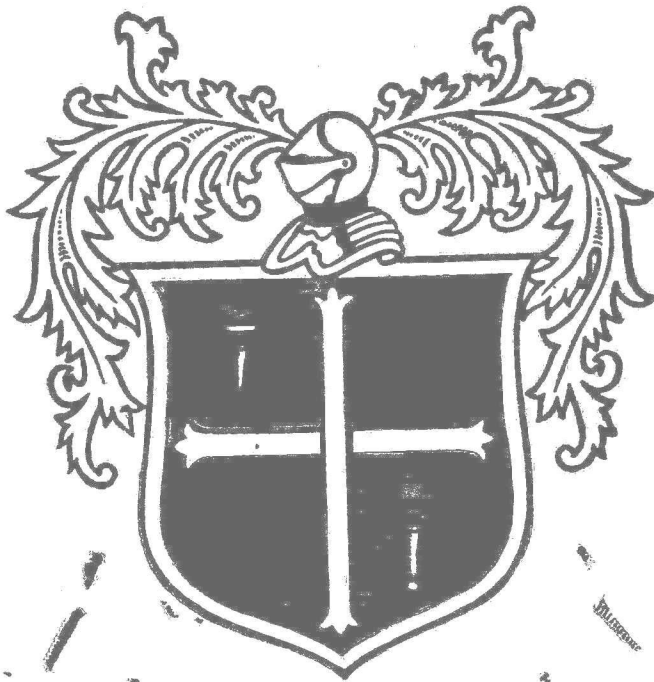


Small text at the top center, possibly a date or page number.



LUCEAT LUX VESTRA

Loyola College

March, 1952

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 5000 Metres Race ... | I K. M. I. Srinivasan II R. Sethuraman | |
| 110 Metres Hurdles ... | I Paul Iswariah II R. Willmott | |
| 400 Metres Hurdles ... | I C. Barrado II Paul Iswariah | |
| Pole Vault ... | I V. Ramanathan II G. Lowe | |
| High Jump ... | I H. Rebello II C. Russel Raj | |
| Long Jump ... | I H. Rebello II J. Tong | |
| Hop. Step & Jump .. | I H. Rebello II C. Barrado | |
| Shot Put ... | I H. Bantleman II J. Mathias | |
| Discus Throw ... | I M. Mathias II V. Ferris | |
| Javelin Throw ... | I M. Mathias II C. Barrado | |
| Hammer Throw ... | I M. Mathias II J. Mathias | |
| Sack Race ... | I A. N. Parthasarathy II R. V. Santhanam | |
| Sack Fight .. | I K. Neelankanta Nair II J. Mathias | |
| Fast Cycle Race ... | I W. Santhakaran II E. C. George | |
| Old Boys' Race ... | I M. Durairaj II E. Rayan | |
| Staff Race ... | I V. Venkatanarayan II M. R. Gopalan | |
| Relay Race ... | I Siva Reddy's team II C. Barrado's team | |
| Inter-Collegiate Relay ... | I Engineering II Christian | |
| Championship Bertram Memorial Cup & College Cup ... | H. Rebello | 25 pts. |
| Next in merit ... | C. Barrado | 18 pts. |



Annual Report 1950-51

Mr. President,* Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting to you today the Annual Report of Loyola College for the year 1951, I am making a departure from custom. It has been the practice so far to hold the College Day Celebrations towards the end of the college year, coincident with the Annual Sports. The disadvantages of the practice were many: the Annual Report and distribution of academic prizes came at the end of an afternoon of strenuous athletic endeavour. Besides extending the day's programme till late in the evening, the arrangement might have given the wrong impression that studies in Loyola College were merely an unavoidable appendage to sports. However, as long as we had no hall large enough to contain the numbers that attended the function, we had perforce to continue that arrangement. Now that we are provided with the spacious Bertram Hall, there is no excuse for not giving the academic side of college life pride of place on College Day, while we profit by the stage in entertaining our guests with a dramatic performance. Sports Day will continue to be held, as it always has been, in the course of the III term, and a special Report of our sporting and N.C.C. activities will be presented on that occasion.

One advantage of an early College Day is that I can review the University examination results at a date not too far removed from that of their public announcement. The following is a general picture of the results of the March Examinations of 1951. In all groups of Honours and

M.A. we secured the usual 100% passes; but the distinctions are noteworthy this year. We secured the first place in the University in B.A. Honours Economics and in B.Sc. Honours Chemistry, both 1st and 2nd places in M.A. Chemistry, and in B.Com. Honours all the ranks worth counting. While we missed a high rank in Mathematics Honours, we were deluged with 11 first classes. The various pass courses, Arts, Science and Commerce, maintained their usual percentage of passes, round about 80%. I think special mention should be made of the B.A. results, both in Mathematics and in Economics, in which a steady percentage of over 80% has been achieved in each part and, in the case of Economics, even 80% full passes. When we remember that it is not usually the brightest students who take B.A., and the syllabus is wide and varied, this high percentage reflects great credit on both the students and their teachers. In B.A. Economics we secured the only first class in the University. Our candidate for French in Gr. V of the B.A. was the only candidate taking that group and he was awarded a first class.

When recounting last year the records broken by the Intermediate students, I did not believe that there was any fresh laurel left for their successors. But you can never overestimate the ingenuity of our younger students. While securing the impressive total of 221 first classes this year, they have also captured the first place on the list and a number of other

* Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Annual Report 1950-51

Mr. President,* Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting to you today the Annual Report of Loyola College for the year 1951, I am making a departure from custom. It has been the practice so far to hold the College Day Celebrations towards the end of the college year, coincident with the Annual Sports. The disadvantages of the practice were many: the Annual Report and distribution of academic prizes came at the end of an afternoon of strenuous athletic endeavour. Besides extending the day's programme till late in the evening, the arrangement might have given the wrong impression that studies in Loyola College were merely an unavoidable appendage to sports. However, as long as we had no hall large enough to contain the numbers that attended the function, we had perforce to continue that arrangement. Now that we are provided with the spacious Bertram Hall, there is no excuse for not giving the academic side of college life pride of place on College Day, while we profit by the stage in entertaining our guests with a dramatic performance. Sports Day will continue to be held, as it always has been, in the course of the III term, and a special Report of our sporting and N.C.C. activities will be presented on that occasion.

One advantage of an early College Day is that I can review the University examination results at a date not too far removed from that of their public announcement. The following is a general picture of the results of the March Examinations of 1951. In all groups of Honours and

M.A. we secured the usual 100% passes; but the distinctions are noteworthy this year. We secured the first place in the University in B.A. Honours Economics and in B.Sc. Honours Chemistry, both 1st and 2nd places in M.A. Chemistry, and in B.Com. Honours all the ranks worth counting. While we missed a high rank in Mathematics Honours, we were deluged with 11 first classes. The various pass courses, Arts, Science and Commerce, maintained their usual percentage of passes, round about 80%. I think special mention should be made of the B.A. results, both in Mathematics and in Economics, in which a steady percentage of over 80% has been achieved in each part and, in the case of Economics, even 80% full passes. When we remember that it is not usually the brightest students who take B.A., and the syllabus is wide and varied, this high percentage reflects great credit on both the students and their teachers. In B.A. Economics we secured the only first class in the University. Our candidate for French in Gr. V of the B.A. was the only candidate taking that group and he was awarded a first class.

When recounting last year the records broken by the Intermediate students, I did not believe that there was any fresh laurel left for their successors. But you can never overestimate the ingenuity of our younger students. While securing the impressive total of 221 first classes this year, they have also captured the first place on the list and a number of other

* Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

ranks. Of the 17 best students in the Intermediate, viz. those who obtained 700 marks or more in the aggregate, 9 are from Loyola College. The names of first rankers and of other prize winners in all the above mentioned results will be announced in the course of the Prize Distribution this evening.

The applications for admission this year numbered 4,500, the largest figure ever reached. We had to refuse accepting further applications earlier than usual. The number of applications for the mathematics and science groups of the Junior Intermediate alone was 2,033 for barely 312 seats. While fully sympathising with the anxiety of parents who are desirous to admit their sons into the group and college of their choice, I must request them to consider the practical limitations of space. No amount of pressure by way of interviews and heart-rending appeals, not to mention threats of lawyer's notices, can charm away these limitations. Last year, on an occasion like this, I promised to make a determined effort to reduce numbers. I am afraid that effort has been entirely spent in resisting pressure to increase numbers. The strength of the college stands at practically the same figure as it did last year, a little less than 1,900 students.

While speaking of admissions I cannot pass over the upheaval caused in the enrolment of our third year classes, by the late selection of candidates for the professional colleges. The situation becomes worse year by year. The lists of admissions to the professional colleges were announced only late in August this year. This meant an exodus of some of the best students from the III year Pass & Honours classes, together with applications from disappointed candidates for admission into Arts and Science courses,

a process which continued till the end of the month. The result of the turmoil was that the work in many classes was thrown out of gear for fully 2 months at the reopening of college. I am, as every Principal of an arts and science college will join with me in earnestly requesting the authorities concerned with these selections never to allow such a dislocation of our work again.

The changes in the Staff list for the year are bewildering. As many as 20 new names appear, chiefly in the English and Science Departments. I shall refer only to the most important changes.

First of all we have to record the sad and grievous loss to the College by the demise of Mr. M. G. Neelakantan, respected and popular lecturer of English for 12 years, and an officer of the N.C.C. The numerous tributes paid to his memory by the staff and students at the condolence meeting in his honour were no empty words, as was proved by the enthusiastic response to an appeal on behalf of his widow and children. We shall always remember Mr. Neelakantan as an excellent teacher, a man of high principles, a cheerful companion and a loyal friend. May his soul rest in peace!

Among those who left us are two members of the religious staff, Rev. Fathers Pujol and Vachaparambil. Fr. Pujol had been three years in Loyola as Senior Lecturer in French and Spiritual Director of the Catholic students. His devotion to duty and deep religious spirit led to his being chosen by Superiors as Director of a Junior Seminary that was recently handed over to the Madurai Mission. His departure has led us to suspend temporarily admissions to Group V in B.A.

We had scarcely begun to enjoy the service of Fr. Vachaparambil as Asst. Warden and Vice-Principal, when deterioration in his health necessitated a transfer. Attacks of malignant urticaria, as often as 3 or 4 times a day, all but incapacitated him for work. We trust that he will enjoy better health in St. Xavier's, Palamcottah, to which he has returned. To him and to Fr. Pujó we tender our sincere thanks for all they have done for the students of Loyola College.

Other lecturers who left us for better positions were Mr. S. Sundararajan of the Physics Department, Mr. M. Alkondan of the Chemistry Department and Mr. N. Rajan of the Commerce Department. While thanking them for the years of devoted service they put in here, and wishing them all success in their new surroundings, I feel happy that new colleges look to Loyola College staff for the Heads of their Departments. Our loss is their gain.

The most important additions to the staff were Rev. Frs. Rayapper and Pallithanam. Fr. Rayapper, coming to us with an established reputation as a lecturer gained in two of our colleges, is a most valuable addition to our Economics Department. He also fills the important post of Spiritual Director, left vacant by Fr. Pujó. Fr. Pallithanam has been lent to us for the short space of a year to tide over a shortage of staff in the Natural Science Department. He will be relieved next year to complete his religious training; but we fondly hope to have him amongst us again, to profit both from his erudition and genial personality. Other new lecturers are Messrs. M. G. Krishnamurti in the English Department, S. R. Seetharaman for Mathematics, James Varghese for Chemistry, T. Seshagiri Rao for Natural Science, S. C. Joseph for Economics,

and S. Swaminathan for Commerce. I do not mention the host of changes among the tutors and demonstrators; but I hope I have said enough to give my hearers an idea of the difficult problem it is to preserve continuity of tradition and efficiency of teaching with these numerous and frequent changes.

The various College Associations have been as active as ever. The Literary and Debating Society, which was always conducted on democratic lines, has blossomed into a full blown College Union. This change in nomenclature,—it amounts practically to little else,—was made to entitle us to affiliation to the newly formed National Union of Students. We sent 7 representatives to the Constituent Convention of the National Union at Bombay last year and we are sending 6 for the General Assembly in Delhi this December. The danger inherent in these nationwide organisations is that busybodies try to make use of them to stir up widespread disturbance over a local dispute. It is a sign of the confidence we repose in the good sense of our students that we have encouraged their affiliation to the N.U.S.

We are grateful to the prominent gentlemen who accepted the invitation of the student secretaries to address various meetings of the college societies. I mention in particular Mr. Justice Raghava Rao, Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Sir S. V. Ramamurthy, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. J. C. Ryan, Mr. O. Pulla Reddy, and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan. The Kerala Samaj staged a Malayalam play with great success, which was presided over by Dr. P. V. Cherian and attended by the elite of the Malayalee community in Madras. This drama bids fair to become an annual feature, given the enthusiasm and high histrionic talent of our Malayalee students. However, the

most ambitious meeting held by any association was undoubtedly the mock U.N.O. session organised by the Economics Association. The General Assembly of the United Nations was represented in full strength by 130 delegates, and two interesting resolutions, one connected with the formation of an international army for peace, the other with blowing up our Chemistry Laboratory as a menace to peace, were debated with eloquence and humour. Mr. Paul C. Sherbert, U.S. Consul and Public Affairs Officer, was the observer on the occasion and commended the abilities of our students. I take this occasion to thank the United States Information Service and the British Council for their continual help and encouragement in the shape of books and magazines for our Library and the showing of educational films on frequent occasions.

Our student debaters have succeeded in winning a number of prizes, although the year is only half way through. K. N. Venkataramani has distinguished himself by winning the first prize at the Y.M.I.A. oratorical competition, the second prize at the Inter-collegiate debate conducted by Vivekananda College, and the first prize at another Inter-collegiate debate conducted by the Madras Christian College. At the last of these, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, his team mate, came second, the pair of them carrying off the Gordon Mathew Cup for the best team. At the Y.M.I.A. debate mentioned above, Alfred Gonsalves won the G. A. Natesan prize and was sent to represent the college at the Inter-zonal competition at Trichinopoly. In the Y.M.I.A. Inter-collegiate oratorical competition in Tamil, A. V. Rangarajan was awarded the second prize.

The Social Service League of the College, which numbers 90 active members, needs to be specially mentioned on an occasion

like this, all the more so because it works unobtrusively, skimming the limelight. We have been hearing of late of a number of meetings to inaugurate Social Service in various localities of the city and of new associations being formed to coordinate activities. Our League has been found fault with for fighting shy of these meetings and associations. The plain fact is that they have found plenty of work to do in the immediate vicinity of the college and see no purpose in wasting time in attending meetings elsewhere and getting mixed up in other people's programmes. The League is at present engaged in the following activities: regular adult education classes, which are given to the grown-up servants of the college and hostel; a milk distribution scheme to babies and children in conjunction with the Guild of Service; distribution of clothes, oil and other comforts on feast days; a slum-cleaning campaign in the large slum areas to the northwest and southeast of our compound; a scheme of free medical treatment and free medicine in the same areas, through the hostel dispensary and occasionally the Catholic Medical Students' Guild; and, lastly, provision of a reading room and recreational facilities in Pushpanagar for both children and adults. The U.S.I.S. has been particularly helpful in providing entertainment, and instruction by means of Tamil educational films which they exhibit in the slums at our invitation. I am sure everybody will agree with me when I say that Social Service consists in action rather than in talking. I am happy to say that our students are more concerned with doing things than making any publicity about them.

The demand for a place in the hostel is even keener than the demand for admission into the College, as Fr. Warden, who is pestered by a string of students all the year

through, can tell you. To relieve the pressure we are at present busy on a scheme for building two new blocks with a total of 126 rooms, in time for the reopening of College next June. By providing accommodation for nearly 800 students in the Hostel we shall almost fulfil our aim of having at least half the total strength of the College in residence on the campus. The advantages to students of living in a hostel attached to a College are obvious, especially when the alternative is lodging in an improvised boarding house, euphemistically called a Students' Home. The cost, however, of providing this hostel accommodation is enormous in these days, as it includes not only the building of the residential blocks, but also of mess halls and kitchens, bathing rooms and lavatories, and all the installations that go with these. Parents will easily understand how difficult it is to provide hostel accommodation for all the students who succeed in gaining admission to the College.

The Hostel has been the scene of several improvements in the course of the year, together with some inevitable building. A new mess-room, relieving the congestion at meal-times, and a new store-room to cope with recent expansion, were ready at the beginning of this academic year. A number of old tiled buildings, relics of Loyola's infancy, which used to clutter up the centre of the Hostel, has been demolished, giving a pleasant feeling of space and fresh air. The Hostel cinema which was shifted from the main college building to the Bertram Hall last year, has recently been equipped with a full size R.C.A. projector, the best available, at a heavy cost of Rs. 15,000. We believe that the weekly cinema serves a useful purpose, in providing instruction and healthy entertainment. I am aware that many students patronise the city cinemas also, but there are as many

who for the most part are content with the fare we provide, and are the better for their self-imposed restraint.

The Chemistry Department continues to conduct the M.Sc. Degree course in Physical Chemistry for the University, and has delivered Inter-collegiate Honours and Post-graduate and University Honorary Reader's lectures. The Research section presented two original papers at the High Polymer Symposium held at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, last April, under the joint auspices of the National Chemical Laboratory, the Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Institute, the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science and Loyola College. Three research papers have been sent to the Indian Science Congress to be read at its annual session in Calcutta early in January 1952. Two short notes on the research carried out on Indian Turpentine Oil have been published, just for the sake of priority of claim, in the Journal of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Some more papers on the work already completed are in preparation. The grant for the Gas Kinetics Research Project has been renewed for the year 1951-52 by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. Of the 8 research workers, only three are receiving Government or University stipends. We should like generous donors to endow scholarships for the others also. The Head of the Department, Fr. Yeddapanalli, attended as regular member, the meeting of the Plastics Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research held in Poona last April.

Besides the M.Sc. lectures in the University delivered by the Head of the Mathematics Department, Fr. Ramon, this Department is also responsible for Inter-collegiate lectures, which were delivered

by Mr. S. Narayanan in the first term and Mr. V. Krishnamurti in the second term this year. I am sure you will be interested to hear that an old boy of Loyola, Mr. K. G. Ramanathan, who did his M.A. Mathematics here in 1942, spent three years at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study (U.S.A.) and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Princeton University, last May. He is now working at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

The Head of our young Commerce Department, Mr. G. Soundararajan, who is also the Professor of Accountancy in the University, has been chosen as Joint Secretary for the All India Commerce Conference to be held in Madras in December.

It is now my pleasant duty, ladies and gentlemen, to thank all those who are responsible under God in one way or another for any success that we have enjoyed. The staff of the college come first by right of office and of merit. When changes in our staff-list have been so numerous, the old familiar faces of those loyal members who have shared the burden of building up Loyola College to what it is today and who still continue with us, become all the dearer. Then come the students, for whom the college exists, and on whose

co-operation we confidently rely, if we are to achieve our aim. I believe that I can claim in all humility that Loyola is doing satisfactorily the work for which it was founded: the education, intellectual, moral and physical, of the young men entrusted to its care. Next I tender our sincere thanks to our friends and benefactors, particular those who have honoured us with their presence today.

Lastly, I am particularly grateful to you, Sir, for having consented to preside over this function and give away the prizes. Your interest in the youth of our country and your concern for their proper education is universally known. Proof of it exists not only in the munificent donation you have made to establish and maintain educational institutions, but in the care and affection with which you follow the progress and indeed the progress of the University as a whole. If there is an virtue that India is in need of in its present plight, it is unselfishness, both in private and public life. We are very happy to have you in our midst today and to be able to present your life of public service and selfless devotion as an example to our young men. While thanking you once again for your kindness and encouragement, I request you to be so good as to distribute the Prizes.

by Mr. S. Narayanan in the first term and Mr. V. Krishnamurti in the second term this year. I am sure you will be interested to hear that an old boy of Loyola, Mr. K. G. Ramanathan, who did his M.A. Mathematics here in 1942, spent three years at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study (U.S.A.) and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Princeton University, last May. He is now working at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

The Head of our young Commerce Department, Mr. G. Soundararajan, who is also the Professor of Accountancy in the University, has been chosen as Joint Secretary for the All India Commerce Conference to be held in Madras in December.

It is now my pleasant duty, ladies and gentlemen, to thank all those who are responsible under God in one way or another for any success that we have enjoyed. The staff of the college come first by right of office and of merit. When changes in our staff-list have been so numerous, the old familiar faces of those loyal members who have shared the burden of building up Loyola College to what it is today and who still continue with us, become all the dearer. Then come the students, for whom the college exists, and on whose

co-operation we confidently rely, if we are to achieve our aim. I believe that I can claim in all humility that Loyola is doing satisfactorily the work for which it was founded: the education, intellectual, moral and physical, of the young men entrusted to its care. Next I tender our sincere thanks to our friends and benefactors, in particular those who have honoured us with their presence today.

