

# THE MAGAZINE

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CHRIST COLLEGE,  
IRINJALAKUDA.



1956-'58.

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Edited by Chev. Joseph Pettah, K. S. G.  
Printed at the Orphanage Press, Fatima Nagar, Trichur.  
Published by Stanley Paul, Irinjalakuda.



# THE MAGAZINE

CHRIST COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA.

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Vol. II

Editor: Mr. T. V. OUSEPH

1959

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## EDITOR'S NOTES

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We have great pleasure in bringing out the second souvenir of our life and activities. Although our College is still a tyro she feels happy in having, by now, nourished and fostered many gifted, disciplined and contented young men who, she hopes, will live to the high ideals set before them by their Alma Mater. She prayerfully wishes them every success.

### Quality in Education

During the last quarter of a century higher education has registered a spectacular advance in India. There are now forty universities in the country, there is a college in almost every town, the number of engineering and medical colleges has increased notably, we have national science laboratories and higher technological institutes. It is open to question, however, whether quality has been maintained side by side with the advance in quantity. Every year the Union Public Service Commission has been lamenting the sad deterioration in the intellectual equipment of candidates at competitive examinations. It is a notorious fact that the average graduate of to-day cannot pretend to the command of English exhibited by an old matriculate. The deterioration in standards is by no means restricted to English, or to any particular sphere of education. The evil is as ubiquitous as it is devastating. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission recently animadverted on the tendency to admit into Engineering Colleges

candidates of no outstanding merit on communal and other considerations, thus condemning the country to be served by third-rate engineers. He also spoke of the appalling waste of public resources involved in making college education available to persons who were incapable of benefiting by it.

'If their resources were devoted to the higher education of hundred young people out of whom only twenty-five came out at the other end with the minimum qualifications, then sensible people would agree that there was extravagant use of the resources which a poor country like India could not afford.'

If University education in this country is to improve in quality the first thing to be done is to reduce the baneful pressure of numbers on colleges and make them real sanctuaries of learning. This means they should be placed above want. The second requisite is to make the teaching profession a palladium of talent instead of an asylum of mediocrity. It is a matter for rejoicing that the University Grants Commission is bent upon making the salaries of teachers attractive enough for first-rate men. It must go further. It must give liberal grants for libraries, laboratories theatres, swimming baths and stadia, and above all for scholarships so that the best intellects may be brought to the top without being kept down by poverty. Dr. Chintaman Deshmukh has pointed out that while the advanced countries in the world are able to spend the average equivalent of Rs. 5,000/- per student in institutions of higher learning, in India we are hardly able to spend Rs. 500/- per student per annum. Granted finance is not everything and we in India are pastmasters in the art of wise spending, it goes without saying that unless we are prepared to find tons of money we cannot realize our ambition of making the apparatus of higher learning in this country adequate in the modern sense.

### The Problem of Discipline

The ugly incidents in the University of Benares, culminating in the closure of the University for a period unprecedented in the annals of education have spot-lighted the malaise of indiscipline that has become almost endemic in this country. The plain fact is that our students have not yet recovered their equilibrium after

the frenzy and hysteria of the struggle for independence. They do not seem to realize that tactics and forms of agitation that were legitimate and appropriate when the nation was in the throes of a bloodless revolution have no longer any justification. Liberty implies responsibility, and anarchy and hooliganism are derogatory to the self-respect of a nascent nation. If students demand that the Vice-chancellor of a University should be dismissed because he is a 'persona non grata' to them, if they claim a voice in the framing of the syllabi, if they refuse to take papers which in their opinion are too stiff, if they attack invigilators at examinations for doing their duty, if in a word they raise Cain whenever things are not to their liking, it is difficult to be complacent and explain it away as the effervescence of youth. Such ugly manifestations of disorder are 'portentous things unto the climate of things they point upon'. How are we going to teach our youth to conduct themselves with the restraint, dignity and decorum of persons in 'statu pupillari'?

The Standing Committee on Education in the Congress Parliamentary Party is reported to have recommended to Government the introduction of a compulsory scheme of training students under a military officer for inculcating a sense of discipline in them. This is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The great need of the day is that students should divorce themselves from the Delilah of politics. They must enter into a solemn league and covenant that so long as they are students they will not listen to the siren voice of the politician and will not allow themselves to be used as cat's paws in political agitation. In this connection it is a matter for rejoicing that all parties in Madras have come to an agreement not to utilize students for their political ends. Will other states copy the example of Madras? But the burden of the University discipline rests primarily on the students themselves. Let them lay to heart the wise words of Sri. Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore in his Convocation address at Tirupati.

