

1966 - 67



Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI: OUR PRIME MINISTER RE-ELECTED

Foreword

And yet another year has rolled over us, and we are in the same condition as the man over whom the motor car has rolled, in the circus, not in the street. It has left us none the better, in spite of the tumultuous clappings of a too-eager crowd; and it has left us certainly soiled, externally at least, our habiliments have become dust-encrusted. It was certainly an ill-wind that blew nobody good.

The old order is changing rather precipitately, yielding place to new; and if thereby God is revealing himself in many ways, we are awaiting that revelation. There is social unrest, political unrest, a perceptible fall in educational value and discipline, a distorted mode of assessment. Strikes, of all kinds, unheard of, nay, undreamt of, even for trivial ends, have become the order of the day, and the epidemic has spread even to ranks which were, or at least thought to be, immune to its ravages. The ancient ideals which were the mainstay of the people have gone to cold storage, the Ten Commandments have been outmoded and substituted by fresh ones, not necessarily of God. Lust for power and pelf at any cost is fast gaining ground and things have consequently come to be looked at from a totally different angle. "Love thy neighbour as thyself" has been transmuted to the more convenient "Destroy thy neighbour at the first chance". The saviour of man-kind has been ingloriously pulled down from his high pedestal, and destroyers of humanity have been installed in his place. Those who preached against the possible annihilation of the world and pleaded for the spread of Christian Charity and forgiveness have been incarcerated or muffled!!! We are verily in a Wasteland foreshadowed by the poet, some three decades back! It is certainly not a roseate picture.

In such a world where ideas, ideals and ideologies are fast changing, the task of an educational institution is all the more difficult. When her alumni are sedulously imbibing the new spirit, it would be foolish and risky for her to remain in the old ruts, even if she cannot willingly subscribe to the new, shall we say, fads?

Yet, it is gratifying to note, not without an amount of pardonable pride that our College has ever striven to sail clear of the numerous shoals and quick sands, whirlpools and cataracts, sand banks and hidden rocks, with which her path has been beset and it speaks volumes in favour of the skipper, the officers and the men of this noble ship. It is a limitless sea on which she is voyaging capable of trying their nerves but they have stood the trial. The indelible stamp of the Sacred Heart is impressed on the forehead of her scholars, which stands for toleration and goodwill to all and sundry, and it is with this mark of their almamater that some of the illustrious ones among them have joined the professions and come up to the front, even the recently formed ministry of the State. The mother avails herself of this opportunity to confer her blessing on them and wish them the best, through the columns of her Annual.

The only known remedy to the present malady, is for each one of us to set about reconstructing our own inner life in the time-honoured spirit of the three Da's-Datta, Dayadhvam, Damyatta, -which alone can be the accepted formula for any attempt at reform, social or otherwise. This alone will make the benediction of heaven descend upon an erring and tormented humanity, like a sweet and refreshing shower and confer 'Santih'. This alone would lead one's soul to a state of perfect peace and repose which passeth all human understanding.

It is our hope and wish that the year to come will be one

“In beauty exalted.....

Of quality and fabric more divine!”

Principal's Report: 1966-67

It gives me immense pleasure to accord a warm welcome to His Excellency the Governor of Kerala, who, in the midst of his multifarious duties and responsibilities, has found time to go over here and preside over our College Day celebrations. * His deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the people of this state, and the student community in particular, is too well known to be recounted here. I may be permitted to state that Kerala has become the state of his adoption. We are deeply grateful to you, Sir, for accepting our invitation to go over to this College today. I also welcome into our midst all those who have responded to our invitation.

2. Last year, about this time, when we celebrated the College Day, we were in a jubilant mood, because the country had emerged victorious in the war with Pakistan, and the entire nation was united and firm, as never before in our history. We fondly hoped that this spirit of national integration would survive and lead us to greater achievements and glory. But unfortunately it was not to be. The year 1966 saw the emergence of fissiparous tendencies and disintegrating forces all around us. The students in certain parts of our country were in a state of turmoil and adopted violent and undemocratic methods to achieve certain ends; even in the august Parliament, unparliamentary methods were in evidence; Government servants adopted aggressive attitudes to get grievances redressed; Religious leaders took to coercive methods. All this gave a thoughtful observer of contemporary scene, ample reasons for developing a sense of gloom and frustration. Yet, Sir, it is my feeling that these are passing phases, the heart of nation is sound, and that we shall emerge out of our troubles as a better and more disciplined nation. And, I may be permitted to state, that in a large developing country like ours, problems of some sort are always bound to be there, and that it is necessary that both the Government and the people get used to the idea that we have to live continuously with problems.

Possibly, the most important problem in the post-Independence era of our country is the problem of education. It is only through a system of right education that narrowness, fanaticism and prejudices can be eradicated, enabling different sections of the population to live in mutual respect and co-operation for the common good. Educational system requires a built in flexibility that it can adjust to changing circumstances. The economic and social revolutions taking place around us dictate a modernised educational pattern. To

* 23rd College Day Celebrations, held on January 30, 1967.

modernise education does not merely mean to introduce more and more science and technology into the curriculum. It means that the human resources of a country have to be developed in a manner conducive to better living, and to better gentlemanly behaviour in society. It means that education should have a social purpose, viz. the all round prosperity of every one. It is my humble opinion, that to bring about a change in that direction, stress will have to be laid on the moral and spiritual values of life. If through education we have not been able to evolve young men and women into persons willing to subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the society in which they live, we have largely failed in our mission. A disciplined society can be evolved only out of a disciplined educational system, and I am glad to note that this problem has been noticed in the Kothari Commission Report. The roots and traditions of this country are deeply religious and moral, and the educator's duty appears to me to be, to relate the educational system to the main spring of our traditions and values. In olden days, the work of fostering respect for traditional values was done in the homes. Today, however, the parents are too busy and too pre-occupied to do this work, and I feel that the educational institutions have to take up this duty.

We, in this College, attempt a system of moral instruction to our boys, but in view of the fact that it is extra-curricular in scope, its utility is somewhat limited. I have gone off to such great length in stressing this point because of the precious opportunity I get of speaking in the presence of the Chancellor of our University, whose inspiring personality, I am sure, can do a lot in making the stress on spiritual values a significant feature in the system of University education in our state.

3. Strength - The year started as usual with a rush for admissions to various classes of the College. The limitations of accommodation, equipment and staff, made it necessary to refuse admission to a large number of aspirants. Even so our strength to-day is 1,729, distributed as follows:—

Pre-Degree	....	889
B.A./B.Sc.	....	559
B.Com.	....	114
P. G. classes	....	167
Total	...	1729

4. Staff - There were a few changes in the staff during the current academic year. In the English Department, Mr. P. M. Pathrose was appointed lecturer in the place of Mr. K. J. Giles, Junior Lecturer, and Mr. T. Ramachandran in the place of Mr. M. T. Joseph. In the Malayalam Department, Mr. P. J. Mathew took the place of Mr. P. K. Ramakrishna Pillai. In the Hindi Dept., Sri. T. M. Viswambharan was appointed in the vacancy of Rama Varma Kochappan Thampuran. Rev. Fr. Jos Alvarez, Lecturer in Syriac, left the College

on accepting a new assignment as the Prior of our Monastery at Vazhakulam. Similarly, Mr. K. C. George left the Dept. of Mathematics on obtaining an appointment in Borneo. In the Physics Dept., Rev. Fr. M. Archangel, Lecturer, and M/s. K. T. Xavier and M. Venugopalan, Demonstrators, were appointed in the places vacated by Sarvasree J. Ramadas Pai, V. Ramaswami and K.V. Lazar. In the Chemistry Dept., four new appointments were made. Messrs. V. A. Joseph, Baby Mathew, P. K. Justine and K. P. Charles joined the Department; while M/s. K. G. George, Abraham Jose and K. P. Cleetus left the College. In the Botany Dept., Rev. Fr. Aquinas and Rev. Fr. Mani Giles were recruited to the staff, and Mr. Kurien Joseph left the Dept. In the Zoology Dept., Rev. Dr. Theobald came back to us as Professor in the place of Sri. P. Narayana Menon, who retired from service. Mr. V. S. Kuruvilla was appointed as Lecturer in the place vacated by Mr. A. P. Jose. In the Dept. of Sociology, Sri. C. K. Nalina Babu was appointed as Lecturer, while Mr. V. J. Pappoo was appointed in the Dept. of Social Work in the place vacated by Mr. Rajan V. George.

In this connection, let me place on record the valuable services rendered to this College by Mr. P. Narayana Menon, Professor of Zoology, who served this institution for a period of ten years after his retirement from Govt. service. He organised the Post-graduate Dept. of Zoology in this College and put it on a sound footing.

The salary of the teaching staff of private Colleges has been upgraded during the current year, thanks to the generous grant given to the Colleges by Government, and I am hoping that with this revision, we will have a contented staff in Private Colleges. I am also hoping that the exodus of younger members of the staff to Govt. College will cease hereafter.

Speaking of Govt. grants to private Colleges, may I be permitted to say that an impression seems to be going round that with the Govt. grant coming in, the Management has little or no financial contribution to make in running a College. This College was started over 23 years ago, when there was no grant-in-aid. The Management found all the resources for building this magnificent pile of buildings together with its hostels for accommodating 500 students. The building programme together with equipment has cost us over 50 lakhs of Rupees. And even after the introduction of the Grant-in-aid Code, this College has undertaken expansions to the College building to meet the great rush for admissions, without any financial aid from Government. I am not blowing our own trumpets, but merely indicating that the Management of this College continues to bear financial burdens in running a large institution of this type.

5. Results of the University Examinations of March-April 1966

Our results were on the whole good, comparing favourably with the results produced by other institutions in Kerala.

In the Pre-Degree Examination, 51% passed the whole Examination. In B.A. (Economics) and B.A. (Malayalam), the result was 100%, with 2 Second Classes in Economics and 4 Second classes in Malayalam.

In B.Sc. Maths.,	70%	passed with	1	First class	&	2	Second classes	
„ Physics,	65%	„ „	5	„ „	&	3	„ „	
„ Chemistry	80%	„ „	10	„ „	&	8	„ „	
„ Botany	100%	„ „	1	„ „	&	6	„ „	
„ Zoology	96%	„ „				4	„ „	
In B.Com.	79%	„ „	1	First	„	&	10	„ „
In M.A. (Econ.)	100%	„ „					11	„ „
In M.A. (English)	50%	„ „						
In M.Sc. Chemistry	100%	„ „	2	First	„	&	6	„ „
„ Zoology	100%	„ „					10	„ „
In M.Com.	„ 93%	„ „					9	„ „
In M.S.W.	„ 100%	„ „	1	First	„	&	11	„ „
In D.S.S.	„ 80%	passed the examination.						

There used to be, till recently, a healthy rivalry among the Colleges to improve upon the results achieved. But, in recent years, nobody seems to worry about results. The students are not interested, the parents seem to be completely apathetic, and even the staff seems to have lost the sense of achievement arising out of producing good results. I do not know whether this is a reflection of the general attitude of cynicism prevailing in the society today.

6. Extra-curricular activities

a) *Department of physical Education* — This College has always been in the forefront in respect of sports & games. This tradition has been maintained to some extent this year also. The Fr. Bartholomeo Memorial Tournaments in Volley Ball, Basket Ball and Badminton were conducted in this College. This College sent teams for all games and athletics meet of the Kerala University and we won the Trichur zone championship in Basket Ball, and two of our players, George Samuel of III B.Sc. and Kochukuttan of I P.D. were selected to the University team. In the Collegiate knock-out tournaments of the Ernakulam District, we won the championship both in Foot Ball and Basket Ball. The District Athletic Championship trophy was also won by our team in the Athletic meet held at the Union Christian College, Alwaye. In the Badminton Shuttle tournament of the Kerala University, our team was the runner-up.

b) *Social Service League* — As usual, the League was performing a very useful function in the locality with resources collected from students and through

benefit performances. Financial aid has been extended to a number of persons requiring such assistance, besides helping poor people to thatch their huts etc. This year, the League organised a band of volunteers to do work in the local Head-quarters hospital when the hospital staff struck work. Fortunately for us, the strike was withdrawn quickly and our students withdrew from the field.

c) *N. C. C.*— The College has 5 Companies with 6 Officers in the army wing and 70 cadets with One Officer in the Naval wing. 3 of our NCC Officers, M/s. K. S. Francis, K. C. Jacob & K. J. Joseph have been promoted as Lieutenants, and Sri. P. V. Chakkunni has been commissioned as 2nd Lt. Cadet Officer. P. C. Mathew, Mohandas Shenoi and Janardanan K. of this College have been selected to attend the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi.

d) *Union & other Associations.* The College Union and other associations had their usual run of meetings and debates. Mention may be made of the visit of Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Health Minister to the Govt. of India, who delivered an inspiring address to the College Union on the duties and responsibilities of the youth in this country.

Conclusion — The year under review was a peaceful one so far as this College is concerned. There were no problems of indiscipline, and with God's grace, we were able to do good work in the academic and co-curricular activities. My special thanks are due to the students for their disciplined behaviour, and also to the members of the staff for their active co-operation.

This College was founded nearly a quarter of a century ago by the members of the Carmelite religious order with a view to give sound training in mental, moral and physical development of young men. It was their aim to develop this institution into a seat of high learning, where men would be given not merely knowledge, but also wisdom. The motto of our institution is: "A righteous heart seeketh after wisdom". We in India require more and more men and women with wisdom and integrity rather than men and women with mere learning. Let me conclude by praying to God Almighty, that He may grant us the strength and the power to mould the young men committed to our charge, into fine men with wisdom, hope and courage.

Fr. J. Aggaeus C. M. I. (Principal)

ACADEMIC PRIZES 1966-67

1. "Kerala Varma Gold Medal" (For having passed the B.Com. Degree Examination in First Class in March-April 1966)	P. J. Johny
2. "Mathulla Memorial Medal" (For having passed the B.A. (Econ.) Degree Examination with a Class in March-April 1966) in Part IV - Economics.	V.D. Jacob & P.P. Kunhahamed (Bracketed)
3. "Fr. John Berchmans Jubilee Memorial Gold Medal"	(Not awarded)
4. "Fr. Theobald Gold Medal" (To the Best Social Worker for the year 1966-67)	K. V. Ouseph III B.Sc. No. 34
5. "Fr. Theobald Pothanikat Gold Medal"	(Not awarded)
6. "Chev. Pothan Joseph Memorial Gold Medal" (For having passed the M. A. Degree Examination in Second Class in March-April 1966)	E. P. Raman Namboodiri
7. "Fr. Jacob Kanatt Memorial Scholarship" (First in Religion)	P. L. Mathew. I B.A. (No. 1662)
8. "Archbishop Joseph Parecattil Gold Medal" (First in Part I - English)	Rev. Br. P. C. Sebastian (First Class)

PROFICIENCY PRIZES

9	Proficiency in M.A. (Econ.)	.... Rev. Br. P. V. Scaria,	No. 403
10	do M.A. (English)	.... Rev. Fr. K. O. Varghese	,, 431
11	do M.Sc. (Chemistry)	.... P. S. Ramaswami	,, 452
12	do M.Sc. (Zoology)	.... K. P. Joy	,, 479
13	do M.Com.	.... T. John Mathew	,, 498
14	do M.S.W.	.... M. Sivadasan	,, 524
15	do D.S.S.	.... K. Kunjuni	,, 2113
16	do B.A. (Economics)	.... Rev. Br. A. U. Varghese	,, 1257
17	do B.A. (Malayalam)	.... K. Sreekumar	,, 1281
18	do B.A. (Sociology)	.... Krishnan Namboodiri	,, 1288
19	do B.Sc. Mathematics	.... C. Sreenivasan	,, 42
20	do B.Sc. Physics	.... A. C. Mathew	,, 1094
21	do B.Sc. Chemistry	.... K. P. Tony	,, 1102
22	do B.Sc. Botany	.... P. Y. Chacko	,, 1176
23	do B.Sc. Zoology	.... Rev. Br. P. M. Joseph	,, 1202
24	do B.Com.	.... Ramachandra Kamath	,, 1335
25	General Proficiency in the Pre-degree Class...	.... Rev. Br. P. J. Varghese	,, 768
26	Proficiency in Religion:		
	Pre-Degree Class	.... V. S. Antony	,, 758
27	Degree Classes	.... P. C. Joseph, III B.A.	,, 1245
28	Proficiency in Moral Science:		
	a) Pre-Degree Class	.... Harihara Subramania Iyer,	,, 1114
	b) Degree Classes	.... Rajan P. III B.Sc.	,, 1239
		.... Aboobacker H. III B.Sc.	,, 16

COLLEGE UNION PRIZES

English Speech Competition (Chev. C J Varkey Memorial prize)

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|----|------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 29 | Degree & P. G. Classes | I | Joseph Mathew II M.A. |
| 30 | | II | Joseph P. J. „ |
| 31 | Pre-Degree Classes | I | Sunny Sebastian II P.D. |
| 32 | | II | P. J. George I P.D.C. |

Malayalam Speech Competition:

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| 33 | Degree & P. G. Courses | I | A. T. Joseph III D.C. |
| 34 | | II | N. A. Joseph I M. A. |
| 35 | Pre-degree Classes | I | Sunny Sebastian II P.D. |
| 36 | | II | M. M. Michael II P.D. |

Hindi Speech Competition

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|----|------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| 37 | Degree & P. G. Courses | I | K. Narayana Naik I P.D.C. |
| 38 | | II | T. R. Sasidharan III P.D.C. |
| 39 | Pre-Degree Classes | I | P. C. John II P.D.C. |
| 40 | | II | Sreedhara Prabhu I P.D.C. |

English Essay Competition:

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|----|------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 41 | Degree & P. G. Courses | I | G. Sadasivan III D.C. |
| 42 | | II | Joseph Chacko III D.C. |
| 43 | Pre-degree Classes | | K. Narayana Naik I D.C. |
| 44 | | I | G. Ravindranath II P.D. |
| | | II | M. Mohamed Saleem II P.D. |

Malayalam Essay Competition:

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|----|------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| 45 | Degree & P. G. Courses | I | B. Ramachandran I D.C. |
| 46 | | II | M. H. Sasi I B.Com. |
| 47 | Pre-degree Classes | I | Sunny Sebastian II P.D. |
| 48 | | II | K. R. Ramankutty II P. D. |

Hindi Essay Competition

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|----|------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 49 | Degree & P. G. Courses | I | K. G. Purushothama Shenoi III D.C. |
| 50 | | II | K. Narayan Naik I D.C. |
| 51 | Pre-degree Classes | I | Sasanga R. Prabhu II P.D. |
| 52 | | II | P. C. John II P.D. |
| 53 | Verse-making | I | C. J. Varghese III B.Sc. |

Music Competition

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|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 54 | Vocal | I | P. A. Joseph II P.D. |
| | | II | Thahai Bhai Saiffidine III B.Sc. |
| | | | Lawrence A.X. I P.D. |
| 55 | Instrumental | I | K. P. Asokan II M.Sc. (Chem.) |
| 56 | <u>Fancy-Dress Competition</u> | I | James Medayil |
| | | II | Abraham T. K. |
| | | | P- C. Mathew |

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|----|---------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 57 | Music Competition (Staff) | I | Mr. K. A. Augustine M.A. |
| | | II | Mr. T. Ramachandran M.A. |

Annual Reports

THE COLLEGE UNION

General elections to the College Union were held early in July. The electoral College voted Mr. Gopinath, Panangad, B.Sc. (D. S. S.) as Chairman, and Mr. John Panackal III B.A. (Malayalam) as General Secretary.

The College Union was inaugurated, towards the end of July, by Sri. M. K. K. Nayar, I. A. S, Managing Director of the F. A. C. T. The branch associations were inaugurated by distinguished professors of various Colleges. Most of our guests, this year, were from the academic world.

The Union held, among other programmes, inter-collegiate debates, quiz programmes and speech competitions. A group of Post-graduate students from the University of California, U. S. A., spent a week with us, attending classes, holding seminars and conducting combined musical entertainments. Also, a group of eminent American Professors under the leadership of Prof-Francis H. Thomas addressed our Post-graduate students on different subjects and spent about a week with us.

Besides, the annual C. S. U. Youth Festival in which more than a dozen Colleges participated, the spacious Auditorium rang to the music of Sri. A. M. Raja, Smt. Jikky, Sri. P. B. Sreenivas, Smt. Janakey and Mr. Bill Crofut, the world famous folk singer from America. They attracted the general public among whom were ministers and other dignitaries.

Towards the end of January Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Minister for Health, Govt. of India, visited us and made a stirring speech. She expressed particular satisfaction that students of this College had gone to the aid of the General Hospital when its staff struck work.

Early in February, Mr. A. M. Thomas, Union Minister for Defence Production, addressed the Union. He expounded a text from Nehru: "without Science we cannot live, without religion we will perish".

The Arts Club held a variety entertainment programme on 8th February. It was inaugurated by Mrs. Kumari Thaliyath. She expressed her satisfaction that the fine arts, are given an important place in the scheme of University education.

I must particularly congratulate the President and members of the Debating Club for their many activities of this year, inter-collegiate debates, quiz programmes, seminars and symposia. In one of their symposia Messers. Dr. Vasava Menon (D. M. O.), V. R. Krishna Iyer and Simon George discussed the question - "A successful Professional Career". We are proud that in a quiz programme, in which all the local Colleges participated, our College secured the highest points. The inter-collegiate speech competition held in Christ College brought Mr. Rajan Mathews of I B. A. a gold medal as the best competitor.

The Union Day was celebrated on the 21st February with Mr. Sukumar, Azhikode Principal, S. N. M. Training College Moothakunnam, as the Chief guest. Mr. P. Y. Chacko

of III B.Sc. entertained the audience with demonstrations of his extra ordinary gift for Mono acting.

I shall fail in my duty if I do not place on record our gratitude to the many eminent men and women who in one way or another participated in our activities. We must also express our deep gratitude to Rev. Fr. Principal and Prof. P. T. Chacko, M.A. for their paternal and wise guidance. Rev. Fr. Bursar was behind us in all our activities and he has helped us liberally with money for the success of the various functions.

Thank you all.

John Panackal,
General Secretary, College Union.

LIFE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

President Prof. T. U. Joseph, M.Sc.
Secretary K. Premnath, III B.Sc.

The Inauguration of the Association was held on Sept. 15, 1966, with Dr. N. Balakrishnan Nair, M. Sc., Ph. D., D. Sc., of Oceanographic Laboratory, Ernakulam, in the chair. He spoke on "Modern cultivation of fishes" and also shared his great knowledge on various other interesting scientific topics.

An Inter-Collegiate Symposium on "Nucleic acid and its role in heredity" was held on Jan. 20, 1967. Students from the Maharaja's College, St. Albert's College and our College, participated in the symposium.

Further activities of the Association were to be withheld owing to pressure of academic work.

Before I conclude, I take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to our Principal and Rev. Fr. Bursar for the great interest they have evinced in our activities. I also wish to record our indebtedness to Prof. T. U. Joseph and Rev. Dr. Theobald for their encouragement and guidance extended to us.

Thank You

Prem Nath,
Secretary

CHEMISTRY ASSOCIATION

It is my privilege to place before you a brief account of the activities of the Chemistry Association during the year 1966-67. The association which enjoys the enthusiastic and able guidance of its president Prof. M. V. Varghese, began its activities with the election of the office bearers for the year 1966-67. Mr. A. V. Joseph, III B.Sc., and Mr. Manikandan Kartha of I B. Sc. were elected as the secretary and joint secretary respectively.

The inauguration of the association was held on 12th of October 1966. Dr. K. N. Menon was on the chair and Dr. S. B. Rao D.Sc. M. Pham. inaugurated the association. He spoke on "alkaloids and their isolation".

Several discussions and meetings were held in the course of this year. In all those meetings Mr. V. A. Joseph M.Sc. was the staff observer. The first meeting was held on 19th Nov. 1966 when Mr. Jose Kurian of II M.Sc. spoke on the Chemistry of synthetic drugs. At the second meeting Mr. P. J. Joseph spoke on the structure of Benzene. Mr. Alex P. Lukose III B. Sc. and Mr. Harihari Subramanian, III B Sc. spoke on 'Sex hormones' and 'Lazer' during the next two meetings. The meetings were well attended.

The association arranged a study tour to various factories around Kalamassery, Alwaye and Trichur and a pleasure trip to Malampuzha. The tour was guided by Mr. V. A. Joseph M. Sc. and Mr. K. L. Jose B. Sc. The M.Sc (final) students arranged a study tour to Mysore and Bangalore.

The valedictory function of the Association was conducted on 3rd April 1967. Dr. V. Raman M.Sc., Ph.D. addressed the association. With those numerous activities we concluded the activities for the year with a view to get ready for the university examination that awaits in the corner.

A. V. Joseph
Secretary.

THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WORK

President:— Mr. K. G. Varghese, B.Sc., Dip. S. S. A.

Chairman:— ,, M. Sivadasan, B. A., II M. S. W.

Secretary:— ,, B. Balachandran Pillai, B. A., I M. S. W.

Jt. Secretary:— ,, V. Divakaran Nayanar B.Sc., D. S. S.

Class Representatives:— ,, N. M. Hassan,

,, Abdul Majeed, B.Sc., I M. S. W.

The inaugural meeting of the Association was held on 24th August, 1966. Mr. K. A. Damodhara Menon, Associated editor, 'The Mathrubhoomi,' delivered the inaugural address. Mrs. Leela Dhamodhara Menon later addressed the audience.

The year under report witnessed changes in the Personnel of the Faculty of this Institute. Mr. Rajan V. George, the President of this Association and member of the Faculty, left for preferments elsewhere. He was the former president of the Association and it is my privilege to place on record our deep indebtedness to him. We are happy to welcome Mr. K. G. Varghese, as our new president and Mr. V. J. Pappu, a former student of this Institute, as our lecturer.

A symposium was held on "Social Work Training in India" on 30th September, 1966. Mr. C. M. Kuriakose, Mr. Jaya Raj I M. S. W., Mr. K. G. Varghese, Mr. K. K. Abraham II M. S. W., Mr. V. J. Pappu and Mr. Divakaran Nayanar D. S. S., read papers on 'Professional Training in Social Work in India'; "Piece of Field work" in the Social Work Curricularr's, and 'Scope of Professional Training in Social Work', respectively.

On 3rd October, 1966 the Association welcomed our beloved Director, Rev. Fr. Francis Sales, C. M. I., back from the U. S. A. after attending two conferences organized by "the Inter-National Conference of School of Social Work" and "the Inter-National Conference of Social Work".

We made a representation to His Excellency, the Governor of Kerala, regarding the 'Employment opportunities for Social Work Degree holders'. In the memorandum submitted to him, we invited kind attention and sympathetic action from His Excellency to redress the grievances of the trained Social Workers.

On 12th December, 1966 Mr. V. R. Krishna Iyer, Ex-minister, Kerala State, addressed the members of the Institute on "Social legislation in India",

Mr. A. V. John, Rtd. I. G. of Prisons, Kerala State, held a class on "Probation Service-modern method of treatment", on 13th February 1967.

