



# THE UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE

ALWAYE  
March 1942.

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**Magazine Committee.**

The Principal.

Mr. C. P. Mathew, M. A.

Mr. D. P. Unni, M. A. (*Editor, Malayalam Section.*)

Mr. T. I. Poonen, M. A. (*Editor, English Section.*)

Mr. K. Jacob, M. A.

Mr. A. Aravamudha Ayyengar, M. A.

Mr. P. Krishna Pillai, B. O. L.

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# PRINCIPAL'S REPORT PRESENTED AT THE COLLEGE DAY, JAN. 16, 1942

*This report concerns the year since the last College Day.*

## College Day, 1941.

The last College Day was on Saturday, 18th January, 1941. The College Day Social was held the previous evening and it was followed by a football match between old and present students. The College Day Service on the 18th morning was conducted by the Rev. P. Lea, M. A., Principal, C.M.S. College, Kottayam. The Old Students' Association met at 10 a. m. and elected the Managing Committee for the following year with Mr. P. A. Abraham as Secretary. The Public Meeting in the afternoon at 2.30 p. m. was presided over by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, and addressed by Mr. P. Govinda Menon, M.A., B. L., M.L.C. (Cochin), Mr. Krishnankutty Nair, B. A., representative of the old students, and Mr. M. Thomas, representative of the present students. The celebrations were brought to a close with the Public Meeting.

## The Strength of the College and Examination Results.

The strength of the College during the last academic year was as follows:—

Class IV	35	Class II	128
Class III	65	Class I	143

Total 371.

Of these, 260 lived in the College hostels and 111 outside, with parents or guardians.

## College Examinations.

All students of Class III were promoted to Class IV and 124 out of 135 from the Junior Intermediate Class to the Senior Intermediate Class.

## University Examinations.

### B. A. & B. Sc.

	No. of passes	Percentage
Part i. English	28 out of 33	85
Part ii. Malayalam	34 „ 34	100
Part iii. Optionals:—		
B. Sc. Mathematics	13 „ 13	100
B. A. Philosophy	4 „ 4	100
History	2 „ 3	67
Economics	11 „ 11	100

Mr. M. E. Cheriyan was placed in the First Class and Messrs. P. M. Sankaran Nair and A. K. Sudhakaran Nair were placed in the Second Class in Malayalam, Messrs. V. I. Abraham and P. N. Sankaran Nair and Rev. T. J. Mathai were placed in the Second Class in Philosophy, Messrs. T. Koshy and M. S. Thomas in the Second Class in History, and Messrs. M. T. George and M. Thomas in the Second Class in Economics.

Of the 31 candidates presented for the whole examination 26 secured complete pass, i. e., 84 per cent.

### Intermediate

107 candidates were presented for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 69 passed, i. e., 56 per cent. 17 candidates were placed in the First Class. They are

Messrs. T. P. Abraham, C. T. Benjamin, P. T. George, M. P. Idiculla, P. J. Jacob, V.M. Koruthu, V.S. Mani, O.A. Mathew, V. Paul, C. V. Thomas, T. J. Titus, K. K. Chandrasenan, P. E. Poullose, P. S. Sivasankaran Nair, P. Narayanan Unni and Miss M. Ammini and Miss A. V. Thankamma.

We most heartily congratulate all these students on their creditable achievement.

#### **Strength this year.**

Class iv	64	Class ii	118
Class iii	68	* Class i	160
Total		410	

Of these, 285 live in the College hostels and 125 outside with parents or guardians. The distribution of students in the hostels is as follows :—

North East Hostel	53
Holland Hostel	66
Tagore Hostel	45
New Hostel	47
Skinner Hostel	22
Women's Hostel	52
<hr/>	
	285
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#### **New developments.**

##### **Affiliation in Physics Main.**

We were granted affiliation in Physics main and Mathematics subsidiary of the B. Sc. Degree Course and the new group was opened at the beginning of the present academic year, with 22 students on the rolls. A new building has been constructed for the Physics Department at a cost of Rs. 4574-8-0. The opening of this new group was made possible by a donation of Rs. 6622-1-3 which we re-

ceived from Mr. Buxton of London, of which Rs. 3054 has been reserved for the Women's Hostel, and the permission granted us by the Rev. Canon W. E. S. Holland to utilise for this purpose a sum of Rs. 4188-7-9 from the Chapel Fund which he had left with us.

In place of the old group ii (Mathematics main and Physics subsidiary) of the B. Sc. Degree Course we have now been allowed to have Group i Mathematics.

##### **The Women's Hostel.**

The hostel continues to be housed in two cottages of the Alwaye Settlement specially rented for the purpose. This year a separate house was constructed for the residence of the Wardens and additional rooms were provided for the inmates. The strength of the hostel this year is 52, the total number of women students on our rolls being 62.

A permanent building for the Women's hostel has become necessary. We shall need about Rs. 3000/- for site and Rs. 7000/- for building. Of this amount, we have in hand Rs. 3054 as mentioned above taken from the donation given by Mr. Buxton and about Rs. 1600/- subscribed by friends.

##### **The Assembly Hall.**

Reference was made in last year's report about the attempts made by our students—past and present—to raise funds for the erection of the Hall. Out of the amount collected we have constructed this hall as you see it—with floor and pillars permanent, but roof temporary. The provision of this hall has

greatly added to the amenities of the College.

