active part in the organisation of the various activities. We thank Fr. Principal for evincing a keen interest in the organisation and Fr. James, our Director of extra-curricular activities, for his excellent encouragement, and his ever helpful nature in providing us with all the necessary facilities.

It is now the last watch of the academic year; but another day will dawn soon. Let us not rest content with whatever we have done this year— for, there are many many miles to go yet, whatever be our chosen path...

The Office-bearers of the CSU wish the members of the Unit and every one of their fellow students all the best in their endeavours to hold the torch high as students of Loyola and then do their part as citizens of a great land. There is something in that ancient Upanishadic invocation that seems to echo our wish: “From the Unreal lead me to the Real, From Darkness to Light, from Death to Immortality.”

Dick Gonzalves, Secretary.
Arthur Pais, President.

THE DAYSCHOLARS’ CLUB

Even if you have been to our college several times, I’m afraid, you haven’t seen our Day Scholars’ Centre. Tucked away behind the Bertram Hall and the first Physics block, that beautiful little structure is surrounded by green hedges and covered by overhanging branches of the mighty trees standing nearby. It
is meant to serve those of our 1,500 non-resident students, coming sometimes from as far away as Arkonam, who would like to have a safe place to keep their lunch packets, a place where they can find a little respite from the boredom which the working hours have become to many a modern student, and play a friendly game or listen to some favourite melody.

Of course, in that tiny little building there is no room for even 500, not to speak of 1,500 Day Scholars. So the Centre is used by the Day Scholars’ Club having a membership of over 300 students under the guidance of Mr. Munuswamy, the Master-in-charge.

Besides successfully negotiating in a miniature “Farakka dispute” between the Chemistry block and the Day Scholars’ Centre, the Secretary of the Club has been able to organize several athletic and cultural activities this year. Tournaments were held in chess, carroms, and Table Tennis, and competitions in public speaking, poetry writing, drawing and painting had a very encouraging response.

Under the benevolent providence of Rev. Fr. Rector and the solicitous care of Rev. Fr. Principal amenities at the

Centre are slowly being increased every year. To the already existing lockers, exhibition board, games articles, ceiling fans and water-cooler, this year we have added fluorescent lighting and a latest model Philips Radio Receiver.

As we look to the future we dream of many things: we would hold a competition in “eating”, mind you, not in quantitative, but in qualitative eating, or, if you prefer, in the art of eating in public; we would also hold a competition in mischief-making, without offending. As for amenities, we would like to have a Tape Recorder so that we won’t have to depend on the whim and fancy of the Radio Station Director to listen to our favourite number; then, a T.V. set, to be prepared for any eventuality of our Ministry for Information and Publicity becoming modern; perhaps, an air-conditioner too! You see, Madras is in the tropical zone. But, these are dreams which only our children or grandchildren, or great grandchildren will see come true. As far as we are concerned, we trust that the authorities are aware that there is a population explosion and that we need more elbow-room.

J. V. J. Subramaniam, Secretary.

PLANNING FORUM

The Planning Forum continued to do good work and lived up to the expectations of its members.

The Forum’s inaugural address was delivered by Dr. Rao, the Regional Director of USEFI (United States Educational Foundation in India), by speaking on matters relating to Industrial Management. Some-time in November the members of the Forum had an informal discussion on employment opportunities with Mr. T. Pitchai, District Employment Officer who subsequently enriched our library by adding two books one of which is After B.Sc. What? Visits to the Coca Cola Factory, the T. I. Cycles of India, and Ashok Leyland were arranged. L. K. Chokhany and R. N. Prakasam took part in an inter-collegiate seminar on “An Approach to National Development” conducted by the Madras Christian College. As usual, the Planning Forum conducted a Quiz competition. The Plan Information Centre and Library continued to render useful service to the student community.

L. K. Chokhany, Secretary.
SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Social Service League, with its one hundred members divided into five groups, chalked out a programme of manual work, nursery education and medical aid. Nursery education was a phenomenal success and the classes conducted by the League were popular with the poor children of the area of Vedavram. Members of the league visited the School for the Blind and the Deaf at Teynampet and spent an evening with the inmates organizing games and providing musical entertainment. Fr. A. Nevett, S.J., and Mr. Arul Jagannathan have been sources of continued inspiration to the members of the Social Service League.