Lastly, I am particularly grateful to you, Sir, for having consented to preside over this function and give away the prizes. Your interest in the youth of our country and your concern for their proper education is universally known. Proof of it exists not only in the munificent donation you have made to establish and maintain educational institutions, but in the care and affection with which you follow their progress and indeed the progress of the University as a whole. If there is an virtue that India is in need of in its present plight, it is unselfishness, both in private and public life. We are very happy to have you in our midst today and to be able to present your life of public service and selfless devotion as an example to our young men. While thanking you once again for your kindness and encouragement, I request you to be so good as to distribute the Prizes.



CAPT. M. G. NEELAKANTAN

Prize Winners

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1951

GOLD MEDALISTS

- The Bertram Gold Medal (Mathematics Honours)
- The T. P. Norohna Gold Medal (Economics Honours)
- The Quinn Gold Medal (B.A. English)
- The Sundaram Iyer Gold Medal (B.A. Mathematics)
- The Honore Gold Medal (B.Sc. Physics)
- The Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar Gold Medal (B.Sc. Chemistry)
- The Leigh Gold Medal (Intermediate English)
- The Dr. E. V. Srinivasan Gold Medal (Intermediate Chemistry)
- The K. Rama Rao Gold Medal (Intermediate Physics)
- Stands First in the University in the Intermediate Exam.

V. Venugopal Rao

M. Narayanaswamy

S. Venugopal

G. Siva Rao

S. Motilal

T. E. Ramaswamy

R. Bharath

Hira Kanwal Lilaram

R. Srinivasa Iyengar

R. Srinivasa Iyengar

SILVER MEDALISTS

- The Steenkiste Medal (Politics)
- B.Sc. Honours (Chemistry)
- B.Com. Honours
- The Kumararajah of Chettinad Medal (B.Com. Pass)

H. M. J. Rebello

P. Raghuram Nayak

A. Vaidyanathan

N. Narasimhan

B.A.

- Mathematics
- Economics
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Malayalam
- Sanskrit
- French

M. Devendoss

S. Venugopalan

M. Mohamed Umar

G. Siva Rao

K. Ramachandra Kammathy

R. Vaidyanathan

E. K. Vijayakumar

INTERMEDIATE

- Mathematics
- Natural Science
- Modern History
- Indian History
- Tamil
- Telugu
- Sanskrit (Ramachandra Sastry Medal)
- French
- Hindi

Group A-1

Group A-2

Group B-1

Group B-2

Hira Kanwal Lilaram

T. S. Ranganathan

A. Madhavan

Y. Irudayam

R. Srinivasa Iyengar

P. Gopaliah

P. R. Narasimhan

M. J. N. A. Xavier

Satischandra Gandhi

PRIZE WINNERS: COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1951 (Contd.)

SCRIPTURE

John Nallathambi

ETHICS

Honours and B.Com. S. Mohsin
 B.Sc. K. Raghupathy Rao
 B.A. H. Ramesh Prabhu

INTERMEDIATE

Section 1 P. S. Krishnan
 Section 2 K. Raghupathy Rao
 Section 3 T. B. Parthasarathy
 Section 4 T. V. Venkataraman

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MADRAS

EXAMINATION RESULTS—1951

| CLASS | Total sent | CLASS | | | Total Pass | % |
|-------------------------|------------|-------|----|-----|------------|-----|
| | | I | II | III | | |
| V Honours Maths. | 23 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 23 | 100 |
| Econ. | 26 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 26 | 100 |
| M.A. Maths. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 50 |
| Econ. | 4 | — | 3 | — | 4 | 100 |
| V B.Sc. Honours | 9 | 5 | 4 | — | 9 | 100 |
| IV B.Sc. Honours (Sub.) | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | 100 |
| M.A. Chem. | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | 100 |
| V B.Com. Honours | 10 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 100 |
| P.G. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 100 |
| III B.Sc. Honours | 11 | — | — | — | 11 | 100 |
| III B.Com. Honours | 12 | — | — | — | 11 | 91 |
| III B.Sc. Phys. & Chem. | 21 | — | — | — | 92 | 76 |
| III B.Com. (Pass) | 65 | — | — | — | 58 | 89 |
| III Hons. (Prelim.) | 77 | — | — | — | 58 | 75 |
| IV B.Sc. Phys. | 44 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 30 | 68 |
| Chem. | 40 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 29 | 72 |
| IV B.Com. Part II | 53 | — | — | — | 43 | 81 |
| Part III | 48 | — | 2 | 36 | 38 | 79 |
| IV B.A. Part I | 11 | — | 3 | 94 | 97 | 82 |
| Part II | 119 | 3 | 15 | 93 | 111 | 93 |
| Part III (i-b) | 51 | — | 5 | 7 | 12 | 24 |
| (ii-a) | 16 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 81 |
| (b-i) | 88 | 1 | — | 69 | 70 | 79 |
| (b-ii) | 1 | — | — | — | — | 100 |
| Intermediate Gr. A-1 | 234 | — | 29 | — | 207 | 88 |
| A-2 | 60 | — | 13 | — | 38 | 63 |
| B-1 | 56 | — | 13 | — | 46 | 82 |
| B-2 | 54 | — | 21 | — | 28 | 52 |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1951 (Contd.)

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

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Degree Classes | Silver Medal | H. A. M. L. Vaz. |
| Intermediate | Silver Medal | R. G. Lynn. |

PRIZE WINNERS : COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS 1951

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| IV Honours | Mathematics | M. Janardhanam Nambiar |
| | Economics | Velayudan Nambiar |
| IV B.Com. Honours | Commerce | V. Seshan |
| III Honours | Mathematics | M. C. Narasimhan |
| | Economics | C. L. Dwarakanath |
| III B.Com. Honours | Commerce | V. Mahadevan |
| IV B.Sc. Honours | Chemistry | J. Kalyanakrishnan |
| III B.Sc. Honours | Chemistry | M. Subrahmanyam |
| III B.Sc. (Pass) | Physics | C. R. Krishnamurthy |
| | (The Darbha Rama Sastry Medal) | |
| III B.Sc. (Pass) | Chemistry | S. Rajappa |
| | (The Sundara Ramier Medal) | |
| III B.Sc. (Pass) | Botany | V. J. John |
| III B.Com. (Pass) | Commerce | V. Jagadeesan |
| III B.A. | English | C. M. Punnose |
| | Tamil | V. Anandavanan |
| | Telugu | Seetharamiah |
| | Malayalam | M. T. Antony |
| | Sanskrit | M. Muralidhar |
| | French | C. M. Punnose |
| | Mathematics (ii-a) | V. Subrahmanyam |
| | Mathematics (i-b) | P. K. Chellappa |
| | Economics (iv-b) | C. S. Srinivasan |

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| English (The Krishna Iyer Medal) | Bomi Jalal Heerji |
| Tamil | V. Subrahmanyam |
| Telugu | B. Ramasubba Reddy |
| Malayalam | N. T. Joseph |
| Sanskrit | V. Gopalan |
| French | B. J. Antony |
| Hindi | G. Deepchand |
| Mathematics (The Hansraj Jeevandas Medal) | R. S. Ganesan |
| Natural Science : (The Rama Subbar Medal) | B. Bhaskaracharya |
| Modern History | T. K. Benjamin |
| Indian History (The Ganesa Iyer and Swaminatha Iyer Medal) | V. Subrahmanyam |

CATECHISM

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| Senior | R. G. Fernandez |
| Junior | Francis Bernard |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951

M.A. DEGREE

BRANCH I MATHEMATICS

BRANCH IV ECONOMICS

Rank Third class

Rank

Second class

- 3 Narasimhamurti, K.
- 7 Narasimhamurti, L. V.

- 1 Barboza, J.
- 5 Joseph George
- 9 Mahadeva Ayyar, C. S.
- 8 Simon, D.

B.A. HONOURS FINAL

BRANCH I MATHEMATICS

BRANCH IV ECONOMICS

Rank First class

Rank

First class

- 6 Venugopal Rao, V.
- 8 Ramakrishnan, C. S.
- 9 Govindan Nambissan, T. M.
- 18 Sankarasubrahmanyam, A. V.
- 21 Seshadri, K.
- 24 Srinivasan, N. R.
- 26 Ranganathan, P. V.
- 29 Venkataraman, N.
- 32 Rajamani, V.
- 34 Natarajan, N.

- 1 Mani Narayanaswami
- 5 Ramachandran Baliga, K.
- 7 Rebello, H. M. J.
- 10 Chacko George
- 14 Prakashmal Bhandari
- 14 Raghavan, V.
- 22 Mathias, M.
- 24 Chandramouli, V.
- 31 Madhavankutti, M. Y.
- 34 Sampathkumar, T. C.
- 44 Ramaswamy, V.
- 49 Magima, J. V.
- 52 Radhakrishna Mallya, M.
- 57 John, T.
- 58 Ramaswami, M. K.
- 61 Muhammad Mohiddin, M. A.
- 66 Ramachandran, S.
- 70 Sivagnanam, D. V.
- 73 Natarajan, S.
- 80 Rajagopalan, K. C.
- 83 Rajagopalachari, J.
- 95 Chida, M. Z.

Second class

- 6 Thomas Varkey
- 8 Krishnaswamy, N.
- 9 Govindan, R.
- 10 Raman, P. K.
- 11 Ratnam, K. A.

Third class

- 1 Chakrapani, V. S.
- 2 Venkataraman, N. R.

B.A. HONOURS PRELIMINARY

- Abdul Gaffar Khan
- Antony Chullikat
- Balakrishnan, T.
- Charles Gonzalez Valles
- Devasia, K. C.
- Dwarakanath, C. L.
- Ganesan, G.

- Ganesh, R.
- Gonsalves, A.
- Gopalachari, P. B.
- Jagadeesan, C. D.
- John, A.
- Joseph, N. J.
- Karunakaran, V.

- Karuppaswami, S.
- Mathai, T. K.
- Mathew Cherian
- Miranda, R. V.
- Mohamed Abdul Wahab, N.
- Mohan Mankikar
- Narasimhan, M. C.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951—(Contd.)

Narasimhan, M. S.
 Narasimhan, P. R.
 Narayana Rao, V. V.
 Narayanan, K.
 Padmanabhan, V.
 Parameswaran, C. S.
 Periaswami, R. M.
 Purna Chandra Dev.
 Rajagopalan, M. S.
 Rajagopalan, R.
 Ramachandran, T. R.
 Ramanarayanan, M.
 Ramanathan, V.

Ramaswami, K.
 Sekhara Wariyar, P. V.
 Sethuraman, N.
 Sivadasan Unni, K. N.
 Sivakumaran, S.
 Sivasamy, P. S.
 Srinivas B. Nirodi.
 Subramanyan, K.
 Sundararajan, R.
 Sundararajan, T.
 Susaimanickam, K. S.
 Swaminathan, V.
 Thirumalachari, M. G.

Thulasi Doss, V.
 Unnikrishnan Eradi, V.
 Vaidyanathan, J.
 Varadachari, V. C.
 Vasudevan, V.
 Vedachalam, P. S.
 Veeraraghavan, P. K.
 Venkatachari, M. G.
 Venkataraman, K. R.
 Venugopal, N.
 Viswanathan, C. N.

B.Sc. HONOURS FINAL

CHEMISTRY Main

| Rank | First class |
|------|------------------------|
| 1 | Luke, K. M. |
| 2 | Joy Joseph |
| 4 | Raghurama Nayak, P. T. |
| 5 | Jacob, T. M. |
| 6 | Somiah, C. G. |
| 9 | Subbaraman, S. |
| 11 | Sankaran, L. |
| 17 | Gopalan, Nayar, M. G. |

| Rank | Second class |
|------|------------------|
| 1 | Ramachandran, V. |
| 8 | Fernandes, S. |
| 9 | Srinivasan, A. |
| 11 | Ramachandran, S. |
| 13 | Jose, P. J. |

B.Sc. HONOURS PRELIMINARY

Antony, T. V.
 Casimir, G.
 Devanathan, T.
 Innocent, J.
 Natarajan, S.
 Raghavan, C. N.
 Sampathkumaran, K. S. V.
 Sekhar, R. C.
 Simon Oswald, L.
 Sivaramakrishnan, R.
 Subrahmanyam, M.

B.Com. HONOURS FINAL

| Rank | First class |
|------|-------------------|
| 1 | Vaidyanathan, A. |
| 2 | Tyagarajan, T. S. |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |

| Rank | Second class |
|------|----------------------|
| 1 | Balasubrahmanyam, V. |
| 2 | Nagarajan |
| 3 | Rajamani, T. K. |
| 4 | Ramakrishnan, K. |
| 5 | Menezes, A. |
| 6 | Jagapati, S. |

| Rank | Third class |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Flory, F. J. |
| 2 | Swaminatha Reddi, O. S. |
| 3 | David Joseph |

(UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951--(Contd.))

B.Com. HONOURS PART I

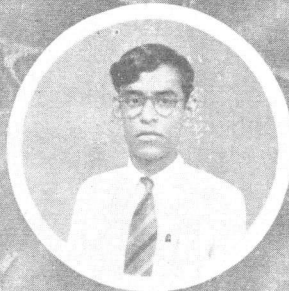
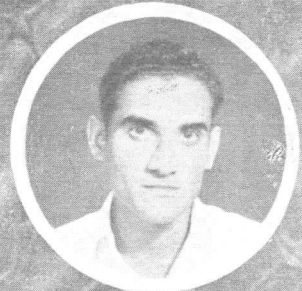
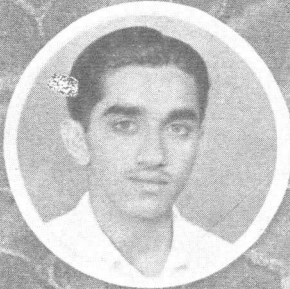
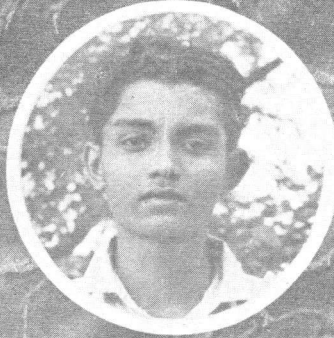
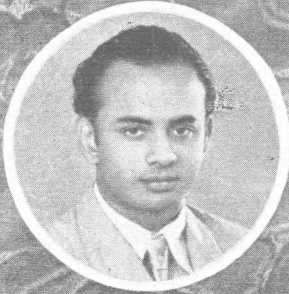
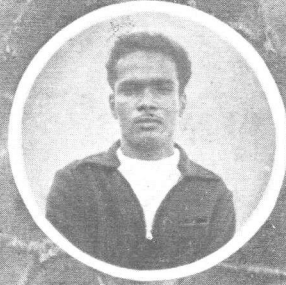
| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Abdul Wahid, A. M. | Mahadevan, V. | Rajagopalan, R. |
| Balasubrahmanyam, M. S. | Mathias, J. | Ramachandran, V. |
| Bennis Fernandez | Mathew, P. J. | Ramamurthi, K. S. |
| Jagannathan, S. | Narasimhacharyulu, K. V. | |

B.Com. (PASS) PART I

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Abdul Salam, K. S. V. S. A. | Mohan Rao, S. | Selvarajan, P. |
| Ahmed Jaleel, N. | Mohsin, S. | Sethumadhavan, B. |
| Angappan, T. V. | Murli Lalchand, C. | Shunmugam, C. S. |
| Balachandran, V. | Nagappa Asari, V. | Sivaji, D. |
| Chandrasekharan, P. H. | Nagarajan, K. | Sitaraman, G. |
| Chandrasekharan, M. V. | Nagarajan, V. | Sivagnanam, T. |
| Chunilal, G. | Nandagopalan, M. | Srinivasan, E. |
| Dayalsaran, C. | Nainar Sundaram, S. | Subrahmanyam, K. V. |
| Fernandes, R. G. | Narayanawami, K. | Subrahmanyam, L. |
| Francis, G. | Neelakanta Ayyar, K. | Subrahmanyam, R. |
| Gabriel, D. J. | Ragothama Rao, R. | Sundaram, N. |
| Ganesan, S. | Ramachandran, C. N. | Sedy Hashim Usha |
| George Thomas, V. | Ramamurthi, B. | Thomas Fernando, J. R. |
| Jagadisan, V. | Ramaswami, T. S. | Thomas, M/P. |
| Jagannathan, E. K. | Ramesh Rao, U. | Umashankar, B. |
| Joseph Reddi, M. | Rameswara Rao, K. | Vasudevan, N. R. |
| Karthikeyan, T. | Rangarajan, V. K. | Veeraraghavan, P. |
| Krishnan, S. | Rudrakoti, E. B. | Visvanathan, K. V. |
| Mahimairaj, P. | Sampathkumar, D. | |
| Mohamed Khalilullah, U. | Satyanarayanamurthi, N. | |

B.Com. (PASS) PART II

| Tamil | Hindi | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Muhammad Sheriff, K. | Abdul Jabbar, D. P. K. | Narayanan, S. |
| | Abdulrahim, A. | Parthasarathi, M. |
| Malayalam | Anantharaman, B. | Rajagopalan, R. |
| Unni Krishnan, P. | Balasubrahmanyam, L. S. | Raman, S. |
| | Chellappa, T. K. | Ramanathan, K. |
| | Hariharan, M. S. | Ramaswami, V. |
| French | Iruthayasami, A. | Satyamurthi, S. |
| Gopalan, K. V. | Jeyasingh, J. | Srinivasan, R. |
| Jayachandran, R. | Joseph Reddi, S. | Srinivasan, V. |
| | Katchapewaran, M. M. | Subrahmanyam, K. |
| | Koppikar, R. L. | Subrahmanyam, M. |
| | Krishnaraj, C. P. | Thangaraj, G. |
| | Krishnaswami, S. | Thangavelu, K. M. |
| | Mathew, M. M. | Vaidyanathan, C. |
| | Maxim Joseph | Vaidyanathan, K. N. |
| | Mirza Ather | Vasudeva Pai, S. |
| | Mohamad Adam | Venkataramani, G. |
| | Narasimhan, N. | Venugopal Reddi, T. |



1. M. BHIMAN (*University Captain*). 2. DAWOOD SHAH (*Badminton Captain*). 3. MATHEW (*President, Cath. Studs. Union*). 4. SUNDARARAJAN (*Debater and Secretary Social Service League*). 5. BIDAPPA (*Hockey Captain*). 6. RANGASWAMY (*Univ. Athlete, College Capt. and Championship*). 7. RANGARAJAN (*Debater*).

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951-52 (Contd.)