### **The College Chapel.**

We have begun the construction of a new Chapel building with the money kindly given us by the Rev. Canon W. E. S. Holland. He had left with us a sum of about Rs. 15000/- for the purpose. Out of this amount Rs. 4188-7-9 has been spent on the new Physics group. The balance will be available for the building which is expected to cost about Rs. 9000/-.

### **Hostels.**

Mr. K. C. Chacko and the Rev. B. G. Crowley continue as Wardens of the North East Hostel, Mr. T. B. Ninan, of the Holland Hostel, Messrs. C.P. Mathew and M. G. Koshy of the New Hostel, Mr. T. B. Thomas of the Tagore Hostel, and Mr. K. Jacob of the Skinner Hostel. Mr. K. Jacob has Mr. P. M. Mathew to assist him in the Skinner Hostel and Mr. T. B. Ninan has Mr. T.C. Jacob in the Holland Hostel. Mr. and Mrs. Ittyerah, with Miss Annie John, Miss Elizabeth John and Miss A. Poonen to assist them, are in charge of the Women's Hostel.

The Holland Hostel and the North East Hostel are mainly reserved for Senior Intermediate and Senior B. A./B. Sc. students, the Tagore and the New Hostels for the Junior Intermediate students.

**The health of our students** has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

We have, however, to record with deep regret that two of our students, Mr. K. M. Eapen of the North East Hostel and Mr. I. Idichandy, a day scholar, passed away during the second term this year.

These students were removed to the Ernakulam General Hospital as soon as they took ill and everything possible was done by way of medical attention and nursing, but without avail. These students were greatly loved by all those who knew them, and we offer our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved parents.

**The Rural Medical Mission** has been doing very useful work during the year under review, under the guidance of Mrs. E. Crowley and Dr. P. Koshy, B. A., M. B. B. S., D. G. O., an old student of the College. About 27,000 out-patients and nearly 200 in-patients were treated in the Dispensary during the year. Records of the complaints from which the patients were suffering show the prevalence of Typhoid, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Malaria, and diseases caused by deficient nutrition. A special feature of the year has been the development of maternity work.

Simultaneously with medical work and in order to combat deficiency diseases, relief work among the badly nourished children in the neighbourhood was carried on throughout the year. An average of 20 infants daily have been drawing a ration of milk and 40 children daily have been supplied with a ration of ragi.

The year's income, chiefly made up of voluntary gifts and subscriptions, has helped the work through another year and has been an encouragement to venture forward through still difficult days.

### **Staff.**

Mr. K. G. S. Pisharody, Tutor in English, left the College at the end of the last academic year, Mr. A. Arulsigamony, Demonstrator in Physics, in June 1941,

Mr. P. V. Chacko, Tutor in English, in the second term this year, and Mr. P. A. George, Demonstrator in Physics, at the beginning of this term. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the services rendered by them to the College.

Mr. P. M. Mathew, B. A. (Hons), and Miss A. Poonen, B. A. (Hons), have joined the Staff as Tutors in English, Miss Elizabeth John, B. A. (Hons), as Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, and Messrs. K. P. Thampi, M. Sc., and T. C. Jacob, B. Sc., as Demonstrators in Physics. Mr. P. M. Mathew and Mr. T. C. Jacob are old students of the College.

#### **Library.**

Mr. T. S. Venkataraman, M. A., continues as the Librarian. The total number of volumes in the Library is now 7322. We provide 16 periodicals for the College Reading Room and get 20 magazines published by various institutions in India in exchange for our College Magazine.

**The College Magazine** continues to be published twice a year, under the joint editorship of Messrs. T. I. Poonen and D. P. Unni. The annual subscription is annas 12. One page of the magazine is available for news relating to old students, although it has not been sufficiently made use of by them.

#### **Grants.**

The following grants were received from the University of Travancore during the year under review :—

Equipment Grant	Rs 1500/-
Hostel Maintenance Grant	„ 1600/-
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	<u>3100/-</u>

We are very grateful to the University and the Government for these grants.

#### **Scholarship-holders and Prize-winners for the year.**

The list is published separately.

#### **The Athletic Association.**

This year we have made a change in the organisation of games in the College. Instead of having one President of the Athletic Association in charge of everything connected with games, we now have a separate President for each of the different games, with one of them also acting as Convener to co-ordinate their activities and manage the finances. The various Presidents form the Athletic Committee with the Principal as the Chairman.

It was only after our College Day last year that the Sports Meet of the Travancore University Colleges for the year 1940-'41 took place in Trivandrum. We have therefore the pleasure of recording in this report that our College won a decisive victory on that occasion. We scored a total of 53 points as against 28 of the runners-up, and Mr. V. G. Philip won the individual championship with 31 points. This is the second consecutive year in which we have won the University Sports Cup and third successive year in which one of our students has been the University Champion athlete. We warmly congratulate Mr. Philip and the rest of



the Team on their splendid success and we wish a similar triumph to their successors who will be competing in the University Sports Meet later this term.