'Ours is a country with a proud heritage of culture. The apostle of non-violence was in our midst within the memory of those who are still young. Among the leaders of our nation are

distinguished university men of an earlier generation who have been and are models of right conduct. A University is a place for young men of taste and refinement, labouring for self-improvement by concentration and hard work. The eyes of the world are on us and it is the duty of every one to act in such a manner as to maintain the good repute of our nation. Indiscipline among men of intellect is debasing and the stain of bad conduct is indelible. Orderliness and devotion to duty should be the watchwords of the young. They should keep clear of controversies and leave agitational politics to their elders.

‘Teachers for their part should set a high example of dignity, devotion to duty, disinterested love of truth and rectitude of conduct. They must captivate the young mind by their erudition and eloquence, canalize youthful enthusiasm into fruitful channels of extra-curricular activity, infect young men with their own passion for knowledge and make them feel that in their life at college they have God’s plenty and they need not run after excitement. Real academic life will begin only when the politician finds his occupation gone among students.’

### **Reorganized Education**

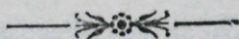
Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University has come forward with the bold declaration that the Pre-University course of one year is inadequate as a preparation for the University and we must revert to the Intermediate. So the ball has been set rolling. The main ideas underlying the recent reorganization were that the University must function at a much higher level than the High School, that there should be a balancing of the humanities and the Sciences in the content of education, and that there should be more emphasis on the subjects than on languages in the Degree Course. All this reform could very well have been effected without jettisoning the Intermediate. The real plague-spot in our educational structure is the High School and the recent ‘reforms’ postulate the absorption of the Pre-University course in the High School. To our mind this would be a calamity so long as our high schools remain as they are. No improvement in University Education is possible unless there is a revolutionary transformation of our High Schools.

## State Trading in Text Books

Recently some Governments, notably those of Kerala and Madras, chose to invade the domain of private enterprise and undertake to provide text books for use in schools. The experiment has not been a shining success. In Kerala there has been a tornado of criticism against some of the government sponsored text books and the Government has been accused of attempting to indoctrinate pupils in a particular ideology and doing scant justice to Indian ideals and India's great men, and the achievements of independent India. In Madras a writ petition was recently made to the High Court on behalf of a pupil for a direction to the State of Madras and the Director of Public Instruction to withdraw the abridged version of 'Quentin Durward', one of the prescribed non-detailed texts for the S. S. L. C. examination, on the ground that the book contained several errors, the amount spent for the preparation of such a book was callous frittering away of public money and that the reading of such a book would only stultify knowledge at the source and it would be an insurmountable handicap to the pupils when they entered the College.

His Lordship Mr. Justice P. V. Balakrishna Iyer who heard the petition agreed that the petitioner had just cause for his indignation. He observed 'To no literary virtue could this book lay any claim. It was badly written and badly printed. The author and the printer alike disdained the use of punctuation marks. They had original views in the matter of spelling. In the matter of grammar and syntax the author was an individualist and declined to be bound by the tiresome rules of old grammarians. The book is an example of what a good text book should not be.' "A resourceful teacher" His Lordship scathingly remarked, 'could take the original work of Sir Walter Scott and the abridged work of Mrs. Shunmugasundaram and by contrasting the two explain to his students how English should not be written.' To require boys and girls at the stage of mental development which they were normally likely to attain when they appeared for the School Final Examination, to study this book as a course of training in English is to inflict on them grievous wrong. To instruct an error is more baneful than not to instruct at all!

A far-famed blast of doom, proclaiming in the ears of all governments and listening world, that text books sponsored by governments shall be no more!



# THE ANNUAL REPORT—1958-'59.\*

*Mr. President, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

It is with mixed feelings of joy, satisfaction and anxiety that I present to you a brief account of the life and working of the College for the academic year 1958-'59. The year under reference was one of rapid and unexpected growth, in many phases of our life. We felt that we had passed our infancy all too soon and had to face boyhood, with all its light and shade.