M. A. Hussain, Secretary.

TROPHIES WE HOLD

A-I.M.O. Rotating Shield
won by P. N. Narayanan

The Institute Trophy
(Institute Gymkhana, IIT Madras)
won by P. N. Narayanan
R. Radhakrishnan

R. Krishnamurthy Rolling Cup
(Pacháiyappa’s Econ. Assn)
won by U. K. Menon
R. Radhakrishnan

A. C. Tech Rolling Trophy
won by P. N. Narayanan
R. Radhakrishnan

The Jesuit Bowl
(Inter-Jesuit Colleges Debate)
won by Ravi Parthasarathy
Francis Mathew

Gandhi Memorial Rolling Shield
(Stella Maris Econ. Club)
won by P. N. Narayanan
R. Radhakrishnan

Guindy Engineering Shield
(Cultural Week Debate in Tamil)
won by R. Vaidyanathan
K. Meni

Maharaj Agarsen Rolling Shield
(Agarwal Navvyuvak Sangh Oratorical competition in Hindi)
won by R. P. Mehra
Chand Ratan Jaju

The Dr. Klein Trophy for German Recitation.
(Cultural Week Competitions, IIT)
won by Chandrakumar

Number of Debates we participated—31 in English, 14 in Tamil, 4 in Hindi
Number of I Prizes won by our students—8 in English, 2 in Tamil, 2 in Hindi.
Here is *Language*, a Penguin book. Infinite riches in a not so little room... these "Penguins" are no longer light reading for railway journeys but, like *Language*, a record of the latest research on minute aspects of science.

As the Introduction says, 'to some considerable extent, the history of the human species is the history of its means of communication'. And no wonder, for the word is the expression (pressing out) of the person who utters it—the Son of God is called the Word of God. No wonder, too, that so much heat is generated, by any discussion of language. These close on 400 pages are divided into five facets of the psychology of language—its acquisition and development from childhood, its perception and production, the psychology of linguistics, its mathematical and quantitative aspects, and its dependence on the brain. Not all these interesting researches will interest the readers of this Magazine: those that must thrill students no less than teachers may be briefly reviewed to whet their appetite for more.

How children acquire speech is a secret of their Maker’s. At the age of one a normal child says words; at one and a half he forms sentences; by four he has mastered nearly the whole complex and abstract structure of his mother tongue. According to the present view, language changed from an entirely complex system, largely free from transformations and taking many years to acquire, to a much simpler system, rich in transformations and taking only a few years to acquire. But, as Professor Lenneberg says, 'there is no evidence that any non-human form has the capacity to acquire even the most primitive stages of language development... no one has demonstrated that a subhuman form can acquire the principles of speech perception in terms of phonemic analysis, of understanding the syntactic structure of a sentence, or of imparting the total semantic domain of any word, be it concrete or abstract! He rejects the theory that man’s capacity to speak is due to or depends on the weight of his brain and concludes (with the charming modesty of true learning): 'It seems rather as if language is due to as yet unknown species-specific biological capacities'.

Does understanding of the language of others come before the child's own use of language? A recent study seems to suggest that in three-year-olds production in the sense of imitation is more advanced than understanding, while in the sense of production of contrasting features in sentences the three-year-old's understanding is more advanced. Whether concrete terms are learned before abstract is another interesting question! The most abstract
terms are never learned first; but it often happens that a hierarchy develops in both directions from a middle level of abstraction, and, as R. Brown remarks, 'the sequence in which words are acquired is not determined by the cognitive preferences of children so much as by the naming practices of adults'.

Part II deals with the instrument used in phonetics and announces the progress in the bandwidth compression of voice signals and the greater use of computers. In studying a foreign language and trying to appreciate its sound the student will be greatly helped by the pitch and intonation which depend on the respiratory system, the emotional state of the speaker, and the Deep Phrase Marker. The phenomenon of pauses and hesitations in speakers (not excluding teachers) which is well known to audiences has been matter for research: it has been found that about 59 per cent of all hesitations (Punch once said that to "er" is human) occur before lexical words and 41 per cent before function words. Some hesitations or pauses occur at each successive word-boundary because the next clause is taking shape and not yet ready.