B.Com. (PASS) PART III

| Rank | Third class | Rank | Third class |
|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|
| 6 | Hariharan, M. S. | 119 | Satyamurthi, S. |
| 11 | Vaidyanathan, K. N. | 123 | Chellappa, T. K. |
| 14 | Ramaswami, V. | 144 | Vasudevan Pai, S. |
| 27 | Narayan, S. | 149 | Unni Krishnan, P. |
| 30 | Ramanathan, K. | 173 | John Ratnaswami, D. |
| 35 | Katchapeswaran, M. M. | 178 | Subrahmanyam, K. |
| 41 | Balasubrahmanyam, L. S. | 193 | Srinivasan, R. C. |
| 43 | Raman, S. | 202 | Venugopala Reddi, P. |
| 48 | Thangaraj, G. | 224 | Krishnaswami, S. |
| 68 | Gopalan, K. M. | 252 | Muhammad Sheriff, K. |
| 83 | Krishnaraj, C. T. | 266 | Vaidyanathan, C. |
| 86 | Subrahmanyam, M. | 291 | Mathew, M. M. |
| 92 | Mutayya, A. | 299 | Joseph Reddi, S. |
| 98 | Parthasarathi, M. | 299 | Koppikar, R. L. |
| 103 | Jayachandran, R. | 299 | Mirza Ather |
| 113 | Thangavelu, K. M. | 299 | Rangaswami, T. |
| 113 | Subrahmanyam, G. S. | | |

B.Sc. DEGREE PART I - ENGLISH

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Adinarayanan, K. | Kalyanaraman, M. K. | Patel, S. D. |
| Arunachalam, N. S. | Kingsley, D. G. | Phadke, R. G. |
| Balagopal, D. | Koteswara Rao, P. | Prasanna Rao, C. |
| Balasubrahmanyam, L. | Krishna Das, T. | Raghavendra Rao, C. A. |
| Balasubrahmanyam, T. K. | Krishnamachari, P. G. | Rajagopalan, V. G. |
| Bharath, A. V. | Krishnamoorthy, C. R. | Rajappa, S. |
| Bhaskara Rao, V. | Krishnamurthi, K. V. | Rajan, K. S. |
| Bhaskaran, B. | Krishnan, N. | Ramachandran, S. |
| Chacko, A. J. | Krishnan, K. R. | Raman, K. |
| Chandrasekaran, G. | Krishnan, T. | Rama Rao, P. |
| Chandrasekhara Shenoy, N. | Krishnaswami, S. | Ramanathan, M. K. |
| Clifford Norman | Lalchand, A. C. | Ramanathan, N. |
| Dayananda Rao, J. M. | Madan Mohan, K. | Ramasubbu, P. K. |
| Dominic Thivy | Mathai, K. C. | Ramu, F. S. |
| Easwaran, V. | Michael, O. C. | Ramesh Bagade |
| Ganapathi, S. | Mohandas, T. | Ranganatha Rao Sahib, A. |
| George, E. C. | Muhammad Hussain, S. A. | Sahasranama Ayyar, P. R. |
| Gireesan, S. | Narasimhamurthi, V. | Sankaran Namboodri, M. N. |
| Gopalakrishnan, S. | Narayanswami, N. | Sankaranarayanan, D. |
| Govindan, R. | Padmanabhan, L. D. | Santhanaraman, T. R. |
| Imitiaz Ali Khan | Padmanabhan, M. R. | Sebastian, T. C. |
| Janakiraman, S. | Padmanabhan, T. C. | Seshadri, M. S. |
| John, V. T. | Pappu Thachil, P. | Shantamugasundaram, T. M. |
| Joseph, T. K. | Parthasarathi, R. | Sivakumaran, R. |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951-52 (Contd.)

B.Com. (PASS) PART III

| Rank | Third class | Rank | Third class |
|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|
| 6 | Hariharan, M. S. | 119 | Satyamurthi, S. |
| 11 | Vaidyanathan, K. N. | 123 | Chellappa, T. K. |
| 14 | Ramaswami, V. | 144 | Vasudevan Pai, S. |
| 27 | Narayanan, S. | 149 | Unni Krishnan, P. |
| 30 | Ramanathan, K. | 173 | John Ratnaswami, D. |
| 35 | Katchapeswaran, M. M. | 178 | Subrahmanyam, K. |
| 41 | Balasubrahmanyam, L. S. | 193 | Srinivasan, R. C. |
| 43 | Raman, S. | 202 | Venugopala Reddi, T. |
| 48 | Thangaraj, G. | 224 | Krishnaswami, S. H. |
| 68 | Gopalan, K. V. | 252 | Muhammad Sheriff, K. |
| 83 | Krishnaraj, C. T. | 266 | Vaidyanathan, C. |
| 86 | Subrahmanyam, M. | 291 | Mathew, M. M. |
| 92 | Mutayya, A. | 299 | Joseph Reddi, S. |
| 98 | Parthasarathi, M. | 299 | Koppikar, R. L. |
| 103 | Jayachandran, R. | 299 | Mirza Ather |
| 113 | Thangavelu, K. M. | 299 | Rangaswami, T. |
| 113 | Subrahmanyam, G. S. | | |

B.Sc. DEGREE PART I - ENGLISH

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Adinarayanan, K. | Kalyanaraman, M. K. | Patel, S. D. |
| Arunachalam, N. S. | Kingsley, D. G. | Phadke, R. G. |
| Balogopal, D. | Koteswara Rao, P. | Prasanna Rao, C. |
| Balasubrahmanyam, L. | Krishna Das, T. | Raghavendra Rao, C. A. |
| Balasubrahmanyam, T. K. | Krishnamachari, P. G. | Rajagopalan, V. G. |
| Bharath, A. V. | Krishnamoorthy, C. R. | Rajappa, S. |
| Bhaskara Rao, V. | Krishnamurthi, K. V. | Rajan, K. S. |
| Bhaskaran, B. | Krishnan, N. | Ramachandran, S. |
| Chacko, A. J. | Krishnan, K. R. | Raman, K. |
| Chandrasekaran, G. | Krishnan, T. | Rama Rao, P. |
| Chandrasekhara Shenoy, N. | Krishnaswami, S. | Ramanathan, M. K. |
| Clifford Norman | Lalchand, A. C. | Ramanathan, N. |
| Dayananda Rao, J. M. | Madan Mohan, K. | Ramasubbu, P. K. |
| Dominic Thivy | Mathai, K. C. | Ramu, T. S. |
| Easwaran, V. | Michael, O. C. | Ramesh Bagade |
| Ganapathi, S. | Mohandas, T. | Ranganatha Rao Sahib, A. |
| George, E. C. | Muhammad Hussain, S. A. | Sahasranama Ayyar, P. R. |
| Gireesan, S. | Narasimhamurthi, V. | Sankaran Nambodri, M. N. |
| Gopalakrishnan, S. | Narayanswami, N. | Sankaranarayanan, D. |
| Govindan, R. | Padmanabhan, L. D. | Santhanaraman, T. R. |
| Imitiaz Ali Khan | Padmanabhan, M. R. | Sebastian, T. C. |
| Janakiraman, S. | Padmanabhan, T. C. | Seshadri, M. S. |
| John, V. T. | Pappu Thachil, P. | Shanmugasundaram, T. M. |
| Joseph, T. K. | Parthasarathi, R. | Sivakumar, R. |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951-52 (Contd.)

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Srihari, M. | Subrahmanyam, V. | Vasantha Pai, K. |
| Sripadarajan, R. | Sudheendra Chetti, G. V. | Vedamurthi, R. |
| Srinivasan, A. R. | Sundararajan, T. B. | Venkatakrishnan, E. S. |
| Srinivasan, N. G. | Sundararajan, T. M. | Venkataraman, K. C. |
| Srinivasan, R. | Sydenham, G. D. | Venkateswaran, K. |
| Srinivasan, V. | Thampy Ninan | Viswanathan, A. |
| Subrahmanyam, G. | Vaikuntam, S. | Viswanathan, K. S. |

PART II—PHYSICS

| Rank | First class | Rank | Second class | Third class |
|------|-------------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 6 | Motilal, S. | 3 | Balasundaram, I. | Dandodaran, S. |
| 16 | Rajagopalan, T. S. | 17 | Krishna Rao, S. | Loganatha, A. C. |
| 20 | Balasubrahmanyam, C. S. | 23 | Srinivasan, J. | Narayanan, S. |
| 44 | Chandrasekharan, N. | 25 | Sivaraman, K. | Sundar, N. |
| 45 | Viswanathan, H. | 47 | Ramalinga Bhat, T. A. | Sundaramurti, C. M. |
| 52 | Narasimharaghavan, M. | 53 | Swaminathan, T. M. | Sundararaman, V. |
| 56 | Jayaraman, J. | 55 | Sankararaman, V. | Vaidyanathan, V. |
| 60 | Mahadevan, J. | 68 | Sundararajan, V. | |
| | | 73 | Raman, V. P. | |
| | | 89 | Krishnamurthi, V. | |
| | | 101 | Venkitesvaran, P. V. | |
| | | 104 | Lourdhayya, P. | |

PART II—CHEMISTRY

| Rank | First class | Rank | Second class | Third class |
|------|-------------------------|------|--------------|----------------------|
| 12 | Ramaswami, T. E. | | | Asher, P. H. |
| 14 | Nilakantan, A. | | | George, C. J. |
| 30 | Rajadurai, S. | | | Joseph, M. U. |
| 43 | Sekhar, A. G. | | | Krishnanand Rao, M. |
| 71 | John, M. V. | | | Lakshmanan, P. |
| | | | | Nagaraj, G. |
| | | | | Ramekishnan, V. |
| | | | | Ramaswami, N. |
| | | | | Rego Valerian, G. F. |
| 12 | Subbaroyan, S. K. | | | |
| 20 | Rabindranath, T. C. | | | |
| 29 | Nilakantan, E. S. | | | |
| 40 | Pranatharthi, S. | | | |
| 65 | Subrahmanyam, R. | | | |
| 84 | Ramanujam, P. K. | | | |
| 90 | Ramanathan, M. | | | |
| 105 | Balasubramanyan, N. | | | |
| 101 | Kandaswami, M. V. | | | |
| 114 | Ganesan, R. | | | |
| 135 | Sankaranarayanan, T. L. | | | |
| 136 | Sivaramakrishnan, R. | | | |
| 140 | Radhakrishnan, K. | | | |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951—(Contd.)

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART I—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Rank Second class

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 24 | Narasimhan, R. |
| 24 | Sadasivan, V. |
| 24 | Venugopalan, S. |

Third class

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chinnaswami, R. S. | Ramakrishnananda, K. S. |
| Nagarajan, T. A. | Ramalingam, S. T. |
| Narayanaswami, V. R. | Ramaswami, E. S. |
| Natarajan, S. A. | Rangaswamy, R. |
| Purnachandran, K. | Satyanarayanan, V. N. |
| Thomas, P. V. | Seshagiri Rao, S. |
| Lakshmanan, K. S. | Srinivasan, M. |
| Ramaswami, S. | Srinivasan, N. |
| Devadoss, M. | Srinivasan, R. |
| Krishnan, V. | Srinivasan, V. |
| Nagarajan, R. G. | Subrahmanyam, T. S. |
| Subrahmanyam, N. | Sundaraman, T. N. |
| Thirumalaiswami, L. | Surender, T. S. |
| Siva Rao, G. | Thandavarayan, T. |
| Subrahmanyam, K. | Venkataraman, S. R. |
| Navinachandran, K. S. | Bangaruswami Reddi, E. |
| Balasubramanian, V. | Karim Sahib, S. |
| Muthuswami, K. | Obayya, K. |
| Seturaman, N. S. | Pitcheswara Rao, P. |
| Vaidyanathan, R. | Sanjivi Rao, C. R. |
| Correya, J. F. | Subba Rao, G. |
| Samuel Rajendram | Syed Akbar. |
| Dakshinamurti, U. | Tirupal Chetti, P. |
| Dhandapani, K. V. | George, V. C. |
| Gnanapragasam, V. D. | James, C. J. |
| Gopanna, V. R. | Madhavan, K. K. |
| Hanumantha Rao, C. L. | Mathew, N. V. |
| Jambulingam, P. S. | Narayana Kutti Nambiyar, P. |
| Jagadeesan, A. | Narayanan Namboodiri, A. M. |
| Jagannathan, R. | Neelakantan Nayar, K. |
| Jeya Singh, S. | Padmenabha Pillai, C. |
| Kalahasti, K. | Radhakrishna Pillai, C. |
| Krishnamurthi, A. | Radhakrishna Menon, K. P. |
| Krishnamurthi, C. R. | Ramachandra Kammathy, K. |
| Kulla, B. | Ramachandran, P. K. |
| Kuppuswami, A. | Ananteraman, T. R. |
| Mohamed Umar, M. | Balasubrahmanyam, T. M. |
| Padmanabhan, C. | Krishnamurti Rao, N. |
| Prasad, D. L. | Kulathu, A. S. |
| Rajagopalan, N. | Ranganathan, P. V. |
| Ramachandran, M. R. | Santhenam, S. |
| Ramadurai, S. A. | Srinivasan, K. |

B.A. DEGREE
 THIRD CLASS
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Subrahmanyan, K. | Venkataraman, S. R. |
| Varadachari, S. | Vijayan, P. V. |
| Venkataraman, L. G. | Vijayakumar, E. K. |
| North, L. A. | Manickam, A. K. |
| Shankar, D. | |
| Srinivasa Rao, D. | |

PART II LANGUAGE

TAMIL

- | Rank | First Class | Second Class | Third Class |
|------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 14 | Mohamed Umar, M. | | Hanumantha Rao, C. L. |
| | | | Jambulingam, P. S. |
| | | | Jagadeesan, A. |
| | | | Jagannathan, R. |
| 11 | Kalahasti, K. | | Jeya Singh, S. |
| 44 | Krishnamurti, C. R. | | Krishnamurti, A. |
| 54 | Venkataraman, S. R. | | Kulla, B. |
| 62 | Natarajan, S. A. | | Kuppuswami, A. |
| 102 | Chinnaswami, R. S. | | Padmanabhan, C. |
| 133 | Muthuswami, A. S. | | Palaniswami, V. M. |
| 133 | Srinivasan, R. | | Panchapakesan, T. M. |
| 133 | Thandavarayan, T. | | Prasad, D. L. |
| | | | Ramchandran, M. R. |
| | | | Ramadurai, S. A. |
| | | | Ramakrishnananda, K. S. |
| | | | Ramalingam, S. T. |
| | | | Ramaswami, E. S. |
| | | | Ramaswami, M. D. |
| | | | Rangaswami, R. |
| | | | Roberts, D. J. |
| | | | Satyanarayanan, V. N. |
| | | | Seshagiri Rao, S. |
| | | | Srinivasan, M. |
| | | | Srinivasan, N. |
| | | | Subramanian, T. S. |
| | | | Sundararaman, T. N. |
| | | | Sunder, T. S. |
| | | | Kolandai Raj, S. |
| | | | Manickam, A. K. |
| | | | Brahadeesan, K. R. |

TAMIL

- | Rank | Second Class | Third Class |
|------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Siva Rao, G. | Siva Reddi, K. V. |
| 7 | Rayappa Reddi, Y. | Subbu Singh, A. |
| 12 | Subba Rao, G. | Bangaruswami Reddi, E. |
| | | Karim Sahib, S. |
| | | Obayya, K. |
| | | Pitcheswara Rao, P. |
| | | Sanjivi Rao, C. R. |
| | | Syed Akbar |
| | | Tirupal Chetti, P. |
| | | Viswanathan, K. C. |

MALAYALAM

Rank Second Class

16 Ramachandra Kammathy

Third Class

Balakrishnan, K.

George, M. C.

James, C. J.

Madhavan, K. (K.)

Mathew, N. V.

Narayana Kutti Nambiyar, P.

Narayanan Namboodiri, A. M.

Nilakantan Nayar, K.

Padmanabha Pillai, C.

Radhakrishna Menon, K. P.

HINDI

Rank Second Class

12 Navinachandran, K. S.

Third Class

Ramachandran, P. K.

SANSKRIT

Rank Second class

23 Vaidyanathan, R.

25 Pitchu Ayyar, S.

25 Seturaman, N. S.

Third class

lasubramanian, V.

uthuswami, K.

inivasan, G.

nantaraman, T. R.

lasubrahmanyam, T. M.

Krishnamurti, Rao, N.

Kulathu, A. S.

Narasimhan, R.

Ranganathan, P. V.

Sadasivan, V.

Santhanam, S.

Srinivasan, K.

Subrahmanyam, K.

Varadachari, S.

Venkataraman, L. G.

Venugopalan, S.

FRENCH

First class

2 Vijayakumar, E. K.

9 Correya, J. F.

Second class

6 Devadoss, M.

Third class

Minakshisundaram, S.

Samuel Rajendran

North, L. A.

Shankar, D.

Srinivasa Rao, D.

Venkataraman, S. R.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS 1951—(Contd.)

INTERMEDIATE

Third class

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ramachandran, M. R. | Mathew, N. V. |
| Ramadurai, S. A. | Narayanan Kutti Nambiyar, P. |
| Ramakrishnananda, K. S. | Narayanan Namboodiri, A. M. |
| Rangaswami R. | Nilakantan Nayar, K. |
| Roberts, D. J. | Padmanabha Pillai, C. |
| Satyanarayanan, V. N. | Radhakrishna Menon, K. P. |
| Seshagiri Rao, S. | Ramachandra Kammathy, K. |
| Srinivasan, M. | Anantaraman, T. R. |
| Srinivasan, N. | Balasubrahmanyam, T. M. |
| Srinivasan, R. | Krishnamurthi Rao, N. |
| Srinivasan, V. | Kulathu, A. S. |
| Surender, T. S. | Narasimhan, R. |
| Thandavarayan, T. | Ranganathan, P. V. |
| Venkataraman, S. R. | Sadasivan, V. |
| Karim Sahib, S. | Srinivasan, K. |
| Obayya, K. | Subrahmanyam, K. |
| Pitcheswara Rao, P. | Varadachari, S. |
| Sanjivi Rao, C. R. | Venkataraman, L. G. |
| Subba Rao, G. | Shankar, D. |
| Syed Akbar. | North, L. A. |
| Tirupal Chetti, P. | Srinivasa Rao, D. |
| Viswanathan, C. | Vijayan, P. V. |
| Balakrishnan, K. | Brahadeesan, K. R. |
| James, C. J. | Rayappa Reddi, Y. |
| Madhavan, K. K. | |

INTERMEDIATE

FIRST CLASS

| Rank | Name | Distinctions | Rank | Name | Distinctions |
|------|------------------------|--------------|------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. | a b c d e | 47 | Natarajan, T. R. | a b c d e |
| 5 | Bharath, R. | a b c d e | 50 | Viraraghavan, T. | a b c d e |
| 8 | Balakrishnan, C. N. | b c d e | 52 | Ramanathan, P. | a b c d e |
| 8 | Lakshmanasankar, T. | a b c d e | 55 | Lynn, R. G. | a b c d e |
| 10 | Gnanapragasam, N. S. | b c d e | 57 | Varadarajan, L. S. | a b c d e |
| 11 | Sankaran, S. R. | b c d e | 57 | Sathischandra, R. | a b c d e |
| 14 | Narasimhan, P. R. | a b c d e | 60 | John Ratnaswami | a b c d e |
| 14 | Subrahmanyam, S. R. | b c d e | 63 | Srinivasan, K. | a b c d e |
| 17 | Nagarajan, V. | b c d e | 65 | Geo ge Kuruvilla | a b c d e |
| 22 | Manickavasagam, B. | b c d e | 71 | Hirakanwal Lilaram | a b c d e |
| 23 | Ramanujam, H. R. | a b c d e | 79 | Venkatasubramanyan, N. | a b c d e |
| 25 | Muralidharan, R. | a b c d e | 94 | Narasimhan, D. | a b c d e |
| 31 | Gurumurthi, K. | a b c d e | 94 | Balasubrahmanyam, H. | a b c d e |
| 32 | Jagadischandran, P. S. | a b c d e | 101 | Venkatraman, V. | a b c d e |
| 35 | Vasudeva Nayak, P. | a b c d e | 110 | Dinamani, M. | a b c d e |
| 38 | Rajagopalan, S. | a b c d e | 116 | Sankaranarayanan, M. | a b c d e |
| 41 | Muthiah, K. | a b c d e | 125 | Venkatarama Raju, G. | a b c d e |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1951—(Contd.)