Besides these addresses, classes and symposia of academic type, there was an Orientation Camp for the first year M. S. W. Students at Vaikom, for a period of 3 days during August, 1966. We thank the Block Development Officer, Vaikom and Mr. Viswan, Kula-sekharamangalam for their devoted service and generous co-operation in the camp activities and Mr. K. G. Varghese, our Camp Director.

The Valedictory meeting of the Association was held on 15th February, 1967 with Mr. Sivadasan in the Chair. Mr. P. Balagangadhara Menon, Government Pleader, Ernakulam, delivered the address.

*P. Balachandran Pillai, B.A., I M.S.W.
Secretary*

LITERARY AND DEBATING CLUB

The Literary and Debating Club was inaugurated by Mr. S. Eswara Iyer Ex. M.P., followed by a debate on 'Linguistic reorganisation of India was a blunder'. Mr. Moosa A. Baker moved the motion and Mr. K. J. John M. A. opposed it.

Two important programmes organised by the club were a Quiz competition and a symposium on 'Successful professional career'.

St. Alberts, Law, Maharaja's, St. Teresia's and Sacred Heart participated in the Quiz competition. S. H. College was represented by Mr. K. P. Ravi I M. A., N. A. Joseph I M.A., P. M. Thomas I M. A. and Mr. P. L. Mathew I B.A., S. H. College won the first prize and Maharaja's, second.

Five persons proficient in their own fields spoke on 'Successful professional career'. They were prof. K. A. Damodharan Nair M.A. (Teacher), Mr. V. R. Krishna Iyer (Advocate), Dr. Vasava Menon (D. M. O), Mr. Simon George and Rev. Fr. Liguori C.M.I.

Members of the club were sent for various inter-collegiate debates, elocution competitions and Quiz programmes. The following members have represented the College for various inter-collegiate programmes; Rajan, S. Mathews I B.A., Kumar Jesudas P. D.C., M. M. Michael P.D.C., Ramachandran I B.A., N. A. Joseph I M.A and P. J. Joseph II M. A.

Mr. Rajan S. Mathews won the gold medal in the inter-collegiate elocution competition held at Christ College, Irinjalakuda.

It was because of the guidance and encouragement given by Rev. Fr. Principal, Rev. Fr. Bursar and Mr. K. J. Joseph M. A. (President of the club), that the club could keep up its tradition this year also.

*P. J. Joseph II M. A.
Secretary*

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

*President: K. J. John B. A (Hons)
Secretary: Roy M. Paul I M. A.*

The English Literary Association of our College was inaugurated on Wednesday 19th October 1966 by Prof. Rev. Fr. Mathew Palamattam B. A., (Hons) of Nirmala College Muvattupuzha. Under the auspices of the U. S. Information Service a seminar was held on American fiction. It was a Seminar of 4 days from Monday 7th of November 1966 onwards. Our College, Maharaja's College and St. Teresa's College took part in the Seminar.

*Roy M. Paul
Secretary*

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

It is my pleasant duty, to present before you the 23rd Annual Report of the Athletic Association for the year 1966-67. It has the following as the Office-bearers:

President	...	Rev. Dr. James Aggaeus, Principal.
Treasurer	...	Rev. Fr. Regulus, Bursar.
Secretary	...	M. K. Abraham, Lecturer.

The Staff Presidents of each Club and the Captains of the various games complete the list of the Association.

In order to foster team-spirit and healthy competition among the students, they are grouped into three houses, the Red, Green and Yellow. M/s. K. K. Abraham, V. P. Joseph and P. C. George are the Captains of the respective houses. Peter Thommen is our General Captain and the following are the captains of the various teams:

Foot ball	....	C. J. Philip.
Volley ball	....	Gopalakrishnan.
Basket ball	....	George Samuel.
Hockey	....	C. A. Joseph.
Cricket	....	Neville.
Badminton	....	Narayana Pai.
Table Tennis	....	K. K. Abraham.
Gymnastics	....	M. D. Jayadev.

This year we have the special reason to be jubilant since our V. S. Joseph won the FIRST place in the Weight Lifting Competition of the University, creating a new record

Athletics. A selected team of 14 competitors took part in the Ernakulam District Sports meet held at the Union Christian College, Alwaye. In a keen competition we won the Ernakulam District Championship trophy in men. We also participated in the Inter-Collegiate Sports meet of the Kerala University.

Coming to the games, this year's teams were only moderate, and the performances were not very impressive. We have participated in the District knock-out and in the Inter-Collegiate tournaments in all games. Our Foot ball team took part in the 'Kandankulathil Tournament' conducted by Christ College, Irinjalakuda. The Dist. Championship Trophy for Foot ball was annexed by our team in the finals held at Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha. Hockey & Cricket teams played well in the Dist. Knock-out and in the Inter-Collegiate tournaments, but lost in the semi-finals

The performance of Badminton shuttle team was good. Our team had gone up to the finals and became runner-up in the Inter-Collegiate tournaments of the University of Kerala. In Basket ball, this year's performance was better than that of last year. We have won the Dist. Championship of Ernakulam Dist. We have participated in Mar Ivanios College & St Borchmans' College tournaments. In the Inter-Collegiate competition, we won the Trichur zone Championship and two of our players, George Samuel of III B. Sc. and K. K. Kochukuttan of I P.D.C. were selected to the Kerala University Basket ball team. They took part in the Inter-University matches held at Hyderabad.

വികസനയുണ്ടായി. അദ്ദേഹം തുടർന്ന്:- “മുഖപ്പാലോടുകൂടി അകത്താക്കുന്ന ഭാഷ പഠിക്കേണ്ടതില്ലെന്ന് ഭാവികണ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയും, ഭാഷ പഠിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് തങ്ങൾ എഴുത്തുകാരായതെന്ന് പറയുന്ന സാഹിത്യകാരന്മാരാണ് നമുക്കുള്ളത്. നീണ്ടവാക്യങ്ങളെഴുതിയാൽ തെറ്റു വരുമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ് മറ്റി വാക്യങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുന്ന സാഹിത്യകാരന്മാർക്കൊരിക്കലും സി. വി. രാമൻപിള്ളയെപ്പോലെ ശൈലീവല്ലഭന്മാരാകുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഭാഷ പഠിച്ചശേഷം ലളിതശൈലിയിലെഴുതുന്നതും പഠിപ്പില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് എഴുത്തുകാരന്മാർക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞതെന്ന് ആരാധകന്മാരെ തെറ്റിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും രണ്ടാണ്. മാതൃഭാഷ സമർത്ഥമായി കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ആശ്ലയിൽ ഒന്നരണ്ടു മണിക്കൂറുകിലും നിർബന്ധിതമായി അത് പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കും മറ്റും വിചാരമില്ല. ഹിന്ദിയോ, സുറിയാനിയോ പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം ഒരുപക്ഷേപമായി കിടന്നു കൊള്ളട്ടെ മലയാളമെന്നാണ് ഭാഷാ മാതൃഭാഷയോടുള്ള ഈ അവജ്ഞ കേരളത്തിലെപ്പോലെ മറ്റൊരങ്ങും കാണമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ആശ്ലപ്പതിപ്പുകളിൽ നീണ്ടകഥയെഴുതുന്നവരും സിനിമാതാരങ്ങളുമാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഗുരുനാഥന്മാർ. സത്ഗുണപരായണത്തിലുള്ള താത്പര്യവും കുറഞ്ഞാണ് വരുന്നത്.”

വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ സിനിമാവാരികൾ വായിക്കുന്ന പ്രവണത ഉപേക്ഷിക്കണമെന്ന് കൃത്യജ്ഞത പറയുന്നതിനിടയിൽ സെക്രട്ടറി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. സാഹചര്യങ്ങളുടെ വൈപരീത്യം മൂലം ഭാഷാമണ്ഡലത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും പഠിമിതമാക്കേണ്ടിവന്നുവെന്ന് ഖേദപൂർവ്വം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

കെ. സേതുമാധവൻ II P. D. C.

THE C. S. U.

The arrival of the new members brought in new life and vigour to the association. The C. S. U. got going in real earnest by the second week of July. The election of the Office-bearers for the year under review was conducted during the third week of July in which Joseph Antony of II B.Sc. and R. J. Joseph of II P. D. C. were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively. To facilitate the activities of the association a team of class-representatives was formed. The Chairman and Secretary attended the Regional Committee meeting held at St. Thomas' College, Trichur, on July 24th 1966.

Rev. Fr. Ceyrac S. J., the General Chaplain of the A. I. C. U. F., visited us on July 20, 1966 and addressed the members in the evening.

Rev. Fr. A. J. Denis, M. A., M. Ed., Ph. D., inaugurated the activities for the year on August 3rd, 1966. In his inaugural address he pointed out the different avenues of work and thought open to the Catholic Students both as members of the Church and as responsible citizens of this World. It instilled in the members great hope and at the same time a deep sense of responsibility.

The members who reside in the hostels have their daily Eucharistic Sacrifice attended by all, the daily rosary recited in common, weekly confession and communion, They attend the Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on Sundays and conduct an Holy Hour on First Fridays. The day scholars are not irregular in these spiritual practices. The annual retreat was preached by Rev. Fr. Philip, O. C. D. and Rev. Dr. George Panchakunnel. The retreat was attended by all the members.

The Feast of Christ the King and the Mission Sunday were jointly celebrated on 30th October. In the morning we conducted a Bible Service on "Christ the Light of the world" which was followed by an auction sale in aid of the Missions. An amount of about Rs. 300/- could be collected.

(continued on page 55)

Marmorean Stillness

(G. Venu Gopal II M.A.)



I

Rattling of chains
Resounds the dark cavern;
Chained to the rock,
They struggle, they strive.

Fertile plains,
Flourishing cities,
The boom, the hum.
A blackmist veils them all,
They are all illusions.

Like a blinded beast
• We rush, we roll
Heedless through the field,
The field of death,
The plain of disaster.
We march, double-up,
In a fury, with a hail.
But -

ECCE IN DESERTO⁽¹⁾

Marmorean stillness hangs
Deep in his soul.

II

Pooh pooh, pooh pooh,
Empty thoughts, worthless stuffs,
Trash, mere trash;
Brush them aside.

Life is full upto the brim
Drink it, drink it up, while we may.
'I am getting old',
It is not long to bend on Crutches,
Time catch up with me;
Before we feel the cold lips of death
Enjoy life, drink it up--"EPICUREAN!"
The lust within me bubbles up,
It is rutting season,
It is not time for sermon;
First quench thirst, put down the
fire in blood.

Tearing away my apparels
I cried out,-
"Pull down the curtains;
And put the bolts firm;
It is time, I cannot wait."
Three flicks of a duck's tail,
A gatinous job,
Done in a dark room,
Like, very like, photography.
Once the Existentialist² cried out,
"Neither in destroying life
Nor in creating it
I knew not my deed".

For last the steaming stops
And as a piece of lead I lay;
Once again here I am caught
In a deep, marmorean still chasm.

(1) Behold, he is in the desert.

(2) Sartre in 'The Age of Reason'.

A B C of Personality

(M. Pothanamuzhy, M.Sc)

It is extremely difficult to explain correctly and precisely certain words, like love, character, happiness, life and originality, although we have a fairly clear idea of their meaning. Personality is one of these simple but tricky words. We may know vaguely what this term refers to; yet when we try to understand its full meaning, it escapes us. It is some-what like electrical energy.

There are many false notions about personality, even among the educated. Some do equate personality with such characteristics as sense of humour, consideration for others, generosity, natural appeal, good manners and good looks. All these are very nice and highly desirable, but personality is something entirely different.

To understand personality we must know who and what are we-you and I. You are unity of body and soul; and you are a person; Since all men are persons they all share the same human nature. To each God has given the same kind of body, soul and human powers. Each of us has the powers to grow, to learn through our senses and intellect, to feel and to experience emotions and to control in some degree the direction of our lives by means of our intellect and free will. These God-given powers are the raw materials from which your personality is formed.

Man is not a machine product as watches or bicycles are. Each of us has a unique soul, a unique body, and unique amounts of the same common abilities and

powers. Some people are born richer, healthier or better-looking than others. John may have a gift for music, Rajan for Mathematics, Gopi, for Tennis and Soman for painting. Some are highly emotional, others have more even dispositions. Our duty as we live and grow is to develop our God-given gifts as best we can and by so doing, to fashion a mature and wholesome personality. Although James may possess the same kind of God-given powers as every one else, he is developing his powers in his own way. In this sense his personality is his own achievement.

So, personality may be scientifically explained as the pattern of all of a person's capacities, activities and habits-physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual which he has organised in his own particular way, within the limits of influences beyond his control; this pattern he consistently reveals in his behaviour, as he strives to become the type of person he wants to be.

As a painting is more than colours and brush strokes, your personality is more than your skills, habits, ideas and attitudes. In a good painting every element combines with every other element to produce a unique effect. So too the combination of your particular physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual attributes results in a personality which is yours alone. Just as fingerprints vary from person to person so does personality.

Now you will agree that personality is not developed merely by acquiring certain traits and characteristics, as though you were stringing beads. Although it is wise to

grow in such virtues as honesty, thoughtfulness, and self sacrifice, these virtues do not make a wholesome or mature personality. Neither personality is the same as reputation which is the good or often erroneous opinion which others carry about a person. Personality is not the same as character. Character in the best sense refers to the extent to which your actions are governed by right moral principles. Hence character is a part of personality, an indispensable part. One cannot have a good personality without also having a good character. But personality is a broader term referring to other aspects of one's behaviour besides those which are concerned with one's moral and spiritual life.

Personality is not something with which we are born and which we cannot change. We are born with raw materials of personality. The finished product, so far as influences not under our control allow, is largely our own making according to the ideals, principles, attitudes and habits which we develop.

How to cultivate a mature and wholesome personality? You and I desire very much to acquire a mature and impressive personality. Well, what are the ways and means? The term maturity is very large in relation to persons. It comprises full growth and balance, physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual development of a person.

Physical maturity. Boys and girls attain physical maturity without much deliberate personal effort. Physical maturity does not mean that every boy of 16 or 18 must attain so many inches of height, and so many kilos of weight; nor all boys and girls mature physically at the same rate. Let not those who are more advanced physically disparage those that are smaller. To a very great extent one's physical size and constitution will be determined by the genetic constitution one has inherited from his parents.

Intellectual maturity means to be able to think sensibly, Judge correctly and reason logically about God, the world and oneself. Boys and girls must grow in intellectual maturity according to their advancement in age. There are tests to measure the intelligence quotient of students. Whether these I. Q. tests measure one's intelligence as such or rather memory power and other aptitudes are to be doubted. Anyway as the boys and girls grow in age and learn more and more, they must widen their vision, originality, power of thinking and coordinating, and cultivate earnestness and sincerity in their intellectual pursuits. It is not a mark of intellectual maturity that a university student of 20 always spending his leisure in novels and detective stories.

Emotional maturity God has given us our emotions to help us to express ourselves and enjoy to the full. Emotional maturity has twofold aspects. Positively it refers to the ability to express our emotions in the proper way, at the proper time, under the proper circumstances and towards the proper things and persons. Negatively it demands that we control our emotions so that their expression will not harm our development or injure others. Young people who enjoy a beautiful sunset or musical masterpiece, and who can share in the happiness of others and sympathise with them in their sorrows are more emotionally mature than those who are cold and unfeeling. The ability to experience a will of patriotism, to admire the wonder of God's universe, to appreciate a masterpiece performance of a comedian, or to become angered at the corrupted behaviour of a great politician, ashamed of one's unworthy actions, and disgusted with indecency are essential for emotional maturity. On the other hand the boy and the girl who allow their emotions to dominate their actions are immature.

Social Maturity Social maturity implies more than one's ability to get along easily with adults, younger boys and girls. It includes three key ideas (1) knowledge-familiarity with what should be done or left undone in different social situations, (2) actions-participation in a variety of social activities (3) responsibility—a sense of obligation to help people, and to live together harmoniously. Actually we are socially mature when we act like social men and women in the various groups of which we are a part. Its essence is in one's knowledge and ability to say and do the right thing, at the right time in the right way at the right place.

Spiritual Maturity means more than keeping the commandments and leading a

good moral life. Over and above this, you are spiritually mature when you try to foster your union with God and practice to do good things. The spiritually mature people see the paternity of God and brotherhood of men. They are conscious of their dignity as children of God and of their neighbour and of their responsibility to help others both spiritually and physically.

If you are to grow up to a truly mature person it is necessary to grow and develop physically, intellectually, emotionally, socially and spiritually. And you must do so in a balanced manner which takes care your development. This is your goal as well as that of your parents and pedagogues.

When a masked man entered a bank and demanded money the girl Cashier had a ready answer. "Don't bother me", she replied: "I am just a beginner."

x x

x x

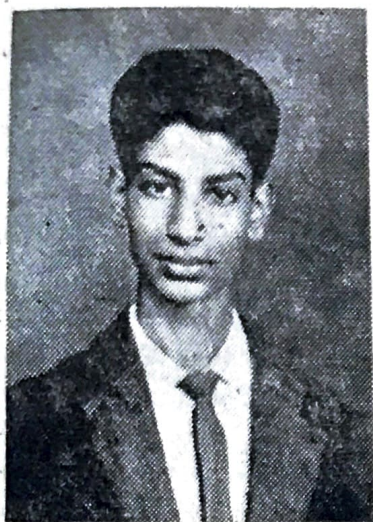
A German factory makes nonrattling plastic keys with special locks that permit husbands to return home late and enter noiselessly.

A French wife, on the other hand, had a gadget installed in the door lock. When her husband inserts his key, it breaks a switch that stops an electric Clock and tells the wife next morning just what time her errant spouse came in.

(Noal Anthony)

April

(P. X. Austin Clarence, II P.D.)



APRIL is nature's completed resurrection after the long winter months. Various theories arise as to the origin of April's name, but the most practical assumption is that it came from the Latin verb 'asp-

erie' which means to open as the buds of tree and flowers open and bloom. April causes a stirring beneath the earth's shabby coverlet as sleeping creatures peep out to see if winter is really gone. Softly, quietly the warm breezes call forth. Nature is man's teacher and wise is he who uncovers his eyes and opens his ears to the miracles unfolding around him.

Showers ! Sunshine ! The poet, William Watson, expresses April's fickleness. "April, April, Laugh thy girlish laughter, And the moment after, Weep thy girlish tears."

As if to add to the exhilaration and expectancy of the season, April makes her debut on a day set aside for practical jokes. The true origin of All Fools' Day has been lost in antiquity, but one legend has its coming from the celebration of spring or the vernal equinox. A spring festival in India, The Feast of Huli occurring on March 31, has been celebrated for untold centuries. Pranks, tricks, and fools' errands play a large part in this celebration. Since the sixteenth century, France's April fools have

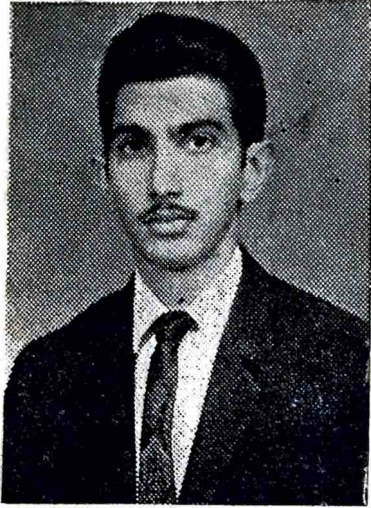
been called 'Poisson d'avril,' April fish. When the year began on April 1, citizens made their New Years calls and left gifts on that day. When the calendar was revised to make the year begin on January 1, certain conservatives disagreed. Thus, on April 1 jokesters took the opportunity to send them ridiculous gifts and to make calls that were not exactly 'de rigueur'.

Why April fish? Perhaps because the Pisces, sign of the zodiac (which means fishes) is waning on April First; perhaps April fish is easily caught. England has had an April Fools' Day since the eighteenth century. In Scotland the making of an April fool is called hunting the gowk, another name for the cuckoo. It became popular in America with the early settlement of pilgrim fathers. The custom arrived in India with the coming of western settlers and it is hard to find a person who has not been victimized by some small boy's prank.

The christian world is kneeling once again before the moving story of the Resurrection, of Easter, the one day whose sunrise is awaited by untold millions. Since the beginning of Christianity, Easter has been celebrated as a Church festival. The date was movable and controversy arose each year concerning the date. Finally, the church council of Nicea in Asia Minor in 325 A.D. decided that Easter would be celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox, which is on March 21. This involves calculations too complicated for most of us, so we are content to leave it to the calendar makers and observe that Easter most often falls in April.

A Peep Into Infinity

(Abraham K. K. II M. S. W.)



ON A CALM moon-lit night, as we take turns in the country, the air is light and mildly fragrant. The bewitched scenery is dominated by the moon, the landscape is still and a dreamy mood settles down on us.

This effect is greater after a pleasant supper and likely to make us think that this world is an image of heaven. But if there is no moon and if the sky is clear, it will show a large number of stars, one or two planets, some times meteors and now - a-days we may also see a moving speck of luminosity - a man-made satellite. This scene, I think, will induce a totally different mood in us. It has often reminded me of the minuteness of the earth in the stupendous and overwhelming vastness of the universe and of the evanescence of human civilization in the cosmic-chronology. The formation of the Earth in the universe, the emergence of life upon it and the probable

disappearance of life from earth will take millions of years. Yet it is comparable to the ephemeral formation of a lonely bubble in the ocean.

Luminous objects usually called stars visible to the naked eye, number only about 4000. It is only when observed through ultra-modern telescopes that the number of stars approximate the 'Pebbles on the sea-shore'. Really, what are these objects? How distant are they? How do they emit light, and are their positions stationary? Let us see them, starting with our neighbours.

The planet nearest to the earth is Venus and next is Mars. They only reflect the light of the sun. The planet farthest from us is Pluto which is the outer-most planet in the solar system and is 3670 million miles away from the sun. Jupiter is the heaviest planet with 318 times the mass of the Earth. The sun is at a distance of 93 million miles from us and it is 3.3 lakh times heavier than the Earth. Perhaps the maximum we may expect on other planets is only a crude form of life like fungus and bacteria.

The sun and all other stars are burning masses of matter in gaseous state, their

April is a good month, it is youth, it is hope and it is promise. It is mist on the hilltops, rain on the roof. The smell of fresh-turned earth. Seedlings reaching upward from neat rows in flats. Sparrows carrying bits of straw up under the porch eaves.

There have been times when April's gaiety and beauty have been blighted by depressing times for India. But those days are deep in the pages of history, and once again we rejoice as April swings open the gates for summer.

interior temperatures being of the order of several millions of degrees. The energy emitted by the stars in the form of electromagnetic radiations—heat, light, X-Rays, alpha, beta and gama rays, radio waves etc—is generated by nuclear fusion. At very high temperatures Hydrogen atoms fuse together to form Helium atoms. But one Helium atom resulting from the fusion of four Hydrogen atoms is slightly lighter than the total mass of four hydrogen atoms. This mass is converted into energy in the process of fusion and is emitted as radiation. The same principle is applied in the Hydrogen bomb. The very high temperature needed for the fusion of hydrogen atoms is provided by a nuclear trigger, another atom bomb in-side the hydrogen bomb.

To consider structures beyond the solar system we have to use light year as the unit of length. (distance).

To express such distance in miles will be as tedious and unintelligible as the distance between world capitals if expressed in

millimeters. A lighty year is 580000000000 miles—distance covered by light in one year travelling at its constant velocity of 186000 miles per second.

The star nearest to our solar system is Proxima Centauri and is 'only' 4.31 light years away and the next one Sirius is 'only' 8.8 light years. These are again infinitesimal distance when we reckon the gigantic structures in the universe. Our star—the sun—is a medium sized and middle-aged one among an estimated 30 thousand millon stars in our own galaxy—meaning group of stars—the Milky way. Galaxies are usually disc shaped. There are also spherical galaxies. The Milky Way is a disc shaped one with a diameter of 10,000 light years and a thickness of 5000 light years. This disc is turning about its centre and has a spiral structure. In this gigantic disc of stars, the solar system lies in the plane of the disc towards the periphery at about 30,000 light years away from the centre. What we see as a white path away across the sky in a clear night is a cross—sectional view of the Milky Way.

APPROXIMATE STRUCTURE
OF A GALAXY.

← 100,000 LIGHT YEARS →

1. LATERAL VIEW

'X' MARK SHOWS POSITION
OF SOLAR SYSTEM,
IN 'MILKY WAY'



2. DIRECT VIEW.

Again, our galaxy the Milky way is only one among an estimated total of three trillions of galaxies in the universe! Yet the galaxy nearest to ours is the spiral galaxy M-31 in the Andromeda constellation and is one million light years away.

There are both dark and luminous clouds of matter within the galaxies and outside it. Some of them are comparable to galaxies in size and nature, but are of irregular shape. They are known as nebulae.

All these structures in the universe are in motion. The earth and the planets circle the sun. The Earth moves at about 20 miles a second. The solar system as a whole moves within the local star system at the rate of 13 miles a second. The local star system again is flying at the rate of 200 miles a second with respect to the Milky Way. The Milky Way itself, on the other hand, is whirling through space at a velocity of 100 miles a second in addition to its rotation about the axis of the great wheel. All these motions are in different directions!

Scientists were awed when they detected and photographed galaxies emitting X - Rays and radio waves called X-Ray galaxies and radio galaxies respectively. They are located in unimaginable depths of the order of billions of light years! Yet we have not found an edge to the universe. One bewildering fact from the study of the distant galaxies is that they seem to be running away from us with velocities proportional to their distance from us. Thus the farthest ones over five billion light years away from us are receding from us at tremendous velocities of over 100000 miles a second!! When we see these galaxies we are seeing into the past, for this light started its journey 5 billion years back. To see if the galaxy is existing somewhere near the spot at present we have to wait 5 billion years back. To see if the galaxy is existing somewhere near the spot at present we have to wait 5 billion years more!

Many theories, based on all these observations, have been propounded by scientists about the origin of the universe. Now considering the knowledge upto 1965 the theory most acceptable seems to be a slightly modified form of the former, 'Big Bang' theory.

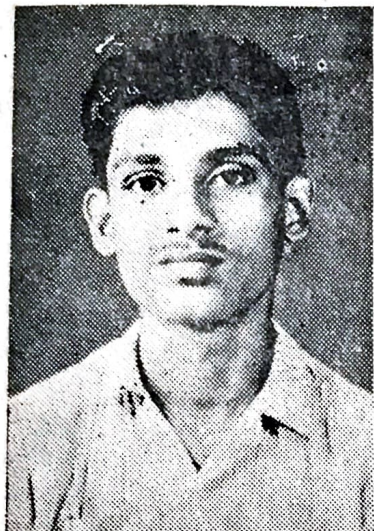
According to the 'big bang' theory, in the remote past all the matter in the universe was concentrated in a small space at a highly compressed state and at an unimaginable temperature. At that stage atoms could not exist and matter was in the form of subatomic particles such as protons, neutrons, electrons etc. Then at some instant in the remote past this 'nucleus' of matter exploded - hence the 'big bang' - and started expansion. During this expansion matter got cooled, thus causing the gradual formation of atoms, molecules, much complicated elements, compounds, the sun, earth, life and all the phenomena at present, while expansion is still continuing. And the theory says it will continue for ever, and all the stars and hot bodies will finally cool down and life will disappear lacking supply of energy.