This year again our chief matches have naturally been those in connection with the University Tournaments. In Football the matches for the North Zone were played on our ground and we were defeated by St. Berchmans' College, Changanacherry, by 4—0. We had the ill-luck to be deprived in the opening minutes of the game of the valuable services of our captain Mr. Thomas Abraham, the Central Forward, who was totally disabled by a collision with one of the other side. In spite of this crippling blow the rest of the Team played pluckily and hard till the final whistle, against a string side. In Hockey we went to Changanacherry and were defeated by S. B. College by 1—0 after a good game. We had better success in Basketball and Volleyball. In Basketball the North Zone matches were played at Kottayam, and we defeated both St. Berchmans' and C. M. S. Colleges. The Final of the Tournament was played on our ground against H. H. The Maharaja's College of Arts, Trivandrum, the winners of the South Zone, and resulted in a victory for us by 59 points to 12. In Volleyball, both the North Zone and the Final Matches were played on our ground. In the first we defeated S. B. College, Changanacherry. In the Final we met H. H. the Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum, and defeated them by 2 games to 1. This is the first time we have won the Volleyball Cup. We

warmly congratulate both our Basketball and Volleyball Teams on their success.

We are glad to record that several of our players were selected to represent our University. Messrs. Thomas Abraham, A. V. Jacob and K. O. Oommen were members of the Travancore University Football Team which reached the semi-finals of the All-India Universities' Tournament at Calcutta by defeating the Annamalai and Madras Universities, while Messrs. L. R. Christian Mandodi, M. I. Isaac and P. Pothan were members of the Travancore University Hockey Team, and Mr. Mandodi had the honour to be chosen as Captain of that Team. To all these players we offer our hearty congratulations.

Besides these matches within our own University, our Football and Basketball Teams went for a tour of about a week to Madras during the Onam vacation and played a series of enjoyable matches there in which they acquitted themselves well.

In addition to these activities we have also had our own inter-hostel competition in various games and sports. The winners of this were the North-East Hostel with 142 points. The annual sports took place on December 6th. There were some good contests in various items. The Champion athlete was Mr. A. V. Jacob. The P. K. P. C. Shield for the Inter-hostel Relay Race was won by the North-East Hostel.

This year we have made a change in the method of competing for the Cups awarded for various individual games. Hitherto those cups—the Panicker Memorial Cup for Hockey and the C. A. John

Memorial Cup for Basketball — were awarded on the result of a knock-out tournament in those games quite separate from the general inter-hostel competition. We have now made one more cup available to be competed for in Football, and arranged that all these three cups shall be awarded on the basis of the points won by the various teams in the general inter-hostel competition which is conducted on the league system, though additional matches are necessary if two or more hostels happen to gain an equal number of points. This has avoided the duplication of matches and saved time. By this scheme the Panicker Memorial Hockey Cup and the Football Cup were won by the North-East Hostel and the C. A. John Memorial Cup by the Holland Hostel.

We are glad to announce that Messrs. A. V. Jacob, Abraham K. Thomas, P. V. Ittyachen, K. Bhaskaran, Abraham Mathew and P. A. Korulla, have presented to the College, the shield won by them at the All-Kerala Sports to be used as a Rolling Shield to be awarded in memory of the late Mr. K. M. Eapen, to the winners of one of the Inter-Hostel Tournaments.

### **The College Societies**

#### **The Science Association.**

This Association comprising all the departments of science in the College, was started for the first time this year. Its activities commenced in the second term. The Natural Science Association which had been in existence for several years and doing good work has now merged into this new Association.

The Association held seven meetings in all, four of which were extraordinary meetings and three ordinary meetings. All these were well attended.

Under the auspices of the Association about 70 students visited the Tata Oil Mills, Ltd., Tatapuram, on 12-11-'41.

The Photographic Club which came under the Science Association when it was started resumed its activities in the middle of the second term. The membership has gone up to 23 this year. The Club now owns 12 cameras. The fee has been reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1. The Club is doing very good work.

President: Mr. T. R. Anantharaman  
Secretary: „ P. A. Mathai

#### **The Philosophical Association.**

The Association was founded with the purpose of helping students to think out Philosophical problems for themselves and to stimulate interest in Philosophical discussions among them. Eight meetings have been held so far and a few more will be held this Term.

President: Mr. K. Jacob  
Secretary: „ P. N. Chandrasekharan Pillai.

#### **The Historical Association.**

##### *(a) Intermediate Section.*

One of the new Associations started this year is the Historical Association for Intermediate students, in response to demand from the students themselves. Mr. T. V. Ramanujam, the President of the Association, took the Chair at the inaugural meeting at which Mr. Jacob Poonen of Class I read a very

interesting paper on "What the World owes to the Greek Civilization."

President: Mr. T. V. Ramanujam

Secretary: „ A. Mackar Pillai

(b) *B. A. Section.*

The Association was organised on the usual lines. Five ordinary meetings were held and the following subjects were discussed:— "The Mughal Administrative System," "Large-scale production is a blessing to humanity," "The nature of state interference under the feudal polity," "The doctrine of Laissez Faire," "The claims of socialism," "The part played by Aurangzebe in the break-up of the Mughal Empire" and "Modern democracy—its achievements and weaknesses."

A special meeting was also held when Miss Sarah Ittyerah, M. A., L. T., delivered an address on "The urbanisation of India."