INTERMEDIATE—(Contd.)

| Rank | Name | Distinctions | Rank | Name | Distinctions |
|------|-------------------------|--------------|------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 125 | Ramprasad Rao, V. | b c d e | 487 | Rajagopal Ayyar, K. | c d e |
| 135 | Raman, P. S. | b c d e | 487 | Srinivasalu, A. | c d e |
| 147 | Ganesan, S. | c d e | 505 | Sivakkolundu, K. | b c d e |
| 147 | Santhi, S. | c d e | 505 | Natarajan, K. T. | c d e |
| 147 | Noronha, T. | b c d e | 521 | Balasubramanyam, G. V. | b c d e |
| 156 | Raghupathi, E. | c d e | 521 | Sridharan, A. R. | b d e |
| 156 | Sankaran, S. V. | c d e | 521 | Parthasarathi, S. | c d e |
| 156 | Ranganathan, T. S. | b c d e | 521 | Seshadri, N. S. | c d e |
| 173 | Balasubrahmanyam, M. | c d e | 521 | Venkatesan, P. S. | c d e |
| 176 | Kameswara Rao, J. V. | c d e | 530 | Subrahmanyam, V. | c d e |
| 181 | Gopalaiah, P. | c d e | 554 | Abubacker Koya, P. P. | c d e |
| 187 | Michael, N. J. | b c d e | 563 | Cherry Chandy | b c d e |
| 191 | Jagadeesan, A. | b c d e | 570 | Sankaranarayanan, S. P. | c d e |
| 191 | Chandy, K. C. | c d e | 570 | Rangarathnam, C. S. | c d e |
| 199 | Marimuthu, B. N. | b c d e | 582 | Govindan, K. | c d e |
| 199 | Ajmal Ibrahim Hussain | c d e | 592 | Ananda Raj, R. | b c d e |
| 205 | Subrahmanyam, N. | c d e | 592 | Sadagopan, A. | b c d e |
| 209 | Srinivasan, V. | c d e | 599 | Padmanabhan, T. S. | b c d |
| 218 | Mani, N. | c d e | 609 | Sarangarajan, R. | c d e |
| 229 | Chandrasekharan, G. | c d e | 609 | Subrahmanyam, T. N. | c d e |
| 242 | Balakumar, S. | b c d e | 609 | Veerabahu, S. | b d e |
| 242 | Ramamohan Rao, S.B.P.V. | b c d e | 527 | Abraham Thomas | c d e |
| 248 | Govindarajulu, J. | b c d e | 641 | Subba Rao, A. | c d e |
| 254 | Ahmed Anwar Kamal | c d e | 641 | Rajamani, S. | c d e |
| 260 | Gopalakrishnan, P. | b c d e | 655 | Ramasubian, V. | c d e |
| 269 | Govindarajulu, T. | c d e | 655 | Venkatakrishnan, R. | b c d e |
| 287 | Raghunathan, N. | b c d e | 655 | Narayanan, P. S. | c d e |
| 294 | Damodhar Reddi, V. | c d e | 682 | Ramachandran, K. | c d e |
| 294 | Ramakrishnan, R. | c d e | 682 | Seshadri, B. T. | c d e |
| 310 | Natarajan, M. V. | b c d e | 695 | Samuel Christopher Jacob | c d e |
| 319 | Venkataramanjam, K. | c d e | 695 | Srinivasan, T. S. | b d e |
| 324 | Soundappan, A. | b c d e | 695 | Srinivasan, R. | c d e |
| 343 | Alfred Bhaskar, D. | c d e | 695 | Meenakshisundaram, V. | c d e |
| 349 | Ferris, A. V. M. | b c d e | 712 | Abdul Khader, S. S. | b c d e |
| 358 | Rajagopalan, T. S. | b c d e | 712 | Suryanarayanamurthi, A. | c d e |
| 370 | Seshadri, S. A. | c d e | 719 | Syed Kazim Hasan Razavi | b c d e |
| 376 | Ramakrishna Rao, C. H. | c d e | 719 | Ramamurthi, D. | c d e |
| 376 | Santanam, A. | c d e | 729 | Natarajan, M. R. | c d e |
| 383 | Gopalakrishnan, V. R. | b d e | 789 | Parasuraman, P. S. | c d e |
| 397 | Ranganathan, S. | b c d e | 797 | Choith, L. R. | c d e |
| 397 | Hanumantha Rao, K. V. | c d e | 808 | Lourdu Reddi, U. | c d e |
| 437 | Krishnaswami, K. | c d e | 820 | Kandaswami, T. N. | c d e |
| 443 | Satischandra Gandhi | b c d e | 820 | Biddappa, I. S. | b d e |
| 452 | Ramanathan, P. D. | b c d e | 850 | Arunachalam, M. | b d e |
| 452 | J. S. Advani | c d e | 850 | Vedachalam, A. N. | b c d e |
| 452 | Vijayasekharan, T. U. | c d e | 850 | Gopalan, K. | c d e |
| 467 | Venkataraman, R. | b c d e | 865 | Rangachari, J. | c d e |
| 477 | Chandrasekharan, R. | c d e | 876 | Balasubrahmanyam, S. J. | b d e |
| 477 | Narasimhan, S. | b c d e | 876 | Gandhi, S. | c d e |
| 477 | Madhavan, A. | c d e | 902 | Subrahmanyam, A. R. | d e |

INTERMEDIATE (Contd.)

| Rank | Name | Distinctions | Rank | Name | Distinctions |
|------|------------------------------|--------------|------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 902 | Elumalai, D. | c d e | 1444 | Shanmugham, G. | c d e |
| 902 | Waddington, B. S. | c d e | 1466 | Shanmugharaja, S. | b d e |
| 917 | Suryanarayana Reddi, N. | c d e | 1466 | Ramadurai, B. | d e |
| 938 | Munuswami, P. N. | b d e | 1503 | Srimohan, K. P. | d e |
| 945 | Vijayaraghavan, V. K. | c d e | 1592 | Natarajan, A. U. | d e |
| 945 | Viswanath, S. | c d e | 1643 | Venkatasubramanyan, V. T. N. | c d e |
| 945 | Iryayam, Y. | b c e | 1643 | Srikumaran, K. | c d e |
| 954 | Vasudevan, P. C. | c d e | 1670 | Kannappan, A. | b d e |
| 978 | Ramadurai, T. R. | c d e | 1670 | Subrahmanyam, M. K. | b d e |
| 978 | Rangaswami, K. A. | c e | 1702 | Mohamed Basheer, M. A. | b d e |
| 1004 | Peter, Dominic Fernandez, M. | b d e | 1722 | McIntyre, K. P. | c d e |
| 1004 | Varadarajan, N. S. | c d e | 1797 | Viswanathan, P. | c d e |
| 1027 | Balasubramanyan, N. | b c e | 1797 | Snell, I. | c d e |
| 1027 | Narayanaswami, S. N. P. | c d e | 1820 | Rajachandran, S. | c d e |
| 1027 | Kandaswami, S. A. | c d e | 1820 | Viswanatha Rao, N. M. | c d e |
| 1047 | Narayanan, M. K. | c e | 1841 | Ramakrishna Rao, V. | c d e |
| 1074 | Sivarami Reddi, G. | d e | 1841 | Thirusulapani, D. M. | c d e |
| 1074 | Suryanarayanan, K. | c d e | 1841 | Sundaramurthi, V. | b d e |
| 1113 | Bhawalal, A. | b e | 1890 | Subrahmanyam, S. C. | b c e |
| 1126 | Ramamohan Mankikar | d e | 1890 | Khaleeli, A. M. | c d |
| 1142 | Mathias, M. P. A. | c d e | 1890 | Nayaneethakrishnan, G. V. | b d e |
| 1142 | Bapu, S. | c e | 1919 | Sachithanandham, A. R. S. | c d e |
| 1142 | Baskaranathan, P. | b d e | 1919 | Rangachari, S. | c d e |
| 1142 | Valasubrahmanyam, M. H. | b c e | 1941 | Vaidyanathan, V. S. | c e |
| 1174 | Radhakrishnan, N. V. | c d e | 1941 | Abraham, A. | c d e |
| 1174 | Lakshminarayanan, M. | c d e | 1995 | Antony Michael Zozim | c d e |
| 1174 | D'Cruz, S. J. | d e | 2047 | Srinivasan, S. R. | c e |
| 1194 | Sundararajan, M. | b e | 2100 | Augustine Joseph, K. | d e |
| 1215 | Osman Mansoor Wharton Ali | c d e | 2117 | Sampath, N. C. | c d e |
| 1233 | Thomas, P. J. | c d e | 2146 | Natarajan, S. M. | d e |
| 1277 | Jayaraman, M. | d e | 2169 | Hanumantha Rao, A. | c d e |
| 1277 | Viswanathan, S. | d e | 2169 | Balakrishnan, R. | c d e |
| 1277 | Ramakrishnan Mudhagar P. | d e | 2201 | Krishnamurthi, P. | c d e |
| 1297 | Ramachandra Adityan B. | c d e | 2227 | Victor, M. | c d e |
| 1313 | Kurian, E. J. | b c d e | 2252 | Floid Barnaby, A. | c d e |
| 1313 | Rajasekharan, C. | b d e | 2252 | Ramakrishnan, P. V. | c d e |
| 1327 | Ramakrishna, B. M. | c d e | 2300 | Danayya, P. | d e |
| 1364 | Govindarajulu, K. | b c d e | 2300 | Ommen, M. P. | d e |
| 1364 | Srinivayan, M. | c d e | 2329 | Subaschandran, R. | c d e |
| 1382 | Radhakrishnan, S. | d e | 2329 | Balasubramanyan, T. V. | b d e |
| 1427 | Arokjadoss, S. | b c e | 2355 | Govindan, P. | b c |

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1951--(Contd.)

INTERMEDIATE--(Contd.)

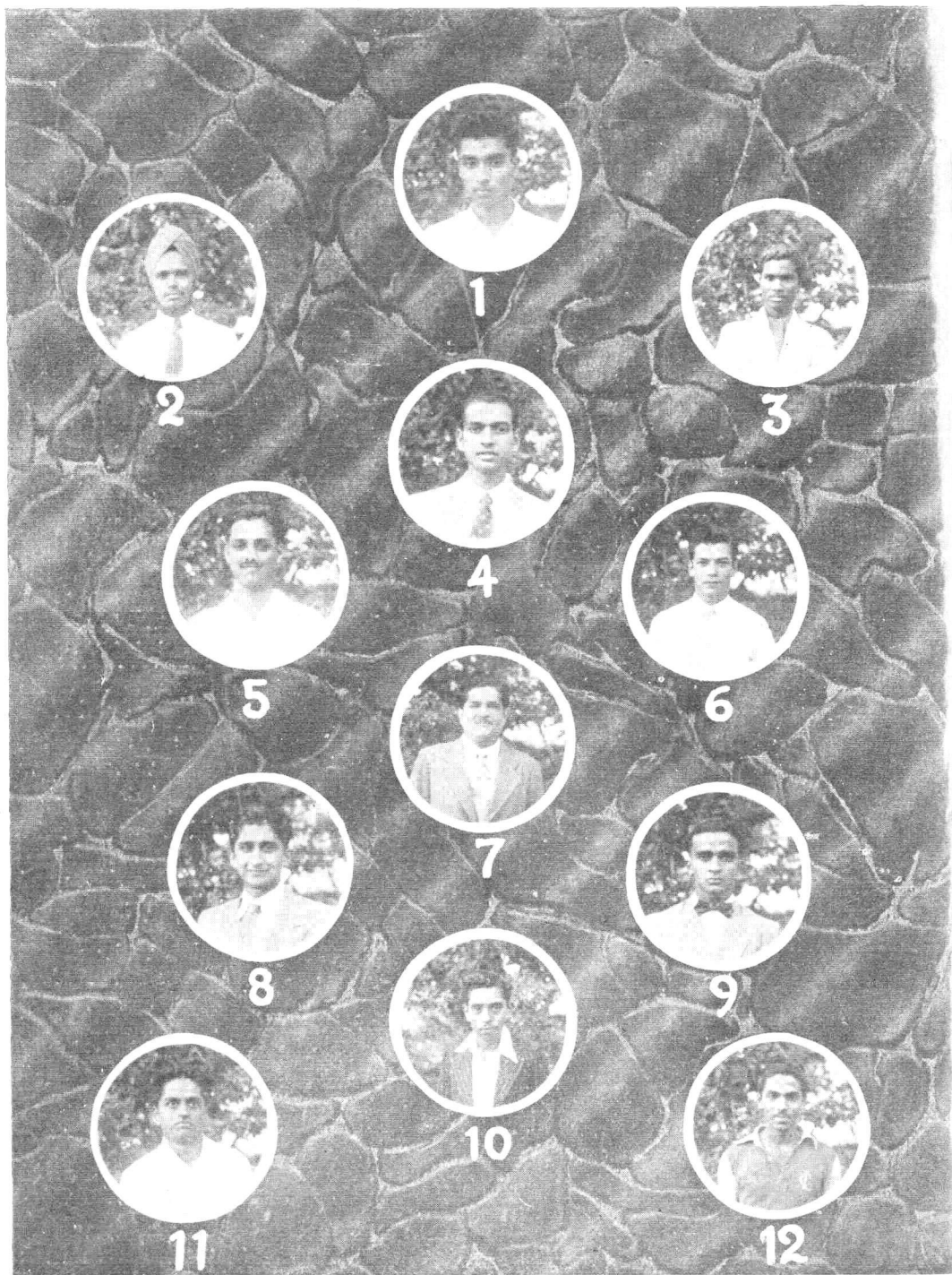
SECOND CLASS

| Name | Distinctions | Name | Distinctions |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Ambrose, A. | | Krishnamurthi, D. | b |
| Arunachalam, K. | b e | Macdonald, S. | b |
| Gulam Muhammad Meeran | | Moses Swamidoss, G. | b |
| Radhakrishnan, T. N. | | Narayanan, S. | b |
| Ranganathan, V. | d | Reginald John, J. | b e |
| Sundararajan, V. K. | | Selvam, E. N. D. | b e |
| Swaminathan, T. | e | Subbarayan, P. | b |
| Janardhanan Rao, Y. | | Sundararajan, T. E. | b |
| Kumar, N. P. | e | Venkatachalam, A. | |
| Narasimhan, M. V. | d e | Vivekanandan, K. | e |
| Sitharama Reddi, R. | e | Rajagopal | e |
| Joseph Antony Thelley | d e | Rama Rao, C. G. | e |
| Roy, M. A. | | Ramachandra Reddi, M. | e |
| Antony, O. A. | d | Shouri Reddi, U. | |
| Victor, E. J. | c e | Subbarathanam, B. | e |
| Chakravarthi, T. M. | e | Subbarayudu, B. | |
| Gopal Krishna Pai, G. | d | Ramakrishnan, K. | |
| Mathrubutham, R. | | Narayanan, S. | d |
| Narayanaswami, K. R. | c d | Abiraman, J. | |
| Radhakrishnan, V. | | Muthukumaran, N. | e |
| Ramakrishnan, K. N. | | Raman, K. V. | |
| Ramaswami, S. | d | Soundararajan, T. | |
| Sudhakar, N. S. | d e | Sourirajan, S. | e |
| Viswanathan, A. | d e | Bantleman, H. M. | |
| Britto, K. H. | d e | Rozario, S. F. | |
| Correya, L. J. | | Stevenage, N. A. | |
| D'Cunha, P. A. | e | Appadurai, K. | b |
| Marie Joseph Noel Antonie | | George Ignatius | |
| Xavier | b | Jagannathan, S. | |
| Ranganathan, T. M. | | Kumaraswami Raja, N. | b e |
| Maria Joseph Xavier | b e | Lakshmana Rao, T. B. | b |
| Muthuswami, T. C. | | Masilamani, C. | b |
| Nityananda, A. Y. | | Prabakar, C. B. | |
| Radhakrishnan, R. | | Ramaswami, S. | |
| Subrahmanya Sastri, K. | | Sundaresan, S. S. | |
| Harigovindan, A. V. | d | Thirumalai, S. | e |
| Hirudayaraj, A. M. X. | | Satyanarayana Setti, P. V. | b |
| James, M. K. | | Venkatanarasu, C. | b |
| Bhanu, V. V. | | Aravamudhan, S. | |
| John, M. U. | d e | Krishnamurthi, K. | |
| Menezes, L. V. | e | Sampath Kumar, K. | |
| Srinivasan, M. S. | | Subrahmanyam, A. | |
| Srinivasan, E. C. | | Vasudeva, Rao, D. | |
| Surya Rao, R. V. K. M. | | Arulswami, G. | |
| Amurthalingam, M. G. | b e | Balakrishna Reddi, T. | |
| Balakrishnan, S. | b | DeVasper, W. | |
| Gopalaraman, V. S. | | Ronald, K. | |
| Kothandaraman, R. | b c | | |

INTERMEDIATE (Contd.)

SECOND CLASS

| Name | Distinctions | Name | Distinctions |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Ambrose, A. | b | Krishnamurthi, D. | b |
| Arunachalam, K. | b | Macdonald S. | b |
| Gulam Muhammad Meeran | b | Moses Swamidoss, G. | b |
| Radhakrishnan, T. N. | b | Narayanan, S. | b |
| Ranganathan, V. | d | Reginald John, J. | b |
| Sundararajan, V. K. | b | Selvam, E. N. D. | b |
| Swaminathan, T. | b | Subbarayan, P. | b |
| Janardhanan Rao, Y. | b | Sundararajan, T. E. | b |
| Kumar, N. P. | e | Venkatachalam, A. | b |
| N. rasimhan, M. V. | d e | Vivekanandan, K. | e |
| Sitharama Reddi, R. | e | Rajagopal | b |
| Joseph Antony Thelley | d e | Rama Rao, C. G. | b |
| Roy, M. A. | e | Ramachandra Reddi, M. | e |
| Antony, O. A. | d | Shouri Reddi, U. | b |
| Victor, E. J. | c e | Subbarathanam, B. | b |
| Chakravarthi, T. M. | b | Subbarayudu, B. | b |
| Gopal Krishna Pai, G. | d | Ramakrishnan, K. | b |
| Mathrubutham, R. | b | Narayanan, S. | d |
| Narayanaswami, K. R. | c d | Abiraman, J. | b |
| Radhakrishnan, V. | b | Muthukumar, N. | b |
| Ramakrishnan, K. N. | b | Raman, K. V. | b |
| Ramaswami, S. | d e | Sundararajan, T. | b |
| Sudhakar, N. S. | d e | Sourirajan, S. | b |
| Viswanathan, A. | d e | Bantleman, H. M. | b |
| Britto, K. H. | d e | Rozario, S. F. | b |
| Correya, L. J. | b | Stevenage, N. A. | b |
| D' Cunha, P. A. | b | Appadurai, K. | b |
| Marie Joseph Noel | Antonie | George Ignatius | b |
| Xavier | b | Jagannathan, S. | b |
| Ranganathan, T. M. | b | Kumaraswami Raja, N. | b |
| Maria Joseph Xavier | b e | Lakshmana Rao, T. B. | b |
| Muthuswami, T. C. | b | Masilamani, C. | b |
| Nityananda, A. Y. | b | Prabakar, C. B. | b |
| Radhakrishnan, R. | b | Ramaswami, S. | b |
| Subrahmanya Sastri, K. | b | Sundaresan, S. S. | b |
| Harigovindan, A. V. | b | Thirumalai, S. | b |
| Hirudayaraj, A. M. X. | b | Satyanarayana Setti, P. V. | b |
| James, M. K. | b | Venkatanarasu, C. | b |
| Bhanu, V. V. | b | Aravamudhan, S. | b |
| John, M. U. | b | Krishnamurthi, K. | b |
| Menezes, L. V. | b | Sampath Kumar, K. | b |
| Srinivasan, M. S. | b | Subrahmanyan, A. | b |
| Srinivasan, E. C. | b | Vasudeva, Rao, D. | b |
| Surya Rao, R. V. K. M. | b | Arulswami, G. | b |
| Amurthalingam, M. G. | b e | Balakrishna Reddi, T. | b |
| Balakrishnan, S. | b | DeVasper, W. | b |
| Gopalaraman, V. S. | b | Ronald, K. | b |
| Kothandaraman, R. | b c | | |



1. KUMAR (Cricket Captain). 2. KIRPAL SINGH (Vice-Capt. & State Cricketer). 3. MALLIKESWARAN (Football Captain). 4. J. MATHIAS (President, Studs. Union, Vair., Hockey XI). 5. C.R.S. GOPAL (Tennis Capt. & Badminton Star). 6. WILLIAMSON (Captain Boring Team & Vair. Borer). 7. KAZEM RAZANI (Secy. Studs. Union, Asst. Secy. World Vair. Service, Madras). 8. GONSALVES (Vair. Debater). 9. SELVAM (Outstanding Debater). 10. HARIHARA SASTRY (Vair. Cricketer). 11. VENKATRAMANI

Chronicle

When the Principal's Report has skimmed the cream of all the news what is there left for the Chronicler? We should like to be able to say something about our Old Boys, but the Secretary has joined the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus Company. There are a number of very recent Old Boys still studying in England and America, or recently returned. C. D. Srinivasan expects to return shortly with his research degree from New York. Mirle Srikanth, our former tennis champion, is hard at work amongst the 5,000 students in M.I.T. Massachusetts. A year ago our former Athletic Champion, Eric Castelino, had just earned his degree in Michigan and been elected a member of the Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity. He and his friends had gone to celebrate the reception into the Fraternity. The car skidded and Eric was killed instantaneously. The letters of condolence received by his parents speak with glowing admiration of his character and ability, his integrity, religious spirit and genial temper, in such a way that we feel America is actually echoing our own appreciation.

Our 'old' English Tutor, K. Rajagopalan, after completing his training is now a Sub-Divisional Officer in the I.P.S. In the Accounts examination he secured the second rank, (the English staff is like that). He would have secured the first rank had it not been for another Loyola Old Boy, Ramamurthy, B.A. Hons. (Maths. first class) who beat him by a short head.

The English Staff lost one of the very best by the death of M. G. Nilakantan.