But some scientists say that while matter is destroyed in the stars it is again created or formed in the inter stellar space. Experiments have proved that gamma rays will generate electron positron pairs under suitable conditions. Thus they say that in the course of millions of years matter will be formed in the interstellar space by the interaction of radiations etc. and finally, when they attain suitable quantities, will contract and form a star system - a galaxy. Thus this theory depicts a self perpetuating universe with no end.

Further study of the distant receding galaxies provided some startling evidences. Some still farther galaxies at distances of ten billion light years show some sign of slowing down by a crowding of galaxies at such distances. These evidences called for further modifications to the 'big bang' theory and the modified one is known as the 'pulsating universe theory'.

Suspense!

(Christopher Antony II P.D.C.)



WHAT? All have gone to bed! No wonder, the time is 11 o'clock. But, what to do? Tomorrow I have to write a test paper. A large portion is allotted for the test—the whole of “Inorganic Chemistry”; while I have

studied only the chapter on “Halogens”. The rest remains to be studied and next morning I can spare hardly an hour for studying. So, I think it would be better to finish something and then go to bed.

I took the chapter “Sulphur and its compounds” and started learning.... “Sulphur was known from early times and the name was derived from ‘sulvari’ meaning ‘enemy of copper’....” I thought : Is there enmity even among; non-living things? That is really strange. My enemies have been trying to track me down for nearly a week. Would any of them come here now and harm me? My God! I hear some slight noises. There heard a whistle outside which gave me quite

a turn and sent a shiver through my hair. That whistle started coming closer and closer to my room and I thought I was going closer and closer to God. I got up from the chair to shut the windows. I went close to the windows with a torch in my hand. I flashed the torch—light through the bars of the window into the night. Then the whistling stopped. I couldn't see anything but my sleepy old dog lying quietly on the ground. Then I closed the windows. I returned to my chair and started reading; book lifted itself and the windows swung wide. How did it open? My body became cold with sweat. Again I rose from the chair and closed the windows. As I turned I felt that the windows were left again open, I couldn't see properly. Some sort of smoke was blocking my sight. I stretched my hands and it knocked the hard wood steadily. I knew that the windows were left closed. Once again I returned to my seat I couldn't study with full concentration on the lesson. I was disturbed with fear. Suddenly there was current cut. I was left in the dark. I could only see my watch glistening. It was 11—30. I feared that someone might catch hold of my neck. Now I could also see two small globules shining very close to me. I started sweating like anything. Light had come immediately. The globules were not the eyes of

According to this theory the universe, after expansion for a certain period and size, will begin contraction and will finally collapse to form the initial stage of the big

bang theory. Then it will expand again—thus repeating the cycle of expansion and contraction through never—ending eons of time.

any person as I suspected but it was the eyes of a black cat which I had never seen before. The cat for some misbehaviour, all of a sudden, I took my hockey stick and swang at it: But the cat escaped.

I again started reading; walking to and fro with the book in my hands. Again, I felt that someone was walking behind me. At times I gave sharp turns to see if any one was behind me. But it was only a mere suspicion. I understood that I won't be able to study anything. So I threw my book over the desk. I set the alarm so that I may rise an hour earlier than usual the next

day and jumped into my bed. I turned the switch off and covered my body with the blanket. Now, I heard the breath of someone and a slight breeze was dashing my face. I covered my face with the blanket. Then the blanket was not on my body. Someone had pulled it off. The clock struck twelve. And....."

My dear friends, I have no intention of frightening you further or even, to say, to you more bored up. I also, through this article, wish you all best of luck. And so good—bye to you all.

A motorist was cruising along with his wife and mother-in-law in the back seat constantly bombarding him with directions. Finally, the poor soul could take no more. He pulled off the road, slammed on the brakes and whirled round to face his wife.

"Look" he shouted: "Wh's driving this car, you or your mother"?

(Dan Sempler)

x x x

x x x

Asked about his wife's cooking, a sergeant replied, "Let us put in this way—I am the only bloke in camp who packs a lunch to take home". (J. T.)

x x x

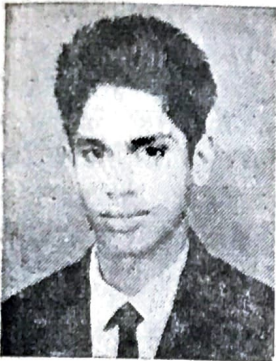
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A New York City taxi driver told a passenger: "I get two kinds of fares. One kind says, 'Take me to Grand Central Station', Him I don't talk to. The other kind says 'Please take me to Grand Central Station'. I knew I can talk to him. It is funny how that little word makes the difference between a stuffed shirt and a friend".

(Charlie Rice)

The Longinian Sublime

(K. P. Kuriakose, II M. A English)



A CREATIVE critic is not precisely a man who breaks the rules but one who reveals these aspects of literature that have been hitherto unnoticed by others. The range and qualitative depth of literature cannot be fenced in any more than the extensive oceans or the vaulting sky. A critic, in his own right, is an explorer and pioneer. Longinus, in this sense, is a creative critic of great merit and his treatise 'On the sublime' has behind it sophisticated capability in the art of Judgement.

The Significance of Longinus as a critic is in that he reveals newer aspects of literature and criticism. Plato emphasised the importance of instruction in literature; Aristotle delight. Longinus agrees with Aristotle's view of poetry that it yields aesthetic pleasure. Though Plato's principle of ethical insistence in literature does not attract Longinus, he is highly charmed by Plato's emotional approach to literature. The rhetorician's preoccupation with 'Persuasion' also, to a certain extent influences him. But he sees something else, which is not observed by either Plato or Aristotle or the rhetoricians; he illustrates the pleasure-effect of poetry, on the reader or the hearer. As Daiches says, "It is true that classical theories 'of rhetoric, the art of persuasion, were effective' in that they concerned the ways in which words could be made to move,

listeners or readers, but this 'moving' was merely one of several means of achieving persuasion, not, as with Longinus, an instantaneous effect and one valuable in itself". Persuasion may be gained through moving; but Longinus thinks that literature of genius should aim at something loftier than persuasion. So he says, "The effect of elevated language upon an audience is not persuasion but 'transport'". Longinus continues that a great work of literature is capable of transport (EKSTASIS); to move the reader to ecstasy by 'grandeur' and 'passion.. As Horace has subdued the theory of poetic words to a decorum of urbanity, conversation, idiom and satire, Longinus heightens to a decorum of transport.

The chief theoretical challenge of the treatise "on the Sublime" however, lies in a certain peculiarity to be observed in the basic layout of the whole upon a five fold division of the sources of the sublime.

(1) Grandeur of thought: It is the power of forming great conceptions (NOESEIS). The elevation of mind is an "endowment" rather than an "Acquirement" and in order to inculcate this, it is necessary to nurture our souls to sublime thoughts and make them always pregnant with noble inspiration. Elevation of mind, which alone can beget grandeur of thought, is important because of the fact that "sublimity is the echo of a great soul".

(2) Vehement and inspired passion: (Sphodron kai enthousiastkom pathos). The sublimity of the love—lyrics of Sappho, says Longinus, consists in the skill with which she selects and chains together the most

striking and vehement circumstances of passion, Longinus disagrees with Caecilius and declares that "There is no tone so elevated as that of genuine passion, with critical moment, when it bursts out in a wild gust of mad enthusiasm and as it fills the speakers' words with frenzy."

"The imitation and emulation of previous writers" points out Longinus, "leads to sublimity". "Many are carried away by the spirit of others as inspired, just as it is related of the Pythian priestess when she approaches the tripod, where there is a rift in the ground which exhales divine vapour. From the great natures of the man of old, there are borne in upon the souls of those who emulate them what we may describe as effluences so that even those who seem little likely to be possessed are thereby inspired and succumb to the spell of the other's greatness."

(3) Formation of figures (Schemata): Images he maintains, contributes greatly to dignity, elevation and power as a pleader. The vivid pictorial images (Phantasiai) aim at enthralment (ekpleksis) and the rhetoric at vivid description. If they are arranged properly, they will contribute in no mean degree to sublimity. A figure is at its best when the very fact that it is a figure escapes attention. He has not forgotten to point out the matter that "for just as dim lights are extinguished in the blaze of the sun, so do the artifices of rhetoric fade from view when bathed in the pervading splendour of sublimity".

(4) Noble diction (phrasis): Longinus regards beautiful words as "the peculiar light of thought". The use of discernible and appropriate words, he maintains, contributes greatly to the sublime. Longinus is of opinion that the proper instance of using metaphors is when "the passions roll like a torrent and sweep a multitude of them down their resistless flood". Figurative language possesses greater natural power and metaphors contribute to the sublime and at the same time it is

impassioned and descriptive passages which "rejoice in them to the greatest extent."

(5) Dignified and elevated composition. (Synthesis) Longinus holds the view that arrangement is not only a natural source of persuasion and pleasure among people, but also a miraculous instrument of lofty utterance and of passion. Sublimity to a certain extent, depends on a particular arrangement of words. Harmony, Longinus is of opinion is in unison with sublimity. Rhys Roberts illustrated this view by quoting Keat's oft-quoted line: "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever". The first version of this line was "A thing of beauty is always a joy." It satisfactorily shows that the poetic effect is considerably enhanced or undermined by the arrangement of words.

So far we have tried to trace Longinus's views on the sources of sublimity. It would be interesting to know what actually sublimity, in the Longinian sense, means. "Sublimity", defines Longinus" is a certain excellence of expression and that it is from no other source than this that the greatest poets and writers have derived their eminence and gained an immortality and renown". The effect of elevated language, he adds, lifts the reader or the listener "out of himself" 'Sublimity' in the words of Longinus, flashed forth at the critical moment, and tears everything to pieces like a thunder bolt and reveals the power of the poet in its plenitude.

Longinus repudiated the conventional Attic and Latin dictum regarding the function of literature as instruction and delight only. Sublimity seeks to effect ecstasy transport, and it can be achieved only by revelation.

As Scott-James points out Longinus' definition of sublime reminds us of Plato's theory of 'divine frenzy' embodied in the 'Ions', Longinus, however does not endeavour to probe into the cause of it; he limits his discussion to the end of sublimity in literature and how it can be achieved in poetry.

Longinus then attempts to bring out the essential difference between the true sublimity, and the pseudo sublimity. A work of genius does not aim at persuasion, but "ecstasy" — or "lifting reader out of himself". But, pseudo-sublimity fails to elevate us because it is characterized by timidity and puerility. They, by nature are discordant and operate contrarily to produce the direct antithesis of sublimity.

One of the most extra-ordinary feature of the essay 'On the sublime' is the Variety of Criteria, the number of approaches to poetry, which it manages to include: not only the main three, the transport of the audience the genius of the author devices of rhetoric but in passing the 'democratic idea that great poetry is that which pleases "all and always"' and again a further variation on the subject-object relation. the most spectacular or operative part of the essay (in chapters IX and XXXV), the idea of physical grandeur as the counterpart of psychic.

He is not only the pioneer, of romantic criticism, but also the herald of psychological criticism. By virtue of the sagacious stress that he lays on passion, imagination, intensity, vehemence and exaltation, Longinus well deserves to be hailed the harbinger of romantic criticism in the domain of aesthetic criticism. His attempts to expatiate the theory of the effects in the mind of the reader or the listener as he appreciates a literary work induce us to call him the vanguard of psychological criticism. He is neither a profound philosopher nor a paramount poet; he is a man with an admirable faculty of appreciation and a supreme sense of creative criticism. His principle of poesy, the Longinian sublime, germinates from his appreciation and criticism. As Saintsbury remarks "His work remains towering among all others works of the class, the work of a critic at once promethean and Epimethean in his Kind".

"Few are they who have never had the chance to achieve happiness—and fewer those who have taken that chance."

Andr'e Maurois.

xxx

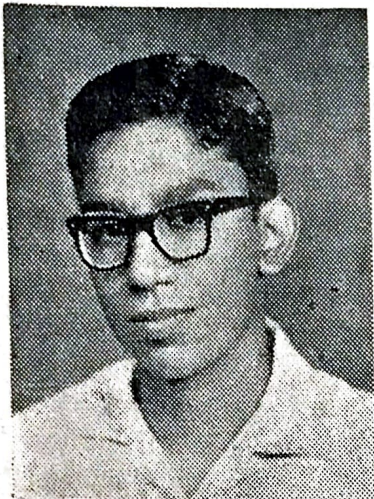
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"Children are seldom resentful—which is difference between them and people. They hold grudges no better than a lap dog. What happens to them, like an illness; and if it is not too extravagantly unfair they forget about it. parents learn that a child's angry glare or floods of tears after a punishment or scolding may leave the grown up feeling like a despotic brute, but that half an hour later, when adult feelings are still in tatters, the child is likely as not to come flying into room, flying both arms about the grown up's neck and shout I love you".

Phyllis Me Ginley

Vietnam

(Kumar Jesudasan, I P.D.)



V IETNAM a small strip of land on the South China Sea, has drawn considerable attention in the press and over the Radio. Indeed it is recently noted as the subject that has drawn most

press and radio commentators' attention in the past year.

One may wonder as to what importance the war has for Free Asia and why America is spending millions of dollars there.

The two Vietnams—the Communist-North and the Democratic South—were formed under the Geneva Convention of 1954 after the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu. But Ho Bhi Minh did not want the south to live in peace. So he created the National Liberation Front in the December of 1960 “to liberate the south”. A reign of terror was begun. Men recruited from the North and South were trained, armed and sent to south Vietnam to try to overthrow the south Vietnamese government by force. The south Vietnamese requested for help from America who rushed military advisers, arms and ammunitions.

The North Vietnamese increased their infiltration. The South Vietnamese mustered up as many men as possible but it was far from enough. For every guerrilla at least

hundred and ten soldiers are necessary, because in guerrilla warfare the guerrillas employ “hit and run” tactics attacking suddenly and then melting away into the jungle. So a large defence force was necessary. So America began to send soldiers to south Vietnam to help to defend itself from communist aggression. A few years ago a communist victory seemed certain but the Americans and the South Vietnamese helped by the mighty U. S. Airforce, Navy and Army had succeeded in turning the tide of the war. The morale of the Vietcong (guerrillas) is rather low because of their heavy losses and lack of supplies. Indeed during the last year there was no major Vietcong offence.

Recently Lin Piao, the Chinese defence minister, indirectly hinted to the Vietcong to withdraw into dense jungles and fortified bases for a couple of years; then slowly go back to the villages, convince the common people with false prospects of a communist regime; and then attack again with the people's support.

This clearly indicates that the Vietcong are losing but as General Westmoreland said it would take years to mop up all the Vietcong.

Bombing of North Vietnam

The aim of the bombing of North Vietnam is to destroy roads, bridges and railways used for transport supplies and to destroy convoys carrying infiltrators to the south. For stopping the supplies would mean

that the Vietcong will not have supplies of food, arms and ammunitions.

Till recently the North Vietnamese used to use primitive means of transport but now the means of transport have been mechanised and more and more trucks are being used. So president Johnson ordered the bombing of oil storage areas in the North since oil is the fuel used by the trucks.

Recently Hanoi charged that extensive civilian damage has been caused and the visit of Harrison Salisbury (assistant Editor of the New York Times) has confirmed that some damage might have been caused by U. S. Planes. But he was not allowed to tour the whole of North Vietnan and he might have been shown only a few preselected areas where the evidence had been planted or the damage could have been caused by faulty Russian ground-to-air missiles that missfired and by alleging that was done by U. S. Planes they could gain the sympathy of world leaders and rally public opinion against America. They may be able to deceive some people but they cannot fool the whole world.

The U. S. has, time and again, reiterated that their pilots only bomb military targets with the aid of modern instruments and computers and they seldom miss, but bombing from a jet flying at over 1000 M. P. H. is easy and so some bombs may have fallen outside the target and could have caused civilian casualties: but then they are unavoidable; these things do happen in war.

Importance of the war to free Asia

It seems impossible that a country without territorial ambitions could do so much

for a country as the U. S. has done for Vietnam. As many critics charge, it seems that the U. S. only wants to have bases in Vietnam. Yet time and again the American government and President Johnson have reiterated their promise to withdraw all their troops and dismantle all their bases as soon as the North Vietnamese stop aggression and withdraw all their military and paramilitary forces from the south but for people who have heard the story of the good samaritan it will not be difficult to understand.

Just as the Samaritan served a person of a different race even though people of his own race didn't bother, the Americans are acting like a guardian Angel to free Asia to help nations defend themselves from external aggression until the day comes when they will be able to defend themselves.

In the second world war America helped to liberate—France, Denmark and a large part of Europe from the rule of Hitler. It prevented Stalin from taking Iran, China from taking Korea, Russia from taking Berlin and now they have thwarted the communists from taking Vietnam.

If America had not intervened in Vietnam, South Vietnam would have fallen to the aggressors. The communist coup in Indonasia would have succeeded, and they should have been only a few hundred miles from Australia. Laos, Thailand and Malaysia will be their next targets if they are not stopped in Vietnam. And eventually, India would also become engulfed and we will become slaves of China. Democracy is at stake in Asia.

You can always tell a man's nationality by introducing him to a beautiful girl. An Englishman shakes the girls' hand. A Frenchman kisses her hand. An American asks her for a date—and a Russian cables Moscow for instructions. —Robert Owen.

My Appeal to the Cow Worshipers

(K. Sasikumar, I B. Sc. Zoo.)



FOR a very interesting subject, I think that a "no-introduction" will best suit to rush into the real subject matter. It is my earnest hope and belief that my dear friends will forgive me, if they feel offended for my this

daring adventure.

None will challenge, if I write that now-a-days there is not even a single day without strikes or bundhs. Some qualify them as the "earnest external manifestation of the storm and thunder of the stomach". While others especially hypocrites call these merely "for political interests". Still others magnify these as "pure lunatism". Who knows the truth? Gandhiji adopted and conducted "sathyagraha"s as the eleventh via media to tackle problems. Sad'to say, He is now no more. Still worse is that He is ignored by all in all respects except in one, that is in "sathyagrahas". Men of today qualify this "a bundh" and they conduct this. Whether reasonably or not, this bundh parasite has become a well established custom of our present day society. Indeed a necessary evil whose consequences people are yet to realise. Wonderful!

A typical example for this is the 'anti-cow slaughter, agitation waged at our capital by a set of worshippers and protectors I felt very much ashamed, just like any other patriot, by such a pernicious nude twisting! For a minute I found myself caught on the horns of dilemma. But the real tragedy of this lies in that it gave yet another 'absolute fact' to the enemies of India to picturise Her horribly before the Westerners... To make this tale all the more poignant some holy men of 'sinful brain' started 'fasting'. Some to the extent of establishing a new 'solar record' in fasting! Shameful I can't understand why these men forget the simplest basic fact, that, as long as man quarrels and disputes about doctrines and dogmas, he has not tasted the nectar of true faith. Hence let me profess at least in this eleventh hour that when these holymen understand and know the real faith, they will have to stop their agitations by no means. Definitely this will occur. No doubt.

Of course, cows are to be protected, for they yield much to us. But what is the use of keeping the unwanted ones? Isn't better to kill or slaughter, rather giving them a slow torturing death? Will men fill their belly first, rather of their beloved quadrupeds? Definitely the first is more probable, for the second is much an improbability. The other day I was shocked to the core when I saw a picture of a dying hungry old man of some northern states of our India. Such a striking

figure that it will definitely hang on the beatings of any real patriot's heart.

.... If any one doubt me, I shall better advise him to go to Bihar where one can see that.... oh! that horrible ones....

God has given men a little more 'conscience' than any of His other creations. But He shall not have thought in the least sense that men, His own special creations will give Him a negative blow in the most unexpected manner. Indeed a hue of such a possible doubt was clearly exposed, by the last month's 'Anti-cow slaughter agitation'. 'Cow-cow-cow' people shouted. They made a "nude twist" singing 'make it law that the cows are to be protected and not slaughtered, "We want to worship them". But they were not real dancers, but were a set of real unpardonable culprits who destroyed our own property, their own property. Yet another example for the lack of morality in India. What a tragic situation! Shameful....shameful....shameful.

The worshippers should understand that India is a poor nation. Her population is the poorest, with the least sense of patriotism. It is better for them to remember that there are 500 million open mouths, including them, to be filled up at least with a morsel of food. Is there any poetic justice then, in their need to worship and protect the unwanted cows? Or else will the cows utilise carbon dioxide and sun light to prepare carbanacious food materials, to satisfy their own thirst and hunger, just like the good plants do? Or will the dying hungry men of India have to feed them? Here should I preach the 'last testament' that the slaughtering of the unwanted cows is not at all a serious crime, although I am a strict vegetarian!

Then arises the question, how this difficult situation can be solved. The ways which appeal to me are these. (i) The Government should ban the slaughtering of the cows. (2) The Government should then acquire in each and every state some ten or fifteen acres of land to hand over to the worshippers. Ask

them if they like, to name it as the cow protecting centre. Ask men of India to hand over all their unwanted cows to these centres for a better sum of money. This will happen, for I am definite that the worshippers in charge of such a centre will pay any price to fetch their own 'companions' in order to quench their inner most unbearable thirst to worship them—their dear quadrupeds! The Government should take care that she is not granting any type of grant to these centres. These are expected to be run by a fund, raised among the worshippers. I won't recommend any one personally to contribute even a 'Paisa' to such a fund, raised by the fools of first order.

In a democratic country the rights of all whether of animals or men are expected to be protected and not neglected. Naturally the rights of cows to get good fodder and protection, as long as they live, are expected to be considered. It will be a sight to these 'fortunate eyes' to see how the authority in charge of various protecting centres is going to satisfy the primary dear needs of their dear ones. They will be certainly in hot water when all the 200 million cattles of India march to these various centres, with an iota of sincerity, love, wish and ambition.

Now is the chance of the Government. The Government must employ a permanent commission to check the general health of these cows at the various cow protecting centres. Also should take care to check their wanderings helter skelter. Whenever, some thing negatively is found by this commission, the Government should waste to find them to the core. There won't be any objection, for when one is bungling a law one is expected to be punished.

Thus when the authorities find themselves in an utterly exhausted condition they will wage another 'no-rude' agitation not only in our capital, but also in each and every towns and villages of India. They will surely cry vaguely, meekly and helplessly. Pray make it a law that the cows are to be slaughtered! We regained our conscience, that they

Mathematics for Recreation

(P. M. Joseph M.Sc.)

Here a few problems intended to give you a little mental recreation. Some of them are too silly. If you succeed in solving all the problems be proud. Your reasoning and logic are of high quality.

1) *Which is nearer?*

Ernakulam to Trichur the distance is 45 miles. A scooter leaves Trichur for Ernakulam at 16 miles an hour. Half an hour later a car leaves Ernakulam for Trichur at 25 miles an hour. Which is nearer to Ernakulam when they meet.

2) *How many are engaged in ploughing?*

A farmer asked his son who came back from the field, "How many are ploughing the field?"

"What I saw there was 19 heads and 50 legs", said the boy saucily and slipped out of the place.

There are other workers also in the field. How many are ploughing?

3) *Beety's age*

Bhama, Beena and Beety are children of Mrs. Chandy. The girls' ages (in years) total three times the age (in years) of Beena who is 3 years younger than Bhama. The cube of Bhama's age plus the square of Beena's age plus Beety's 1 age (all in years) is an exact number of hundreds. Bhama and Beena are school girls. How old is Beety?

4) *How many pencils of each kind?*

A man bought 13 pencils for 210 paise of which some are red and others green. He paid 5 paise more for each red pencil.

How many pencils of each kind did he buy?

5) *Tea party*

Messrs A, B, C, D and E and their respective wives sat together for a party. The seats (at a circular table) were so arranged that the men and women alternated and each

are 'EDIBLE'. Pardon us. Forgive us. We shall not wage further any 'rude agitation' for any cause. Help us. This will mark the death knell of anti-cow slaughter agitation. Thus it will be once again proved that the 'last stage is worse than the first stage'.

It is the highly emotional, and dogmatic nature of the present day society, that created such a group among it, who eagerly wishes to worship, to sleep and to bury with the cows, which it considers 'holy'. What a contrast of devilish ironies?

Oh! God, my dear God, let Thee take parti-

cular care here after that the hue of 'no non-sense nature' is falling directly on the white matter of these strange fools, who are none but thy own strange creations. Oh! God, think that then only the cows will get really protected, entirely freed from the cruel clutches of worshippers. Oh! God, I believe that then only their poor Athma's will get salvation, who can very well rush to thy own kingdom above the etherial layer. Oh God could I hope that in thy kingdom, there wont be any cow worshippers? Could I, oh God; my dear God.

woman was three places distant from her

Mrs. C sat on Mr. E's right. Mr. E sat two places to the right of Mr. C. While Mrs. B sat four places to the right of Mrs. A.

Who sat on Mrs A's left?

Answers

1) Neither. When they meet each other they are at the same place.

2) Let x be the number of men and y the number of oxen.

$$\text{Then } x + y = 19 \quad (1)$$

$$2x + 4y = 50 \quad (2)$$

Multiplying (1) by 2,

$$2x + 2y = 38 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) - (3) \text{ gives } 2y = 12$$

$$\therefore y = 6$$

As the number of oxen is 6 the men engaged in ploughing is 3.

3) Let x & y be the ages of Bhama and Beety. Then, $x + (x - 3) + y = 3(x - 3)$

$$\text{i.e. } y = x - 6$$

Again $x^2 + (x - 3)^2 + y = 100m$ where m is a positive integer.

$$\text{i.e. } x^2 + (x - 3)^2 + (x - 6) = 100m \quad [\text{since } y = x - 6]$$

$$\text{or } x^2 + x^2 - 5x + 3 = 100m$$

$$\text{or } (x - 1)(x - 1)(x + 3) = 100m$$

The above equation will be true for any value of x so that $(x - 1) = 10n$ where n is a positive integer.

The values of x satisfying $x - 1 = 10n$ are 11, 21, 31 etc. i.e. Bhama's age is 11 or 21 or 31 etc. But as Bhama is a school girl her age

cannot be 21 or above. Hence she is 11, Beena is 8 and Beety is 5.

4) Let x be the number of a green pencil's and y its cost. Then

$$xy + (13 - x)(y + 5) = 210$$

$$\text{i.e. } xy + 13y - xy + 65 - 5x - 210$$

$$13y = 145 + 5x$$

$$y = 11 + \frac{2 + 5x}{13}$$

The integral value of x which is less than 13 which makes y an integer is 10.

Hence the number of green pencils is 10 and the number of red pencils is 3.