President: Mr. V. M. Ittyerah

Secretary: „ P. G. Purushothaman Pillai

### **The College Dramatic Society.**

As usual, this year too, the members of the Society assisted the Social Service League in getting up a Variety Entertainment. The Society has started this year a Fund, out of which, it is expected, curtains and costumes necessary for the enacting of dramas may be gradually bought. Under the auspices of the Society a Malayalam Drama entitled "Vidhiye Vidhi" will be enacted tonight.

Presidents: Mr. T. V. Ramanujam

„ P. Krishna Pillai

Secretary: „ M. N. Nair

### **The College Social Service League.**

The League has had an active and useful year. The conducting of a Primary School with the first two classes, the investigation of economic conditions in the neighbourhood of the College, the offering of a certain amount of relief to the needy, the attention to their health and sanitation, the encouragement of hand-spinning and hand-weaving—these formed the major items in the programme of the League carried out with the active assistance of about six members of the Staff and thirty students, with the generous goodwill of the entire College community. The funds necessary for this work were raised by holding a Variety Entertainment, supplemented, to a small extent, by the purchase and sale of secondhand books. Improvements to the building and compound of the school, the creation of a new department of activity for the encouragement of hand-spinning and hand-weaving and the special success of the annual variety show held, for the first time, in the New Assembly Hall—these were special features of this year's work of the League. By foregoing certain items in the menu on certain days in the week, our students were able to raise sufficient money to provide noon meals for over a dozen poor children studying in our Primary School. It is a matter for gratification and thankfulness that many of our students are stirred to such sacrificial generosity under the inspiration of the Social Service League.

President: Mr. K. C. Chacko

Secretary: „ K. Paul

### **The Literary and Debating Society.**

The extra-academic activity connected with the Literary and Debating Society *is the one which interests the students* most, next to games. Some lively and animated debates have been held so far. They were well attended. The late election in the First Term curtailed the number of meetings in that term. There were six meetings in all.

The first was a debate in Malayalam and the meeting held the view that the world was spiritually and socially degrading. The second meeting was held to condole the demise of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. A resolution was passed and conveyed to the Poet's son. The third meeting passed the proposition, "Democracy of the British Parliamentary Type is not suited to India." At the fourth meeting the House unanimously accepted that equality in the economic and social sphere is essential to world prosperity. At the next meeting the House was opposed to the immediate introduction of military training in all colleges in India. The next one was a debate of the Parliamentary type. The Parliament voted down the motion, "This Parliament resolves that the British Government should not accept any constitution for India which has not the prior support of the All-India Muslim League."

We hope to conduct a few more debates this Term.

President: Mr. A. M. Varki  
Secretaries: „ A. Kurien  
„ P. M. Mathai

### **The Associated Societies.**

Under the auspices of the Societies,

the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated on Thursday, October, 2. Mr. T. V. Ramanujam, M. A., presided. Glowing tributes to *Mahatmaji's* personality were paid by the president and by the Rev. R. R. Keithan, Mr. S. K. George, M. A., B. D., Mr. M. M. Cherian and Miss Annamma Mathew.

The Birthday of H. H. The Maharaja was celebrated with great jubilation on Monday, 20th October. There was an elephant procession and a Public Meeting with Mr. A. M. Varki, Principal, in the chair. The President dwelt on the great progress that Travancore was making under the inspiring leadership of His Highness, on the courage that inspired the Temple Entry Proclamation, on the farsighted statesmanship and vision of His Highness and his great solicitude for the welfare of his subjects. Miss P. G. Kunjannam, Mr. P. A. Korulla, Mr. Abraham Kurien and Miss Mariam P. Abraham also spoke at the meeting after which a resolution was adopted expressing the cordial and respectful felicitations of the Staff and students of the College to His Highness on his birthday and wishing him a long and happy life and a prosperous reign.

President: Mr. A. Aravamuda Ayyengar,  
M. A.

Secretary: „ P. V. Ittyachen.

### **The Student Christian Fellowship.**

The Student Christian Fellowship continued to carry on its activities on the usual lines. At the beginning of the academic year nine Bible Circles were organised for our members under the leadership of the members of the Staff.



Another important activity of the S. C. F. was conducting five Sunday Schools—two for local children, two for boys in the Settlement and one for the girls in the Settlement. A few members of the Fellowship have been helping the Dispensary in telling gospel stories to the patients. A small batch of students has been trying to visit the poor in the neighbourhood and help them by teaching them cleanliness, sanitation, etc. Every fortnight there were prayer meetings for the members. The Library of the S. C. F. was open to all students. Retreats were arranged by the Fellowship for the teachers of the Sunday Schools and for the members of the Committee. The Committee of the Fellowship continued the practice of meeting every week for transacting business and for intercession.

President: Mr. V. M. Ittyerah

Secretary: „ A. C. Oommen

#### **Day Scholars' Association.**

The Day Scholars of the College, for the first time during these years, desired the formation of an association for promoting their common interests. An Association has, therefore, been formed with Mr. T. V. Ramanujam as President and Mr. M. A. Gopala Menon as Secretary and with representatives of each of the four classes and the lady students serving on the Committee. The members look forward to the Association becoming a useful forum for the discussion and promotion of common aims.

President: Mr. T. V. Ramanujam.