Learning two or more languages (as is the lot of most of us in India) raises the problem of mutual interference. Research, however, has shown that a person 'recalls as many words from the mixed Language set as he does from unilingual or unicodal sets, but recalls only half as many words from a set of mixed Colour words'.

Part IV is technical and deals with the impact of information theory and psycholinguistics which came into the limelight with two famous papers by Claude Shannon in 1948. What will interest the general reader is the far probable conclusion that there is no possibility that a computer will ever analyse sentences better than human beings do in the course of ordinary verbal communication.

Part V records the findings of neuropsychology connected with aphasia: that the physiological organs on which speech depends are very complicated and extend over considerable areas of the brain. To correlate psychological with physiological functions would need the combined effort of linguistics, phonetics, and information theory, not to speak of the two sciences already mentioned. Much still remains to be investigated on the directive function of speech in pathological states of the brain.

One conclusion emerges from all this serious study of the last fifty years: that 'human language is a subtle and complex thing' and 'there are many aspects that, if not actually unique, are at least highly distinctive of our species, and whose nature could scarcely be suspected, much less extrapolated, from the analysis of non-verbal behaviour.' Perhaps the psychologist G. A. Miller speaks for all the contributors to this symposium when he says: 'Language is exceedingly complicated. Forgive me for taking so long to say such a simple and obvious thing'.

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I, Rev. G. Francis S. J., hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

March 31, 1969

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Rev. G. Francis, S. J.
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Vijay, Prasad, Royappa, Govind,
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Volley-Ball (Capt.)

Partha Sarathy, Raj, Fr. Francis, Durai, Amal Rao

Basket Ball

Sankaran, Benjamin, Janardhana Raja
Shammugam, Ramiah, Edwin, Chandran
Balashanmugam (Capt.), Fr. Francis, Durai,
Radhakrishna Raja

Varsity Blue

Badminton

Biswanath, Prasad, Arulmani, Ramakrishnan
Partha Sarathy (Capt.), Gallyot, Fr. Francis, Durai.
Cricket

Kaiwar, Lalchand, Manickam, Rahman, Jarnail
Bhagat, Mohan, Suresh, Fernandez, Balbir, Ravi
Adie, Rajkumar, FR. Francis, P. Thambusamy (Capt.), Durai, A. Thambusamy.

Volley-Ball

Jothi, Gururajan, Palani, Sellamuthu, Rabindranath, Kasi
Sundararaj, Jeevaratnam (Capt.), FR. Francis, Durai, Anbazhagan
Chennaiyan, Saleem.
समय नहीं मिला

“मुझे आपका काम बराबर याद था, पर क्या कहा, बिलकुल समय ही नहीं मिला! क्यों करें?”

“ख़ैर कोई बात नहीं, पर फिर कब हाजिर होऊँगा!”

“कल इसी ब्यूटी आ जाए! आज जहाँ समय निकालने की कोशिश करेगा।”

कुछ इसी तरह की बातें न मालूम किनें लोगों को हुमा नहीं पड़ती है, पर अचानक न कल आया और न महाशयजी को काम पूरा करने का वक्त ही मिला। हो सकता है कि वे सच्चे तक ज्यादा रहते हीं और उन्होंने समय निकालने का प्रयत्न भी किया हो, पर ज्वालातंत्र लोग कुछ न करते रहते हीं में मणिगुल रहा करते हैं और टालमटाल करते की उन्हें आत्म ही पड़ जाती हैं।

“आपका बच याद समय मिल गया था; पर इन दिनों बहुत काम रहने के कारण में जल जवाब न दें सका! क्या करें?” इस तरह के पत्तों को संबंध भी कोई काम नहीं रहता है। इस प्रकार लिखने की कुछ फैशन ही हो गई है। पर लोग पूरा जाते हैं कि आगर बड़े आदमियों को वतन न मिलने की बजाय से पत्तों का उत्तर देने में बड़े ही हो जाती हैं, उसका यह अपहरण नहीं कि जो ब्यूटी धरों का जवाब देने से देते हैं, वे उसी कारण बड़े बन जाते हैं! मरना जो लोग समय समय बढ़ कर बढ़त रहते हैं उनका पत्त व्यवहार भी बढ़त व्यवस्थित रहता है। उनका जीवन नियंत्र रहता है और वे रोज़ का काम उसी दिन समय पर निपटा देते हैं।