5) A simple trial will show you that the women are seated three places to the right of their respective husbands. Let us suppose the seats are numbered from 1 to 10 in the anticlockwise direction. Further let Mr. E occupy the seat No. 1. Then the seats having odd Nos will be occupied by the men and those having even numbers will be occupied by the women seat Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1 (1 is listed twice to indicate the circular seating)

If seat 1 is occupied by Mr. E, then seat 2 is occupied by Mrs. C seat 9 by Mr. C and seat No. 4 by Mrs. E. Now since Mrs. B is four places to the right of Mrs. A and since they can occupy only seats having even numbers, it is easy to see that Mrs. B. As seat No 6 and Mrs. B's seat is No. 10. Then Mrs A must be in seat No. 3 and Mr, B in seas No. 7. The remaining seats are No. 5 occupied by Mr. D and No. 8 occupied by Mrs. D.

As Mrs. A's seat is No. 6 the man in seat No, 5 i.e. Mr. D is on her left.

The Extent of our Freedom

(Thomas Sleeba I M.A., Kandanad)



STRICTLY speaking the word "freedom" does not mean the doing of what we like. It is the doing of what we like in accordance with our real nature as human beings. On the other-hand the doing of what we like is the animal or

subhuman side of our nature. Since man is superior to all other living beings, the freedom that he enjoys is of paramount importance. If we want to be free we must be sensible. Like the wild animals in the forest we do not enjoy extravagant and absolute freedom. If we try to enjoy freedom through illegal and immoral methods it will turn out to be a dead sea-fruit. In order to enjoy personal freedom we must be sensible and 'do unto others as ye wish to be done'. In short freedom is a moral power inherent in man to do something intrinsically good.

To enjoy a reasonable amount of freedom one will have to cultivate habits which limit and modify his freedom. So the freedom of individuals is found to be restricted in political economic and social circles. Freedom can be enjoyed only within the areas framed by the laws of the State. It protects and simultaneously restricts our freedom. Fundamental rights are guaranteed

by our constitution, but these rights can be had only within specified limits. And they can be easily deleted or suspended during times of emergency and according to the social growth. Freedom for speech, association, publication etc. will not be granted if it happens to end in disorder or calamity endangering peace. Even our rights to life will be taken away if it happens to be detrimental to the society. True freedom is to do what is right. In most cases the right way should be prescribed by the dictator or the all-powerful state and we are compelled to follow it whether it is right or wrong. Thus we are compelled to do many things by the laws of the State. In democratic countries too our freedom is controlled by the laws of the State.

On the economic plane the individual liberty is curtailed or restricted in many ways. For instance the policy of nationalisation adopted by governments curtails the economic freedom of many business-talented individuals in a democratic country.

Again an ordinary worker in a nationalised factory will be deprived of his personal liberty. For self-protection they may organise trade unions but in course of time the officials and leaders assume power of control over the activities of the workers and will become real autocrats. The individual worker thus has to follow his leader blindly, collectively as well as individually. Thus the quest for freedom ends in the actual curtailment of it.

Physical and biological environments have imposed immeasurable restrictions on our personal liberty. For instance, an icy

climate, terrible storm and torrential rain may curtail our freedom of movement. And we are not able to fly in the air without the assistance of a propelling mechanism owing to the gravitation. This is a restriction which nature itself has imposed on us. Most of our ancestors have accepted these limitations without question, yet they did not feel that their freedom was being slightly invaded.

Unless and until we learn to limit our desires or demands we feel that we were less free. Our insatiable desire for unattainable things will plunge us in to the world of everlasting bondage. People who are crying for the moon are not themselves sure of the feasibility of what they demand. Our desires would be such as to keep conformity with the rights and freedom envisaged by the laws of the State.

Reason, culture, and conscience of people independently acts as real checks on their freedom. The culture in which we are born sometimes prevents us from committing sinful and atrocious crimes like stealing, mangling and murdering. Thus the freedom in the sense of doing what we like seems to be a myth. In submitting to the influence of culture we do not feel that our liberty is slightly being invaded.

Sometimes the exercise of one's freedom may lavishly impound the freedom of another individual. Today freedom for ourselves is only a nightmare. If every one claims absolute freedom nobody would get the opportunity of enjoying his freedom. We must recognise the same rights in others while we enjoy our own freedom. So freedom is possible only in an atmosphere of toleration, friendliness, love and mutual respect. The struggle for freedom is the struggle of the triumph, of friendship over enmity and of courage over fear.

Personal freedom is also bound up with authority. An individual from his very birth is subjected to an authority.

An authority without freedom is not an authority. Under an autocratic dictator

the people enjoy absolute freedom to do whatever he likes. Freedom without authority produces anarchy and anarchy provides tyranny which automatically provokes rebellion. Thus freedom and authority are complementary and interdependent. The ideal form of authority is that which renounces force or coercion and relies wholly on the power of love. Under this kind of authority the road to freedom is safe and steady.

In the system of education the students should be provided considerable freedom. But there must be sufficient checks so that freedom may not be abused, misused or disused. Even in this sphere some due to the lack of opportunities never learn to exercise responsible freedom to choice. So the present system of education ought to be changed so that the student should teach himself and must develop his intellectual faculties with the aids and guidance of the teacher. Some students having been subjected to the tyranny of the despotic teachers grow rebellious and become timid conformists. But those who grew under genuine authority of the teacher will be obedient and useful to society. In the olden days children were put under the tyranny of the cruel and despotic teachers who looked upon them not as friends but as enemies. But a voluntary submission to the genuine authority of the teacher will make the children learn things for themselves. An authority becomes valuable and respectful when it enhances the appreciation of real freedom.

Despite all these facts if we want to lead a pleasant, prosperous and peaceful life on this planet we must voluntarily build up these limitations on our personal freedom. Hence we have to agree with Rousseau that Man is born free but he is everywhere in chains. But in this modern advanced society nobody dares to say that these chains are the severest curtailment of their personal liberty.

According to the manysided activities of man and the multifariousness of his daily

Pilgrim's Progress

(T. Ramachandran Nambiar, M.A.)

[Fixed fast in the fetters of flesh,
Free, O, free, when it is lost.]

DISORDER

The pilgrims progressed
They were slaves of time,
They were soldiers of brutality;
They progressed
Progressed because chased
Chased by the tiny—thied—boastful beasts of the jungle.

ORDER

I am a particle of food
Caught in the teeth
Knowing no good
Other than the way to death.
We are such stuff as food is made of
With bones hidden in the dark of flesh.

IN THE DESERT

He knows not where he goes
He goes not where he goes
Yet he goes
For his life he loves.
In the murdersome tranquillity
The mounting thirst haunted him like a passion.
A slender stream of water
Under a shade,
[The shadow of Death],
Shattered his disillusion.
He drinks water
He drinks poison
O God,
We live and do not live,
We die and do not die,
Save us.



routine, there is every likelihood of one man's liberty of action coming in conflict with another man's rights. This will lead to competition and rivalry which will result in mutual destruction. Hence there is the necessity for restricting the individual freedom either by the laws of the State or the customs of society. Only by these curtailments of liberty in small things can liberty in great things be purchased.

Leisurely 'Musings' On Modern Schooling.

(N. V. Rama Iyer, M. A.)

THE 'Sweet' never turns distasty by enhancing ghee to its pulp. A similar argument can be put forward with regard to discussions on teaching and learning, in the present day set-up. In the business of life of a modern man or woman educating the child, or sending the kid to School, has actually become, mechanical, or rather an inevitable force. 'The old order changes, yielding place to new' sings the poet, but the new order of a lively class room is, in practice, a disorder. I mean a typical class room manned by more than fifty in strength. First and foremost, this defect must be remedied by limiting the number to each class and selecting those who have a real taste for the subject he or she learns. If a class room is well furnished and the boys and girls handy and really enthusiastic to imbibe the teachings, then a real teacher devoted to the cause of education will inspire the wards and also be inspired in the small 'temple' of a class room.

In the modern democracy there is little or nothing in a proper order. There is system in being unsystematic in the arrangement of an Institution, admission of students, method of learning and teaching; in short, the entire educational machinery from the first standard to the College level. The main defect is with the pupils themselves. They do not devote their valuable time in learning and shaping a brilliant career for them, thereby enriching the nation. On the other hand, they undergo a certain sort of 'time-spending' in the

institutions. Several reasons might be cited for this serious handicap. The atmosphere outside the institutions is not at all conducive and congenial for a teenage pupil to attend Schools preparedly. The parents also do not care whether the boy or girl takes real interest and concentration in studies. They care only promotions. If it happens otherwise, the parent gets wild against the teacher or the institution itself. This is a very defective attitude nourished from a democratic thought. The pupil himself feels independent and at times a bigger 'man' than his or her own father, not to mention his teacher and headmaster. This attitude must be nipped in the bud. Only if parents take real interest and co-operate with the teachers their children would come up with flying colours in life. As a fundamental step to this, the prestige of the teacher must rise up.

In former days a "guru" is really respected next to God. Where is the present day teacher now? He is only a step in the ladder, whereby the student-climber goes up and takes his own position in life, disdainfully kicking away the ladder responsible for his or her uplift.

One important cause-according to me, is not the medium of which much is talked about but the free Schooling-like a free cinema show. Education must be very expensive. Only then the pupil, the parent and the authorities take the greatest care in moulding the future career. Can all afford to it? certainly not. So liberal Scholarships

must be awarded to the deserving first class pupils and the "mass students" must be statistically analysed, intelligent wise by some tests and directed to choose corresponding courses. Even, now-a-days we can find rich parents sending their children to Ootty public School or Sainik School or Similar institutions. There is also better discipline in the wards.

One great feature for a fine education is self discipline. This self—discipline in boys or girls will be inculcated and made an intergal part of their life before they join Colleges. Missionary institutions show a very good example in this regard.

Teachers must do their work with zeal. The best method to effect this indirectly is to institute "awards" for teachers to bring up the best result in the children of their care. Similar to bonuses in factories, this will serve as an incentive to the really talented teacher. Facilities must be provi

ded to teachers to better their knowledge and procure more degrees as in the Benares Hindu University. This will serve us an inspiration to students as well to imitate the teachers and come up with great glory.

Earning while learning is a good scheme among students of College level. Money is the criterion for a better standard of life. So the teachers and the pupils will work up with a team spirit as we reap the essence of the good work done in Schools and Colleges

Students not getting first class marks must be discouraged to take up the course for which he or she has no taste. They must be advised at various levels the advantage of bifurcation and this must be given proper effect to. Every Dick and Harry shall not go for the M. B. B. S. or the Engg. degree. Only then education becomes liberal in the correct sense of the term.

THE CHEMISTRY OF EVE

What is "woman" in the eyes of a Chemist?

Symbol:— Ee

Accepted atomic wt:— 110

Place in periodic table:— wife

Physical properties:— Boils at nothing and freezes any second. Melts when properly treated, dangerous if set free. Sometimes no need for much clothes.

Shape:—Jar shaped

Occurence:— Found wherever man exists.

Chemical properties:— Possesses great affinity for Gold, Silver, precious stones and MEN. Sublimes if heated. Violent reaction if left alone. Some specimens are highly social. Able to carry a good weight of make-ups. Turns green when placed before a better looking specimen.

Uses:— Useful as an effective tonic in low spirit. Carries a pretty good wt. of ornaments. Works as any other machine used as the most effective income reducing agent.

Caution:— A volcano in inexperienced hands.

(Mathew George, II P.D.)

Doubt your Drinking Water

A. V. Joseph III B.Sc. (Chemistry)



THE post-card was addressed to Mr. Adolf Eichmann. Eichmann, caught by the secret agency of Israel, was living in a jail. The famous trial of the man, who broke all the records in the sport of murder was just

commencing on the next day. As usual the jail authorities examined the post-card. You may ask "what is to be searched in a post-card". The jail authorities read word after word, but it was nothing but a friendly letter wishing him a happy and peaceful death. It was then one of them noticed a slight thickness in the place where the card was stamped. The thing they got, when they removed the stamp, was a small piece of blade. It was sent to the laboratory. On analysis it was found that the blade was coated with Potassium Cyanide enough to kill a man!

Poisons had been used from the very beginning of human history both for killing enemies and for the purpose of suicide. The Athenian authorities administered a cup of hemlock to Socrates and there ended the life of the hero of Athenian democracy. These chemical man-killers may be of vegetable origin or occur as minerals. But the best man killers are made synthetically. A little knowledge of these chemical man-killers-

their occurrence, action on body and their antidotes, may prove fruitful.

I. Cyanides

Hydrocyanic acid occurs in bitter almonds, bruised fruit kernels and the leaves of the plant Laurel. It is a curious fact that Scheele, the discoverer of this acid did not know any thing of its poisonous properties. It is a violent poison; very small quantities of the acid, or its vapours being sufficient to cause instantaneous death. Its soluble salts like potassium cyanide are equally poisonous.

Physiological action of Cyanide

The source of energy of any living organism is the biological oxidation of the food materials in each cell. Cytochrome system, a set of three enzymes present in animal cells, is responsible for this biological oxidation. The activity of this cytochrome system is very essential for animal body the inhibition of which will lead to complete stand still of the working of the body.

It has been well-established that the oxidation involving cytochrome system is strongly inhibited by cyanide. A large portion of the oxidation of higher animal tissues is stopped by the action of cyanide. This is due to the combination of cyanide with cytochrome system and its complete oxidation. Even very small quantity of cyanide is capable of combining with cytochrome system to such an extent that the biological oxidation in tissues is completely blocked. In this stage death will be instantaneous.

Antidotes of Cyanide poisoning

Usually cyanide poisoning is almost instantaneously fatal. If the dose is very little some antidotes are found to be effective. Usually chlorine water, ammonia etc. are given as antidotes. The best antidote is said to be freshly prepared Ferrous hydroxide prepared by adding 1.5 gm of caustic soda in 300 c. c. of water and 4 gm of magnesia to 7.5. gm of ferrous sulphate crystals in 300 c. c. of water.

Modern developments in Biochemistry has paved the way for a new method of combating with cyanide poisoning. Methemoglobin, got by the oxidation of haemoglobin with any oxidising agent (the ferrous iron in haemoglobin is oxidised to ferric state) withdraws cyanide from the poisoned body to form cyanmethemoglobin thereby removing the cyanide which has already combined with cytochrome system. When cyanide poisoning is suspected sodium nitrite is injected intra-venously. The sodium nitrite oxidises haemoglobin to methemoglobin which in turn absorbs the cyanide thereby restoring intercellular oxidation. The cyanide is detoxified by conversion to thiocyanate which is excreted in the urine.

2. Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide is classed as one of the most treacherous poison. It had been used by Adolf Ichemen to kill lakhs of Jews in his famous "gas-chambers". Carbon monoxide is a gas which lacks odour or taste to give any warning of its presence. Thus persons exposed to the gas in high concentration may be rendered unconscious without becoming aware of its presence. Hence the death caused by carbon monoxide is called "smell-less-death". Less than 1% in atmosphere is enough to cause death if inhaled. J. B. S. Haldane after his studies on the action of carbon monoxide on human body has established the following informations. Air containing less than 1/20% carbon monoxide, if inhaled for 30 minutes, will produce giddiness and head-ache; 1/10%

makes one unable to walk; 1/5% leads to loss of consciousness and perhaps death. Air containing 1% of carbon monoxide if inhaled will produce death within 10 minutes. 10 c.c. of the gas per kilo gram weight of any animal if breathed is fatal. For example, man weighing 50 Kg. if inhales 500 c. c. of the gas—just a long breath will die almost instantly.

Physiological action

The oxygen carrying part of the blood is called haemoglobin. The poisonous action of carbon monoxide is chiefly due to its combination with haemoglobin of the blood to form a stable compound—carbonhaemoglobin. It is a cherry-red solid neither decomposed by oxygen nor carry oxygen to the body tissues. The affinity of human haemoglobin for carbon monoxide is 210 times greater than that of its affinity for oxygen. Carbon monoxide in the absence of sun-light attacks cytochrome system and prevents intercellular oxidation. Thus the action of carbon monoxide in the absence of sunlight is exactly similar to the action of cyanide. But this inhibition of carbon monoxide is released on exposure to sun light.

Antidotes

Light promotes the decomposition of carboxy - haemoglobin. Further the complex formed with cytochrome system also is completely decomposed by sunlight. Hence the victim is carried to a room with plenty of windows and doors all opened. Pure oxygen is given in high concentration. The high concentration of oxygen in blood forcibly displaces carbon-monoxide from carbony-haemoglobin and it is exhaled by the lungs. In some cases artificial respiration is necessary if breathing has already stopped.

Arseneous Oxide

Arsenic and all its compounds are extremely poisonous. Arseneous oxide is a violent poison. 0.06 gram is a dangerous dose and

Biological Effects of Radiation on Man

(K. P. Joy, M. Sc. Final)



MAN enter to the atomic age with a real apprehension in his mind, of the threat to his existence by the hazardous effects of atomic and allied radiations. The taste of the two atomic explosions by the people of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and the inexhaustible potentialities now existing among the Big Nations by the possession of nuclear weapons, plus the continuous experiments in the open space of the Hydrogen bombs and their accompanying 'fall out', have caused the geneticists to worry about the future of mankind in the atomic age. The question is so grave that the eventual elimination of mankind from the

face of the earth through the long term effects of radiation may be the ultimate result.

The disordering effects of radiation can be dealt within the light of the nature and type of radiations. Radiation, in short, means energy on the move, which in the form of rays, waves, beams of particles or heat, passes from one place to another. Almost all types of radiations are ionising radiations because in their passage through anything, they leave electrically charged atoms or molecules called ions. Certain variety of such particles like Gamma rays and Xrays are electromagnetic radiations of extremely high energy having great penetrating power, that can traverse the whole body with relatively little absorption. Cosmic rays that shower upon the earth from the outer space is another

0.125 gm is fatal. But small quantities of it are used in medicine. Small quantities of arsenious oxide occurs in some mineral water and is hence used as a nerve tonic and for the purification of blood. Habitual use of small quantities of it renders the system immune to such doses. The peasants of Styria are said to consume Arsenious acid upto 0.3 gms. which would ordinarily be fatal. It gives the body a plumpness. Cleopatra is said to have taken Arsenious oxide to purify her blood thereby adding much to her charm and beauty. Arsenic injection has become common. But all these treatments are done with minute doses and must be done with enormous care.

Antidotes

A freshly prepared precipitate of ferric hydroxide absorbs arsenious oxide from the body. It is got by adding Magnesia and sodium hydroxide to a solution of ferric chloride. The compound popularly known as 'BAL' (British Anti Lewisite) whose chemical name is 2, 3 mercapto propanol, used during the Second World War for combating with war poisonous gases, is also found effective in the treatment of arsenic poisoning. Arsenic and a number of poisonous metals like Lead, Mercury etc. are excreted from the body by the administration of BAL.

important source of natural radiation to which life on the earth has been constantly exposed. In addition to these natural source of radiation, a portion of the energy released from nuclear fission and fusion is in the form of high energy ionizing radiations. The effect of all these is that our environment becomes more and more contaminated, as a consequence of which, we receive more radiations than did our fore-fathers and our children may receive more.

The amount of radiation that each of us receive from our natural surrounding is about 0.1r a year (r-Roentgen—is the unit of dosage of radiation. In the human body an 'r' corresponds to about 2 ionizations per cubic micron, a micron being 1/25,000 of an inch). About a quarter of this comes from the Cosmic rays, and about the half from soil and rocks. Other sources of radio-activity we pick up from the environment are illuminated dials on wrist watches, clocks, automobile dash boards, medical and dental Xrays, fluorescopes, high power radio and television station, isotope tracers used in research, and similar ionizing sources of artificially created radiations. It is estimated that the damage done to the hereditary mechanisms of thousands of persons by misuse of medical and dental xrays has probably been considerably greater than that done by fall out from nuclear explosions. It has recently been shown by Hay Brittle in England that one modern self-winding wristwatch contained on its dial 2.2 micro-curies of radium. This meant that if the wearer put the watch on his wrist at 8 A. M. and took it off before retiring a midnight, he would receive during those sixteen hours a total of 0.9r per week! As another source of radiation recently it has been suggested the probability of mutation effects of increased temperature of the tests in males as a result of wearing trousers!

All types of radiations, whether natural or artificial, have hazardous effects upon the materials of our body. The most sensitive system in the body to the effect of radiation

is the inheritance system—the reproductive cells, the carriers of hereditary materials in the gonads, the ovaries of the female and the testes of the male. Any radiation reaching the reproductive cells causes changes in the material basis of heredity, i.e., in the chromosomes and genes. These changes, which are sudden and heritable are called Mutations. More than 99 per cent of mutations are harmful. As a matter of fact, any increase in the amount of radiation that human being receive from natural sources endangers the adaptive equilibrium attained by the human species in the course of evolution by producing an imbalance as a consequence of the greater number and kinds of mutations.

It has been stated, however slight the amount of radiation, it is capable of causing mutation. About 85 percent of known mutations occurring spontaneously in man are recessive; of the approximately 25 dominant mutations occurring spontaneously in man most are detrimental; indeed, about 80 per cent are lethal, which means that about two out of ten such mutations will survive to be reproduced in the next generation. Since mutations constitute the raw material of evolution and most of the mutations are harmful, the question may be naturally asked how good effects can result from mutations. "The answer is that it is not mutations of themselves that produce evolution, but rather the process whereby favourable mutations, when they do occur, by increasing the adaptive fitness of the organism to meet the requirements of the environment, enable it better to survive and leave a larger progeny behind it than those who do not possess similar favourable mutant genes. This is a process known as Natural Selection". The mutation rate in man, throughout the history of his evolution has been quite adequate to ensure the favourable continuity of evolution without the necessity of any artificial speeding up of that rate. In fact, the great danger from artificially produced mutation lies in this fact. By increasing the mutation rate, unfavourable mutations will accumulate in

such high frequencies that they would endanger the survival of the species. Increase in the number of harmful mutations by the effect of radiation would thus contribute to the down face of Homo sapiens!

It is desirable to know the effects of radiation on somatic tissue and heredity of mankind. The somatic effects are manifold resulting in detectable abnormalities. The frequency of a kind of cancer namely Leukemia, characterised by an excess formation of white blood cells, can be increased by radiation. In the population of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, that survived the atom bombs, there was a marked increase in Leukemia during the subsequent 5 years. This fact is conformed in other groups also that have somehow been exposed to increased radiation. There is there, a clear relationship of radiation and increasing incidence of cancer.

Another effect of radiation is connected with the longevity of the individual. With increasing amount of radiation longevity is shortened: In fact from animal experiments it appears that the shortening of human life may well be measured in days per unit dose. According to the latest study of the United Nations scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation, it is evident that radiation may adversely affect the intelligence and height of persons in future generations.

The increase in the abundance of radioactive strontium 90, formed as a consequence of Hydrogen-bomb explosions, is extremely dangerous to our body. It can replace calcium in bone. The amount of strontium 90 has been markedly increased by nuclear explosions, which is washed down and deposited over the earth's surface by rain and snow. They in turn are used by growing plants. When cattles feed on these plants, strontium 90 appears in the milk and milk products; which when taken into the body can take the place of calcium in the bone tissue, particularly in growing children pro-

ducing bone cancer and variety of such abnormalities. This is truly a new cycle a nature a "twentieth century cycle".

All these show that radiation is clearly a potential somatic hazard. But its effects upon the heredity is still more complicated. As already noted, there is no question that mutation rates are enhanced by radiation. Accumulation of harmful mutations will arouse serious genetical problems. Some would result in abnormalities of embryonic development, and some developmentally infants would be born. Dr. James F. Cow geneticist at the University of Wisconsin, has estimated that an exposure of world's population to 0.1r would result in at least 8000 children in the first generation being born with gross physical or mental defects, or a total of 80,000 in the future generations (assuming a world population of 2 billion children). Foetal and child-hood death would amount to 20,000 in the first generations and 300,000 in the total future generations. There would also be 400,000 embryos and neonatal deaths, a total of 7,000,000 for all time. In addition to this, there would be a larger but unknown number of minor or intangible effects. It is estimated that between 4 and 5 per cent of all live children born in the United States suffer from such defects such as mental deficiency, epilepsy, congenital malformations, neomuscular disorders, disorders of the blood and glandular systems, skin and skeletal disorders or defects of the gastro-intestinal or genito-urinary systems. About half of these defects, i.e., about 2 per cent, are of genetic origin and appears before sexual maturity.

The mechanism of genetic damage involved in the hereditary materials of the cell through the effects of radiation is an intricate phenomenon. In the living cells they produce permanent changes in the chemical bonds. Since the ordinary function of the cells depends upon the orderly arrangement of the bonds within the molecules forming the cells, the rupture of a few bonds may have extensive disordering effects. Ionizing radiation also produce

breaks in chromosomes, besides the changes it produces in the structure of genes. As a result of this, broken parts may unite or may fail to unite. Sometimes a chromosomal rearrangement takes place as a result of the reshuffling of the several broken ends. Another result of this breakage is that several broken pieces of any two chromosomes may accidentally exchange pieces, which may be of different lengths. This abnormal process is known as Translocation which will result in high proportions of of genetic death.

As a result of chromosomal rearrangement in the sequence of the base pairs in the deoxy-ribose nucleic acid (DNA) which forms the principal constituents of the genes. Since the genetic information that is to be transmitted by the hereditary mechanisms lies coded according to the sequence of these bases, any changes in their order or structure will be reflected in changes in the information transmitted. Such changes, otherwise called Mutations, are deleterious in effects as we have seen.

Although most mutations lead to the hereditary defects, some of the changes which occur in the organisms might perhaps be turned to man's advantage. Interesting case of this type is provided by the mould penicillium, which manufactures the well known antibiotic substance Penicillin. The strain was selected from a number of radiation induced mutants. This means that something lasting can be extracted for the benefit usually regarded as destructive. Radio isotopes, for example, has immense use in biology and medicine, both

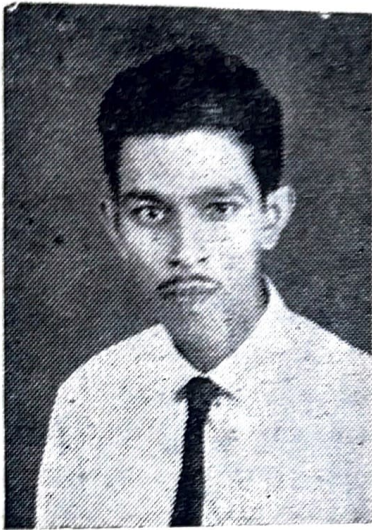
as diagnostic tools and for therapeutic purposes. Employment of radio sodium to diagnose cases of restricted circulation of blood and to know the pumping action of the heart and other abnormalities is very useful in medicine. A great deal of useful information concerning the functioning of the thyroid gland and the storage of thyroxin, has resulted from experiments with radio iodine as tracer. The use of radio active isotopes, based on the ability of its radiation to destroy abnormal growth is now used in the treatment of cancer. radio-cobalt needles are now used for this purpose, will in the future replace radium in the treatment of cancer.

An exceptionally interesting diagnostic applications of radio isotopes has been made in the study of brain tumors. The position of the tumor, which is difficult to determine by other treatments, can be located by the use of radio isotopes. Radio phosphorus has also found application in the treatment of two foetal disease of blood-like leukemia, which is an over production of the white corpuscles in the blood, and polycythemia vera, characterised by an excess of blood cells.