Reference has already been made in the Principal's Report to the calamity. He had been ailing for over a year. Doctors diagnosed migraine—which is French for a headache. The difficulty was to find out what exactly was causing the migraine. Off and on M. G. N. had to take leave for long and longer periods, as any attempt at work brought on dizziness. He fainted several times in class or just on leaving class. During the long vacation he went in for a complete oil bath treatment. We were all so happy to see him back in July looking quite refreshed and cured. Unfortunately a sudden attack came on him at home. The news of his death invested the College in an atmosphere of deep gloom. A subscription list was immediately started for the benefit of his two children. The list was closed when the sum of Rs. 4,700 had been reached.

A sudden storm swept over Loyola on Oct. 10th. It seemed to have singled out the Hostels particularly, as no other part of Madras or even Nungambakam was affected. But in the course of a few minutes the storm lifted the zinc roof off the engine house and carried it a distance of more than 100 yards, knocking off tiles, pillars and buttresses in transit. A few thousand tiles were blown off the ends of various hostels and rooms. Trees were laid low, and those that could not be blown down had their branches amputated. Rooms minus their tiles were flooded. In spite of the fact that the College was to reopen after the Michaelmas holidays on the next day, our Maestriar had all repairs

effected within a matter of hours. Like everyone else we are suffering from the water shortage. Baths are restricted to one a day. Our well which has supplied us so abundantly since it was dug fourteen years ago is now perilously low. We are digging still another well.

The dramatic activities of the Union members have combined—in the modest words of the Kerala Samaj—"the Sublime and the Beautiful with the smooth flow of scintillating Music". The Kerala Samaj staged Sree Ponkunnam's *Pooja* for the Onam feast. Dr. P. V. Cherian consented to preside at this outburst of "lively portrayal of life's realities". As it occurred during the Onam festivities much may be forgiven. The Synopsis warned us that "the stark emotions and blazing passions set against the background of gripping incidents roar to a climax that will leave an imperishable rut in your memory". That explains the need of a Doctor to preside.

Later on in the year Molière's "Bourgeois Gentleman" translated as 'The cit(izen) turned Gentleman' was staged for the College Day. Kasim Razavi had the leading part, and threw himself, beard and all, into the part with great success. He is by nature half a comedian and it takes a wise man to play the fool wittily. Much of the pretentiousness of M. Jordan was lost owing to the inevitable cutting down of the dialogue. The astonishing transformation that converted Rex Albuquerque into a too attractive young Lucilia, and Afsur Khaleeli into a very serious, matter-of-fact dignified matron, mother of aforesaid Rex, with Burby unrecognisable in the fashionable gaiety of a Marchioness, has to be seen to be believed. Dr. Alagappa Chettiyar who as President of the evening had delivered a thoughtful

and invigorating address with pleasant complimentary reminiscences, sat back the audience and enjoyed the humour of the Cit's situations to the full.

The Hostel Day was celebrated as usual at the end of the year, with Mr. Robe Taylor, the American Consul General as Chief Guest. There were several good speeches by C. M. C. Reddy, Dawood Shah, A. A. Selvam, our ready debater and Gaffar Khan who mingled judicious complimentary, personal pleasantries with expressions of genuine regard and affection for the austere Warden, Fr. Rapin and the genial Fr. Palli (Pallithanam to us). The evening was enriched by a very interesting and homely talk by the Chief Guest on the Hostel Life of Students in America. The Variety Entertainment that followed of songs and musical solo left the hosts and guests—over 1,000 in number—plenty of time to digest the abundant tea provided by Brother Michael Antony.

Early in January Madras University welcomed the visit of some fifteen Vice-Chancellors of Universities of the Commonwealth. Dr. Sidney Smith of Toronto University, Professor T. Hytten of Tasmania University, and Dr. Malherbe of Natal found time to visit Loyola, a kindness which was much appreciated.

The two Debaters from England also were among our guests, when before a packed house they partnered each a Madras student to argue whether our grandfathers were happier than we are. The grandfathers being absent, no importance can really be attached to the conclusion.

Quite a number of Inter-University and Inter-Divisional Tournaments were conducted on our grounds. Madras was

unlucky to lose to Mysore in cricket by the small margin of 9 runs. Mysore won the south zone and then went north to win the Inter-University trophy.

The Inter-University Basketball tournament drew great crowds. A grand stand had to be erected, which like the grand stand erected for the tennis tournaments for the Erskine and Stanley Cups, accommodated about 1,000 spectators. The excitement was so intense that it looked as though the stand would follow the example of the spectators and rise. The ground being soft after a night's rain, some supporting poles began to incline gently like the heroine's collapsing in our cinema on the manly bosom of the hero. But in this case stands and earth did not meet in that customary forty feet embrace.

* * *
We have a new projector. I believe it cost Rs. 15,000. Seems a lot of money to pay for merely one show a week, considering that theatres have three shows daily. No! I am not suggesting three shows a week. We have three other shows a week in the same Bertram Hall. Composition classes are conducted there for the junior and senior Intermediate classes. Although a ceiling of some light composition material called Treetex has been put in and the acoustics of the hall thereby considerably improved, it is nevertheless found necessary to use the loud speakers when the Tutors wish to give any instruction. A curious effect of the loud speaker—or is it the microphone or just the mystery of electronics—is that the clock in the hall gets a sudden epileptic fit and jumps half an hour towards the end of the composition period. They do say that the fit first began during the Travel-Talks (cinema item) by way of registering the universal boredom. It remains perfectly steady while the audience is rocking with

laughter at the productions of Fred Quimby.

The Bertram Hall has been used for indoor games and has been very much appreciated by the Table Tennis fans, the Chess and Carroms experts. As a mark of affection electric bulbs and other trifles are appropriated as souvenirs. When the last bulb has severed its connection we shall hold a solemn service, as they had for the Festival of Britain, to mark the end of the Festival services of the Bertram Hall.

The open-air cinema shows which take place on the sports field, in front of the grand stand, are very popular, informative without being dull. We repeat the thanks paid elsewhere to the British and American Information Bureaux.

* * *
Like Tennyson's Brook, building in Loyola goes on for ever. Two new Hostel Blocks will be ready in July, accommodating 138 students. An additional mess room, longer than any of the others and running almost on to the railway line, together with a new store room, have already been completed and occupied. The store room began by storing some 48 students during the rush season. Now it houses not merely stores, but dispensary, infirmary and sick rooms. It is as big as a hostel block. The old European mess room has been converted into an up-to-date (Victorian date) restaurant, with new furniture, new paint, new staff, but the same good old watery coffee which is guaranteed to hurt no one's nerves. As a result those beautiful Georgian bunks which are so ornamental an introduction to the severe classicism of Loyola's architecture do a thriving trade.

* * *
Loyola is now very quiet by night. No screeching of motor cars, no honking of

horns, no throbbing of auto-rickshaws, no tearing along the avenues by motor cyclists returning from the late show. We have a gate. The gate is closed after 9.0 p.m., when the watchman remembers. There is a special little room by the side of the gate where the watchman may shelter from the heat of the moon and watch the play of shadow and starshine on the northern elevation of the bunks. One night the watchman remembered to close the gate, and the Chronicler, returning home rather late from some bit of business, was held up. It is true that the side gates are always open, but they will not admit a car. So the stillness of the night had to be disturbed by shouts, by blowing of horns and rattling of gates, until the watchman could wipe away the first dew of sleep and tumble to the fact that a watchman's job is to watch.

* * *

Congratulations to Air Wing Cadet Carl Ireland! He was chosen to take part in the Republic Day Parade in New Delhi, as being one of the smartest cadets. In New Delhi he was singled out still more specially for smartness and turnout, and ranked second among the cadets that came from all over India.

Congratulations also to A. V. Rangarajan who wins prizes for oratory in English and in Tamil indifferently. He

secured the first prize in the English oratorical competition conducted by the Young Men's Indian League of Purasa walkam, and first prize for English in the contest conducted by the Hind Kal Mandir of Thyagarayanagar. In Tamil he won the second prize both at the Y.M.I.A. and in the competition organised by the Hind Kala Mandir.

* * *

Turning over the pages of the Colleg Annual of 1931 (repeat 1931), I saw a picture of the Blue Leviathan. I knew it was old; but its exact age had escaped me. Today it looks no different from its youthful self, except that to disguise its age it flaunts a bright peacock blue exterior. Its mileage passed the two lakh mark some time ago. It has had its appendix out once or twice. Frequent oil baths keep it up to the mark; but rheumatism keeps breaking out, and there is an asthmatic cough in the rainy season that makes it halt and pause for breath, and sometimes it is distressing to see the way it shakes its bonnet as it strains to take a double load to a distant examination hall. There has never been such a Dodge engine before or since. More than twenty years of willing service, uncomplaining, punctual, and almost silent. Will you be able to say the same of yourself in twenty years time? Here's wishing it.

The Witch-Doctors of Economics

How many of you have not sat back on your chairs and mused over the word "economics"? The expert in that subject must have evoked your awe and admiration. The ideas of economists, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are all-powerful. In fact, the world is ruled by them.

The respect and devotion paid by the world to his person is the result of his cunning. He erects a facade of mumbo-jumbo behind which he practises his witch-craft. He often mutters words like equimarginal returns, contra-cyclical fiscal action, marginal substitutability and non-proportional outputs. Is this not an imposing and awe-inspiring list? Moreover, he shows the excellence of his craft by manipulating confusing symbols and drawing unartistic curves. Finally, to give a touch of respectability to his jargon he invents a few laws full in pure Newtonian style.

Often he speculates on utopias without going beyond the day-dream stage. Doctor Alfred Marshall's conception of perfect competition is simply alluring. He assumes that goods are produced at the lowest cost, everyone knowing what is brewing in the mind of the other. It looks more like a state of bliss than of competition. You might wonder why this learned doctor did not write "Alice in Wonderland" or "The Garden of Allah". The world then would have been a happier place to live in.

You might be familiar with the phrase, trade-cycle, recurring periods of boom and depression—how do you account for

it? Let the dismal prophets answer. One Stanley Jevons, adept in the art and science of Economics, in the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century announced that the spots on the sun, famine in India, crises in England, all came at about the same time. What has Apollo to do with crises? The sun's radiation affects the weather, the weather affects the harvest, the harvest affects the income of the farmers, the income of the farmers affects the extent of the demand for manufactured goods. Woe to the Sun! Or rather put the blame on Venus, says another scholar. But why on Venus? Because every eighth year Venus comes between the sun and the earth, and you can guess that with Venus in his path Apollo's affection and radiance would never reach the earth.

These assumptions are based on what they call Marginal Analysis. It means that the last or final step counts and is the most important, like a theory which shows that the tail wags the dog. Again, you all know by your own experience that thrift is a virtue that is necessary for happiness. A modern economist traces the cause of poverty, unemployment and misery to thrift.

The pity is that many have cluttered their minds with this useless lumber. I do not know how long the world will endure the chatter of these poor old rag-bags of minds. These men live by stage thunder and loud trumpeting.

Economists are not the same the world over. They make a living out of controversy. They do not lack intelligence but they lose their tempers because the issues

involved arouse strong feelings. They go on disputing as to how many angels can stand on the point of a pin. You have only to open an economics text book to find lines and lines of printed matter that flash upon the eye but bring no enlightenment to the tortured mind.

You might feel that no economist has a right to wag his tongue, much less to wag his pen, without saying something. He knows not what mischief he does. Day after day, month after month, year after year, economics issues forth from the toiling press in the form of books, pamphlets, and magazines. It is large scale cooking where the cooks use mud and flavour it with sharp lies.

It has been said that every thing has a purpose in God's creation. With this pious feeling you may shed a tear of sympathy over these crazy creatures—bemused with economics. When a doctor is asked to cure cancer his work is not interfered

Johnson—the Conversationalist

Johnson is primarily famous for his 'love and power' of talk. He owes his immortality to Boswell, who has perseveringly recorded all that he has said, and published it in the form of his biography. The biography for the most part is a minute of Johnson's conversation, and Boswell proudly proclaims that the 'peculiar value' of his biography is the quantity it contains of Johnson's conversation, which is universally acknowledged to have been eminently instructive and entertaining.

The essence of Johnson's superiority is not the wisdom or profundity of his talk. In this respect he is surpassed by another great talker, Socrates, who talked with a

with. When the economist is asked the cure for an idle factory, he has to conform to the prejudices and pre-conceptions of the people around him. Some press him to prove that free trade is the only way to prosperity, and others want him to show that without protective tariff the workers will be deprived of his job. To satisfy one group he must prove that high wages are the cause of unemployment, and to another he must show that unemployment is bound to grow unless wages are raised. To please some he must advocate the maintenance of the gold standard, to please others he must prove that it ought to be abolished. In such trying circumstances truth loses its significance for the economist; people call him a foolish zealot. You might console him by saying "Sufferance is your lot, suffer ye then, and hold your peace". But they never hold their

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

IV Hons. (Econ.)

purpose and consequently set ideas in motion. But as an artist in talk he probably far surpassed Socrates. Talking was the pastime of Johnson. He never started a subject and never set out to prove anything. He talked as an artist painted, with freedom gusto and confidence.

Nearly all the famous conversationalists in English History have had a tendency to preach on their favourite subjects and their talk consequently lacked variety. On the other hand the amazing variety of interests in Johnson's conversation captivated a wide range of hearers. The theologian, the schoolmaster, the land lord, all these

CASTE OF 'THE CIT TURNED GENTLEMAN'



*Seated (L to R).—Mr. Bhaskara Rao, Razavi, Burby, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar, Fr. Gordon, Khalee'i, Mr. Balakrishnan, Mathias.
Standing 1st Row.—Paul, Selvam, Brown, Vaz, De Vesper, Albuquerque, Narayanan, Williamson, D'Cruz.
Standing 2nd Row.—Gonsalves, Pears, Shafiullah Khan, Tong, Md, Ispahani.*

men found abundant food in his conversation, besides being entertained by his witty strokes and pointed sallies. He dwelt upon subjects which were most common. He could talk as well on the question of ghosts as upon eating. At one instant he could ridicule the Berkeleyan theory, and at another time he could speak on the relation between landlord and tenant. Every sentence of his brought forth the sovereign sanity of his commonsense.

The most remarkable thing about his talk was the readiness with which he could put what he possessed to use. He was very acute in the perception of a fallacy and with extraordinary quickness fixed upon any wrong argument. He had a fine sense of humour, which he commonly exhibited in his attacks on Scotchmen. In the very first meeting with Boswell Johnson heaped ridicule on all Scotchmen by saying that a great many of them could not help coming from Scotland. Another stunning remark was 'the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the highroad that leads him to England'. His mother-wit flashed like lightning out of a dark cloud. Sometimes Johnson lacked argument and then he resorted to rudeness to save his face. But it is a mistake to conceive Johnson as a monster or a bear, shouting down opposition, lecturing his companions, and habitually a blustering verbal buffy.

Yet another salient feature of Johnson's conversation was his quickness of mind. It provided him with exact analogies. We see this aptness in the analogy with which he demolished Boswell's plea for the Methodist undergraduates expelled from Oxford: Boswell 'Was it not hard, Sir

to expel them, for they were good beings?' Johnson 'They might be good beings but they were not fit to be in the University of Oxford. A cow is a very good animal in the field, but we turn her out of a garden.' This simple illustration, which was at Johnson's instant command, elucidated the knotty question. Again, when Mrs. Siddons visited Johnson there was no chair for her. The situation was indeed an embarrassing one; but Johnson turned the difficulty into a triumph by saying, 'Madam, you who so often occasion the want of seats to others, will the more readily excuse the want of one yourself.'

Johnson's command of language and style are such that he cannot be quoted except in his own words. In a hundred common places of discussion we can find him speaking with vehemence and force; 'Truth, Sir, is a cow which will yield such people (i.e. sceptics like David Hume) no more milk, so they are gone to milk the bull.' 'No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures.' 'No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money.' 'It matters not how a man dies but how he lives.' 'It is better to live rich than to die rich.' 'A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.'

To conclude, Johnson's recorded talk satisfies the requisites of good conversation as laid down by himself. There must in the first place be knowledge and materials; in the second place command of words; in the third place imagination; and lastly, presence of mind.

R. NARAYANAN

H.U.C.

is not pulled quite tight, the result is partial twinning—a two-headed monster. Apart from this, whenever frog's eggs or fish eggs are taken after they have just begun to divide and immersed for a short while in dilute narcotics and poisons, strange monsters result, which lack the

front parts of the head. Sometimes when all the parts in front of the eye fail to develop, the eyes appear united into one in the extreme front, and the resulting form is termed a 'Cyclops'.

T. N. ANANTHAKRISHNAN

Evolution

Evolution is a *theory* to explain the nature and history of the vast array of animals and plants that inhabit the earth. It is thus concerned with the origin and the present diversity of the various species of animals and plants. Though Evolution is a modern concept in Biology, it is of a special interest to a religious minded man.

Much difference exists between a *theory* and a *fact*. A *theory*, we may briefly say, is a working hypothesis, whereas a *fact* is an established truth. Thus, when we speak of the theory of Evolution, we have to bear in mind that it is not a scientifically proved phenomenon.

People before the days of Pasteur believed in what was then called Spontaneous Generation; according to which life originated from dead matter spontaneously. But Pasteur showed by a series of experiments that such a thing is impossible; according to him, life originated from a *living* cell (*Omne Vivens e Cellula*). Virchow, a noted biologist who came after Pasteur, condemned the theory of 'Spontaneous Generation'. In his address at Weisbaden in 1887 he said, 'Never has a living being, or even a living element—let us say, a living cell—been found, of which it could be predicated that it was the first of its species. Nor have any fossil remains ever been found, which with any likelihood could have belonged to a being, the first of its kind, or could

have been produced by Spontaneous Generation'.

James Gray, a noted Professor of Zoology, remarked that the theory of Spontaneous Generation was ridiculous.

Materialist or Atheistic Evolution holds that nothing exists but matter and its modifications. Thus Materialists and particularly Atheists believe in Evolution without Creation, i.e. without the existence of God. This theory assumes that originally there was nothing but a rotating nebula—i.e. a cloud of glowing gas. From this nebula, by actions and counter actions of the molecules, a variety of things evolved—animate and inanimate. This is in brief the essence of Materialist Evolution.

On a casual examination this theory shows a series of absurdities. If there is an *effect*, it must have a *cause*. A locomotive moves (the effect) since the steam drives it (the cause). Thus, if the world originates from matter (the effect) the cause is unknown. The theory does not explain how the nebula was formed. It fails to explain the actions and counter actions, and above all, it does not give a fair and reasonable account of the origin of life.

It is thus clear that Evolution without Creation is impossible. Life, according to Science, is the manifestation of the living colloidal substance in every living cell, called the 'Protoplasm'.

Twins and Monsters

The science of embryology tells us that in man and animals alike the phenomenon of twinning is not a very rare occurrence. Generally twinning results in the production of two embryos; but triplets, quadruplets or even quintuplets are rarely met with. In the Nine-banded armadillo—a mammal—quadruplets are the normal rule, while in other animals the number may vary from time to time. Sometimes owing to abnormal developments, all sorts of monstrosities are to be found. Apart from normal doubling, artificial doubling can be produced by a change in environment, such as high and low temperatures, ultraviolet rays etc.

The phenomenon of doubling is to a very great extent seen in mammals. It is a common feature in dogs, cats, pigs etc. But taking the particular case of the Banded armadillo, we find that all the four embryos arise from a single egg, from which subsequently four pouches arise at four equidistant points, and from each pouch there develops a single embryo. All of them are of the same sex, and are almost similar, differing from each other only in negligibly minute factors. Such a development is abnormal in man and other mammals, but occurs normally in the armadillo.

As applied to man, the term 'twin' refers to two babies born at the same time. Two types of twins occur—twins originating from two separate eggs, and twins originating from the two halves of one egg, which develop independently into two complete individuals. The former are known as 'fraternal twins' and may be two boys, two girls, or a boy and a girl.

The latter are known as 'identical twins', since they are of the same sex, i.e. two boys or two girls. Identical twins show striking similarities of structures, down to the smallest details, even their finger prints. These similarities are exhibited even if the twins are brought up in quite different places. Instances are at hand where similar crimes have been committed by identical twins living in different countries, or certain diseases as asthma or tuberculosis start approximately at the same age and take practically the same course. Here is scope for the psychologist to investigate whether the psychic equipment of the twins is identical or not at the start.

Incomplete separation of the two halves of an egg results in the formations of double monsters showing different degrees of twins resulting from an accident of this kind. Identical twins are not always separate at birth. There are many instances of twins united in various ways. Most of them die at birth, but some remain alive, the Siamese twins are an instance. Everyone has heard of four-legged ducks, of two-headed snakes, calves, and tortoises, that crop up sometimes. These strange freaks range from nearly separated Siamese twins, to double-headed and double-tailed creatures, and to double bodies in which one individual sprouts parasitically out of the belly of the second, and heartless and brainless and single-eyed embryos.