एक बार जब मेरे एक मित्र मुझसे मिले तो कहने लगे कि उन्हें तो इतना काम रहा है कि भगवान को याद करने का भी समय नहीं मिलता।

“क्यों?” मैंने पूछा!

“आप ही देखिए, दिन-रात मिलाकर चबौबीस घंटे होते हैं, उनमें से आठ घंटे तो सोने में निकल जाते हैं और आठ घंटे आफिस में काम करना पड़ता है।”

“और बाकी आठ घंटे?”

“इनके आठ घंटों में खाना-पीना, हुजूमत बनाना, नहाना-धोना, आफिस जाना-आना, मिलने से मिलना और फिर पर गुहस्वी को सम्बलाना!”

“तब तो मुझे भी अब शूरू मरना पड़ेगा?” मैंने कहा!

“क्यों? क्यों?” मित्र मे दुरंत पूछा।

“मैं काफ़ी घनेत्राला आभी हूँ, और अब उपयोग के लिए दुनिया में एक चबौबीस ही हो जमीन है। तीन चबौबीस तो पानी ही है और संसार में ऐसे करोड़ों लोग हैं जिन्हें अपनी बिगड़ भरता हैं।”

“पर इतने लोगों के लिये फिर भी तो जमीन काफ़ी है!” मित्र महोदय ने बड़ी हमदर्दी से कहा—“हुँ। तो सादा भोजन मिलता रहेगा।”

“आप ही कहते हैं माई! पर अगर मेरे भोजन का इतना ही सकता है, तो आपको भी भगवान को याद करने का भी समय मिल सकता है।”

हम रुपया-पेसा तो कमाते ही हैं और जिन्हा ज्वादा मेहनत करने उतना ही-अगर किस्मत खरब न हो-ज्वादा घन कमा सकते हैं। वैसे ही ज्वादा परिवर्तन करने पर भी क्या हम चबौबीस घंटों को एक भी मिनट से बड़ा नहीं कर सकते हैं? इतने कीमती चीज का फिर घन से क्या मुकाबला।
पर इंग्लिश की यह भी कुप्पा है कि जहाँ वक्त बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता वहाँ लाख कोशिशें करते थे। पर वह वह घटाया नहीं जा सकता! धर की लुमिया में असीर-परीब, कंगाल-बादशाह का फर्द है। पर खुशकिसमती से समय के सामने में ऊँच-नीच का भेदभाव नहीं है।

आजकल हुए जहाँ समय की वर्षावी दिल खोलकर की जाती है! हो सकता है आफिस, कलेज तथा स्कूल वक्त पर चलते हों और लोग समय के पाबंद भी हों, लेकिन अगर तितना व वियरट के टिकट लेने के लिए लम्बी-लम्बी कटारों का हुस्य आये देखने में हो गया होंगे कि जो लोग इसी व्यस्त दीवारे हों और सड़कों पर भी बीड़-बीड़कर चलते हैं, वे हम कतारों में दो-दो तीन-तीन मिनट समय किस तरह बढ़े रहते हैं। वे यही राख देखते हैं कि कब टिकट-पर की खिड़की खुले! बड़ी बड़ी टेनिस, क्रिकेट, क्रूड वॉल मैच देखने के लिए टिकट-परों के सामने इसी तरह की समस्या कटारें घड़ों बढ़ी रहती हैं, और फिर ये ही लोग बड़ी संख्या में खिले होंगे। "यहूद मुदा अफसोस है कि समय न मिलते के कारण आपके पट का जवाब जल्दी न दे सका।"