Radio biology has become a subject of universal interest and concern now. The future holds great promise if it is used for the benefit to mankind. "Radiations are poisons, useful under controlled conditions as are poison drugs, but dangerous when not understood and controlled." So a great chance is left to the scientist to decide the destiny of many!

Banks in the Economy of the Country

P. Unnikrishnan, III B. Com.



FINANCE is the life-blood of commerce and industry. No nation can secure quick economic development with out proper and adequate development of Banking. Banks have now-a-days, to deal with a number of mat-

ters. They serve as custodians of stocks and shares and other valuables. Imports and exports are financed by Banks, and documents relating to the goods so imported and exported, at one time or another, pass through the hands of Bankers. Thus they have to deal not only with bills of exchange, but also with bills of lading, railway receipts, ware house warrants, marine insurance policies and various other documents. They advance money on securities and issue letter of credit, traveller's cheques and circular notes to customers wishing to travel abroad, as also to effect purchases and shipment of goods. They act as agents, trustees and under writers. The nature of these services will enable us to understand the importance of Banks in the economy of the country.

Well-organised and well-managed banks, big or small, serve the nation. A

conservative policy with an eye on the future will help the Bank to maintain public confidence. For the smooth working of a bank public confidence is highly necessary.

These are various ways by which a bank gets its fund for operation. By issuing shares like the public companies and receiving deposit from the public and by loans banks get sufficient working capital. But the most important thing to be considered is how these banks utilise these funds for the betterment of the country. The working of banks should be not only for their own benefit but also for the benefit of the country. In industry and agriculture financing is very essential. Banks have great scope for financing them. Economic development mainly depends upon industry and agriculture. So the financial assistance rendered by banks is highly responsible for the development of the country.

In the field of agriculture banks can give adequate loans to the farmers. This will enable the farmers to increase their production. Co-operative Banks have a great part to play in the economy of the country. They are the main source of giving loans to the farmers. Land Mortgage Banks also give greater assistance. Thus the growth of food crops as well as cash crops like tea, coffee cashewnuts, pepper etc. is encouraged by timely assistance from these Banks. Our target to produce more and more can thus be achieved.

In the case of industry also banks can render substantial service. Suppose a band of

enthusiastic entrepreneurs came forward to start one industry. Lack of funds would terminate their enterprise. In this case Banks can give greater assistance by giving adequate loans both long term, medium and short term. They can underwrite the share capital and open letters of credit in favour of promoters. This will enable the promoters to enter into firm contracts with suppliers of machinery, stocks and stores etc. The Banks can be sure of the safety of these assets by making the promoters insure the assets against risk of fire, accident, riot etc. Similar financial assistance is also given to established business houses, traders and business-men. Thus financial assistance rendered by banks enables the establishment of new industries. For developing countries like India industrialisation is very essential. Unemployment problem can be solved by banks by giving employment for duly qualified persons.

Banks render great service to the country by cultivating the habit of thrift among the rural populations. The banks infuse in the minds of the villagers a desire to keep the wolf from the door and save for the rainy day. The Banks can mobilize the savings and utilize these funds to the larger interest of the country. Banking habit must be cultivated by the public. This will surely help the progress of the country. Banks' investment in Government securities is really a great help for development purposes.

But only well-organised and well-established banks can render such services to the country.

The level of prices is the keystone to the arch of planned economy. The inflationary character of economy can be controlled by a good banking system. Deficit finance is utilized for unproductive purposes of social, cultural, military and administrative nature. This will create inflationary spiral also the production in the country cannot meet the demands of the public. Naturally prices rise and the value of money decreases in demand

exceeds supply. Thus the production of the country must be increased according to the demand and the banks can give considerable help in this respect. In India the standard of living of the people increases day by day and this will create more and more wants. But production is not sufficient to meet these events. The integrated development of the country is an urgent need. Banks can do much in this direction.

Efficient and maximum utilisation of resources will mitigate the effects of inflation. Indiscriminate use of Bank credit also increases inflationary tendencies. But this can be checked by judicious control. Inflationary tendencies will increase when the country becomes more and more indebted. In India we can see this inflationary character. India becomes more and more a debtor country. The inflationary character increased to a great extent during the last ten years. The value of our Rupee in international market has decreased. Devaluation of Rupee by 36.5% had to be resorted to. It is a grievous blow to our economy. To keep up the nation's self-respect, all the debts of the country should be fully met. This can be done only by increasing the exports and reducing the imports. Increasing exports means producing more and more. Banks of the country can give sufficient help in increasing production.

In India banks have recently made commendable progress and deserve praise. But their progress in India is not sufficient. Banking habit must be cultivated among the agriculturists. This may surely help our development programmes.

When compared to Banking in U. S. A., England and Japan we have to admit that Banking in India is only in its infancy-to implement the plans we have envisaged we must equip the banking institutions properly with sufficient resources and initiative. Efficient banking should be an important base of our productive programme-like the Himalayan climber we should "grow strong for the top".

On Mannerisms

(K. J. Joseph M.A.)

There are few people in the world without mannerisms of one kind or another. Mannerisms are a second nature with many. By mannerism we mean habitual peculiarities in one's speech, behaviour, gesture or style. Mannerisms of great men have been immortalized along with their lives. Boswell in his "Life of Johnson" speaks of his hero's oddities at length. Johnson was well known for his convulsive twitches, gesticulations and whale-like exhalations. Among his numerous eccentricities this one was outstanding. Often, when he wanted to pass through a door, he took great care that he reached the door by a certain number of paces from a certain point. If his calculation went wrong, he would repeat the process. Boswell was not sure whether Johnson strove for a definite number of steps, or his right or left foot was the first to reach the door. Whatever it be, here is an instance of a mannerism in a great man.

But it is not given to all to be great. Yet even the mediocre and the obscure are not free from mannerisms. And a speciality of these mannerisms is that the owner concerned is not aware of his peculiar asset. Others notice them but don't speak out. Thus the person concerned cherishes and nourishes them, very often throughout his life.

My grand father and his friends

My grand father had a rather eminent friend-both of them are no more-who was a victim of some rheumatic complaints. This complicated disease had gravely dislocated his nervous system, with the result he often turned his head either side, like a restive

horse. He also winked his eyes frequently and tossed his head up and down whenever he wanted to utter something. These involuntary histrionics invariably preceded his auricular exercises. Though he could't help them, they became the laughing stock of children. But when children laughed at him he flew into a rage. Then his lower and upper jaws ground each other, and the resultant noise was like that of a ship running aground. The next moment his lower jaw would move from side to side rapidly and regularly like the swing of the pendulum of a grand-father-clock, but with greater speed. Frightened children like me had no option but to flee for life.

My grand-father, like Dr. Johnson, had a wide circle of friends one of whom was a teacher, whose utterances were preceded and punctuated by 'you know'. Whenever he stressed a point in the class, he resorted to his bosom expression 'you know'. When he fumbled for words, the result was simply a chain of 'you know's. Unfortunately this gentleman stopped his enjoyable habit when his urchins made a nursery rhyme of his 'you know'. But habits die hard. His last death-bed utterance was a 'you know'.

Now, my grand-father's brother-in-law had an excellent oddity. He was, like Johnson, a keen talker. But he also listened to others with animation and interest. To show that he closely followed the talk he repeated the last two words of the speaker. Thus, if my grand father stopped a sentence with 'very difficult', his brother in-law would immediately repeat, "very difficult". This unconscious repetition at intervals set us roaring with laughter. But

the poor fellow thought that we were enjoying him.

Another friend of my grand-father had an interesting mannerism. When he spoke in English, he would start a complex sentence and begin the adverbial clause of reason with 'because', and then immediately change over to the vernacular and say, 'athayathu' (that is). The rest of the sentence was invariably in the vernacular. After 'because' he often fumbled for words and seldom completed the sentence in English. Once we detected this peculiar construction and laughed up ourselves. Unfortunately after a few months he smelt a rat and stopped the practice to our utter chagrin.

But my grand father himself cultivated certain beloved mannerisms zealously all through his life. On certain evenings I used to see him sitting on all fours, in Kangaroo fashion, on his cot, and perusing^g learned books. He once told me that this extraordinary reading pose sharpened his intellect, and increased his concentration. He had yet another favourite oddity. Whenever he addressed a meeting, he tucked his right hand into his shirt-pocket, seemed to take out something valuable, count it and put it back into the pocket. This practice which he repeated at regular intervals, at first mystified the audience. Later they understood that it was nothing but an eccentricity and began to hiss and hoot him. But that only hardened him. He fanatically stuck to it, with the result that people ceased inviting him for speeches.

A distinguished Principal

Now, I happened to know the Principal of a College outside Kerala. He was a man of pleasing manners and also some amusing mannerisms. He was an educationist in his own right. He was associated with various educational bodies. This gentleman was very lavish in the use of "very good!" In his eagerness to please others he used that compliment very frequently. An young lecturer of his College who had worked under him

for three years was served with termination notice. This lecturer was efficient but he had to be relieved in order to make way for a candidate of the Management. The lecturer concerned met the Principal and discussed the matter with him. The Principal said that he was helpless in the affair. The lecturer said goodbye. Then the Principal stood up, warmly shook hands with the other and remarked "very good, very good, my dear, I can't help it. I shall be very sorry to miss your company." The other man simply replied "Thanks" and walked out.

Death of a Student

On another occasion this Principal enacted a real tragicomedy. One fine morning just after 10 A.M. he received a phone call. The conversation was, I am told, as follows:

"Sir, my son (so and so....) studying in II B.Sc. of your college died of heart failure this morning at 5 A.M."

Principal: "Very good, very good, my heart felt condolence.

When is the funeral?"

"This evening at 5 o'clock"

"Very good. I and some members of the staff and students intend to attend the funeral. Please wait. We also intend to lay wreath in the name of the College".

"Thanks."

Thus the brief conversation ended. However, I did not know what the reaction of the parent was. Perhaps, immersed in sorrow as he was, he would not have noticed the formality of the Principal's response. Still, my feeling is that the curious mannerism of the Principal would have jarred on the ears of the other man and driven a dagger into his heart.

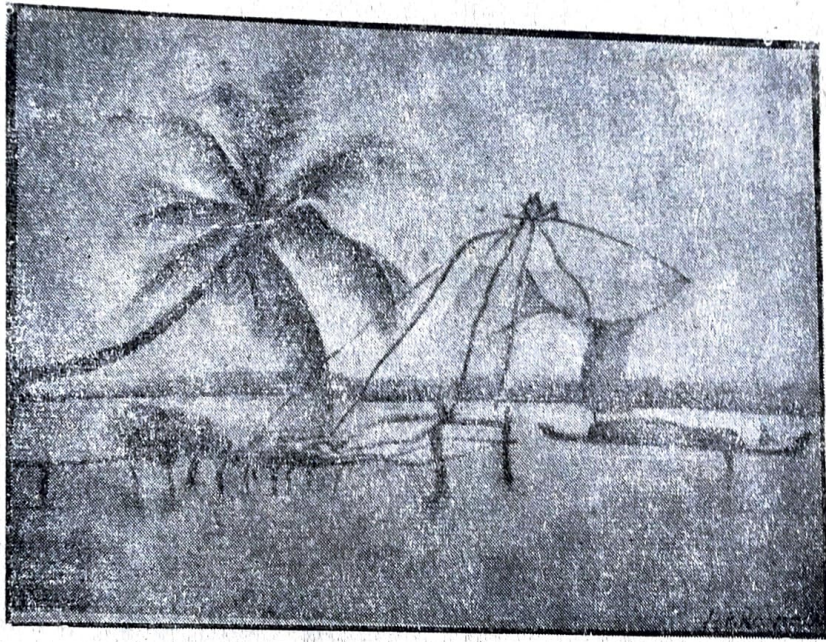
Myself and My friend:

A great friend of mine was slightly deficient in English. As post-graduate

students we lived in adjacent rooms. He was a jovial fellow but, at times, very ridiculous. Headache was his bosom friend. I too had casual attacks of the same ailment. One evening my friend was writhing with capital pain. He rushed to me for a recipe. I did not know that he was so serious. I was really in an impish mood. I hurriedly told him to take one or two "somersaults". He didn't catch me. So he asked me again. I repeated it. He heard 'somersault' well. But the poor fellow thought that it was something like 'Cruschen Salt' or Eno's Fruitsalt'. He eagerly asked me if I could give him a dose. I very sympathetically told him

that I had it with me till that morning. I directed him to my next door neighbour who was a rogue of the first order on such occasions and he rushed my friend to a particular druggist in town. I did not know what transpired between the druggist and my ailing friend. Anyhow, he did not talk to me or my neighbour for about a month. Mind you, this is not a mannerism but only a joke.

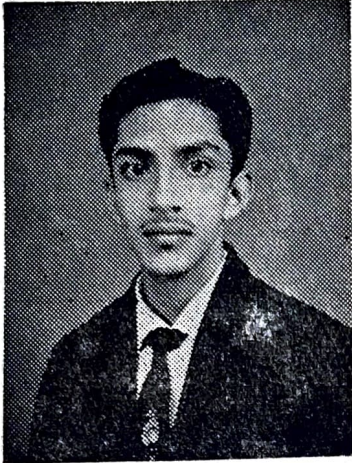
When I contemplate the present condition of these men under the sun, tears well up in my eyes, but when I think of their mannerisms, my eyes dry up.



By P. K. Ravindran

India's Wild Life Sanctuaries

(George Joseph C.)



"The visitor to India's wild life sanctuaries—national parks are included in this category—will find much that is new and strange, much that is interesting and delightful".

In wild life conservation, India follows the internationally accepted principles, adapted to local conditions. Because of these conditions India's wild life sanctuaries differ in some respects from those in others.

Firstly the sanctuaries even national parks where they exist are under the jurisdiction of State Governments and not under that of Union Government. It is not surprising therefore, that uniformity has still to be achieved in the nomenclature of parks and sanctuaries. In some states a few 'national parks' have been established while in others such places are still known as 'wild life sanctuaries'. A sanctuary in one state may not be inferior in value to a national park in another.

Secondly the sanctuaries are mostly under the control of the Forest Departments of State, for they are mainly situated in or near Reserved Forests. Though Wild Life Departments have also been set up in a few states, they function in close association with, if not as part of the Forest Departments.

Thirdly some sanctuaries provide total protection only to wild life and not to vegetation. This is because the Forest Department must utilize the timber and other forest produces to meet the pressing economic needs of the country.

Fourthly, most of the sanctuaries are comparatively small in size. Even though India is a vast country, because of the pressure of population on land, large areas of wilderness are not available for use as sanctuaries.

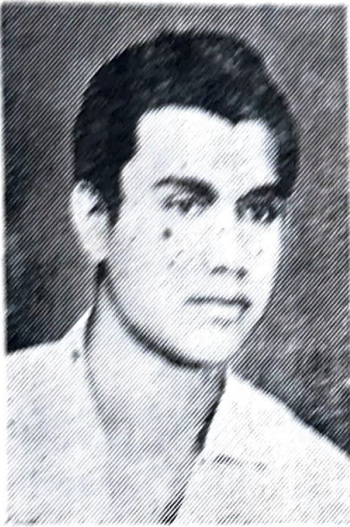
In addition to these there are other ways in India's wild life which differ from that of other countries. For instance India's wild animals are largely nocturnal, and during day time almost all of them are shy and retiring.

Most of India's forests have a thick cover of trees, shrubs and ground vegetation. The animals therefore are not easily seen. The lion (in Gir Forest) can be found fairly easily, like the African lion, but the tiger comes out very rarely in the open daylight. In fact the tiger and leopard usually have to be driven out in heat or enticed to a "kill" or live bait, in order to be seen.

Even so it is a fact that India possesses sanctuaries of every charm—a delightful combination of a wild life in enchanting and varied environment of forests, mountains and rivers. The variety of animals in India is greater than that in Europe and many parts of America. Much of the wild life is exclusive to this country. For example, the chital or spotted deer, perhaps the most beautiful of all deers is to be found in India. The black buck is another handsome creature,

In Search Of Peace

(A. K. M. Sulaiman, III B.Sc.)



Today while the world is seeking peace it is speaking more of war, and weapons like the Atom bomb. Phrases and utterances about disarmament have become lullabies to put people who fear war to sleep rather than allay their fear.

It may be argued that war has been since the beginning of time. But it is against human intellect that our behaviour should resemble the past. It may also be argued that to be prepared for war is part of peace. No doubt, this is true to a certain extent. But it should be remembered that peace is better part of patriotism than war.

Indications are evident that point to ultimate peace in the world. The U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. the two great nuclear powers swear by peace and have among other things signed the Test-ban treaty and set up the "Hot - Line". The

U. S. S. R. has cut down her military budget. There is every indication that the U. S. A would follow suit. The 'cold' war feature instead of the 'hot' war, the tendency towards co-operation among nations and to fight less wars, are all unmistakable signs of peace that will ultimately prevail in the world. It has to be especially noted that this year 1965, is designated by the U. N. Assembly as the Year of International Co-operation. Most of the world grow more and more sympathetic towards the victims of aggression and antipathetic towards the aggressors. Powers both nuclear and non-nuclear are for disarmament. The number of nations advocating nuclear weapons is dwindling. Then there are world forums like the Disarmament Conference, the U. N. O. and the like. A sense of loyalty though outward on the part of the people, not only to their own nation but to other nations is slowly and imperceptibly crystallising while these are pointers to peace, the millenium is not still in sight, for suspicion is lurking behind these outward signs.

So, mere cutting down of the military budget or for that matter, any of those measures referred to above will not alone serve the purpose of peace. Desirable as these

not found elsewhere, so also is the bizarre, 'armour plated' great one-horned Indian rhinoceros.

"In India there is such a great diversity of climate (the wettest in the world to the

driest) and elevation (lowest to the highest) that at any time of the year some sanctuary or other is always available at its best for a visit". This is an advantage that probably few countries can offer.

are it is the root-causes that make for war have to be tackled. First and foremost, poverty and poor economic conditions which pave the way for rivalry among nations must be removed by nations which can afford it by extending economic assistance without 'strings' attached. For, these 'strings' lead ultimately to domination and colonialism. secondly, national boundaries should be settled. Thirdly, racial discord should be eliminated. Finally, a world order embracing all the nations with the sovereign power to enforce its decision upon the erring nations, should be formed to end not only nuclear but conventional weapons.

Speaking of weapons, we are reminded of Science, which according to some, is responsible for war. Here it is not Science that has to be suppressed but the tendency to subordinate our will and intellect to Science. A spiritual force transcending Science, but enabling us to make it serve peaceful purposes, should be engendered in men, especially in the young.

But behind these efforts, there should be the moral incentive and conviction that political and economic hegemony is not the be-all and end-all of a nation. The conviction that the State exists primarily as an agent for promoting human welfare, not limited to that particular State but extended beyond its borders, should grow. Today, states vie with one another, each for its own domination over others. A change should take place in this attitude. The sense of pride and prestige attached to the possession of armaments should give place to one of an urge on the part of each State to contribute its ancient or modern wisdom to the world. For instance, India and China two great countries of ancient wisdom and culture would have been a tremendous force for peace and security for the whole world if they had been drawn together. But unfortunately,

China has broken away from her ancient moorings and has become a threat to peace.

To quicken the pace of peace, a re-conditioning of the human spirit is necessary, no doubt a remote ideal but one which we younger generation, especially the students, should aim at. In this students can play a great part. They should place themselves in position where they are exposed to the influences of peace. The energy that is fretted away by students in strikes resulting in untold destruction, can vary well be sublimated in the building up of a nation free from rancour towards other nations and ready to give themselves with full abandon to the service of mankind by forming among themselves councils and clubs for the development of love for mankind. Students from other nations should come together and bring pressure upon the nations to stop war. Institutions like the "Shantiniketan" should spring up both in the East and the West. A student who passes through such an institution, will know what it is like to live in a world where reverence for human personality prevails.

If in spite of all these basic preparation, there may still be disputes, they have to be dealt with through negotiations. While the spirit of non-alignment is not to get involved in wars, there should be alignment among the non-aligned. The very habit of representatives of nations meeting together for discussion of subjects of mutual interest will wear off their angularities and create a climate for peace. This will incidentally influence the future generation, for just as the present generation looks to the past, the future will look to the present and learn a lesson therefrom.

In short, it is a change of mutual attitude of nations that is the *sine qua non* of any attempt at peace. May we hope the looked-for millenium of peace is not far off!

(From page 16)

We conducted a seminar on "Christ and the Hungry ones", with particular reference to our Motherland. The participants exhibited keen interest and several pertinent points of practical importance were brought to light. Three of our members attended the regional camp organized at St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, during the September Holidays. Another group of Seven members participated in the camp organized on a regional level at the St. Teresa's College during the Christmas Holidays. Chairman and Secretary took part in discussions on the draft Constitution which was held in St. Teresa's.

The eighth inter-collegiate Catholic Youth Festival was conducted this year on the 15th of October. As many as 15 Colleges took part. The Festival kept its traditional high standard both in performance and functional arrangements. I avail myself of the opportunity to thank sincerely the members of the Managing Committee and others who contributed copiously toward the success of the festival.

Thank you all.

R. J. Joseph II P. D.

Secretary

MARIAN SODALITY

Director:- Very Rev. Fr. Gereon C.M.I.

Sp. Director:- Rev. Fr. Aquinas C.M.I.

Prefect:- Baby Thachil

Secretary:- Kunjachan Augustine

The working of the Marian Sodality for the year 1966-67 was inaugurated with that of College C.S.U. by Rev. Dr. Denis, M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D. on August 17, with an inspiring talk about the responsibilities and different avenues of work that are before the sodalists.

On 15th August the feast of the Assumption of our Lady, Rev. Fr. Principal received about sixty members in the Marian Sodality.

After the election of office-bearers for the year, the activities of the sodality got into real earnest. All the sodalists participate in Holy-Liturgy and almost all of us have the weekly confession and communion. Besides we have the office of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the instruction by the Sp. director on almost all Saturdays. Many members show great enthusiasm in serving at the Altar.

On December 8, the feast of immaculate conception, the Titular feast of the Sodalists, we conducted a candle procession started from the monastery chapel at about 7 p.m. All the catholic hostellers, Fathers and brothers participated in the procession wound up at the grotto in the hostel premises with a beautiful Eulogy on the immaculate Virgin, preached by Rev. Fr. Joseph Panayapilly and with the Litany of our Lady of Lorette.

The activities of the year were concluded with the Valedictory meeting held on Feb. 22, 1967 which was presided over by Mr. Philip Thayyil B.A., M.L. He pointed out the responsibilities of catholics, especially the Sodalists. He exhorted the members to lead an ideal life among the students of various castes and creeds.

Kunjachan Augustine,

Secretary.

**STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER PARTICULARS
ABOUT THE SACRED HEART COLLEGE ANNUAL, 1966**

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2. Periodicity of publication: *Annual.*
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5. Editor's Name: *Rev. Fr. J. Gration C.M.I.* Nationality: *Indian.*
Address: *S. H. College, Thevara, Ernakulam-3.*
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper or partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital: *Very Rev. Fr. Prior, S.H. Monastery, Thevara, Ernakulam-3.*

I, P. I. Joseph, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Sd.)