Secretary: „ M. A. Gopala Menon

#### **The Always Settlement.**

Nine boys and four girls were newly

admitted at the commencement of this school year. The total number of boys and girls in residence is 75. The strength of the literary school, including day scholars, is about 200. The industrial section, including weaving and carpentry, has made remarkable progress during the last one year. There are 11 looms in full working order. About 24 boys and young men are employed, the majority of whom belong to the Backward classes. The present working capital for weaving is Rs. 1000/-. The average monthly consumption of yarn is one bale costing about Rs. 350/- and about Rs. 500/- worth of piece goods is produced and sold every month. One distinguishing feature is that weaving in finer counts of yarn is successfully done.

The production and sale of furniture have also increased considerably. The chief market is Munnar, but orders have been received from many other places including distant centres like Calcutta and Madras. The maximum sale of furniture in one month amounts to Rs. 1000/-, the average monthly figure being about Rs. 500/-.

On reopening of school in May a temporary house was put up for the Settlement girls and women teachers. This is much more convenient than the rented house in which they lived last year. They are looking forward to occupying their permanent cottage in the Settlement which will fall vacant shortly. There are now three cottages for boys and one for girls.

The year under review was one of

acute financial strain for the Settlement mainly on account of the war situation. One of the retrenchment measures that had to be adopted early in the year was the sending away of ten resident boys reading in English Schools. Most of

these boys however are able to continue their studies in schools near their homes, thanks to the generosity of members of the College Women's hostel who are helping with monthly remittances towards their school fees.

### **SPEECH BY PROFESSOR N. RAMACHANDRA IYER**

Mr. N. Ramachandra Iyer, M. A., Professor of Physics, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, noted with pleasure the Principal's reference to the happy connection between his College and the Alwaye College. Both were engaged in the same work and he hoped that the existing ties between the two might be made tighter still. To him it was a pleasure to address students of other educational institutions. Newspapers and radios were telling them every day of the events happening outside. At this time of war people were asking whether academic activities could be carried on calmly. It was a time when three-fourths of the world was subject to carnage over sea, land and air. At that time, they in India were still able to carry on day to day work of Education without disturbance. Things might reach a higher tempo before the final end. While these events were taking place, they should not, as traffickers of ideas, be simply saying, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." They might not be able to take part in political or civil defence work. Protective works and Air Raid Precaution works were being taken up in Madras. Echoes of these preparations reached people on the West Coast. They had to consider how far

what was happening elsewhere affected them.

The speaker wanted freedom of choice with regard to the subject. On that annual gathering he might not be expected to speak of serious things. But that was a serious hour. They must be prepared to face eventualities which might arise. They had to consider how they were to make the best of things which occurred in the near future. They had to consider what it was that had upset the mental equilibrium of three-fourths of the human race. Old strategic ideas had to be given up. The trenched battle was something new. Most of the politics to which they were accustomed had disappeared. The old type of diplomacy was given up in favour of direct personal talk between rulers. They had to consider how far economic blockade was successful. Economic blockade of one country by another was impossible. Industrialism had run to rot in France. The cause of the collapse of the French democracy was worth being pondered over. It is said that the collapse of France was due to the French putting the individual before the nation. In India people were more individualistic than elsewhere. We often give preference to our individual concerns.

We should not be blocking progress. There should be change of ideals. Nowadays there was a clamour against science, which, it was said, had degraded mankind, and produced war. The speaker was not pleading for science that day. Just before the outbreak of the war the Government of India appointed a commission to consider the re-organisation of Secondary Education. Recently the Madras Government published their report. Hitherto much stress was laid on literary education and too little on practical education. Educational ideas and religious creeds were also changing. There were sections not only among Christians but also among Hindus and Muhammadans. There was too much of dogmatism and too little of tolerance. When surrounded by difficulties, they must find balance and equilibrium. In academic circles it was possible to talk about difficulties with detachment. Difficulties were produced by conservatism. There was such a thing as the status quo. In electricity there was such a thing as electro-magnetic inertia. When we cut off a switch there was some resistance. Before clarification there was a disturbance. Milk had to be fermented before butter was produced. Before producing something useful some ferment is necessary. Were teachers mere transmitters of ideas from one brain to another? What teachers could try to do is to start the ferment in the brains. It was necessary not only to start a motor car but to keep a firm hand on the steering wheel. People generally think more of speeches than of actions. Newspapers gave prominence to speakers, and people

talked too much. This fetish of exaltation of speech-making over action was bad. Students wanted more liberty and less responsibility. Perhaps this remark might not apply to students of this College. Alongside the teaching in the class-room there must also be a growth of responsibility. Students wanted soft collar jobs with short working hours. They must give up that attitude. In spite of educated unemployment, the preference for soft collar job persisted. The war was something of a blessing. The evacuation of children had been causing the disappearance of social barriers. These were disappearing every day. Thus the war was of great good to the common man. Danger often created good. More neighbourliness was caused by common danger. When a bomb fell on a neighbour, people must not stand aloof, but help their neighbours. The war had shown that neighbours cannot be exclusive. War created new employment. He was not speaking as a recruiting agent. Besides fighting forces, there was the Technical training scheme of the Government of India. From 15,000 men it had expanded to 150,000 men in six months. The war would change the outlook of India. There could be no industries until there were men able to handle the machines. Old fashioned instruments were not enough. Industries could not be done with mere chisels or screw drivers. The ability to make new designs could come only by education. Our present educational institutions with their limited resources could not produce 150,000 men in six months. The

Government of India found this task difficult, as the number of institutions which could do this was limited.