और क्या, ये ही लोग शोर मचाते हैं कि उनके काम करने के पटे पर घटाने चाहिए। वे बाहर हैं कि आफिसों व मिलों में उनसे कम समय तक काम लिया जाय! विचारियाँ का ज्यादा बिंदुबारां चाहिए। ये अधिक अवकाश और फुससत चाहते हैं। पर सवाल तो यह है कि अधिक फुससत पकड़े ये क्या करेंगे? जो भी हैं, ज्यादा मुमकिन तो यही है कि लोग टिकट-परों के सामने, अगर हुए में कुछ वक्त ही खड़े होते हैं; तो फिर रोज ही घड़ों खड़े-खड़े मचाली मारा करेंगे! अगर तक पड़े होंगे, और रात को देर तक नाच-धमरों में बैठे-बैठे शराब खाया करेंगे।

अपने नाराज न हों। मुमकिन है आप अपने समय का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग करते हों और किसी विशेष शास्त्र का अध्ययन भी करते हों। अगर आप अपने समय का पूरा फायदा उठाते हैं और एक मिनट भी बरसात नहीं करते तो आपको मुभारकर! यह, बुधमिताज रहकर और हर्टरों को भी निभाकर आप अपने बक्त का जितना अच्छा उपयोग कर सके उतने ही आपकी तारीफ है।

हाँ और यहूदी आज से किसी से यह न कहें कि “यहूद समय नहीं मिला।”

S. Sesmhal
COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS

STUDENTS UNION

Narayan, Venugopal, Fr. Rector, Mohan Kumaramangalam.


Phys: Menon, Ouseph, Anand.

Stat: Ashok, Balasub, Balasub.

Zool: Kebraj, RAO, Karunidas.

Dayschol Club: (Attendant), Chinnabalan, Sait, Valey, Jaganathan, Munusamy, Fr. Principal, Subramanian.
क्या सोचा? क्या हुआ?

छूट की झूठी सोचेंगे?
हमने सोचा परिवार का ठीक डिस्पे दिया।
शायद मेरा बाप ठीक डिस्पे दिया।
कस्टर दिन की सोचा दिखाई देखी थी।

सोचा विचार कर यही सब हम, कस्टर हुए ठीक, राम राम करें कारे रिके में हुए सवार।
सार्जेंट ने नाम अर्जीरा तरफ़ कर दिया,
हमने अटू की तरह डिब्बे में भर दिया।

हमने सोचा शायद वांछित एलाउट्स मिलेगा,
या फिर परमोक्ष का ही भी कुछ वांछित मिलेगा।
बीड़े छूट हम गए सार्जेंट के पास,
प्लान विचारों का बहतां, हो गया सत्यांश।

सोचा मुफ्त सैर करने का यह अवसर आया हाय तिलु अपने भावने ने दिया न बिलकुल साह।
दिन न बिलकुल साह हाय तकचीर हमारी,
उत्तर मिला "नो प्लेस बैरी सारी।"

नमस्कार वल्लावाने गए, गले पड़ गए रोजें,
पिंड न छुटा किसी तरह, उपाय बहता से खोजें।
एन. सी. सी. के कैम्प में जाना था जहर,
हमने करम ठोककर उसको आखिर किया मेंजूर।

पसीने से तर हुए, लोहड़ी रही भ्रामाय,
ठेठे वाले चिल्ला रहें, चाय जो नी चाय।
इसी शल्लाहट में हमने चाय का रूप तोड़ दिया,
ऐसे चुकाने से पहले गाड़ी प्लेटफार्म छोड़ दिया।
ड़िच्छा था चालीस का, भरे एक सो पाई,
सीता एक भी तो हमने खाली ना पाई।
ले ईश्वर का नाम खड़े हुए मन को मारे,
नेक काम यही भजो गोबिन्द्व प्यारे।

कैड़िट कोई गा रहे, खा रहे, कोई सो रहे,
खड़े खड़े हुए अपने कर्मों को रो रहे।
बड़ा अजीब है भाई यह कैम्प का घन्वा,
बैठे बिठाए पड़ गया बन्दे के फलवा।

बढ़े खड़े ही हमने सारी रात बिताई,
सोचा करे है कैम्प! दुहाई, दुहाई।
बाँको ही बाँको में हमने सारी रात बिताई,
तब कही जाकर सुबह तिस्वच्छ आई।