Date 14—3—1967

P. I. Joseph.

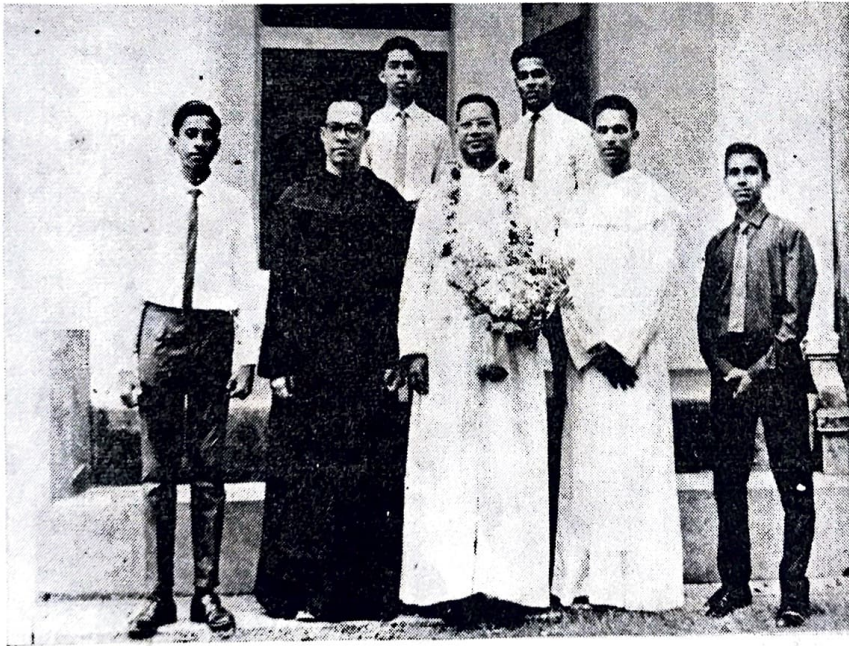
INAUGURATIONS



of **COLLEGE UNION**
by Sri M. K. K. Nair of FACT



College Union Chairman
taking Oath



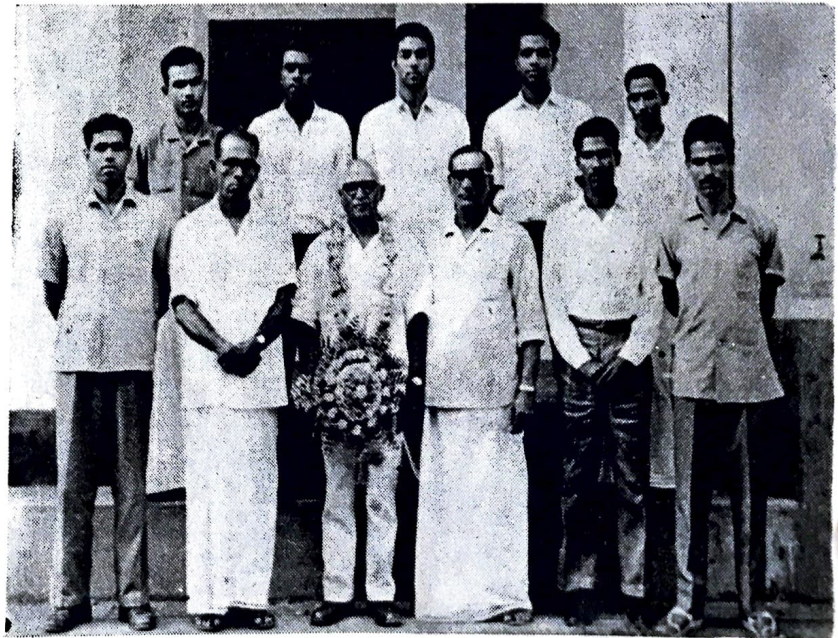
of **C. S. U.**
by Fr. Denis, M.A., Ph.D.

of
English Association
Fr. Mathew Palamattam, M. A.



of
Life Science Association
Dr. N. Balakrishnan Nair

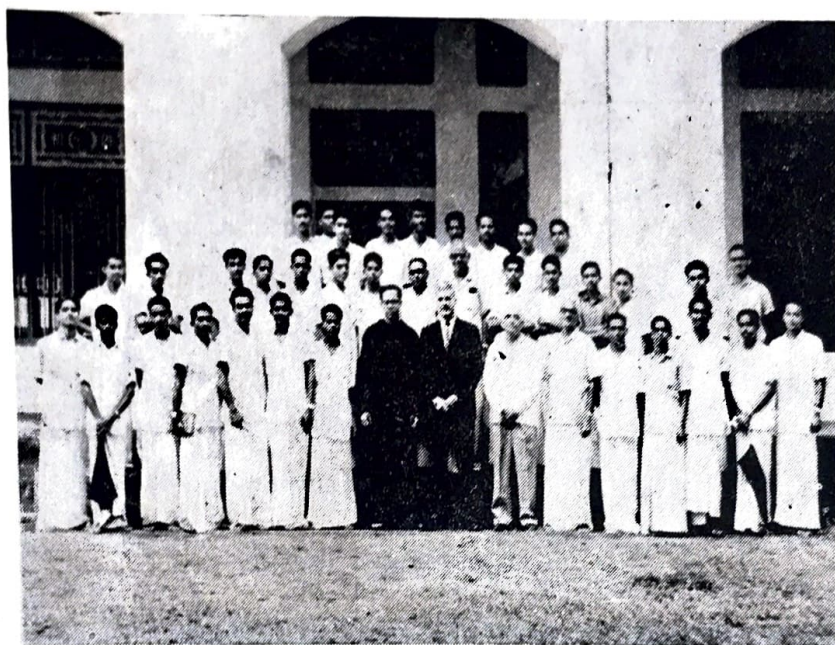
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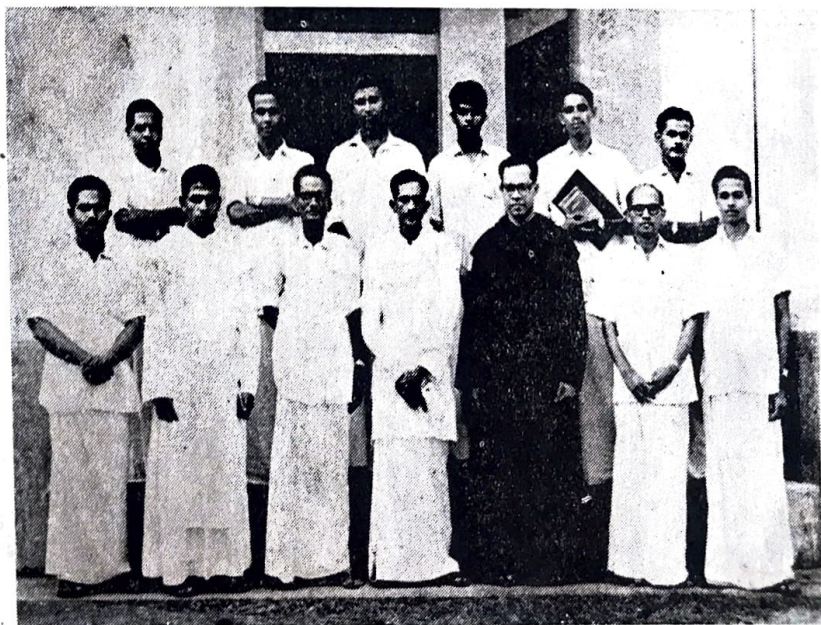
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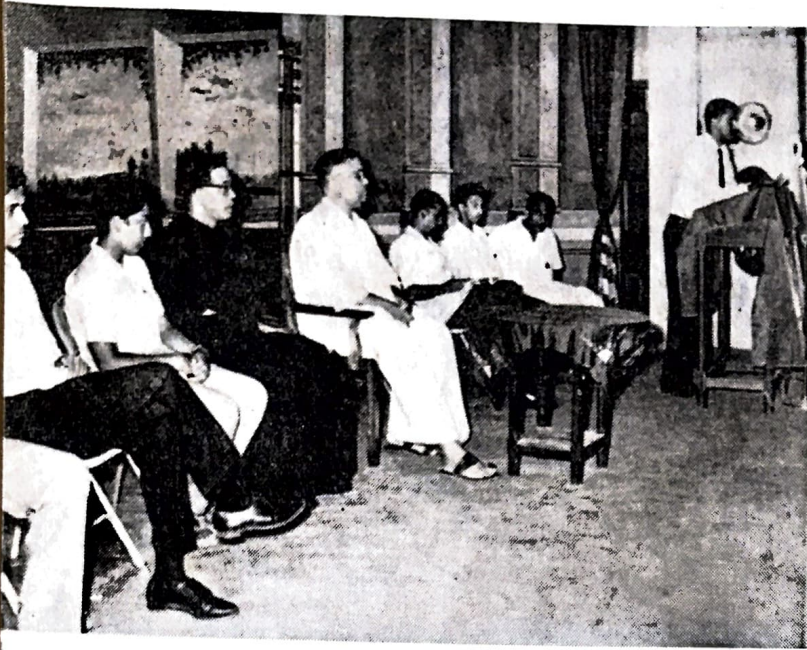


of
**Economics &
Commerce
Association**

of
**Oriental Languages
Association**

by Prof. S. Guptan Nair

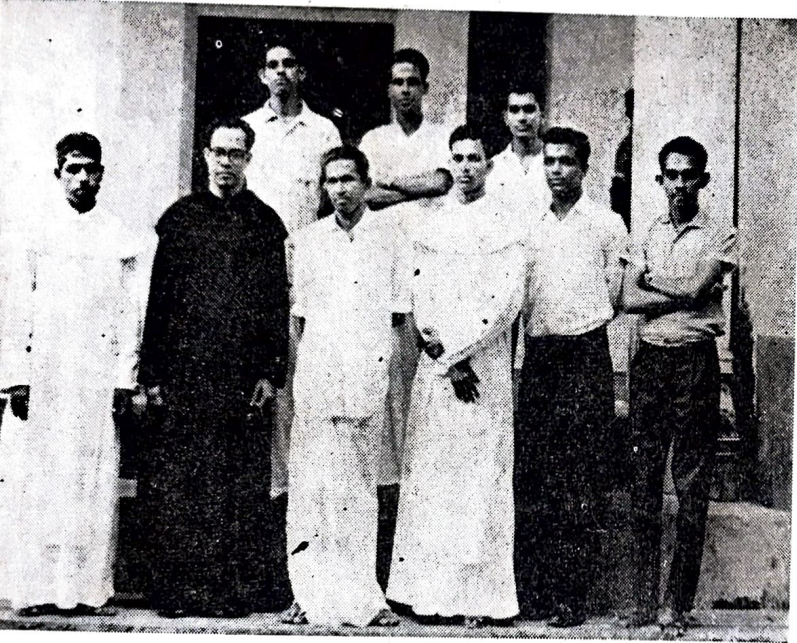




Inauguration of Debating Club
by S. Eswara Iyer Ex M. P.



Inauguration of M. S. W. Association
by Mr. & Mrs. K. A. Damodara Menon



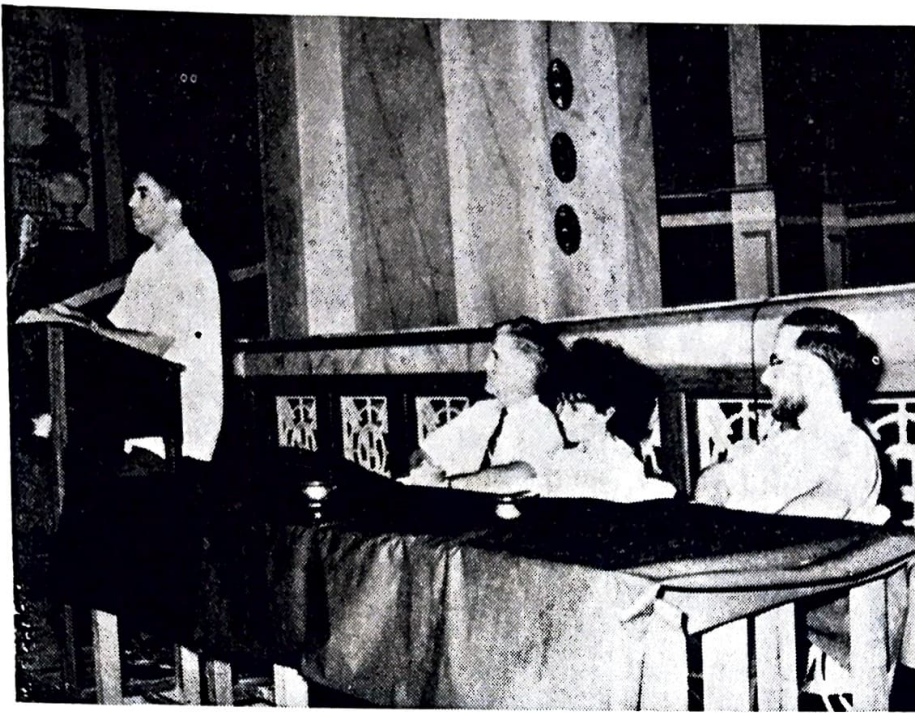
Inauguration of Arts Club
by Mr. Sanoo

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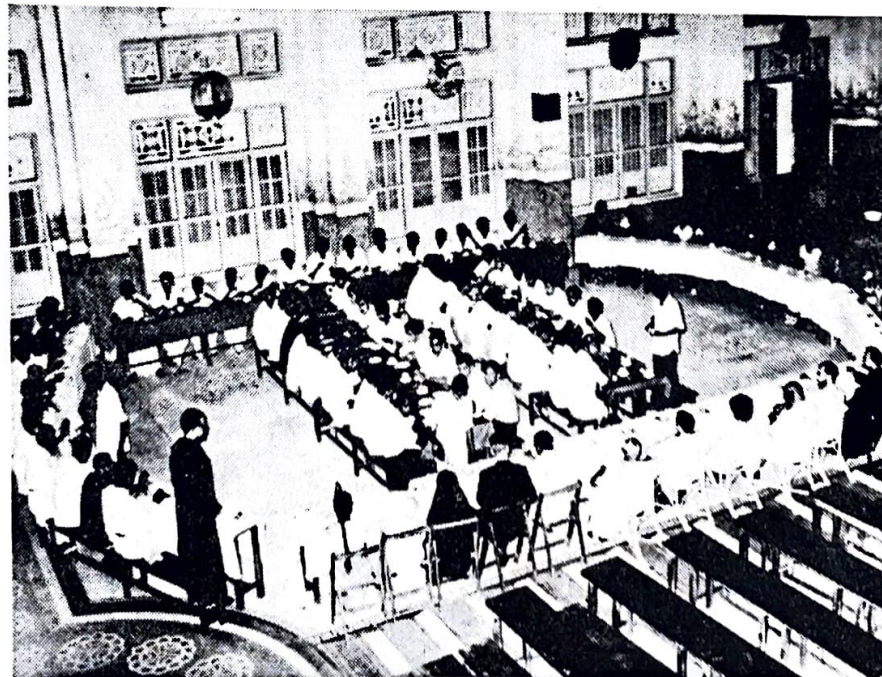
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VARIOUS SEMINARS



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STUDENTS FROM
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IN OUR COLLEGE

....Torch-bearers of Knowledge....

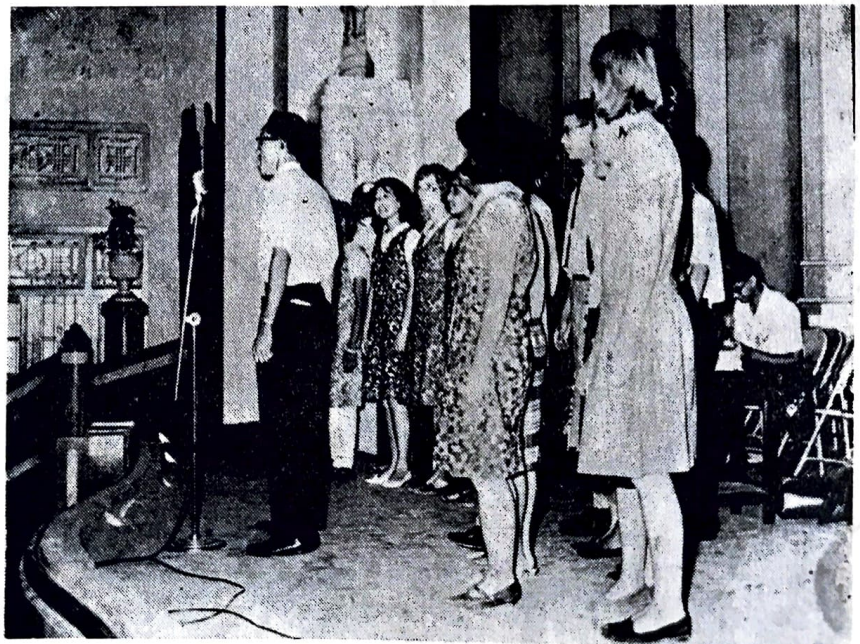


MEMBERS OF
M.R.A.

....Apostles of Goodwill....

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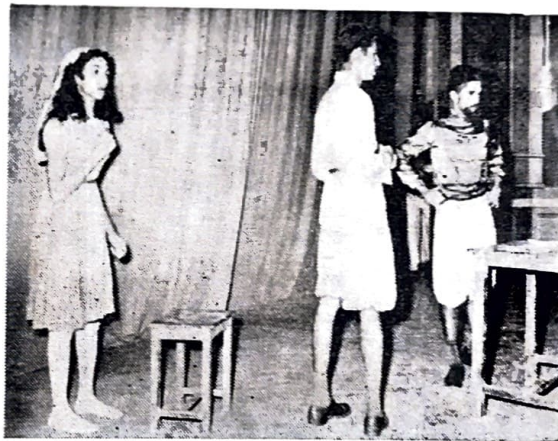
EIGHTH INTER-COLLEGIATE C. S. U. YOUTH FESTIVAL



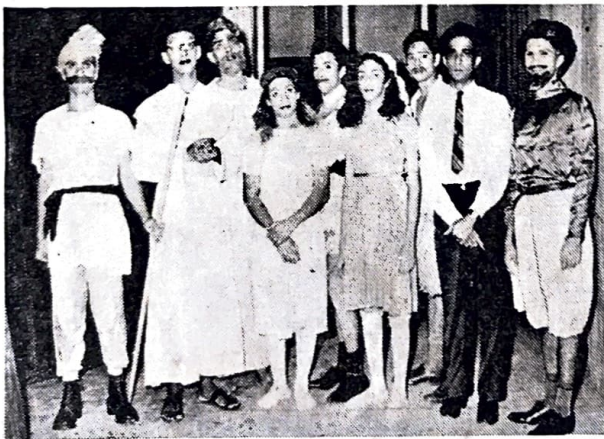
CHEV. JOSEPH PETTAH ARRIVED FOR THE INAUGURATION



SOLO DANCE, CHARLIE



MONO ACT, P. Y. CHACKO



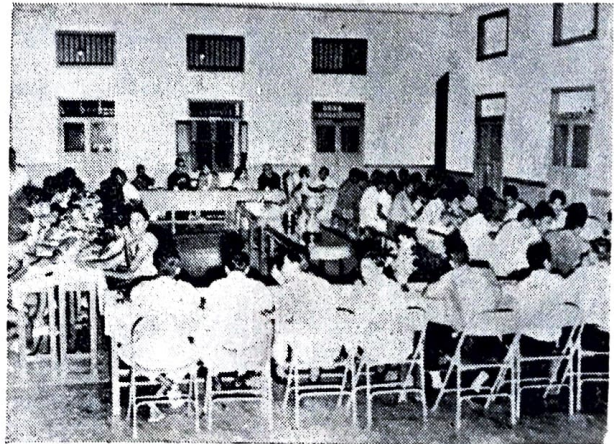
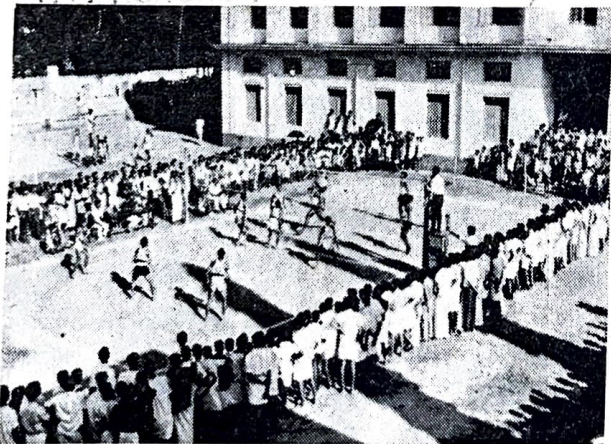
P. I. JOSEPH, 1 PRIZE SOLO MUSIC

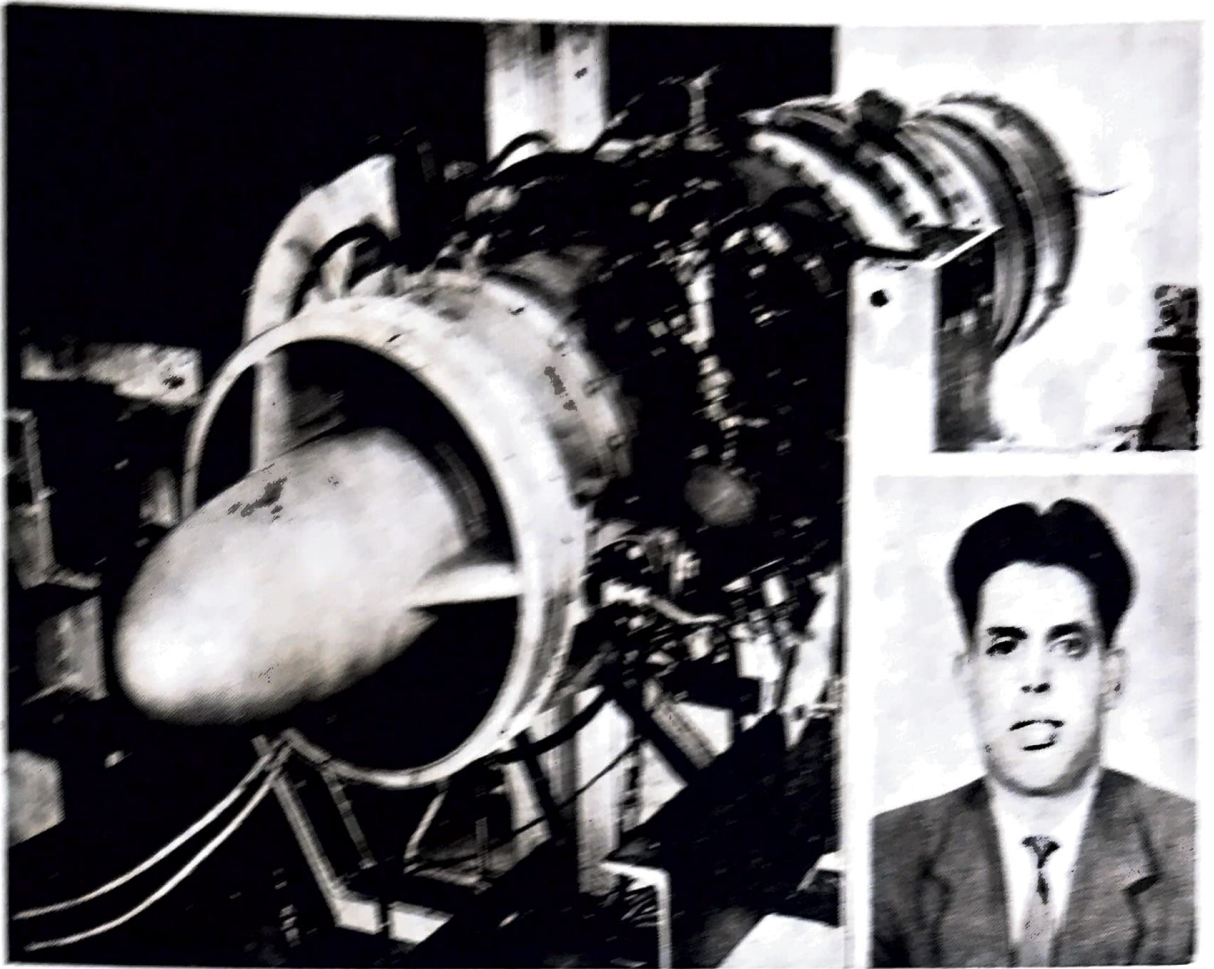
BARTHOLOMEW TOURNAMENTS

21st to 25th Sept. 1966

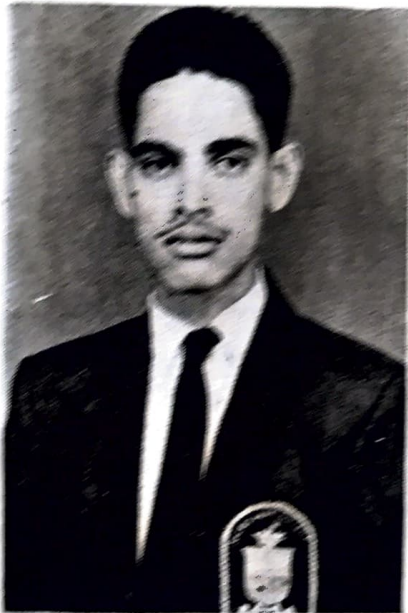


Col. Mitra, Chief Guest on the occasion





T. V. VARREED, OLD STUDENT OF OUR COLLEGE (B. A.—1949)
 WHO DESIGNED INDIA'S FIRST JET-ENGINE. HE IS AT PRESENT THE CHIEF
 AERONAUTICAL ENGINEER, R. A. L. BANGALORE.



P. A. JOHN, III B.A.
 COLLEGE UNION SECRETARY

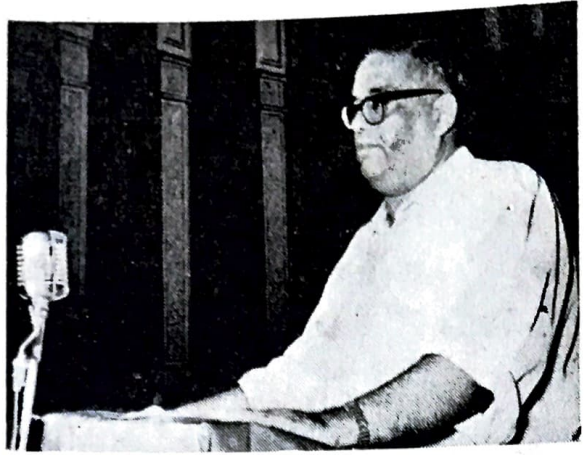


M. R. GOPINATH (D.S.S.)
 COLLEGE UNION CHAIRMAN

DISTINGUISHED MEN



MR. M. K. K. NAIR



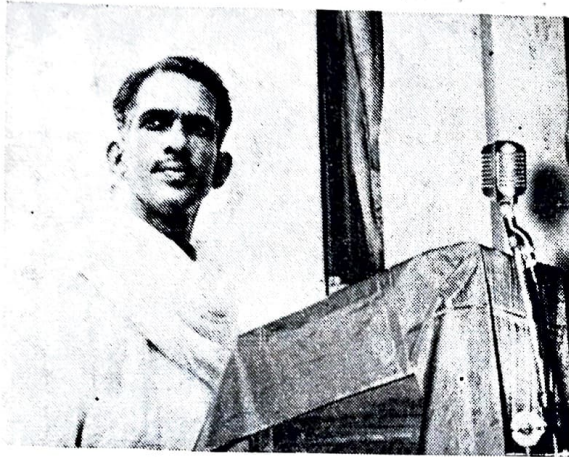
S. ESWARA IYER, EX M. P.



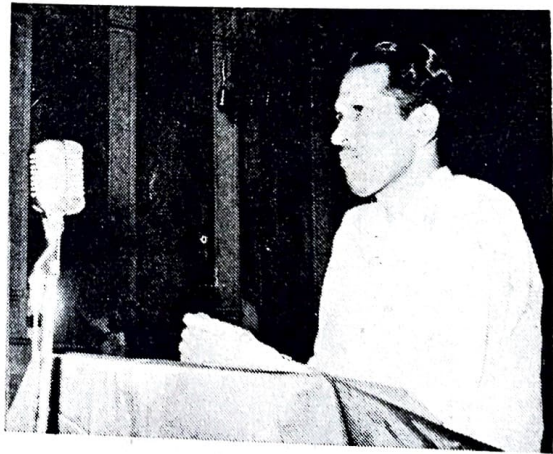
COL. MITRA



CHEV. JOSEPH PETTAH



PROF. S. GUPTAN NAIR

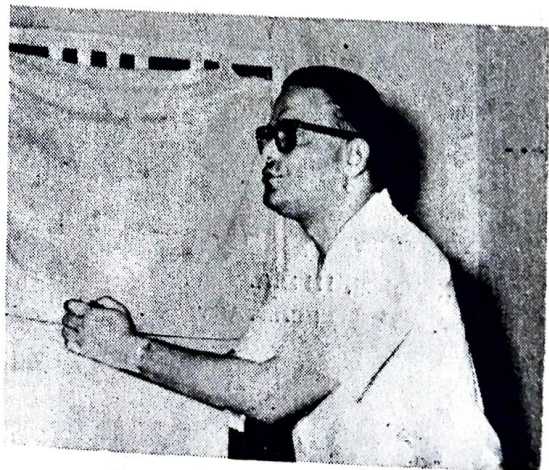


MR. M. K. SANOO



MR. K. A.
DAMODARA
MENON
←

DR. S. B. RAO
D. SC.
→



ADDRESSING OUR STUDENTS

..... Luminaries shed light



PROF. P. T. THOMAS



MR. A. M. THOMAS



FR. M. PALAMATTAM



MINISTER DR. SUSILA NAYAR



DR. N. BALAKRISHNAN NAIR



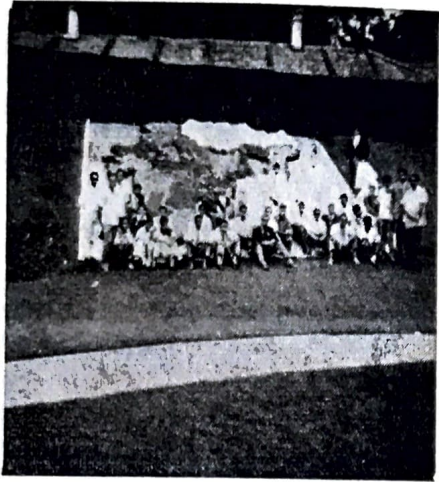
MR. FRANCIS H. THOMAS



FR. DENIS M A., PH. D.