- To train 150,000 men in six months it was not enough to have 500 places. The problem of finding schools enough was still pressing. Students of the Victoria Technical Institution, Bombay and the Madras Industrial School, were previously finding it hard to get work. Now, it was different. The present was an opportunity for young men. A job for the degree-holder was difficult. Two years ago, some young men were advised to train themselves as wireless operators in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. These men got their opportunities for a North Indian tour and had also opportunities for advancement. But they complained of bad food in Bombay, and of mosquito-bite in Calcutta and gave up the opportunity they had of making good. If they had persisted, they could have secured decent jobs. Another student, a B. Sc. Degree-holder, was advised to join a research institution. He joined a factory for making aircraft material. He found the place too quiet and got dismissed because he did not like the work. We must say, "I do not like this work." Any kind of work which was available must be taken. They must recognise that there might be good reasons why a College Professor did not send his son to his College, but sent him to the Harbour

workshop. Young men must not merely talk, but do things. They must take heed against pseudo-sportmanship, the clamour for trophies and dresses. Educated persons must learn to discipline themselves. He found most of the high officials jostling with each other on the occasion of the accession of the Maharaja of Cochin. At the railway stations also, he noticed a want of discipline. There was too much individualism in us. We have not learned to give way to women and children, and to our equals. These lessons could be learned even from our enemies, the Japanese, whose intense patriotism makes them readily suffer for their native land. People in India had not learned to move about in an orderly manner two abreast without jostling with each other. Rules and proverbs were merely reproduced in books and answer-papers, and were not acted on.

The present opportunities were to be made use of, not to be slipped. They must be prepared to do physical work and not care only for mental relaxation. It was time that they threw off the shackles of the past and restrictions of the present. They must give credit for the good intentions of the other fellow. They must not be complaining. They must make use of the present opportunities. Even this war might make them feel that out of evil came much good.



## SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OLD STUDENTS

(Mr. P. A. ABRAHAM, B. A.)

I cannot even now understand why I was elected as the representative of the old students, for I had never been a speaker while in the College and after. More than this, I am a teacher in a M. H. School handling science. I have to teach the principle of Archimides in Malayalam. Instead of volume I have to say “മഹത്വം.” You can imagine how difficult it is for a man like me to make a speech on an occasion like this. Still I need not say how great a pleasure and privilege it is to me to represent the old students of this College, and say a few words on this behalf on this auspicious occasion. And I will be fulfilling my duty if I can express what we have gained by our four or two years' stay in this College as the case may be.

We are living in a changing and troubled World. Everywhere, there is hatred and tyranny. But all men are of one blood, and the different nations and people are parts of one humanity, and one nation should help another. But where is the spirit of help? The spirit of superiority and oppression is seen at the cost of the weakness of a nation. For everything that happens in the world, there is a cause. There is no such thing as an inevitable war. If war comes, it will be from failure of human wisdom. The universe is governed not by a capricious ruler, but a merciful and loving God, who will by no means spare the guilty. The fundamental cause of suffer-

ing is sin. Evil for a time seems to triumph in this world, but it contains within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. God alone can survive. The evils that have come upon the world are man-made, not God-ordained. Britain suffers to-day as a result of her policy of indifference to the sufferings of others in the past. Take the case of China and Abyssinia. When the Emperor of Abyssinia stood up in the assembly of the League of Nations, and pleaded for his country, as he had a right to do, some 56 nations turned a deaf ear to his plea. At the same time the Italians jeered. Then from the lips of the little man in black fell the fateful words, “God and history will remember your judgement.” Now the world sees how God has remembered.

In this connection it will be a good thing to remember that this College has adopted a crest with the motto, “Truth shall make you free.” Mr. S. Sathya-murthi has said that many nations had lost of sight of truth in their diplomatic dealings, and the result was that the world was to-day faced with a terrific war involving tremendous destruction of life and property. Mahatma Gandhi also had laid special emphasis on the need for strict observance of truth in public or private life. If only the nations had been adhering to truth, the present calamity to humanity would not have come about. This College has a message to give and a contribution to make to the new world,

"Truth shall make you free." The College aims at sending out young men and women, who will follow the path of truth, who will be true soldiers in the same army, to do battle against the same enemy, the empire of darkness and wrong.

One has to face many problems after the University career, the chief of which being unemployment. The world is not so smooth as we think. But what is the object of education? Education should create men and women to whom the words of the poet will apply.

"The nerve unshaken by mischance  
The head unspoiled by success  
A modest bearing to enhance  
The natural charm of manliness."

Whatever be the situation, don't despise it. In it we must act, suffer and conquer. Look not mournfully into the past, it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart. Speaking on the aim of University education at the last convocation of the Madras University, the Rev. L. D. Murphy said, "University education does not give what it has never promised to give, but what unwise people think it should give, a trade and a job. If we take strictly the bread and butter utilitarian outlook, one might reply without much exaggeration that University education in this sense is well nigh useless." The University education provides an all round fitness for social service while going out into the world to banish illiteracy, teach rudimentary hygiene to the poor, and thus make the education we have received really benefi-

cial to the community and the nation. This is idealism. But when one finds no means for one's livelihood, how can one keep these ideals in life? On the other hand one may descend from high altitudes of idealism to low depths of indifference. Therefore education has no value if it confines itself to idealism, without a back-ground of realism.