हमने सोचा करने आज सारा दिन आराम,
लेकिन बोले सार्वजनिक आराम है हराम।
सुबह ही सुबह परेड़ पर हाजिर तथा होना
कैसा नहाना, कैसा घोना, कैसा सोना।

पड़ी ही परेड़ पर हम गिर गए चकराए,
कैडड दो उठाकर हमको बैरक तक ले आए।

सोचा सी. ओ. साबहु ने कैड़िट कामचोर है,
हमने कहा है ईश्वर यै अन्याय चोर है।

जाना फायरिंग पर या कुछ जलदी उठ गया,
जलद बाजी में बहाँ नाशता भी छुट गया।
राजस्थान पर कैडड कर रहे घाए घाएँ,
सोच रहे हम भूखे क्या खाएँ क्या खाएँ।

इधर अपने पेट में चूहे लगा रहे कालागाजी,
उधर फायरिंग पर आ गई अपनी बाजी।
बड़ी हिम्मत की हमने टारगेट देखा भाँपा,
करी फायरिंग चाहें हाथ कितना ही काँपा।

बीज बोए बबूल के तो आम कहाँ से खाएँ,
भूखे फायरिंग करी प्वाइंट कहाँ से आएँ।
प्वाइंट कहाँ से आएँ, भामय का गुल मिल गया,
हमको फायरिंग में “वाह-आउट” मिल गया।

वापसी के दिन हम फिर रहे हुसी हुसे,
लेकिन उस दिन भी उलटे पड़े गए पसी।
कैडड भाइयों ने मिलकर कैंटिन थी लूटी,
लूट मार में एक दो कुसी भी लूटी।
कैप्टिन बालू ने करवाई सी. ओ. से रिपोर्ट, फैसला करने के लिए उरत बन गया कोर्ट।
सुस्ताने हेतु हम उस कुर्सी पर चौंगा गए, वस तभी कुर्सी-तोड़ नाम से फँस गए।

इस घटना के बाद सी. ओ. ने हमें बुलाया,
गर्म गर्म शब्दों से हमको खूब डराया।
बोले तुम्हारे कारण इतने जुलूम बढ़ गए।
कार्यार्थ हे तुम सिर्फ़ केइड़ल रह गए।

हमने बहुतेरा कहा न हमसे कुर्सी टूटी,
ना ही हमने कोई चीज खरगोशी लूटी।
सुनवाई कुछ ना हुई बांट ही उल्टीखाई,
जुर्माना भरना पड़ा तब कहीं जान बचाई।

सोचा क्या था? क्या हुआ, अजब भावना का होल,
एन. सी. सी. के कैप्टन की बड़ी जालम धक्कापेश।
सोचा हमने जान बची और लाखों पाए,
अपने बुद्ध अपने घर को लौट के आए।

R. P. Mehra  II B.Sc (Zoology)
झरना

फोड सीना चढ़ान का,
मैं जीवन की ओर चला।
जीवन में सुख कुश दुख के अनुभव का,
आज एहसास करने में चला।

रह गया में ठग-सा,
देख सम्मान जो मुझे दिया।

बहाँ थी पानी के लिये,
बहाँ पर नाहीं नाही।

रक्कर इस संसार में,
पुत्र प्रकृति का था सोया।
हुआ भी चली मुझसे नमां ले,
मुख प्रकृति पुत्र का थोया।

रास्ते में आये कितने जंगल,
मगर फिक्क थी उसकी फिसक।
मनाते हुए अफसोस सब हुक का,
जाना था अभी बहुत आगे मुझ को।

रास्ते में आये मेरे, कई ग्राम,
देख उनका स्नेह दिल रो दिया।
और तो बिरह उनसे विच्छनने का,
कहा नाम जीवन इसी को दिया।

इस संसार के नाते को,
देखने की इन्ट� ने मेरी।
देखने इस झूठे बाते-रिसते में,
नहीं करना चाहता था देरी।