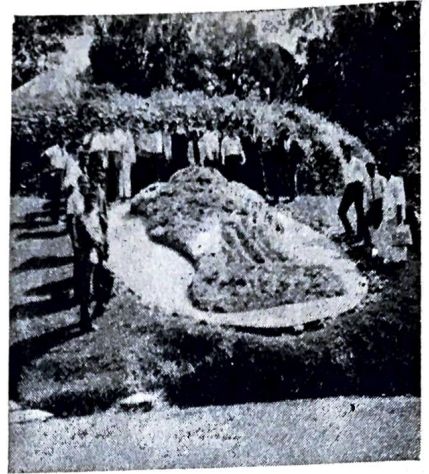
STUDY

BOTANISTS



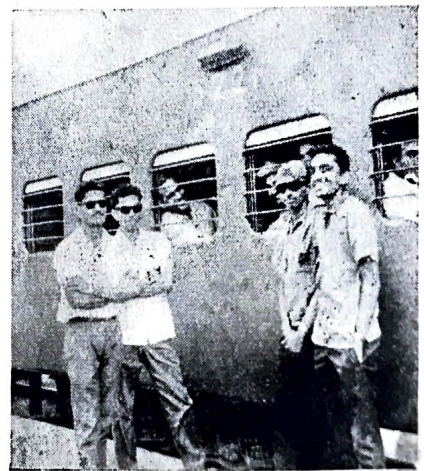
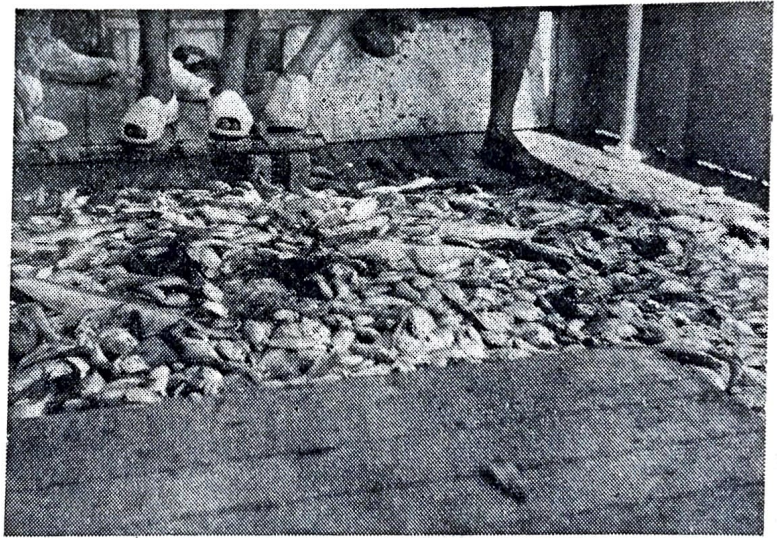
TOURS

TO OOTY



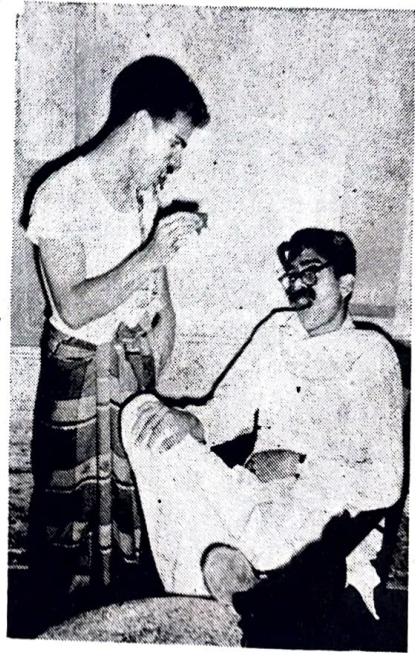
ZOOLOGISTS

TO CRUSADI

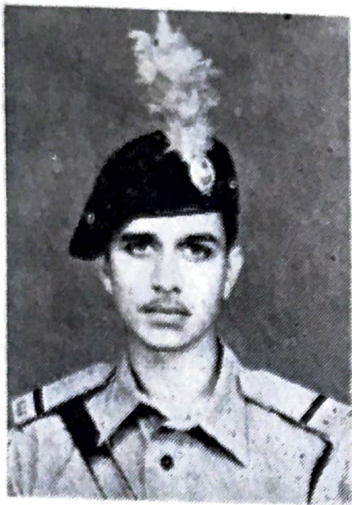


...histrionic talents in display...

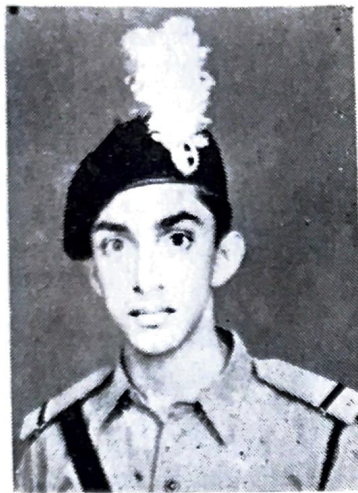
SCENES FROM VARIOUS PLAYS STAGED



N. C. C.



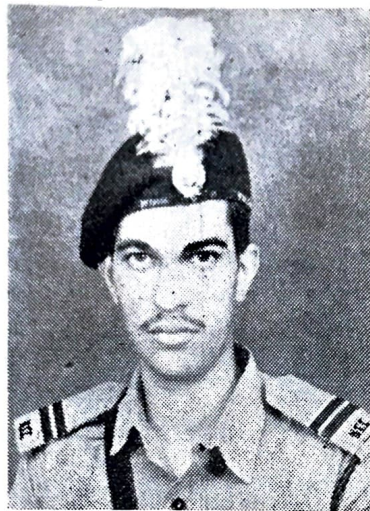
C.U.O. Raghunandanan



C.U.O. George Joseph C.



C.U.O. Joseph Antony



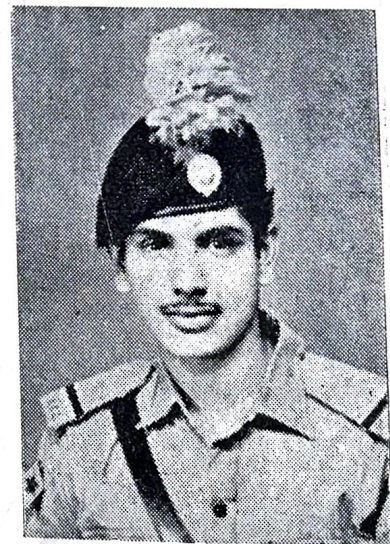
S.C.U.O. Vishnudas Kiny



C. U. O. Jayadev M. D.
Represented Summer Camp



C.U.O. K. V. Thilak Babu

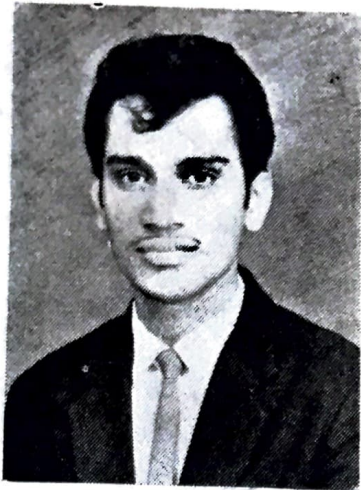


C.U.O. M. G. Isaac
Represented Kerala at
Advanced Leadership course Darjeeling

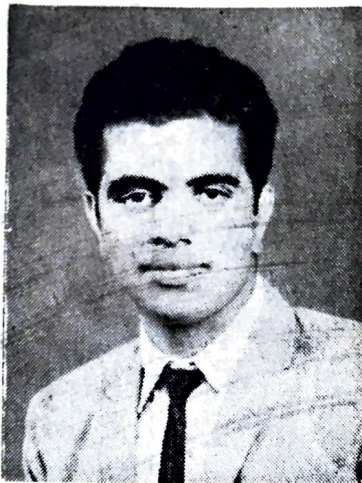
DEBATING CLUB



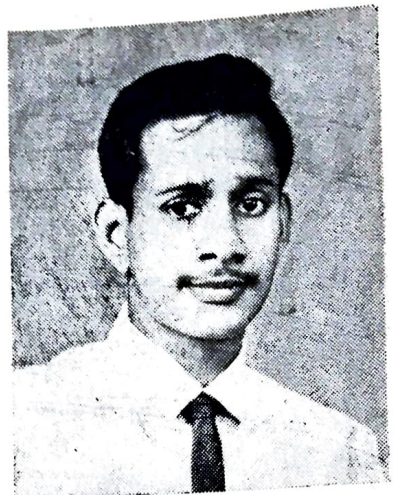
ARTS CLUB



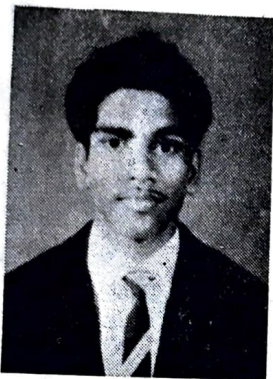
THAHARBHAI SAIFUDDIN III B.SC.
Secretary, Music Club



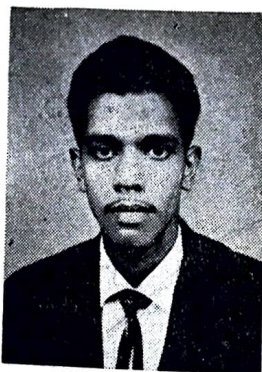
T.A. BABY III B.SC.
Secretary, Dramatic Club



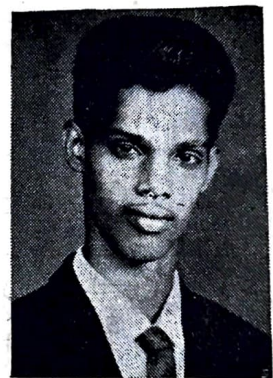
PREMNATH III B.SC.
Secretary, Life Science Association



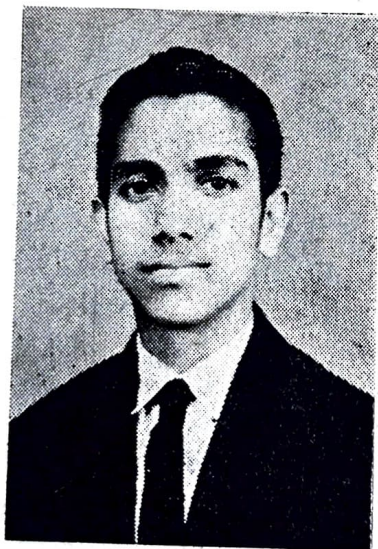
PETER THOMMEN III D.C.
Captain, Athletic team,
College Champion 1966-67



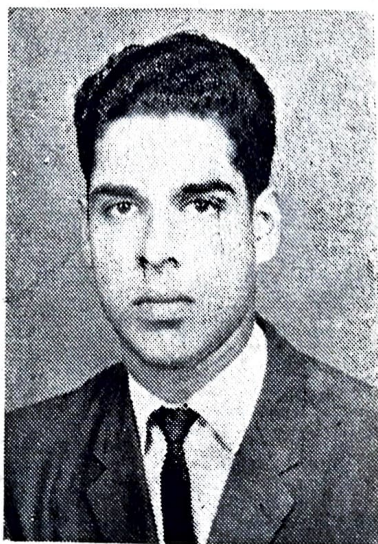
K. V. OUSEPH III B.SC.
Social Service League
Winner-Fr. Theobald Gold Medal



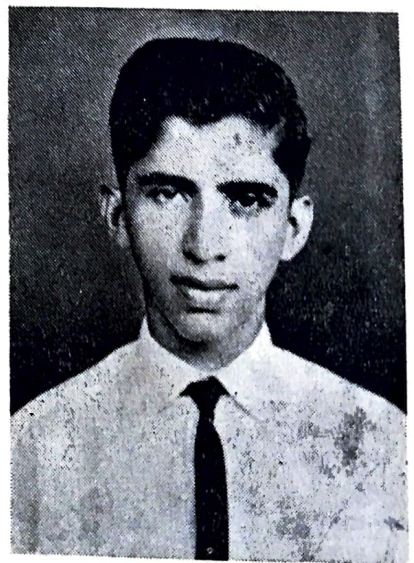
C.K. VISWANATHAN
First place in wt. lifting competition
of Ernakulam Dt.



R.J. JOSEPH II P.D.C.
Secretary, C.S.U.

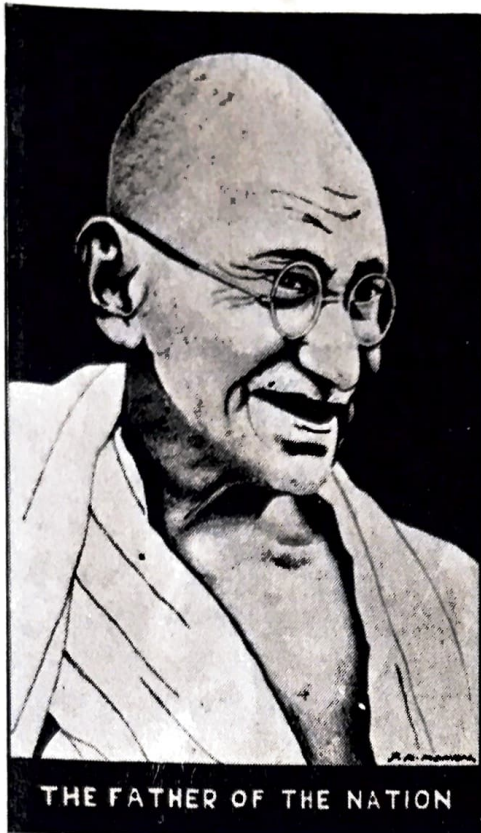


JOSEPH ANTONY II B.SC.
Chairman, C.S.U.



P. L. MATHEW, WINNER
Fr. John Kanatt Scholarship

SKETCHES BY OUR YOUNG ARTISTS

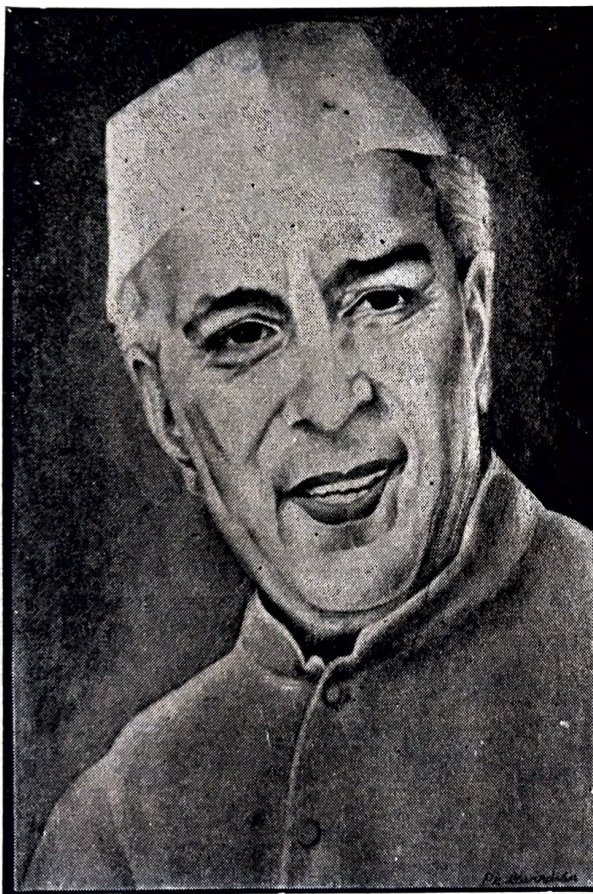


THE FATHER OF THE NATION

by P. K. Mohan



by Sunny J.

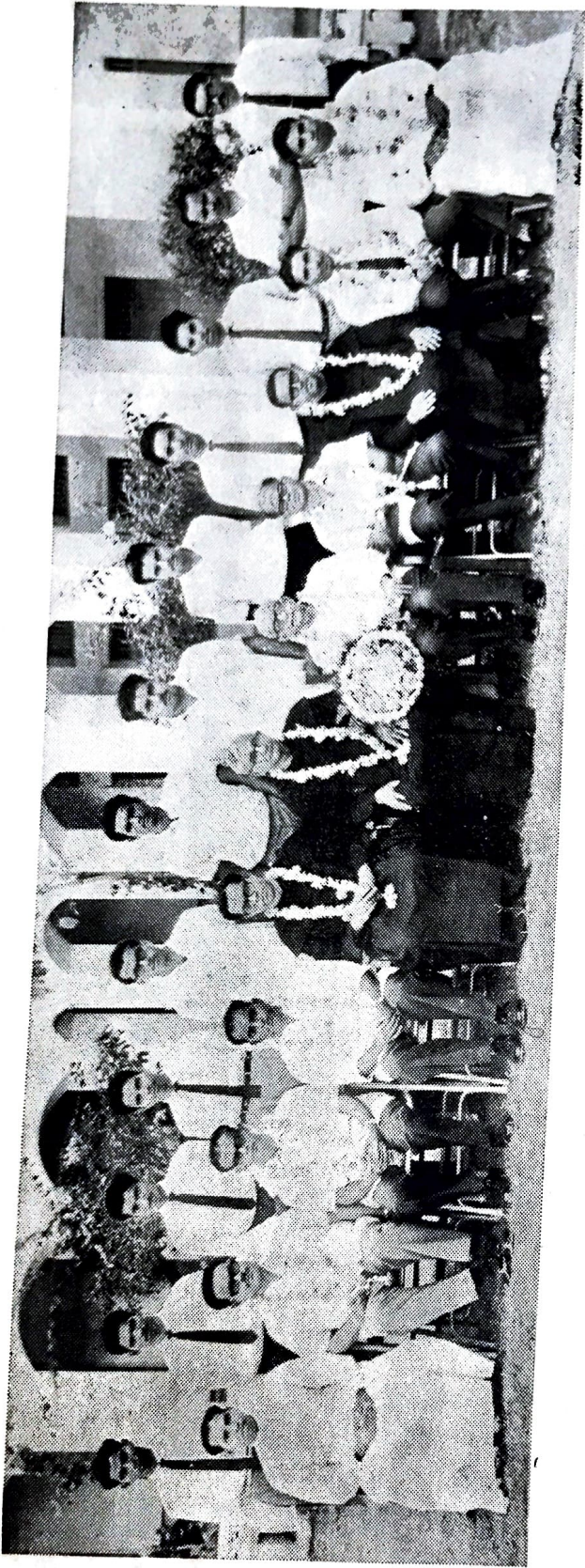


by P. K. Ravindran

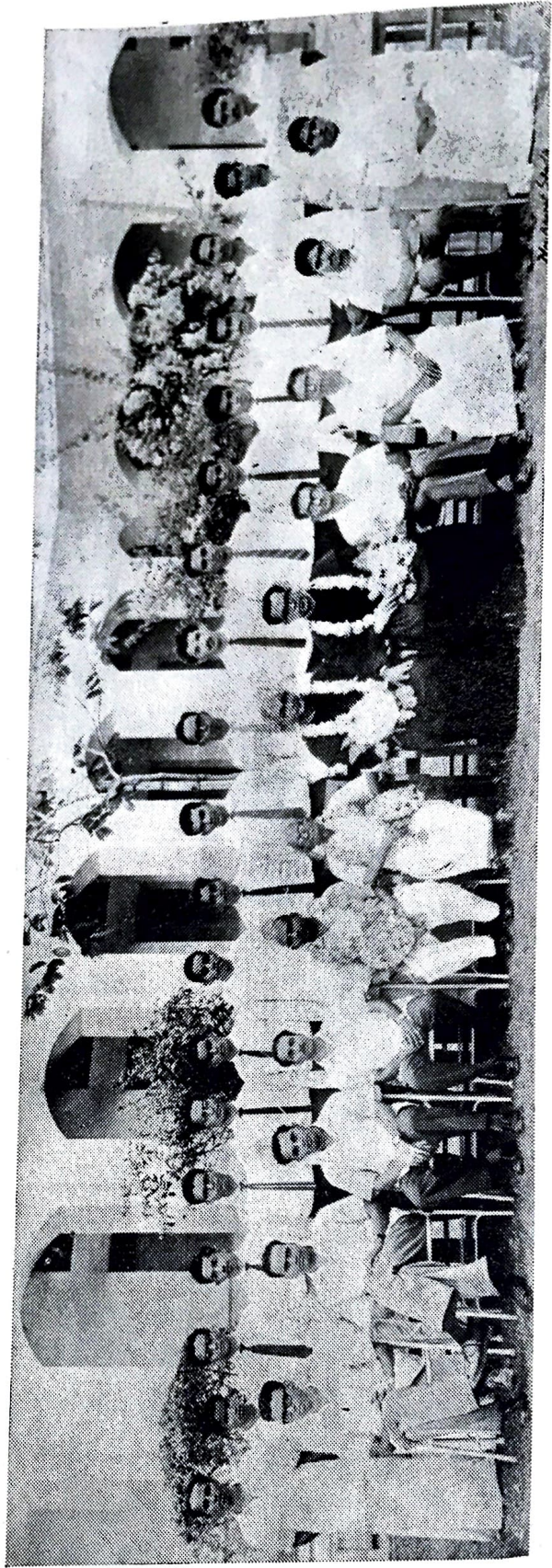


by Tony D'coutho

FINAL M. Com.



FINAL M. Sc. Chem.