Education trains the intellect, but neglects the will. But the will also should be disciplined, for the chariot of life is drawn by two horses, intellect and will. The devils and angels may be alike in intelligence. But the will of the one is for evil and the other for good. The disciplining of the will is exercised chiefly through religion, home influence and public life. The residential life in this College is certainly a help for the disciplining of the will. Much importance is given to religious and moral instructions. A homely atmosphere is always kept in the hostels.

The discipline in this College and hostels has always been criticised by students. But as Sir Alladi in his advice to students of the Loyola College said, 'Discipline is as much a law of life as growth is.' Students develop a sense of civic duty, social consciousness, healthy character, and a spirit of mercy and good feeling towards fellowmen. Our enthusiasm when young should be well regulated. The development of character is more important than anything. The dying words of the novelist Scott to his friend Lockhart was, "Be a good man; you cannot help the world better than by being a good man." There is something

within the reach of all of us, greater than wealth, greater than fame, greater than culture. The greatest thing that any man or woman can do is to be good. We must try to make the best out of discipline, for discipline plays an important part in the moulding up of one's character.

It is inspiring that our College has been winning so many distinctions in sports and games year after year. That's perhaps a measure of the efficiency and the sincere interest evinced by the athletic department. But one wonders if all that could be done is being done. There is still much unexplored ground, much unexpected possibilities. The facilities offered by this unparalleled residential system could perhaps be more effectively utilized to win immortal fame and honour to the College.

The students both present and old are the guardians of reputation and prestige of this College. Wherever we are, in whatever sphere of life, we must bring honour to our beloved teachers and the College. This College is indebted to the

Madras Christian College for its origin, for professors were originally borrowed from there. Now the College is paying back its debt, for some of the old students of this College are now on the staff of the Madras Christian College. They have brought much honour to their Alma Mater and the old students can feel elated about them. The hall in which we have assembled is not yet completed. It is expected that the necessary funds could be raised from the old students. In times of need it is our duty to stretch forth our hands in aid of the College. I take this opportunity to request my friends who are present here to try their best most sincerely to achieve this need of the College, by liberal contribution and collecting funds from their own localities. We are now about 6000. Nothing is impossible if we stand together.

May this College, which has been founded in faith and providence, prosper from strength to strength and always remain a centre of light and life in this land and a blessing to many.

## **SPEECH BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESENT STUDENTS**

(Mr. C. A. GEORGE)

*Esteemed President, Ladies, Gentlemen,*

I deem it a piece of singular good fortune that I should stand before you on this august occasion as the representative of the present students of the College.

The College Day is a unique occasion in the annual life of the College. As it is then and then alone that we have the

opportunity of associating ourselves with the friends and well-wishers of the College. They by their presence express their good will and interest in us and in the College. Shall I assure them on behalf of the present students that we greatly appreciate their good will?

We are profoundly glad, we have in

our midst many of our elder brothers and sisters, the old students of this College who have gone out and taken up different walks of life. It is they who inspire and teach us to face the days of service ahead with real pleasure and anticipation. Many of us also shall be shortly joining hands with the army of old students who are fighting the good fight in the larger arena of life outside the college walls. It is the distinction with which they discharge their duties and the untiring service they offer in their respective spheres which inspire us who go out. The old students are the real strength of the College as of any other educational institution. We, the present students, and the College, shine only in the reflected glory of the old students. Let their conduct and character be such, that their Alma Mater may refer to them with joyous feeling and with maternal exultation exclaim, "Behold, these are my jewels."

We are proud of the heritage into which we have entered. There is the most cordial relationship between us and our lecturers. They graft into our hearts the love of God and country, increase in us true religion and nourish us with all goodness.

The College hill and the entrancing beauty of the nature around always hold a charming atmosphere and through it we hear the still voice "Through nature to nature's God." The quiet and restful atmosphere is a blessing to soul and body. We greatly appreciate the quiet rest and inspiration found during our stay here.

The world is passing through the

worst days. Our very breath is of the terrors and horrors of wars. Though we at Alwaye might seem to be "far from the maddening world's ignoble strife," we are also in the march of time. We are not disposed to be of the number of those who having eyes see not and having ears hear not things which so nearly concern us and the rest of humanity. Though we may not be in the actual belligerent districts of the world, we also feel for our nation. The real requirement of a nation to-day is for the educated who would, by their culture, wide outlook and sympathy, wave high the banner of the country. This is the sort of training our College is imparting, we are proud to say. The youths are on the threshold of their vigorous lives well-armed and trained and sent forth in the service of the society and nation. They are given such trainings as to enable them to play an honourable and distinguished part in the great arena of life for the benefit of the society. We can confidently say, this College has been a centre of light and life in this land and a blessing to generations of students.

This College has a tradition of her and it is the sincerest wish of every one of us to see her make progressive strides in the years to come with her ideals and prestige kept unimpaired.

Let me conclude, once more voicing the deep regard of the present students for the College and her old students and friends assembled here.

Thanks.