Among lower vertebrates like the frog, the egg can, in the early stage, be divided into two by tying a fine hair tight round it; two embryos then result. If the hair

Huxley called it the 'Physical basis of life'. The chemical and physical compositions of Protoplasm are known. But what exactly the life giving substance is is still a mystery. The chemists, even those who are world-famous, have failed to synthesise a sample of protoplasm in the laboratory. The theory of Evolution fails to explain the formation of Protoplasm in the first formed living cell. We thus need Creation as substitute for Evolution, and Creation means a Creator.

According to the Christian Religion Evolution falls into two types: (i) *The Theory of Permanentism*, which says that God, by a direct act, created each species of plants and animals separately, and (ii) *The Theory of Theistic Evolution*, according to which God caused some or all species to develop in course of time from one or more directly created primitive stocks.

The Church leaves her subjects to choose either of the two theories.

Biologists, with a few exceptions, believe that Evolution has occurred but they do not agree as to its cause. Many theories have been proposed, of which Lamarckism and Darwinism need special mention.

Lamarck, a French Scientist, was a firm believer in God. Nothing exists,

Our Notice Board

Lost, Lost!! Lost!!! Dear friends, I lost my horn-rimmed spectacles in the pavilion when I went in to bat. Will the finder please return them to P. R. Etc.

So, ran an announcement on the notice board of a certain college. The very next day another notice appeared, bearing the legend 'Found, Found! Found!! Dear friend, who lost the spectacles, Hazare

he said, 'but by the will of the Sublime Author of all things. . .'. He proposed his theory of Constant Use and Disuse to explain the theory of Evolution. This requires to be explained.

Darwin was of opinion that Evolution has been effected by Natural Selection 'or Nature's selection of the fit, and rejection of the unfit, in the constant struggle for existence, among plants and animals.' Though this theory has an important place in Biology, it has its drawbacks. Tschulock says, it is a 'logical monstrosity'. Berg, in his 'Nomo-genesis' attacks it severely. J. W. N. Sullivan a good authority in biological matters says, "it is full of lacunae" (gaps).

No doubt it is foolish to say that there has been no evolution at all. The Science of Heredity, to some extent, can give its reasons for Evolution. Paleontology the study of fossils, also gives some useful hints about Evolution, though it fails to explain the theory in many instances. But, as we have seen, there can be no Evolution without Creation. Hence the right way of treating the subject is to take that there was Creation followed by Evolution.

V. T. JOHN,

IV. B.Sc. (Bot.)

has got them, L. R. The story may be apocryphal but it was related to me with all seriousness by a student of another college.

The notice board is an unfailing source of pleasure to students. Why do people love receiving letters? Why do they subscribe to newspapers? For the same reason students daily peer into the notice boards, expecting something fresh.

It is unfortunate that the fetish of classification has crept into the realm of notice boards. Knowing where to look for what, there is no thrill of discovery for us. The present system, I grant, has the merit of convenience,—a merit shared by dictionaries and indexes. But convenience does not always go hand in hand with delight. I would prefer a series of notice boards adorned fancifully with all sorts of bills, without any regard to convenience or classification. The student will stalk into the corridor and flit eagerly from board to board, taking in at the same glance one notice declaring a sudden holiday and another one announcing that he has been fined. Happiness is the more welcome when it is alloyed with a little disappointment. But the college authorities do not agree with me. Hence they have allotted a certain rigid sphere for every notice board.

It is interesting to speculate which kind of notice board attracts the greatest notice. Personally, I shun the N.C.C. board. I have a partiality for 'lost' and 'found' notices. My heart goes out in sympathy to the losers of pens, books and the like. I rejoice that the finders, when they announce their discoveries, are by their actions repudiating that cynical observation, 'finding is keeping'. I regret to note, however, that the 'Lost' notices overwhelmingly outnumber the 'Found' notices.

Every student has a soft corner for the notice board on which general announcements are made and lines of policy declared. It is here that we must seek the random alterations in the calendar. How we cherish those brief billets signed by the Principal, though, more often than not, they are curt and hostile in tone!

But the notice board which is caviare to the general is the one which contains

the daily record of attendance and the list of students fined. Whoever learns here that he has been rightly fined or marked absent is annoyed. Whoever learns that he has been unjustly fined or marked absent is still more annoyed. The only persons who can derive any pleasure from this ominous board are those who have been mistakenly left unfined or marked present!

Students like to see their names (not their numbers) on the notice board. Whatever the connection in which one's name is mentioned, one is thrilled by the feeling that he is being made much of. I once encountered my name on the board, but the circumstance certainly did not show me up to advantage. I had been challenged by a tennis player in a lower court.

It occurs to me that no lecturer has ever emulated the notice boards in securing our attention. We throng before them by the score every day. Nobody has seriously considered the possibility of imparting instruction through the delightful means of the notice board. If this possibility can be cleverly exploited, I see a great future for University education.

Sometimes, I play the truant and loiter in the empty passage where the notice boards on the walls face one another. Once I caught sight of a smartly dressed young man gazing intently at one of them. When he had gone, I went to the spot and scanned the notice which had engaged his attention. It was about three weeks old, an announcement of no importance. But soon my curiosity was rewarded; for I noticed my image on the glass pane. Then I understood that notice boards can be, and are, made use of as looking glasses!

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

Economic Gallantry

Lipstick, regarded for many a long moon as a non-economic and non-political issue, will now become the subject of the forensic acerbities of Indian economists and politicians. In a fit of most unconstitutional gallantry the Commerce Member has announced a 15% increase in the import of cosmetics, lipstick, nail accessories, and other fripperies deliberately designed to enhance female attraction and male distraction. May be "sweet are the looks that ladies bend on whom their favours fall!" as Tennyson would have us believe. But I am at a loss to understand the reason why the gallant Commerce Member should have announced a simultaneous cut of 45% in the import of razor blades—man's sole medium of securing a clean and polished exterior.□

This startling announcement is freighted with seismic potentialities. It involves a flagrant breach of fundamental rights specifically guaranteed by our Constitution. The Government of India is guilty of gross discrimination between the sexes in its import policy. Man is given a raw deal in the matter of beauty aids, while the dashing Cinderellas are accorded preferential treatment. Cuts in the import of blades are a confession of failure—failure to fulfil its obligations to the bread-winner. Repeated and extended—as may still be necessary—these cuts recall the Irishman

who wished to teach his horse by progressive reductions in its diet to live on nothing, and was balked of his ambition only by the animal's untimely death!

No one in his senses will deny the feminine claim for universal recognition of their right to exercise the exclusive privilege of being attractive. But when the Government creates conditions whereby women are given free access to lipstick, these pretty creatures may look more repulsive. The contemporary habit of over-painting may register an increase in the cost of living index as a feminine face may cost as much in upkeep as a Rolls-Royce.

Now what of the male? He has now the dubious option of either shaving three quarters of his face and looking like the moon in its third quarter, or of shaving once in four days, with disastrous and devastating results to what Boswell once called "the singular beginning of connubial felicity". A popular advertisement gives the picture of a clean shaven young man looking, with a vacuous smile, at a smart young miss, with the caption that Successful men use a certain type of foreign blade. The iron hand of the Commerce Member will leave that groomed young man in a quandary.

M. K. JOSEPH, *V Hons.*

Travel

Only a few have the longing to travel. Most like to pass their lives at home beside the hearth. A few venture abroad for they cannot resist the joy of travelling. Travel has become cheap in modern times. Science has discovered quick means of travel. The aeroplane and the liner can take you anywhere. But travel has lost its magic.

In the fabulous days of Marco Polo a traveller was a bold man who risked his life, braved the weather and wandered into the unknown to see new lands; the hazards and the uncertainty of the travel did not stop them. Their desire drove them on.

Times have changed since then. You can fly to London through the stratosphere at 400 m.p.h. and get down at the airport without any exertion. You do not feel the effects of travel. It is a different experience to walk to London, crossing rivers and deserts, climbing mountains and seeing the places where the heroes of history have shed their glory. You have to walk through villages and towns, and in this way you can capture a little of their own mood. A nomadic life! You have to camp under the wide and starry sky and bed in the bush. There is an element of risk in it. But it is worth taking. And there is charm in outdoor life.

I wish to travel like this, carefree, away from the tumult of the world, and to see

the laughter and joy of everything around me. As the poet Blake has it :

“ When the green woods laugh
with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling streams runs
laughing by ;
When the air does laugh with
our merry wit,
And the green hills laugh with
the noise of it. ”

While thinking of all this, I fall into a brown study and I became the hero of my boyhood dreams. I am a portly figure clad in long robes ; and as I walk through the city of my birth, people stare at me and whisper to each other. I am a hero to them. My travels have taken me to different places, to the court of the great Khan where magnificence and cruelty go hand in hand, to abodes of thieves, to lands where strange customs are practised and I see myself mellowed by age, old, the centre of attraction of children who gather around, asking me to narrate an adventure, while they become heroes in their imagination, wanderers and travellers of renown the picture is so vivid ; but all of a sudden, the hooting of the horn and the hawkers' cry wake me up, and the scene fades away leaving me among my books. The consolation is that perhaps another day's dream will be more thrilling.

R. GANESH, *IV Hons. (Econ.)*.

Who is The Lunatic?

Winston Churchill added to his duties of statesmanship, and his hobbies of painting and bricklaying, a keen interest in the problems of social welfare. During one of his tours of inspection he evinced a desire to visit one of the largest lunatic asylums in the country. Having seen the various wards and the encouraging attempts made by the medical staff to rehabilitate the milder cases, he questioned the Governor of the institute whether any cases of complete cure had been recorded. In answer to the query the Governor stated that actually one of the male inmates was due for discharge that very day, the case being listed as one of complete cure.

Mr. Churchill asked for permission to have a confidential talk with this particular gentleman, and without hesitation the Governor sent for the man and left him with Mr. Churchill in his study. Winston

Churchill put several questions to the man, concerning the treatment he had received in the asylum, and also asked what his reactions were to his being returned home. To all these questions the man gave suitable replies, adding that his stay in the institution had been very pleasant indeed, he having nothing but praise for all that they had done for him. After thanking him for this information Mr. Churchill, in a friendly manner said, "I suppose you know who I am?"

"No Sir" replied the man.

"I am Winston Churchill!"

With a look of pity upon his face, the man replied, "Well, I wouldn't worry too much about that, Sir; I was Lord Nelson when I first came here, but they soon cured me!"

N. RADHA KRISHNAN, II U.C.

Farewell

Is it the learned men Thy chairs adorn,
Or, may be, just the knowledge they impart;
Is it the fields, displaying sleights of art;
Thy lovely walks upon a dewy morn?
Not these, nor all the fun of years bygone,
Nor friendships formed, themselves could touch the heart;
And yet, some mystic pow'r has shot the dart
That pains the soul to part from Thee anon.

Loyola, Alma Mater, fare thee well!
In truth, Thy royal colours, Blue and Gold,
As we salute, our bosoms proudly swell;
Thy erstwhile sons in fondness to enfold
Outstretch thy arms: in us for Thee will dwell
Unfailing love, of Thee a spirit bold.

S. M.

The Hostel Story

The hostel story opens with your setting foot on the soil of Madras—Central, Egmore, or Meenambakkam. You rush to the nearest form of transport and announce your destination.

Reaching the hostel, you find that the Bastille has been besieged by a mob. This time De Launay, a white-gowned, bearded and bespectacled gentleman, is ready, and it is you, young Loyolite, that have got to be careful.

Under the flag of truce (promoted) and preferential treatment under the Seniority Act you enter, announce your identity and await the answer of the Delphic Oracle. Doomsday book is consulted and the eagerly awaited number "508" is heard, your application is received, and after muttering words of thanks, you vanish into the office for the customary formalities.

For the unfortunate new-comers and late-comers, the story is quite different. "No room; don't come and bother me;" or if you started at some auspicious time, "Come in the evening at 4, you may get a room". To the Kilpauk-minded eloquent young lad who believes in recommendations here is the answer: "Even if King George or the President of the Republic wanted a room, I have none."

To you, now an established hosteler, an event of daily occurrence and great importance is the bath-taking ceremony. Here is a piece of advice to those water-scarcity-conscious gentlemen and the Nawabs of Hyderabad who believe in taking a bath only once a week: "Take a

bath daily." One reason is this—the eyes and ears of the hostel are on you. The other is that your rare presence in the bathrooms will be the most publicised event of the day. You may hear "Wonderful day, is it not? He is going to take a bath!"

Night and the nocturnal perambulations of De Launay with his symbol of authority—the five-celled dark-proof Eveready torch—bring varied experiences. Here is one of them. A middle weight freshman, fresh from the high school, on seeing the Warden outside his room, raced down to his room and to his cot shouting Ha. a. a. a, Ama! Warden!! Aiyo!!! and spent a sleepless night. Needless to say that his name and room number were found in the Bastille, and the cot in the repair shop; and while paying the mess bill he found a considerable sum added to it.

The oft-repeated words of Ph-a-ke-ria or Ge-far are a nuisance to you; but be patient for this exuberance of voice and words has its own disadvantages. One fine day you will receive the following piece of advice: "508 is requested to see the Warden between 6.30 and 7 p.m. today."

The "At Home" time comes, you enter the Warden's quarters, and come out. A good observer sees in your face the light of a prophet and the vigour of a Vasco da Gama. As to what happened in the room let us not intrude on your privacy.

Your reformed self's invading the mess with Marshall or Trevelyan or Laski or

Carlyle or Minerva notes, if you are of the lazier variety, is an indication to the others that the accursed examinations are approaching. These examinations very nearly bore the life out of you—a Samson—and at the end of the examinations you utter indistinctly, “I consign the books to the devil.”

You make use of the earliest opportunity to pack, and the most eagerly awaited thing

is a taxi. Entering the taxi and adjusting your tie or veshti, you shout with joy, “Goodbye to Loho.”

A few more minutes and you are where you began—Central, Egmore or Meenam-bakkam, and this time it is “Goodbye to Madras.”

H. P. GANDHI,
IV Hons. (Econ.)

The Last Leg

There was a knock at the door. Mrs. Mathis went and opened it. At the door stood Vijay Rangan, her son's friend. “Good Morning, Mrs. Mathis; is Harry at home?”

“Yes, sit down, I'll send him down. He's busy studying.”

A few minutes later Harry came down. Catching sight of Vijay, he smiled “Hullo Vijay.”

“Hullo Harry. I've a request to make. I want you to join the relay team for the Inter-Collegiate meet. Balu has hurt his leg and can't run. You will have to run the last leg of the race.”

Harry looked up surprised. He had expected a few weeks of calm to prepare for his B.A. (Hons.) examination, and here was Vijay asking him to join the relay team. It meant more time off for training, which he could hardly afford to spare. Reluctantly he said “I'll try, but only if there's no one else.”

“I can't get anyone else Harry”, Vijay said,

Harry straightened up in his chair “All right, I'll join your team. When's the meet to be held?”

“On the eleventh”.

There was only a week left. “I suppose I'll have to practise daily. Anyway you can depend on me.”

There was a look of relief on Vijay's face. He knew how much Harry wanted to get a First Class, and he doubted whether he would consent.

“You're a brick, Harry”, he exclaimed and left.

Mrs. Mathis coming down later saw that Harry was rather distracted. She stepped into Harry's room. “What did Vijay want”? she asked.

“He wants me to run for his relay team for the Inter-Collegiate Sports.”

“But aren't you studying for the examination?”

“Yes, ma, I'll have to put in longer hours. Yet I must spare some time for training. Anyway I promised Vijay.”

“Don't neglect your books. I'll ask father about it when he comes.”

That night at dinner Mr. Mathis asked: “Harry are you going to run for your college team?”

"Yes, Dad. Vijay is very keen on winning the championship for our College, and the ten points for the relay will go a long way".

"I admire your spirit, Harry. You have my best wishes and permission. Keep up the old tradition."

Harry shrugged his shoulders. Now he was free to train. Little John interrupted, "What train is Harry running for?"

"St. Paul's" came Mrs. Mathis' calm voice.

The next evening Harry was off for practice on the track. Vijay would train along with him, so there was some company. At the end of the week Harry was feeling fine. He tested his calves and found them firm. Vijay encouraged him, "You are looking fine Harry." Then the Sports Director, Mr. Walton gave them a full try out. The other two were also perfectly fit. However watching Harry Mathis he was sceptical till he timed them at forty-seven seconds for the 4 x 100 metres relay. He was surprised. To Vijay he said "You're doing well. You ought to beat Munroe College easily."

On the way home Vijay put forward a proposal: "To-morrow you can take off from track work and come over for tea. Then we can play bridge."

"I hope you can get a fourth."

"Yes. Mary Fernis will come," he said, watching Harry's expression change. "She used to carry a torch for you" he added.

Harry remembered Mary. She was a friend of his sister's, who came to see her frequently. But, of late, Mary had dropped coming for no reason at all.

"All right, Vijay, I'll be there at 4.30"

Harry drove over the next evening. Vijay and his sister were there and also Mary. After tea they settled down to play. Vijay and Leila paired against Mary and Harry.

"What convention do you play to?" asked Mary with a mischievous smile.

"Blackwood's usually, unless you've got your own."

"That's lucky, I follow the same and I don't know Culbertson's."

Mary played well. But luck was against them, and they lost the first rubber after three games. They won the second, and the scores were even. Looking at his watch Harry decided it was time to go. "I must be going now. Early to bed for to-morrow is the Sports Meet." "Don't get too nervous to-morrow, Harry," Vijay cautioned, before Harry drove off with Mary. It was dark now and he would have to drop her at her home. He decided to ask her why she never came to see his sister nowadays.

"You don't come to see Jean now," he said. Mary did not reply. She stared ahead, her eyes on the road. Seeing her in this attitude he refrained from continuing the conversation. "Goodnight, Mary", he said with a catch in his voice.

She was getting down, but she looked up suddenly, and her eyes were shining. "Goodnight Harry and best of luck". "Thanks" he murmured and drove off. It was past eight when he got home. Mrs. Mathis saw Harry's tall figure come in. So they waited for him at dinner.

Monday morning came. Bright sunshine flooded the field and the flags of the many colleges adorned the field. Through the long day the contest was

waged between Munroe College and St. Paul's. Each College had won the coveted Wellington Trophy twelve times. First one college then the other would surge ahead. When the final event came to be run the two rival colleges were level, with sixty points each. All depended now upon the relay.

Vijay began the first leg of the relay race. With brilliant sprinting he handed over the baton with a lead of two yards. The second runner for St. Paul's dropped a yard, but Sunder the third man maintained the narrow gap. When Harry got the baton the lead was reduced to a foot. "Watch out for Dharam round the bend," Vijay had warned him. Dharam tried to reduce the lead around the bend, but Harry hung on grimly. The crowd was now on its feet and roaring. "Come on Harry", yelled St. Paul's "Come on Dharam", yelled their rivals. Twenty yards to go. Dharam was drawing up. Ten yards to go and he drew level. Neck and neck

they raced and breasted the tape without an inch showing between them. It was a dead heat.

The crowd went delirious. St. Paul's supporters crowded on to the field and carried Harry on their shoulders to the tune of "See the conquering Hero comes." Harry managed to escape from them and made his way to where Vijay stood with the Sports Director. "Fine running, Harry," congratulated Mr. Walton, "Splendid Harry," said Vijay, and wrung his hand. Just then Harry spotted Leila and Mary. They hurried to congratulate Harry and Vijay. Mary was radiant. "I knew you would do it, Harry", she whispered, pressing his hand with warmth.

Six months later, Harry was turning over the pages of the paper. The examination results were out. Among the first classes for the B.A. (Hons.) Degree was No. 67. That was Harry's Number.

ROBERT V. MIRANDA, *IV Hons. (Econ.)*

Savitri

No matter how much the author may dislike notes in whatever form they may be—he feels that a short note will be helpful here.

Authors either suffix or prefix to their works a remark like the following. All the characters, names and incidents in this story are imaginary and have no reference to anyone, living or dead. If this author wrote such a statement he would be guilty of telling a lie. The characters and names are purely imaginary, but the incident is not; it occurred in 1948-49 in Loyola Hostel, and the Hero was not quite of the type represented in the story.

The author is grateful to the members of the 'Gang' who played the Joke.

There were two of them: one just a young happy-go-lucky lad, and the other rejoiced, in the rather ferocious title of the Wolf. Without the thoughtfulness and resourcefulness of those lads, this story would never have been written.