FINAL M.A.
ECONOMICS



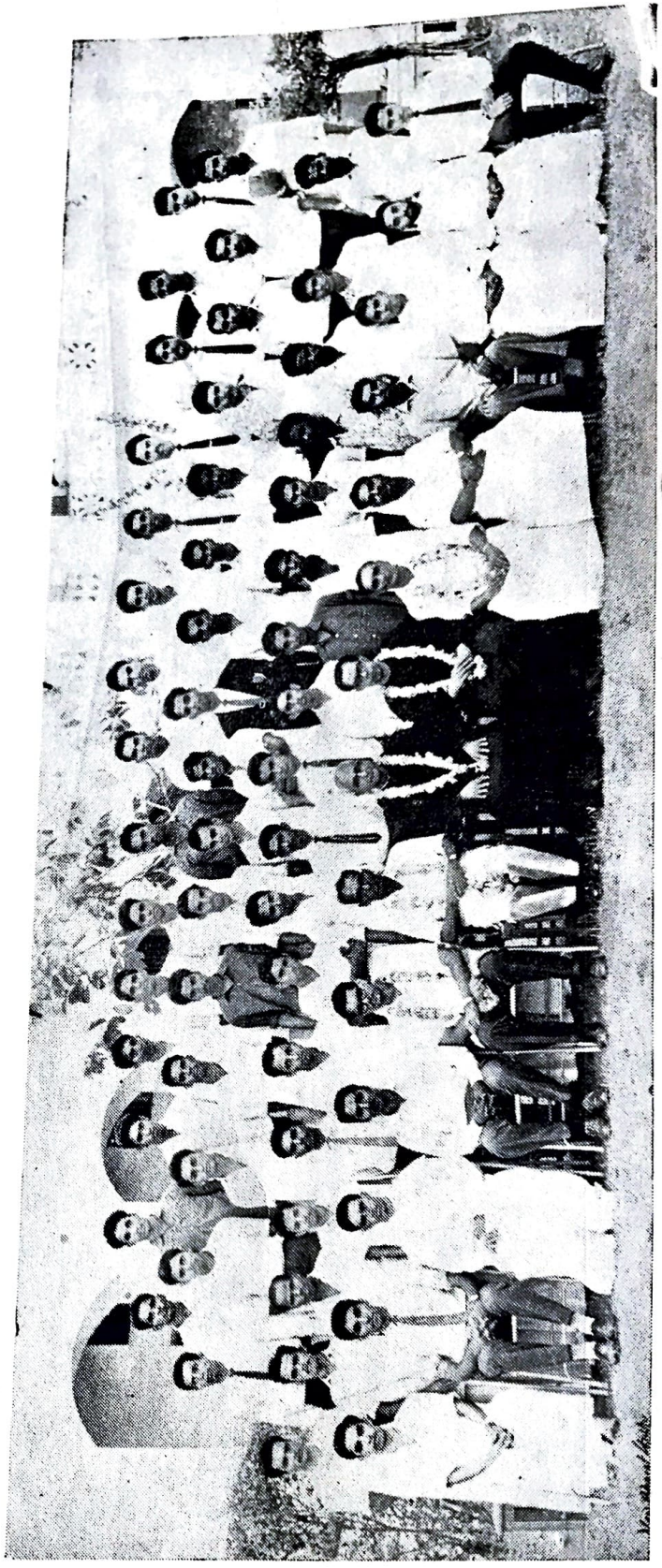
FINAL M.A.
BIOLOGY



OUT-GOING
D. S. S. STUDENTS



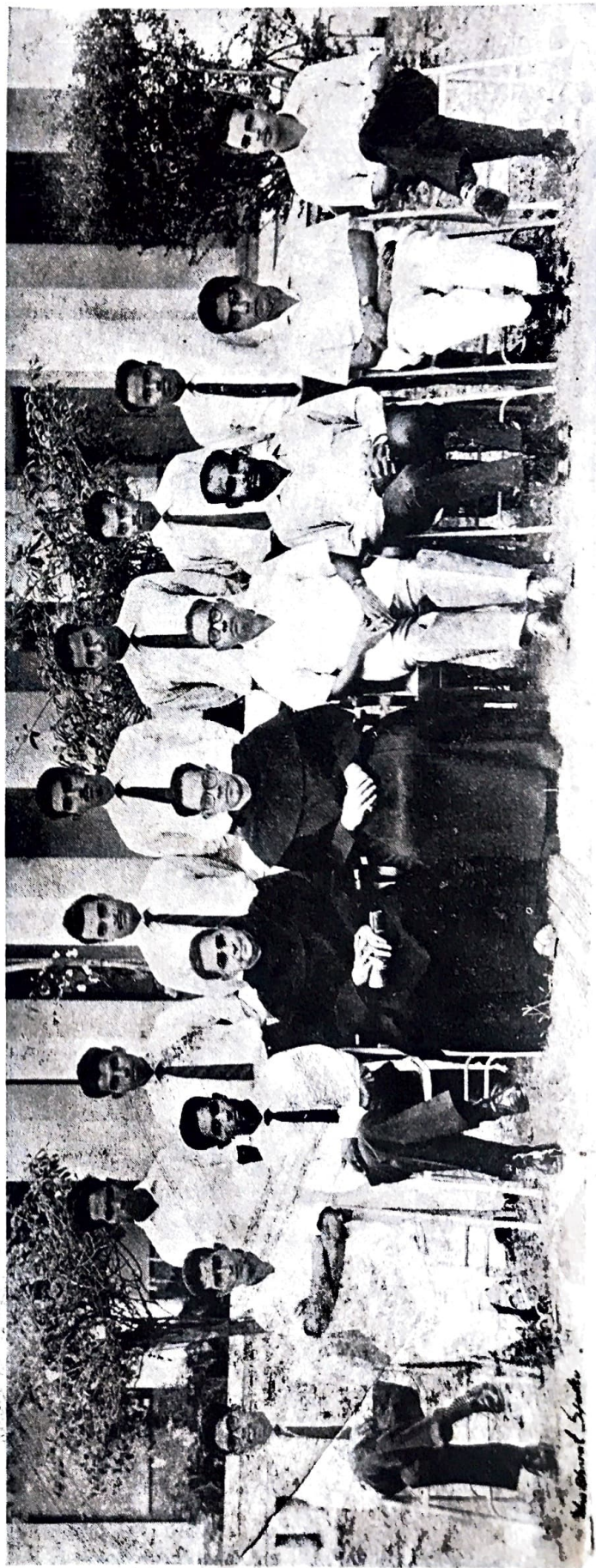
FINAL YEAR
B. Sc. MATHS



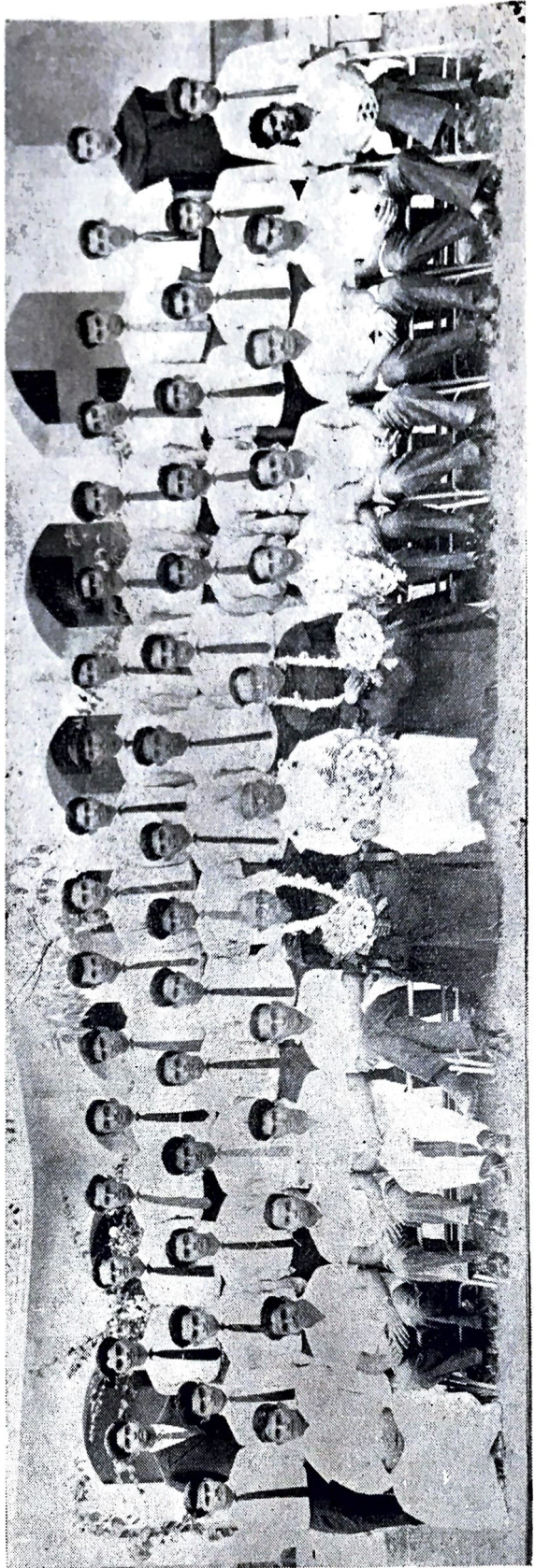
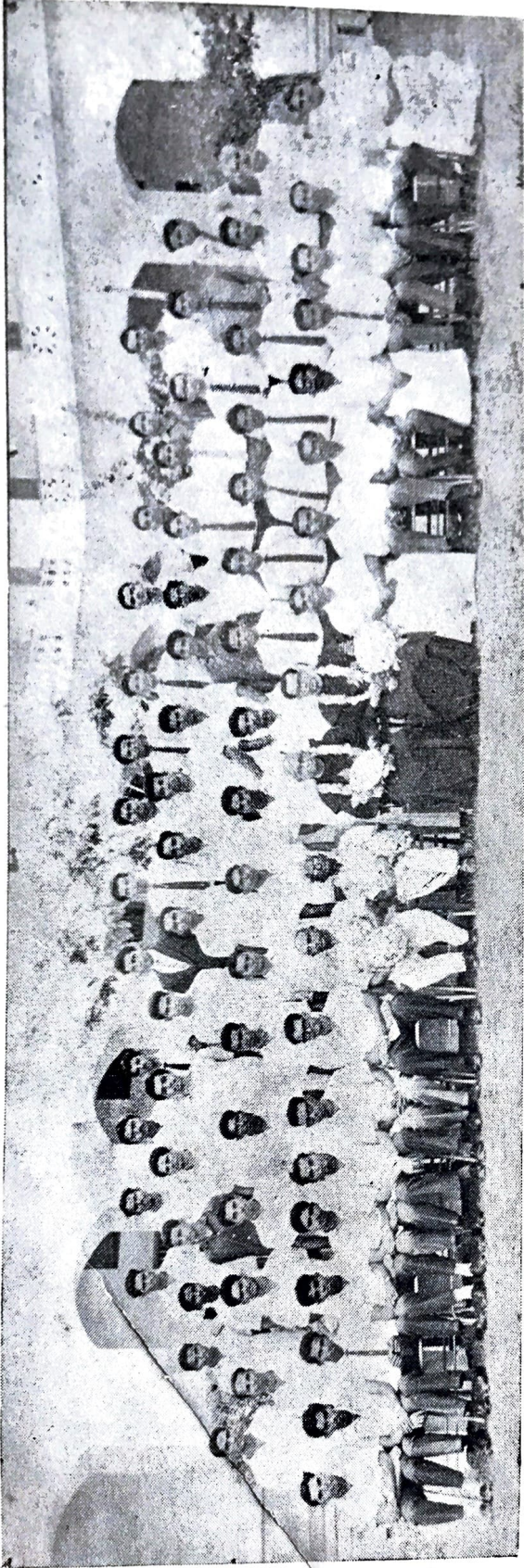
FINAL M.A.
ENGLISH



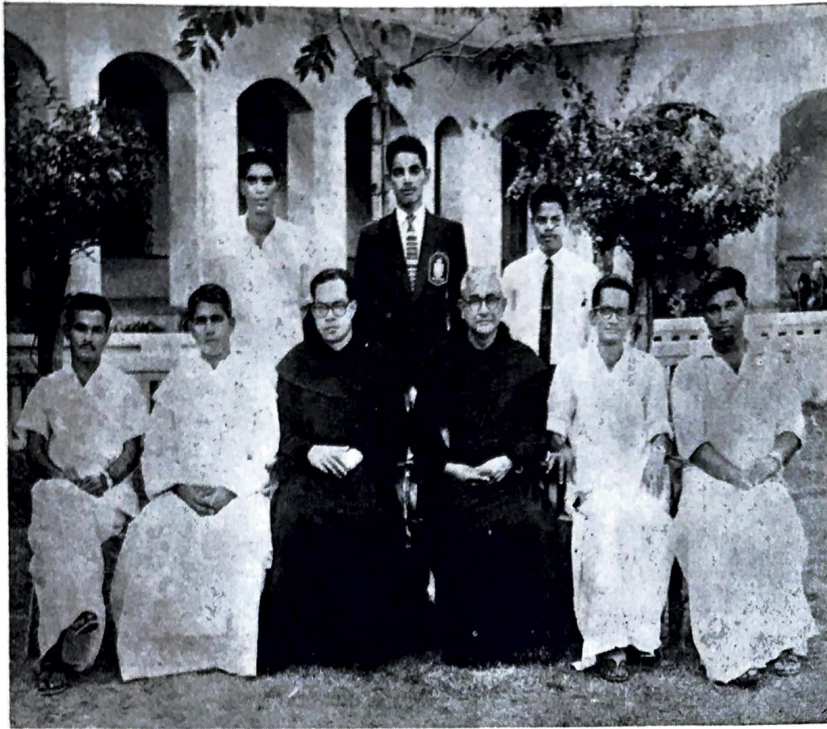
FINAL M.S.W.



III B. Sc. CHEMISTRY

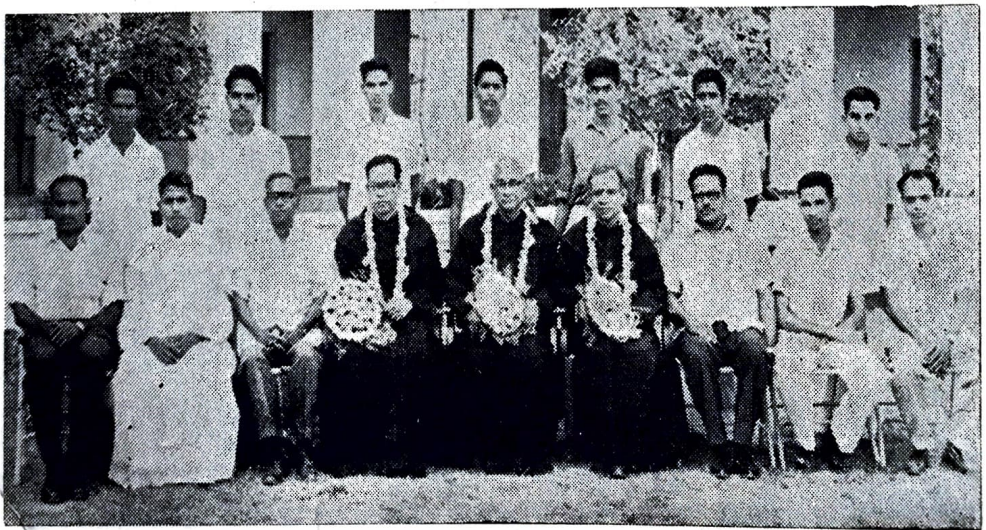


III B. Sc. ZOOLOGY

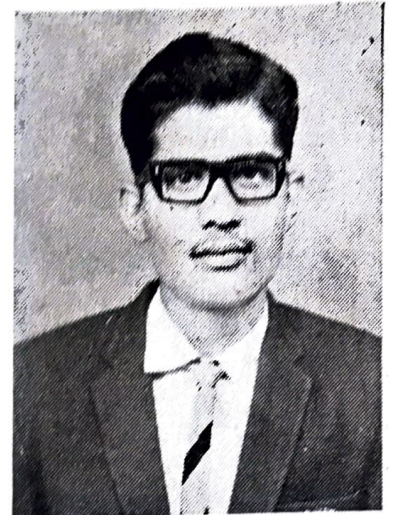
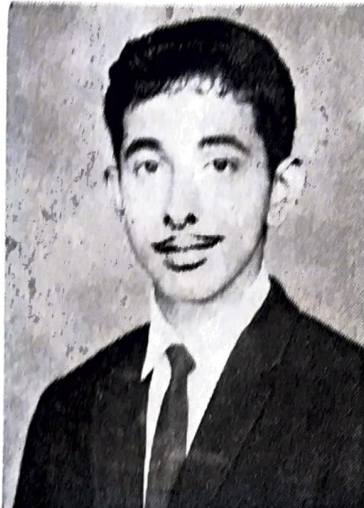
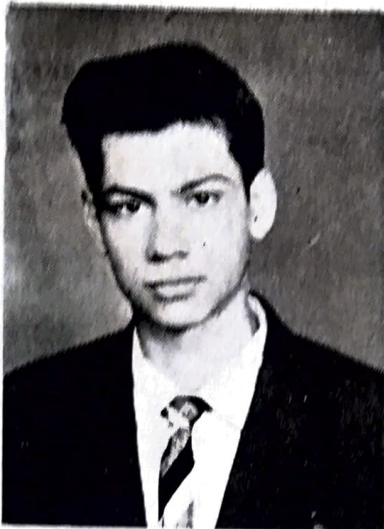


FINAL B. A. MALAYALAM

**FINAL B.A.
SOCIOLOGY**



N. C. C.

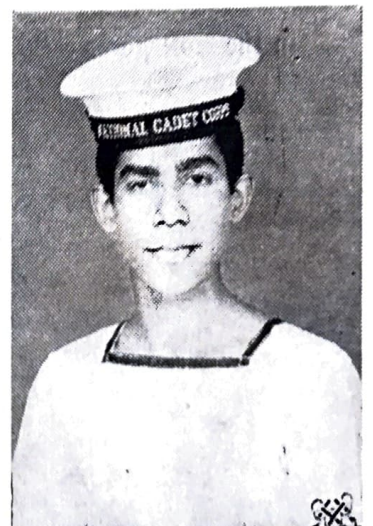
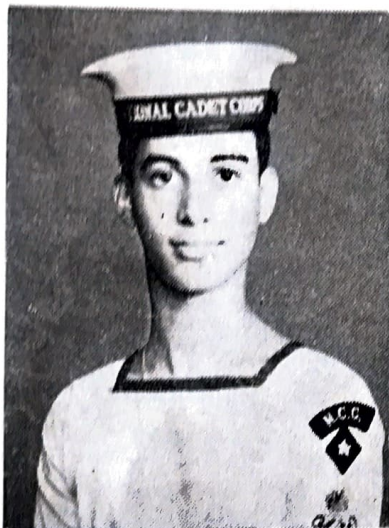


N.S. SHENOI I.B.Sc.

P.C. MATHEW I.B.Sc.

K. JANARDANAN I.B.Sc.

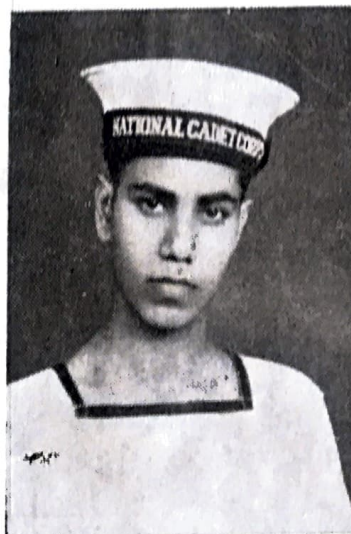
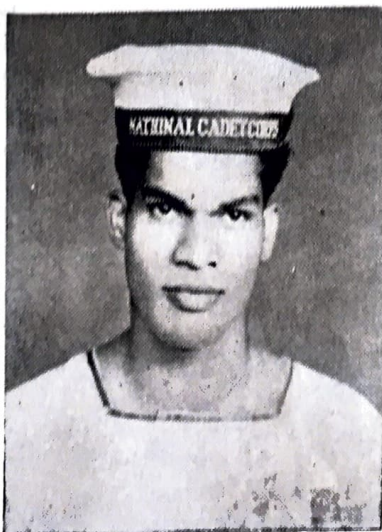
They Represented Kerala State at the Republic Day Parade, New Delhi, 1967



MATHEW PHILIP
Cadet petty Officer

Cud. CAPTAIN LAKHIVIR SINGH

Petty Officer Cadet CHANDRAN K.
Attended Summer Camp



K.K. SREEDHARAN
Represented all India Summer Training Camp

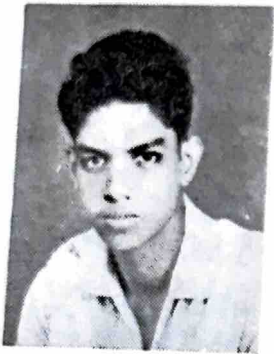
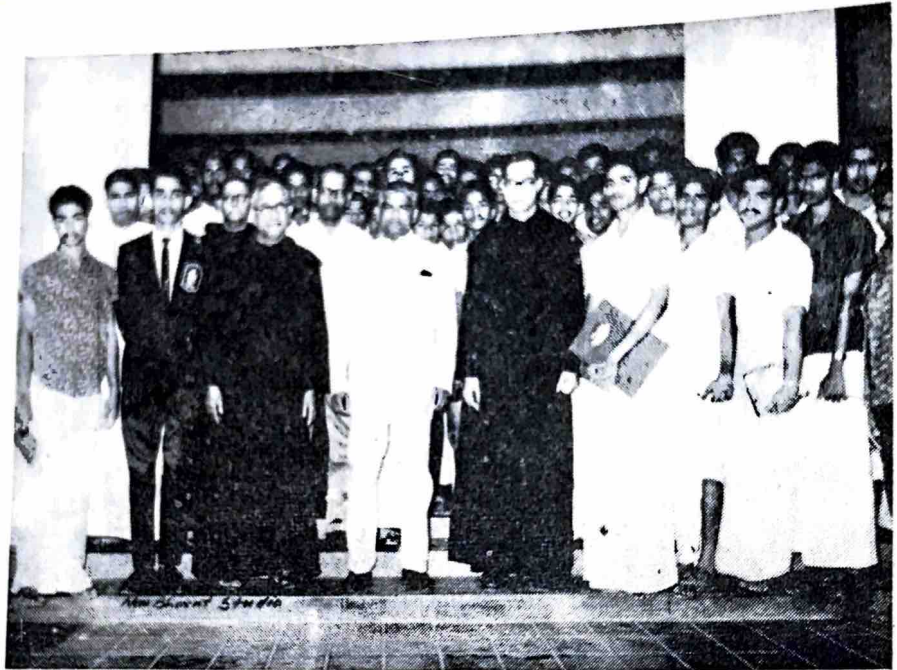
S. RAJAGOPALAN
Attended Summer Camp

Able Cadet G. VITTAPPA PAI
Attended Summer Camp



**Minister Dr. Susheela Nayyar
in the College**

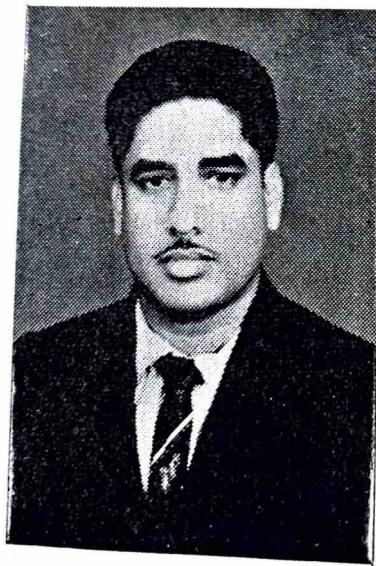
**Mr. A. M. Thomas
in the College →**



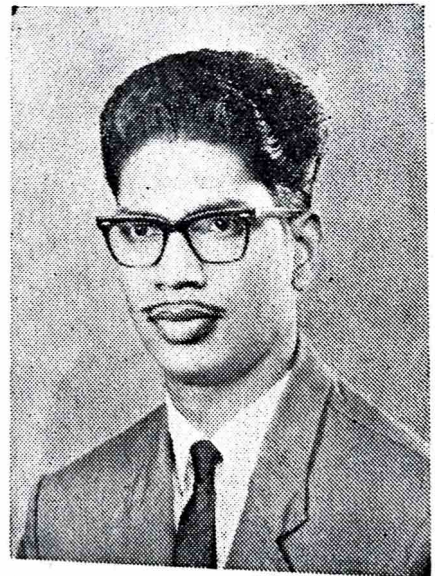
**K. Sethumadhavan
Secretary Ori: Languages Association**



**A. V. Joseph,
Secretary, Chemistry Association**



**P. Balachandra Pillai
Secretary,
Institute of Social Work**



**M. Sivadasan
Chairman, Student's Association
Institute of Social Work**

III B. A.
ECONOMICS

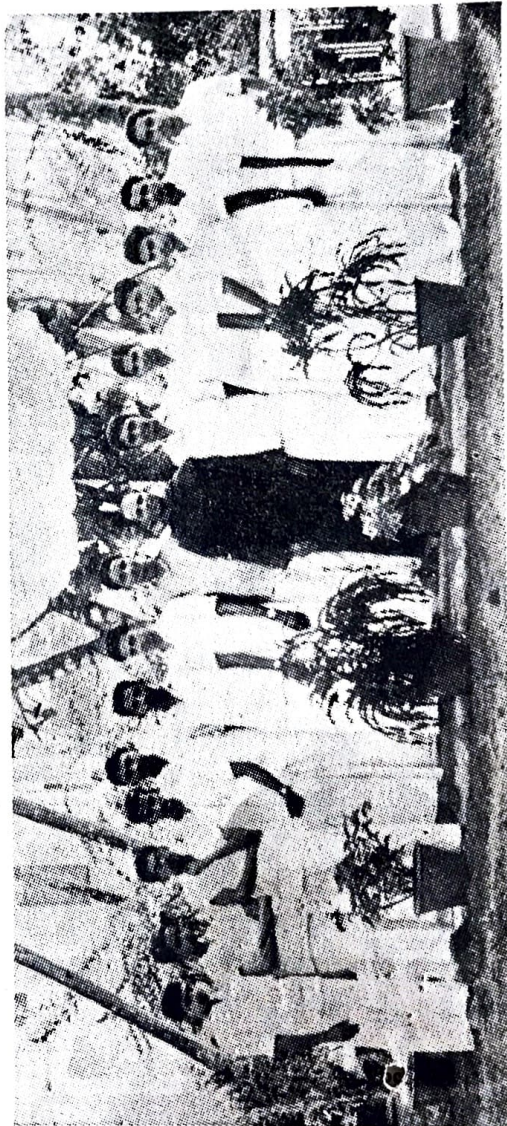


III B. COM.

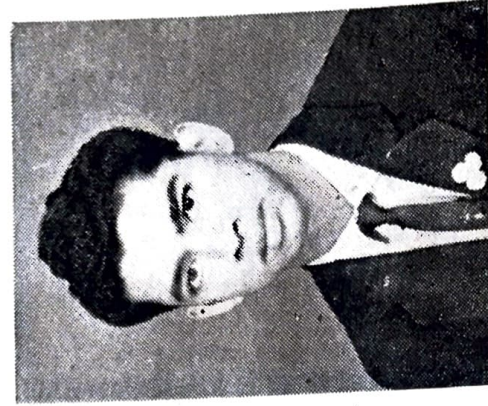




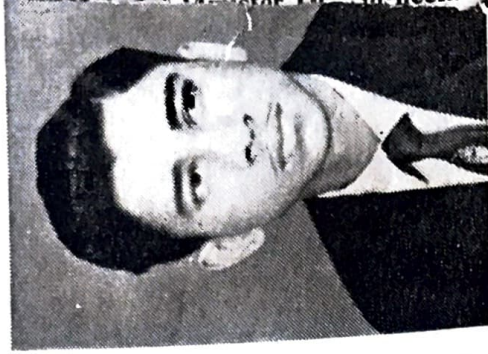
Members of the College Marian Sodality



Knights of the Altar



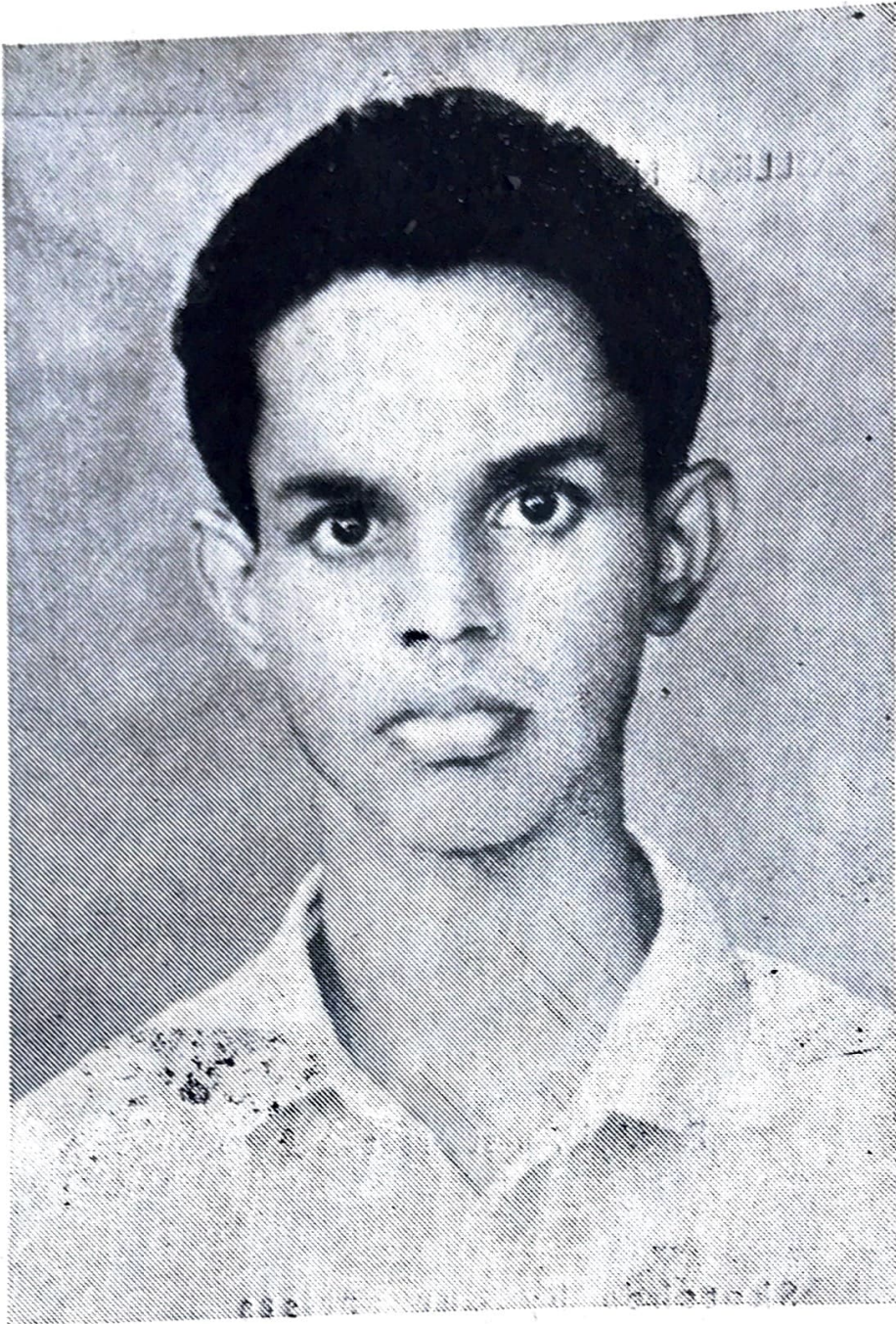
Kunchachan A.
Secretary, Marian Sodality



T. F. Baby
Prefect, Marian Sodality

Minister Dr. Susheela Na

In Memoriam



C. X. SEBASTIAN

II P.D.C. CI. No. 910

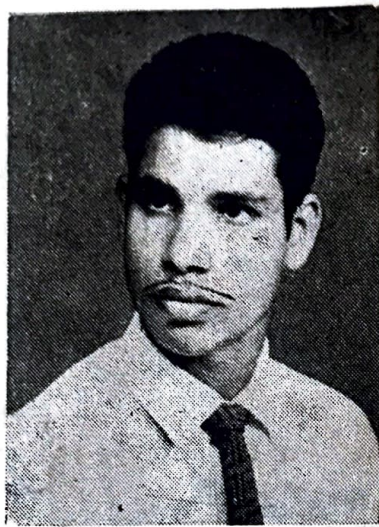
Date of Birth 6 — 1 — 1948

Death 27 — 1 — 1967

R. I. P.



COLLEGE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE



P. VASU, Best Artist

Sketches by our artists