## CHAIRMAN'S CONCLUDING SPEECH

The Chairman wondered whether after the lengthy proceedings of the evening the audience would care to have a lengthy speech inflicted by the chairman. But he felt that the students gathered there might expect a few remarks from him. And so imitating the example of other chairmen, he would make a few remarks. Quite frankly he must say that was an extraordinary experience for him to be there that afternoon. Long years ago he was a student in the usually accepted sense, but he was not at present a student though he could be one in the next birth if there was such a thing. His experience as a student was not adequate enough to justify his standing before them and offering advice. He had never been an adviser to the students or to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. He had never ventured even to advise his own son or daughters. One or two things struck him as a happy thing in this College. He heard of an elephant procession on a memorable occasion. He would advise friends in Madras of the advisability of having elephant processions. He had seen human elephants and they might tell children and grand children of having seen elephants at meetings. He had to say something which students might appreciate. What he hated in the world not excepting even the devil was examinations. He was sure that students would sympathise with him in that view. There might be students there also who thought of examinations as the abomin-

ation of desolation spoken of by Daniel the Prophet. He did not know whether examinations could ever be got rid of. The Atlantic Charter of Roosevelt and Churchill might, in the new order, get rid of examinations. How, he did not know. It was not his duty, but the duty of the college staff to explore that possibility. As he stood before them he thought of his own College, the Madras Christian College. The Union Christian College was spoken of as a child of the Madras Christian College : he hoped that a grand child would be born in due season and that the grand child would take after the grand parent. At the Old College Boys' meeting at Tambaram, college and school career appeared rosy in retrospect, but when at College students thought more of the day when they could get out of the College. They were actually numbering the days at the end of which they could get out. They were not rejoicing like Satyagrahi prisoners to remain under the strain. There is always a scare about examinations. With a certain amount of determination to get through, people usually manage to get through the examinations. He had sympathy with those who failed and he would offer them his condolences.

Speaking about societies, he had one happy memory of the Debating Society of his College in which he used to take part. He used to make the most audacious remarks about all things in the world, above the world and under the world,

though one knew little of it. He used to make remarks which would shock others. Dr. Miller used to emphasise the importance of the societies from the first. Students who distinguished themselves as debaters have also distinguished themselves in later life. Regarding the craze for public speaking, he felt that democracy of the old type could not exist without public speaking. There was no use in crying against public speakers and public speeches. A good deal of sense and a good deal of nonsense were contained in public speeches. If a man wants to eat porridge he must not be squeamish about his mustache. Public speaking was necessary for democracy. In old days the college students were confined to books. Now there were various activities besides sports, both in the Madras Christian College and the Alwaye Union Christian College. The large number of prizes won for sports by the students that evening showed their keen interest in sports. In old days it used to be said that the battle of Waterloo was won at Eton. That was the old strategy, but cricket would not turn out the Japanese aggressor. Though a great deal of importance was to be attached to the physique of the nation, something more was necessary. Want of discipline was a great drawback to India. People in India formed a disorderly mob as contrasted with the well disciplined groups which existed in Europe. In the Madras Central Station one sometimes came across even educated people jostling with each other and distinguished guests found it hard to escape with their lives.

Mahatma Gandhi often escapes this by alighting at Basinbridge Station. It is the military nations who are able to behave in a well disciplined manner. This was not a heaven-born gift but came from military training. It was a matter of gratification that so many people were joining the army now.

Regarding Social Service he had to say that there were no social service leagues in his days. There were social reform associations which are now dead. They discussed such subjects like 'Remarriage of Hindow Widows', and 'Whether Social Reform should precede Political Reform'. To-day social service leagues were doing much for the poor. It was an indispensable thing. It was a fine thing to have such leagues establishing contact with the poor. The presence of unprivileged classes was a blot to the fair name of humanity in the world. In Travancore there were unprivileged classes living in dire degradation and poverty. The speaker had opportunities of working among labourers in factories for twenty years. If people who had received such an education thought that they were the salt of the earth and the light of the world, they should be sadly mistaken. There were hundreds of people who had not received that education. He did not know what the new order was to be in India. But the future belonged to the toiling classes. Which was the mightiest military nation on the face of the earth? Was it not Russia? It was not so much because of their mechanised army nor clever generals, but because of their educated labouring classes.

The future lay with them and not with the aristocrats and the millionaires and the merchant princes and scientists. Tagore made the toiling masses live in people's imagination. Christ lived among the toiling masses. Those who perform social service must render that service not in a spirit of patronage but with the feeling that those who are help-

ed are bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. Men and women rose or fell together. The speaker hoped that the stay in the College of the students whom he was addressing would be happier than his in his own College. There was a great privilege which he hoped they would make a worthy use of.

**Our Exchange Magazines**  
**(March 3rd, to October 2nd, '41.)**

1. The National College Magazine.
  2. The Government Victoria College Magazine, Palghat.
  3. Madras Christian College Magazine, Madras.
  4. A Government College Miscellany, Mangalore.
  5. St. Berchmans' College Magazine, Changanacherry.
  6. St. Thomas' College, Trichur.
  7. St. Paul's College Magazine, Calcutta.
  8. The Zamorin's College Magazine, Calicut.
  9. Loyola College Magazine, Madras.
  10. Hislop College Magazine, Nagapore.
  11. The Alagian Student's Magazine, Allahabad.
  12. St. John's College Magazine, Agra.
  13. The Ewing Christian College Magazine, Allahabad.
  14. The Pudukottai College Magazine, Pudukottai.
  15. The Women's Christian College Magazine, Madras.
- 4th Oct., 1941.*