The 14th day of September 1951 was an unforgettable day in the eventful 18 year-old life of Mahendra Kumar. He had had a number of red-letter days—what with his being on top in studies, as well as in cricket (both as a bowler and batsman), but this day was memorable in a completely different sense, for it was then he felt he had fallen—fallen in LOVE.

On that day of days, he received a letter from a young lady named Savitri Ranga-

SECRETARIES OF COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS



*Seated (L to R).—*Mathew, Ramachandran, Razavi, Fr. Gordon, Joseph Mathias, Ranganatha Rao, Sundararajan.
*Standing 1st Row.—*Jagadisan, Srinivasan, Sagar Jain, Muralidhar, Gopalakrishnan, Benjamin, Natarajan, Ramachandra Reddy, Rajan, Radhakrishnan.
*Standing 2nd Row.—*Gonsalves, Tong, Devigounder, Joseph, Gopal.

nathan. At first Mahendra was a bit puzzled, then a little surprised, and finally, when the full significance of the letter reached his brain, he was literally treading on a cloud.

That evening he was expected to be present at the nets. The practice had gone half way through, and yet there was no sign of Mahendra, a thing which could never have been imagined in the past. Anxiously Vijendra Reddy ('Viji' to his friends)—the popular skipper of the Rovers C.C.—sent Om Prakash ("Omi") to call him.

Om Prakash quickly jumped on a bicycle, and, in a few minutes, reached our hero's house and shouted:—

"Hey Mahendra! Aren't you coming to the nets?"

"Sorry, Omi, I sha'nt be coming today, and you may as well tell Viji, that I *don't* intend playing any more cricket this season."

"Why, what is wrong with you? Have you gone crazy?"

"No my dear fellow, nothing of the sort has happened—I have just realised that there are more important things in life than cricket."

"Right, Mahendra! Do just as you please, but don't tell me that I didn't warn you—the skipper is going to be terribly wild with you! Well I'd better be heading back to the nets, so cheerio!"

Mahendra spent the whole evening sitting on his chair like a hen trying to hatch her eggs. Try hard as he might, he just couldn't think out an appropriate reply to Savitri's wonderful letter. Seconds, minutes and hours rolled by, but still no decent form of reply came into his mind. Finally, after sitting for exactly four hours and thirty-six minutes, he was able to say,

"Eureka—I have found it." This was the result after writing, re-writing and re-re-writing! :—

Sterling Road,
Madras,

14th Sept. 195

Dear Miss Ranganathan,

Thank you very much for your most wonderful letter, which I received this afternoon. It was indeed a pleasure to know that someone so thoughtful did know me, and I anticipate a very pleasant friendship with you.

Once again may I thank you for your kind wishes, and, need I add, I shall be most anxiously awaiting your reply?

Sincerely Yours,
MAHENDRA KUMAR.

That night Mahendra had one of his craziest dreams. He dreamt that he was up among the clouds, dressed like an angel, and blowing letters in the shape of bubbles, and having a quarrel with Cupid.

The next morning he had two early visitors—Viji and Omi. Their efforts to make Mahendra return to cricket were all in vain. So after a fruitless half hour's chat, the two visitors decided to leave; but Mahendra told them, that if they waited till he got dressed, that if they accompany them, as he wished to post a letter. The two friends, Viji and Omi—volunteered to do the job for him saying, "Oh Mahendra! Don't bother yourself. We shall post it for you—after all we are still friends, aren't we?" "Thanks a lot, but please don't forget to post it—it's important." The two young men took the letter with them, and left Mahendra all alone.

Thus began a grand era in Mahendra's life, and the subsequent fall in the position

nathan. At first Mahendra was a bit puzzled, then a little surprised, and finally, when the full significance of the letter reached his brain, he was literally treading on a cloud.

That evening he was expected to be present at the nets. The practice had gone half way through, and yet there was no sign of Mahendra, a thing which could never have been imagined in the past. Anxiously Vijendra Reddy ('Viji' to his friends)—the popular skipper of the Rovers C.C.—sent Om Prakash ('Omi') to call him.

Om Prakash quickly jumped on a bicycle, and, in a few minutes, reached our hero's house and shouted:—

"Hey Mahendra! Aren't you coming to the nets?"

"Sorry, Omi, I sha'n't be coming today, and you may as well tell Viji, that I *don't* intend playing any more cricket this season."

"Why, what is wrong with you? Have you gone crazy?"

"No my dear fellow, nothing of the sort has happened—I have just realised that there are more important things in life than cricket."

"Right, Mahendra! Do just as you please, but don't tell me that I didn't warn you—the skipper is going to be terribly wild with you! Well I'd better be heading back to the nets, so cheerio!"

Mahendra spent the whole evening sitting on his chair like a hen trying to hatch her eggs. Try hard as he might, he just couldn't think out an appropriate reply to Savitri's wonderful letter. Seconds, minutes and hours rolled by, but still no decent form of reply came into his mind. Finally, after sitting for exactly four hours and thirty-six minutes, he was able to say,

"Eureka—I have found it." This was the result after writing, re-writing and re-re-writing! :—

Sterling Road,
Madras,

14th Sept. 195

Dear Miss Ranganathan,

Thank you very much for your most wonderful letter, which I received this afternoon. It was indeed a pleasure to know that someone so thoughtful did know me, and I anticipate a very pleasant friendship with you.

Once again may I thank you for your kind wishes, and, need I add, I shall be most anxiously awaiting your reply?

Sincerely Yours,
MAHENDRA KUMAR.

That night Mahendra had one of his craziest dreams. He dreamt that he was up among the clouds, dressed like an angel, and blowing letters in the shape of bubbles, and having a quarrel with Cupid.

The next morning he had two early visitors—Viji and Omi. Their efforts to make Mahendra return to cricket were all in vain. So after a fruitless half hour's chat, the two visitors decided to leave; but Mahendra told them, that if they waited till he got dressed, he would accompany them, as he wished to post a letter. The two friends, Viji and Omi—volunteered to do the job for him saying, "Oh Mahendra! Don't bother yourself. We shall post it for you—after all we are still friends, aren't we?" "Thanks a lot, but please don't forget to post it—it's important." The two young men took the letter with them, and left Mahendra all alone.

Thus began a grand era in Mahendra's life, and the subsequent fall in the position

of "The Rovers C.C." and in the League Championships.

As Mahendra expected, a letter did arrive a couple of days later, and the writing was very familiar to him, for he had read and re-read the first letter so often; and how could he forget the handwriting that he knew so well?

Mahendra wrote letters, such wonderful letters! and in return he got heart-warming ones from Savitri. After a month of addressing each other as "My dear Savitri" and "Dear Mahendra" and ending with "Yours very sincerely", the letters took a decisive turn—as a result of the wound caused by Cupid's arrow in Mahendra's heart. They addressed each other as "Sweetheart", "Honey" and "Darling", and swore that they would be true to each other by ending their Love Letters with "Completely Yours", and "Yours till the stars lose their glory" etc.—a sort of permutation and combination of the words and phrases used by lovers throughout the ages, all the world over. After a month's courting—by post—photographs were exchanged. Although the photograph of Savitri was not a very good one, Mahendra delighted in the snap, for Savitri certainly looked very lovely, and extremely charming—resting on a rock with the breeze gently touching her sari, and her hair a little wind-tossed. Mahendra was completely bewitched!

Like all lovers he wanted to meet his "Lady Fair" and so a date was fixed. They were to meet at the 'Chungking Restaurant', at 8.00 p.m. on the 26th of November.

The long awaited day dawned. The clock chimed six (in the evening), Mahendra could start to dress in right royal fashion—he had a 'treble shave'—took nearly an hour bathing and scenting himself, and

donned his Sunday best. He certainly looked the typical young Romeo on his first date!

At exactly 7.43 p.m. Mahendra reached the Chungking Restaurant. Didn't he curse Father Time for walking so slowly—17 . . . 14 . . . 7 . . . 4.3.2.1!! The zero hour had arrived, and Mahendra's eyes were fixed on the entrance. A young lady entered; but she was not Savitri; her features did not tally with those of his Dream Girl. A couple entered, but still no Savitri. Instead, Viji and Omi (the inseparable twosome) arrived, and needless to say, on their arrival Mahendra opened his eyes.

"Well Omi, look who's here", said Viji, "Hullo Mahendra, I am surprised to see you here."

"Yes of course," said Mahendra, "but, what are you chaps doing here?"

"Oh! We've come to . . . sort of . . . to celebrate—you see we've just won our first match since you left the team. How's it that you're here, you of all persons?"

"I've just come to see a friend of mine—it's his birthday," replied Mahendra.

"Right Mahendra, we'll leave you to wait for your pal, so excuse us," said Omi.

"Certainly" said Mahendra: and wasn't he glad they left? 8.45 came, but still no signs of Savitri, and our hero started showing signs of nervousness: could she be sick, or did she not want to see him? He finally ate his supper all alone.

Sure enough, the next evening came Savitri's letter explaining why she had been unable to keep the date. She wrote, "I had an awful headache, I'm sure I should have been very boring company." She then asked his forgiveness. She ended her letter by asking, "How is it, Darling, that I don't see your name in the sporting

column of the 'Hindu' any more? I have fruitlessly looked for it every day, and sincerely hope that nothing is wrong with you; is there?" Mahendra promptly sent his 'forgiveness', and added, "Don't miss this week's Monday 'Hindu'. What Savitri had written was enough provocation to make our hero rejoin the 'Rovers'.

That Sunday, Mahendra played cricket as he had never played before, for he had Savitri to inspire him! In that match, the 'Rovers' skittled their opponents—the Youngsters—for a paltry 48. Mahendra, as was to be expected, did most damage by taking 8 wickets for only 17. With the score board reading 2 for 13, Mahendra entered, and with the help of Ramesh Ranade, took his side's total well beyond that of the Youngsters, his contribution being 24, and Ranade's 12. A congratulatory letter from Savitri sent his spirits soaring.

Thus with Mahendra's help did the 'Rovers' march triumphantly from victory on to victory, and they ended the season in the second place on the table.

At the 'Annual Break up Dinner' when the pads, bats, etc. had been safely put away at the end of the season—Mahendra, being a terrific autograph hunter, requested his team mates to write something in his autograph book, and they complied with his wishes. When he saw the effeminate handwriting of Ramesh Ranade, Mahendra exclaimed, "Hey! That writing seems to be very familiar."

When Viji heard Mahendra's remark, he managed with difficulty to control himself, and only said to Ramesh, "Why didn't you disguise your handwriting, you.... you blundering fool?"

"Sorry Viji, I just couldn't help doing what comes so naturally; any way let's enlighten Mahendra."

"Right," said Viji, and this is what he told Mahendra: "Yes, you poor fool, that writing must be very familiar to you, it's that of your sweetheart. I'd like you to meet Savitri Ranganathan, alias Ramesh Ranade—the darling of your heart!"

Poor Mahendra didn't know what to do, or where to look, but being a sport, he just laughed it off by saying: "well you guys certainly did me in! But tell me how you managed to carry it out so effectively?"

"Well", said Ramesh, "it was pretty easy. First, Savitri's address was that of a friend of mine who lives in San Thome, and he gave me all the letters addressed to 'her'. The snap was a difficulty, but Viji got a brain wave and photographed the picture of your 'girl' from one of the back issues of 'The Illustrated Weekly' and had it enlarged."

"Well" said Mahendra, "but don't try that gag again—I might lose my temper and the scene then would be reminiscent of the proverbial bull in the proverbial china shop!"

SATISH D. PATEL.

L'avarice de M. Grandet

M. Grandet habitait une maison à l'aspect mélancolique, dans la ville de Saumur. Il n'avait qu'une fille et une servante. Sa passion dominante c'était l'amour de l'or: c'était son idol dans les plis et replis du cœur. Pour satisfaire ce désir, avec la dot de sa femme il acheta les plus beaux vignobles de l'église, confisqués par l'Etat; il hérita aussi beaucoup d'argent de ses parents. Quand il devint maire, il amassa de l'or. Ainsi il devint le plus riche de son arrondissement.

Malheureusement M. Grandet était un avare. Il ressemble à l'avare que Molière dépeint dans son livre illustre 'L'Avare'. Il dépensait peu. Il n'acheta jamais ni pain ni viande. Il faisait payer ses fermiers toutes les choses dont il avait besoin. Il aimait l'or plus que sa femme ou sa fille. Sa seule servante était Nanon, qui faisait du travail pour six. Elle comprenait son maître et lui était toute dévouée. Deux personnes seulement savaient la valeur de ses propriétés, M. Cruchot, le notaire, et M. Des Grassins, le plus riche banquier de Saumur.

Sa vie nous montre qu'il était un avare de part en part. La vue de l'or, la possession de l'or était devenue sa monomanie. Le jour de la fête anniversaire de Mlle Grandet, il offrait à

sa fille son cadeau annuel consistant depuis treize ans en une curieuse pièce d'or qu'il aimait voir Eugénie entasser. Elle avoua, un jour, à sa mère, qu'elle avait donné son or à son cousin. Que ferait M. Grandet le jour que, au jour de l'an, il demanderait, selon son habitude, à voir "la douzaine"? Cette pensée les terrifia. Le jour venu, elles essayèrent par tous les moyens de distraire M. Grandet. Ce fut en vain. Lorsque M. Grandet fit la fatale demande, Eugénie finit par avouer qu'elle n'aimait plus son or, mais elle refusa inébranlablement de révéler celui à qui elle l'avait donné. La colère de M. Grandet fut terrible. Mme Grandet faillit s'évanouir et depuis ce jour elle dut s'aliter. L'avare donna l'ordre à Eugénie de rester en réclusion dans sa chambre au pain et à l'eau, jusqu'à ce qu'elle eût tout avoué. Malgré les incessantes supplications de Mme Grandet, son mari resta inflexible. Il jeta aussi un coup d'oeil sur le nécessaire d'Eugénie confié par son cousin, parce qu'il était couvert d'or. Le bonhomme sauta sur le nécessaire comme un tigre fond sur un enfant endormi. "Du bon or; beaucoup d'or," s'écria-t-il; "Ça pèse deux livres." Il voulut prendre avec son couteau une plaque d'or, mais fut obligé de le poser, parce qu'Eugénie

L'avarice de M. Grandet

M. Grandet habitait une maison à l'aspect mélancolique, dans la ville de Saumur. Il n'avait qu'une fille et une servante. Sa passion dominante c'était l'amour de l'or: c'était son idol dans les plis et replis du cœur. Pour satisfaire ce désir, avec la dot de sa femme il acheta les plus beaux vignobles de l'église, confisqués par l'Etat; il hérita aussi beaucoup d'argent de ses parents. Quand il devint maire, il amassa de l'or. Ainsi il devint le plus riche de son arrondissement.

Malheureusement M. Grandet était un avare. Il ressemble à l'avare que Molière dépeint dans son livre illustre 'L'Avare'. Il dépensait peu. Il n'acheta jamais ni pain ni viande. Il faisait payer ses fermiers toutes les choses dont il avait besoin. Il aimait l'or plus que sa femme ou sa fille. Sa seule servante était Nanon, qui faisait du travail pour six. Elle comprenait son maître et lui était toute dévouée. Deux personnes seulement savaient la valeur de ses propriétés, M. Cruchot, le notaire, et M. Des Grassins, le plus riche banquier de Saumur.

Sa vie nous montre qu'il était un avare de part en part. La vue de l'or, la possession de l'or était devenue sa monomanie. Le jour de la fête anniversaire de Mlle Grandet, il offrait à

sa fille son cadeau annuel consistant depuis treize ans en une curieuse pièce d'or qu'il aimait voir Eugénie entasser. Elle avoua, un jour, à sa mère, qu'elle avait donné son or à son cousin. Que ferait M. Grandet lorsque, au jour de l'an, il demanderait, selon son habitude, à voir "la douzaine"? Cette pensée les terrifia. Le jour venu, elles essayèrent par tous les moyens de distraire M. Grandet. Ce fut en vain. Lorsque M. Grandet fit la fatale demande, Eugénie finit par avouer qu'elle n'aimait plus son or, mais elle refusa inébranlablement de révéler celui à qui elle l'avait donné. La colère de M. Grandet fut terrible. Mme Grandet faillit s'évanouir et depuis ce jour elle dut s'aliter. L'avare donna l'ordre à Eugénie de rester en réclusion dans sa chambre au pain et à l'eau, jusqu'à ce qu'elle eût tout avoué. Malgré les incessantes supplications de Mme Grandet, son mari resta inflexible. Il jeta aussi un coup d'oeil sur le nécessaire d'Eugénie confié par son cousin, parce qu'il était couvert d'or. Le bonhomme sauta sur le nécessaire comme un tigre fond sur un enfant endormi. "Du bon or; beaucoup d'or," s'écria-t-il; "Ça pèse deux livres." Il voulut prendre avec son couteau une plaque d'or, mais fut obligé de le poser, parce qu'Eugénie

s'élança pour le retenir. L'avare faisait tout le travail de sa maison. Il répara lui-même une marche d'escalier brisée par Nanon, quand elle revenait de la cave avec une bouteille de cassis. Il ne voulut pas payer la servante.

Une fois Nanon joua un tour à M. Grandet. Elle plaça une pièce d'or dans son assiette, car elle avait donné son repas à un hôte. Quand il vint au dîner, il la vit, la saisit et l'emporta à sa chambre et il oublia de prendre son dîner ce jour-là. Une autre fois, quand Mme M. Grandet entra dans la chambre de son mari, elle le vit assis sur une chaise, tenant un sac d'or. Le voyant immobile, elle commença à rire et à pleurer en même temps. Après un moment de réflexion, elle s'arrêta de rire, car, étant une vraie chrétienne, elle considéra l'existence de son mari qui lui donnait bien des occasions de souffrir, comme une source de bénédiction.

La fin de cet homme fut très misérable. Il fut pris d'une paralysie et

condamné par les médecins. Il avait peur des moindres bruits qu'il entendait et il demanda une explication pour tout le bruit. Incapable dorénavant de s'occuper des affaires, M. Grandet concentra toute sa passion d'avarice sur un symbole, l'or. Il restait de longues heures à contempler les pièces d'or qu'il demandait à Eugénie d'étaler devant lui. Il dépérissait de jour en jour. Lorsque le curé de la paroisse vint l'administrer, ses yeux morts en apparence depuis quelques heures, se ranimèrent à la vue de la croix, des chandeliers, du bénitier d'argent qu'il regarda fixement. Quand le prêtre lui approcha des lèvres le crucifix en vermeil pour lui faire baiser l'image du Christ, il fit un épouvantable geste pour le saisir, et ce dernier effort lui coûta la vie. "Aie bien soin de tout," dit-il à Eugénie. Ainsi il voulut tenir ces millions jusqu'au dernier soupir, et même après, comme tous les avares le font.

C. M. PUNNOSE, *IV. U.C.*

அழகன்

அழகன்: இதுதான் அவன் பெயர். பெயருக்கு ஏற்றற்போல் நம் நாட்டில் உடலமைப்பு இருப்பதில்லையே! பச்சைக் கஞ்சனுக்குப் பரமதயாளன் என்று பெயர் வைக்கிறார்கள். படிப்பு வீசை என்ன விலை என்று கேட்போனுக்கு 'திருநாடிக் கரசன்' எனத்திருநாமம்! அஷ்ட தரித்திரம் தாண்டவமாமும் அவளிடத்திலே. பெயரோ... பாக்கியலக்ஷ்மி! வளர்ப்பானேன். ஒரு தகர டப்பா, அதன்மேல் ஒரு தேங்காய், டப்பாவின் கீழ் ஒரு பூசனிக்காய், இருபக்கமும் இரு துடைப்பிக்குச்சி, பூசனிக்காயை ஒட்டி இரண்டு புடலங்காய்... அழகனின் திரு உருவம் இவ்வளவே! இத்துடன் அவளிடமிருந்து நாள்து தேதியிலே பென்ஷன் வாய்ப்புத் தயாராகக் காத்திருக்கும் அவன் கருப்புக் கோட்டும், கிழிந்த செருப்பும் தான். அழகனைத் திருஷ்டிக் கழிக்கவோ என்னவோ காரணிய சர்க்கார் அவனுக்கு டப்டம் காரியாலயத்தில் அறுபது ரூபாய் குமாஸ்தாவாக அமர்த்திக்கொண்டது ஏதாவது அவனுக்கு அப்பணம்! தன் கிழத்தாய்— இருக்க மனே; பாங்கியில் பணம்! லேனு என்ன வேண்டும் சுகமாகக் காலங்கழிக்க?