दुनिया के झूठे अत्याचार को,
देख दिल मेरा रो दिया।

जंगल छूटे पहाड़ छूटा,
ग्राम में में थे के भरे किया।

बड़ा चला भहूं से लक्ष्य की ओर,
एहसास मेरा सबने माना।

हाय प्रकृति बहाते है आसू,
आज आसमान भी रो पड़ा।

रास्ते में आये मेरे, कई ग्राम,
देख उनका स्नेह दिल रो दिया।
और तो बिरह उनसे विच्छनने का,
कहा नाम जीवन इसी को दिया।

कहीं पतिन माना मुझे,
कहीं मुद्रा मुझ में बहा।
SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
FOUZI, RAMAMURTHY, GUNASEKARAN, BENEDICT,
HUSAIN, FR. NEVETT, FR. GEORGE, ARUL, JEGADESAN.

PLANNING FORUM
GANESAN, KULKARNI, SUBRAMANIAN KRISHNAMURTHY, MUSTAQ, JAISINGH, ARTI DAA,
CHOKHANY, AROIASAMY, SUSAI BENJAMIN.

CSU
BENJAMINE, FR. CEYRAC, MATHEW, FR. GUERIVIÈRE, LUCIUS, PUNNOOS, TONY, AROIADAS, RONALD,
ASHOK, MOSES, ARTHUR (PRES), DICK (SEC), LEBON, NARAYANAN,
MARCEL, QUADRI, RONEY, FRANK, CHANDY.
AICUF

NATIONAL

600 DELEGATES
Entertained
CONVENTION

ENLIGHTENED

EXHORTED

ENCOUNTERED

ENCHANTED

ENLIVENED
कहीं उपेक्षा की मेरी,
कहीं मिली दिल में जगह।
कहीं मेरा विस्तार हुआ,
कहीं मुझे दलना पड़ा।
दीख रहे थे हरे-हरे बन,
कहीं संसार उजाड़ पड़ा।

पाकर छुटकारा वहाँ से,
जंगल के भीतर में जाय।
मानव से भी ज्यादा सांति प्रेमी,
जानवरों को मने पाया।

नहीं था दर, का कोई भी,
जंगल में नामों किसान।
स्वतंत्र हो प्राणी घूम रहे थे,
फिर क्यों बेकार है इसमें इस्तान।

क्या पशु नहीं जंगल में रहते,
कितनी जातियों के हैं वे होते।
फिर मनुष्यों में क्यों हैं रंग-बेद की नीति,
क्यों नहीं उनमें जानवरों की सी प्रीति।

मगर कब इस संसार में,
भिड़ इस्मारों का सहयोग।
ज्यों ही बची बाहर की सरदार पर,
उगा दी गयी मुख पर रोक।

प्रीति जानवरों की देखकर
अपना ही जगता पराया भी।

अब इस दुनिया में,
नहीं छूटकर जाने की इच्छा।
मानव भरते मन में ईंधन,
भोले पशु देते प्रेम की शिक्षा।

देख संसार के व्यभिचार।
लौट झल में अपने बचत को।
व्याकुल हो इन मानवों से,
दिल मचल रहा है सागर से मिलने को।

आखिर करा आ गया अब,
अपने निवास स्थान के पास।
भिड़ गया अब सागर से मैं,
नहीं संसार में आने को आस।

"उलझन"
Kesav Singh  I B.Sc (Bot)
1 PRINCE ZU LOVENSTEIN addressed the Staff on "The Youth of Germany". 2 KANNADASAN Judge at Tamil Poetry competition. 3 TAMILVANAN spoke to Hist. Assoc. on "History and Journalism". 4 CHANDILYAN spoke to Hist. Assoc. on "Careers for Students of History". 5 DR. FRIEDRICH WELTZ spoke on "Technological Progress, blessing or curse?". 6 MAJOR SUNDARARAJAN presided over "Kannan Vandan". 7 DR. REINHART BINDER-Seil, Consul, spoke to the Germ. Assoc. on "The German Constitution". 8 KOTTHAMANGalam SUBBU spoke to Hist. Assoc. on "Gandhiji in History." 9 PARTHASARATHY, Ed. of Deepam released "Pongal Malar".