ஆனால், அழகனுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய குறை இருக்கவே தானிருந்தது. இல்லாள் இல்லாமல் தனித்திருக்க மனம் இடந்தரவில்லை. தருமா? கலியாணம் செய்து கொள்ளத் தயார். ஆனால் இதுவரையில் அவனுக்குப் பெண் கொடுக்க யாரும் முன்வரவில்லை. சண்டாள் உலகம்! அக்காரணம் அவனைச் சீர்திருத்த வாழ்க்கைக் கிற்றா.

புகுந்தனன் காதல் வேட்டையில், விதம்விதமாக அலங்கரித்து வீதி வீதியாகப் பவனி வந்தான்; சிண்டுவாரில்லை. பெண் குலத்தில் ஒருத்தியாவது வலியவே ஓரிருவரிடத்தில் கண், கை, கால் ஜாடை காண்பித்துக் காதலித்ததற்கு உதை வாங்காமல் வந்ததே பெரியதாயிற்று. அழகனைக்கண்ட ஆரணங்குடள் ஆரண்யம் ஏகத்தயாராயிருந்தனரேயன்றி அவனை மணக்கத் துணியவில்லை. பெண்களே அப்படித்தானே! வெளி ஆடம்பரத்தில் மிகவும் பற்றுக்கொண்டு பிறகு அவதிப்படுவது அவர்களியல்பு!

பாவம், அழகனுக்கு உலகம் கசந்தது, காட்டு மிருகங்களுடன் எவ்வளவு பயத்துடனிருப்போமோ, அதேபோல் இம்மானிட மிருகங்களுடன் பழகி வந்தான். ஒருநாள் அலைந்த அலைச்சலினால் உடல் குன்றி, ஊன் வற்றி, உயிரை வெறுத்து, கடலோரத்தில் முழங்காவில் தலையைவைத்துக் கவலையில் ஆழ்ந்தான்.

'லொட்' என்று அவன் தேங்காய்த் தலையில் ஒரு அடி விழுந்தது. துள்ளிக் குதித்தெழுந்தான். ஒரு வனிதை கையில் வாக்கிங் ஸ்டிக்கூடன் தன் எதிரில் தற்பதைப் பிளந்தவாயை மூடாமல் நினைப்பற்று ஸ்தம்பித்து நின்றான். 'மன்னிடவும்' என்று முணுமுணுத்தார்! தவறுதல் நடந்துவிட்டது. என் 'லில்லி'யென்று நினைத்து அடித்து விட்டேன், மிகவும் வருந்துகிறேன்.

விழித்தான் தலையை தடவிக்கொண்டு. தாயாரைத் தவிர வேறு ஒருமாதும் தன்னிடம் பேசியறியான். மேலும்...மன்னிப்பு!...வருந்துகிறேன்!...அவன் ஜன் மத்தில் கேட்டிராத வார்த்தைகள். அதுவும் ஒரு பெண்ணின் திருவாயால்!

—ஹி...ஹி...ஹி...அது பற்றி என்ன...ஹி...ஹி...ஹி...வில்லியா?

—ஆம், என் கருப்பு நாய்தான்; தாத்தாவுடன் உலவிவரும்போது ஓடி எங்கோ மறைந்தது. இதுவரையிலும் தேடியும் அகப்படவில்லை. என்செய் வேன்! மணி ஏழாகிவிட்டது. வீடு திரும்ப வேண்டும்!

—ஹி...ஹி...ஹி...உன்...தங்கள் அட்ரஸ் கொடுங்கள். பிடித்துவந்து கொடுக்கிறேன் வில்லியை...

புன் சிரிப்புடன் ஓர் 'விசிட்டிங் கார்டை' நீட்டினான். மெய்மறந்தான் அழகன். ஆயிரங்கோணலாக வளைந்து நெளிந்து கார்டை வாங்கினான். வாங்கும்போது அவள் கை அவன் கையில் இலேசாக உராய்ந்தது. உலகத்தையே மறந்து கண்முடி ஆனந்தத்தில் ஆழ்ந்தான். கண்திறக்கும்போது அந்நாள் மணியைக் காணவில்லை. ஆனால் கையில் 'விசிட்டிங் கார்டு' இருந்தது. படித்தான் பலமுறை படித்தான். பரீக்ஷைக்குப்படிக்கும் மாணவன்போலப் பயபக்தியுடன் படித்தான். மனனம் செய்துகொண்டான். இலேசாக முகர்ந்தான் கார்டை. ஆஹா! என்ன சுகந்தம்! என்ன நறுமணம்! உச்சிகுளிர்ந்தது அவனுக்கு.

*

*

*

*

நாயைத் தூக்கிக்கொண்டு அக்காரிகையின் வீட்டிற்குள் நுழைந்தான். சிரிப்பொலியும் கைதட்டலும் ஒரே அமர்க்களமாயிருந்தது! உற்றுக் கேட்டான்:—

'அம்மா அந்தப் பித்துக்குளி "வில்லி" யை பிடித்துவருவதாக வாக்களித்தது. அதைப் பார்த்ததும் இதுவும் ஒரு மனிதப்பிறவியா என்று தினைத்தேனம்மா! அசல் ஓர் உரிச்சு கோழிதான்.....'

அதற்குமேல் அவனால் கேட்கமுடிய வில்லை. தலை சுற்றிற்று. வில்லி அவன் முகத்தைப் பூரிவிட்டுத் தாவி உள்ளே நுழைந்தது! நமது அழகன் எப்படியோ தன் இல்லம் எகினான்.

உலவுவதற்கே செல்வதில்லையென்று முடங்கிக்கிடந்தான், மூலையிலே! காரி யஸ்தானை அவன் நண்பன் அவனை நாடி வந்தான்.

என்னப்பா! அழகு! செளக்யந்தானே?

ஹும்...

என்ன! ஒரு மாதிரியிருக்கிறே!...ஐயோ!...இது என்ன உடம்பெல்லாம் வெளுத்திருக்கே...ஓகோ...'எக்சர்சைஸ்' இல்லை. என்ன போ! இப்படியிருந்தால் வரவர உடம்பு மிக மோசமாகிவிடும், மேலும் உன் தாயார் உனக்கு விவாகம் வேறு செய்ய வேண்டுமெனக் கூறுகிறார்கள்...

விவாகம் என்றதும் ஆனந்த வெள்ளத்தில் அமிழ்ந்தெழுந்தான் அழகன்! உதட்டிற்குமேல் ஓரிஞ்சு வளர்ந்து நீண்ட அவனது அழகான பற்களெல்லாம் வெளியே தெரிய இளித்தான்! அழகனல்லவா?

'என்ன செய்வது?' என்றிழுத்தான்.

செய்வதென்ன, சலபமாக ஒரு வழி சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரே வாரத்தில் இருபது முப்பது பவுண்டு ஊதிவிடுவாய், என்ன சொல்றே!

இருபது முப்பது பவுண்டா.....?...??

ஆமாம். ஒரு சைக்கல்! அதன்மேல் ஒருவாரம் சவாரி! பிறகு உன் பக்கத்தில் பீட்டுப் பயில்வான் புலி அடிக்கணும் உன் எதிரில்!

சைக்கில் விலை அதிகமாச்சே.

என் சைக்கிலை எடுத்துக்கோ; உனக்காக நான் வாங்கின விலைக்குச் சரிபந்துகள் எடுக்கொடுக்கிறேன்...கேவலம் 100 ரூபாய்க் காசுதான்!

என்ன தூறு ரூபாயா!!

உன் உடம்பு?

மூக்கை இழுத்துவிட்டான்; முதுகைச் சொறிந்தான்; கையெப்பிசைந்தான் தலையைத் தடவினான். பிறகு பெட்டியைத்திறந்து தூறுரூபாயை நண்பனுக்குக் கொடுத்தனுப்பினான்.

மறுநாள், முன்னே இரண்டு பேர் இழுக்க, பின்னே இரண்டுபேர் தள்ளி அழகன் முதுகுக் கூனலை நிமிர்த்திச் சைக்கல் சவாரி செய்யக் கற்றுக்கொண்டான். வழிப்போக்கினருவன் 'தள்ளிவிடப்பா சும்மா...தானே கற்றுக்கொண்டி விடுவார்' என்று ஹிதோபதேசம் செய்ய, 'உம்' என்றான் அழகன்...அவ்வளவுதான். சைக்கல் பறந்தது. வேகத்தை குறைக்க எதையோ அழுத்தினான் எதையோ உதைத்தான். சைக்கல் அவனுக்குக் கீழ்ப்படியாமல் தயிர்க்காரியை ஆலிங்கனம்பண்ணி, மாட்டுவண்டியை முட்டி, அயர்ந்திருந்த வெள்ளி மூக்குக் குதிரையாரின்மேல் தள்ளிற்று! மேற்படியார் அதிக ஆத்திரமுற்று அரைடசன் உதை இடைவிடாமல் அருளிச் செய்தபடியால் அழகன் மூர்ச்சையானான்.

ஒரு மாதம் கழித்து அழகனின் உறவினர் ஒருவர் வந்தபோது 'அப்ப அழகு இந்த வயதிலா சைக்கல் சவாரி! உடம்புக்கு நல்லதுதான்...ஆனால் அந்த விட நீச்சல் கற்றுக்கொண்டால் சர்வத்திற்கும் நல்லது. என் உடம்பைப் போல போன வருடம் சாவு என்னை விரைந்து கூப்பிட்டது! இவ்வருடம் வாழ்வு என்னை வருந்தியழைக்கிறது. இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் நீச்சல்தான்...வா...நானே உனக்கு கற்றுக் கொடுக்கிறேன்'.

அன்றைய தினமே நம் அழகு ஆற்றங்கரையிலிருந்து தன் உறவினன் தண்ணீரில் மூழ்கி வெளிக்கிளம்புவதையும், இக்கசையிலிருந்து அக்கரைக்குப் போல்தையும், சுவம் போல் தண்ணீரில் கிடப்பதையும், நிலைத்தபடி நீச்சல் அடிப்பதையும் பார்த்தபிறகு துணிந்து தண்ணீரில் குதித்தான்! முதல் முறை கரையேறி மிருந்தே நீந்த யத்தனித்தான். கைரியம் பிறக்கவே கழுத்துவரையில் சென்றான். அலகியமாகக் கை கால்களை அசைத்தான். நிலையிழந்தான். ஒரு கணம் தனதாயாரை நினைத்தான். பிறகு நடந்தது தெரியாது. கண் விழித்தபோது அவன் வாயிலிருந்து ஒரு 'பம்பி'னால் (pump) தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதைக் கண்டு மறுபடியும் மூர்ச்சையானான்.

வில்லையே! அந்தோ, இவனுடன் பொருவோர் உய்ந்து பெயர்தலரிது என்
 கூறுகின்ற ஓளையார் அவனது கண்களைக் கொண்டன்றோ அதிய
 பேராற்றலைப் புலப்படுக்கின்றார்! இப்பொருள் அமைந்த பாடலைக் கொற்றவன்
 யாகக்கொள்ளச் செய்வதும் அதியனது கண்கள்—பகைவரை வெகுண்டு
 கிய கண்களே யல்லவா?

ஆயுர் மூலங்கிழார் என்னும் புலவர் சோழன் குளமுற்றத்துத் து
 கிள்ளிவளவனைப் பாடுங்கால்,

“நீ உடன்று நோக்கும்வாய் எரிதவழ,
 நீ நயந்து நோக்கும்வாய் பொன்பூப்பச்,
 செஞ்ஞாயிற்று நிலவு வேண்டினும்,
 வெண்டிங் களுள் வெயில் வேண்டினும்,
 வேண்டியது விளைக்கும் ஆற்றலை”

என்று அவனது கண்களின் நோக்கு ஆற்றலைப் புகழ்ந்து கூறுவதும்
 உன்னுதற்குரியது.

அவலத்தை யறிவிப்பதில் கண்கள் மிகவும் தேர்ந்தவை. அதிலும்
 களது கண்கள் இவற்றில் நிகரற்றன. அவர்தம் கண்கள் நீர் வார்த்தால்
 ஒரு பெரிய அவல நிகழ்ச்சியைச் சுட்டுமெனலாம். (இலக்கியத்திலே
 இன்றைய சூழ்நிலைகளிலே அல்ல). பெண்கள் அழுததால் கண்கள் காலும்
 நதியாகப் பெருகிக் கடலொடு கலந்ததனைக் கம்பராமாயணத்தில் காணலாம்.
 ரெரு புலவர் பெண்கள் அழுததனைக் கூறுங்கால், செங்காந்தள் மலரான
 குவளை மலரைப் புடைத்தது எனப்பாடுகின்றார். செங்காந்தள் மலரினை மகளிர்
 கரத்திற்கும், குவளையை மகளிர் கண்களுக்கும் உவமித்தல் கவிமரபு.

“ஆனது துயருமெங் கண்ணினிது படிஇயர் எம்மனை முந்துற வந்தருள்
 என்ற அகப்பாட்டடியில், தலைவனுடன் உடன்போகிய மகளை நினைந்து கலுழ்
 கரையும் தாயின் அரற்றும் செயல் முழுமையும் காணலாம்.

உவகைச் சுவையில் கண்களே காதலாட்டுவனவாகவும், தலைவனைக் கொல்
 படையாகவும், பின்பு காதலியுடன் அவனைப் புணர்த்துவனவாகவும் அ
 கின்றன. சிலப்பதிகார ஆசிரியர்,

“செம்பொன் வளர்த்துச் சேடிய ரேந்திய
 அந்தீந் தேறன் மர்ந்தினர் மயங்கிப்
 பொறிவரி வண்டினம் புல்லுவழி யன்றியும்
 நறுமலர் மாலையின் வறிதிடங் கடிந்து”

என்று ஒரு பெண் கள்ளுண்டு மயங்கிய நிலையிலே வண்டுகள் அவளது கண்களை
 பூவிதழிற் கூடும் தமது இனமே எனக் கருதிச் சேர்வனவற்றை மாலைகொள்
 கடியவெண்ணி, ஆற்றமல் கை சோர்தலின் அவ்வண்டுகள் மொய்யாத இ
 களைக் கடிந்தனர் என்று கூறுவதான், அப்பெண்ணினது விழிகளின் அழை
 புலப்படுத்துகின்றார்.

இனிச் சீவக சிந்தாமணியினின்றும் ஒரு பாடலைக் காணலாம். விமலைமெ
 பார் பந்தாடுகையில், பந்தொன்று கையினின்றும் தவறிச் சீவகன் வந்துகொ

மறுநாள் அவன் தாயார் அழகுரால் கேட்டு விழித்தான். அன்றிருந்து இன்றுதொட்டு ஒரு 'டம்வர்' தண்ணீருக்குமேல் குடிப்பதில்லை. ஆனால்..... கலியாணத்தின் மேலுள்ள ஆசைமாதிரம் இன்னும் கடுகளவும் குறைபவில்லை. அவனை மணக்கவிரும்புவோர் போட்டோவுடன் விண்ணப்பித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். நல்ல வான். எனக்குக் கமிஷன் வேண்டாம்.

S. சுந்தர்,

முதற் கலை வகுப்பு.

க ண் க ள்

“என்சாண்டலுக்குத் தலையே முதன்மைத்து” எனவொரு முதுமொழி நம் மிடையே வழங்கி வருவதனை யாவரும் அறிவர். அச்சிரசினும் கண்களே மிகவும் முக்கியம் வாய்ந்தவை என்பதைக் கூறவேண்டுமென்று. இவ்வாறு கண்கள் உடலுறுப்புக்களுள் மிகவும் முதன்மையைப் பெற்றுத் திகழ்கின்றன. இலக்கிய வுலகிலும், சினிமா உலகிலும் இன்றைய நடைமுறை உலகிலும் கூடக் கண்கள் மிகவும் முக்கியத்துவம் பெற்றுச் சிறக்கின்றன. இன்றைய உலகிலே கண்களுக்குப் பலவிதமான ஆட்களைப் பல நிறங்களிலும் பல வடிவங்களிலும் பலவிதமான சட்டங்களுடன் (frame) சிலர் கண் நோயினைப் போக்கும் பொருட்டும் பலர் நாகரிகமென்று கருதும் அணிந்து செல்வதனைப் பார்க்கின்றோம்; அதனை யர்ன் கூறப்புகவில்லை. அன்றி, சினிமா உலகிலே கண்களது காதல் பார்வையினால்—அல்லது கரும் பார்வையினால்—நிகழும் விளைவுகளைச் சித்திரிக்கும் தன்மையினைப் பற்றியும் கூறப்புகவில்லை. ஆனால், கண்கள் இலக்கியங்களிலே—நம் பண்டைத் தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களிலே—எத்தகைய இடம் பெற்றுத் திகழ்ந்தன என்பதை என்னால் இயன்ற அகிலு காட்ட முயலுவேன்.

கண்களே உணர்ச்சிகளை எளிதில் புலப்படுத்தும் ஆற்றல் பொருந்தியவை. வீரம், நகை, அவலம் முதலாய ஒன்பான் சுவைகளையும் கண்களைக்கொண்டே அறிந்துகொள்ளலாம். இன்பச் சுவையாகிய காதலுக்குக் கண்களின்றேல் அது இலதாக்கும் என்பது தெளிவு. இந்நிலையில், “காதலுக்குக் கண்ணில்லை” என்று கூறுவது வேறு.

வீரத்தை உணர்த்தவல்லது கண் என்றேன். அதற்கு ஒரு சான்று காணலாம் புறநானூற்றினின்றும். அகியமான் ஒரு போரிலே ஊகை குடித் திரும்புகின்றான். தனக்குத் தவடிகள் பிறநிறுக்கும் செய்தி கேட்டுப் போரினின்றும் நேரே வருபவன் ஊகையில் வேலினை யுடையான்; வீரக் கழல்களை அடிகளிலே புனைந்துள்ளான். உடல் வியர்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது; கழுத்திலே போரிலேற்ற பசும் புண்ணினின்றும் குருதி வடிகின்றது. வெட்சி மலரினைச் சுரியிரும் பித்தை பொலியச் சூடியுள்ளான்; பார்க்கும்பொழுது புலியுடன் பொருது மீண்ட யானை போலத் தோற்றுக்கின்றான். இன்னமும் சினம் தணியவில்லை. பகைவனை வெகுண்டு தோக்கிய அவனது கண்கள், தனது தவடிகளைக் கண்டும் தம் சிவப்பு நிறம் நீங்க

men found abundant food in his conversation, besides being entertained by his witty strokes and pointed sallies. He dwelt upon subjects which were most common. He could talk as well on the question of ghosts as upon eating. At one instant he could ridicule the Berkeleian theory, and at another time he could speak on the relation between landlord and tenant. Every sentence of his brought forth the sovereign sanity of his commonsense.

The most remarkable thing about his talk was the readiness with which he could put what he possessed to use. He was very acute in the perception of a fallacy and with extraordinary quickness fixed upon any wrong argument. He had a fine sense of humour, which he commonly exhibited in his attacks on Scotchmen. In the very first meeting with Boswell Johnson heaped ridicule on all Scotchmen by saying that a great many of them could not help coming from Scotland. Another stunning remark was 'the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the highroad that leads him to England'. His mother-wit flashed like lightning out of a dark cloud. Sometimes Johnson lacked argument and then he resorted to rudeness to save his face. But it is a mistake to conceive Johnson as a monster or a bear, shouting down opposition, lecturing his companions, and habitually a blustering verbal bully.

Yet another salient feature of Johnson's conversation was his quickness of mind. It provided him with exact analogies. We see this aptness in the analogy with which he demolished Boswell's plea for the Methodist undergraduates expelled from Oxford: Boswell 'Was it not hard, Sir

to expel them, for they were good beings?' Johnson 'They might be good beings but they were not fit to be in the University of Oxford. A cow is a very good animal in the field, but we turn her out of a garden.' This simple illustration, which was at Johnson's instant command, elucidated the knotty question. Again, when Mrs. Siddons visited Johnson there was no chair for her. The situation was indeed an embarrassing one; but Johnson turned the difficulty into a triumph by saying, 'Madam, you who so often occasion the want of seats to others, will the more readily excuse the want of one yourself.'

Johnson's command of language and style are such that he cannot be quoted except in his own words. In a hundred common places of discussion we can find him speaking with vehemence and force: 'Truth, Sir, is a cow which will yield such people (i.e. sceptics like David Hume) no more milk, so they are gone to milk the bull.' 'No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures.' 'No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money.' 'It matters not how a man dies but how he lives.' 'It is better to live rich than to die rich.' 'A man should keep his friendships in constant repair.'

To conclude, Johnson's recorded talk satisfies the requisites of good conversation as laid down by himself: There must in the first place be knowledge and materials; in the second place command of words; in the third place imagination; and lastly, presence of mind.

R. NARAYANAN
H.U.C.