**Courses of studies:** Besides the University Previous, the College offers instruction in B. A. Economics, B. Sc. Chemistry and Zoology, and B. Com., with a wide variety of Subsidiary subjects. Of these, Economics Main, and Botany Subdiary were started only this academic year. God willing, B. Sc. Mathematics and Physics will be started soon.

**Strength:** The academic year 1958-'59 witnessed a phenomenal increase in the strength which, from 250 students rose to 525. Though this was a welcome feature and a pleasant surprise, it brought along with it, new problems regarding accommodation, equipment and discipline. We tried to face them boldly, and have succeeded to a large extent, in tackling them effectively.

**Staff:** With the introduction of new courses, and the opening of new divisions, additional staff had to be appointed.

English :	—	Sri. T. N. Jayadevan & Sri. U. S. Sahasranamam
Oriental Languages :	—	Sri. K. Narayana Sharma & Sri. C. V. Cherunni
Economics—History :	—	Sri. Joseph Meenattoor Sri. M. D. Kurien & Rev. Fr. Boniface
Commerce :	—	Sri. T. V. Ouseph

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\* Read by Rev. Fr. Principal at the College day gathering.

Mathematics :	—	Sri. K. V. Ignatius
Physics ;	—	Sri. Joseph Mani
Chemistry :	—	Sri. K. K. Prabhakaran
Botany :	—	Sri. Bastian Jose
Zoology :	—	Sri. P. N. Viswanathan & Sri. K. Krishna Swami
Physical Education :	—	Sri. E. D. Jose

In the course of the year, there were a few unavoidable changes of staff. Sri. Eswara Iyer of the Physics Department is on sick-leave and Sri. P. Revi Varman was appointed as an additional Demonstrator. The vacancy caused by the departure of Sri. K. K. Prabhakaran of the Chemistry Department was filled up by Sri. R. Ganapathi Krishnan. In the English Department Sri. R. Sankara Narayanan was appointed in the leave vacancy of Rev. Fr. Dismas.

I hope and pray that Sri. Eswara Iyer and Rev. Fr. Dismas will soon join duty, fully recouped in health and vigour.

**Accommodation:** With the introduction of new courses and the sudden increase in strength the available accommodation was found to be barely adequate. Next academic year, when the final Degree class will be added, the problem of accommodation will be more acute, and the College will have to provide additional space for its Assembly Hall, and Library.

**University Examination:** Though University Examination results alone do not by themselves form a sure criterion for assessing the success of an educational institution, they are certainly a valuable test of efficiency. I am happy to say that our Pre-University students secured 54.5% complete pass, in the University Examination of March 1958, this being the highest percentage of pass for any of the boys' Colleges in the Trichur District. May I take this opportunity to congratulate our students and staff, on their brilliant performance.

**Sports and Games:** Ample facilities are provided for physical education. Considering the strength of the College and the short span of its existence, the performance of our students in games and athletics is very satisfactory and encouraging.

I am proud to mention that in the Inter-University Foot-ball Tournament, the Kerala University Foot-ball team was captained by our veteran foot-baller, Sri. Mani Edwin.

To give additional impetus and encouragement to foot-ball, the College is conducting a foot-ball Tournament for which a beautiful Silver Trophy, along with an endowment, was given by M/s. Kandamkulathil Lonappan Sons. A Tournament Committee consisting of a few members of our staff and some local citizens, is managing the conduct of the Tournament. I hope the Tournament will be a permanent source of inspiration to our young men, both in the College and outside.

**College Associations:** The General Literary Association and the various branch Associations have efficiently functioned during the academic year. The General Literary Association was inaugurated by Sri. V. Ramanathan, Principal, S. D. College, Alleppey, and the valedictory address was given by Sri. Peter Alvarez. A detailed account of the working of each Association is given in the report of the Literary Association.

The activities of the Dramatic and Fine Arts Clubs deserve special mention. Our students took part in the Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival held at Ernakulam, in which C. Mohan Das got the first prize in the classical dance (കഥകളി). He was chosen to represent the Kerala University in the Inter-University Youth Festival held at Delhi in October 1958.

During the year, our students conducted many study tours as for example to F. A. C. T. Alwaye, to Peechi and Malampuzha. During the X'mas holidays, a batch of about 25 students went on an all-India educational tour to Madras, Poona, Bombay and Hyderabad, the travelling expenses of which were entirely met by the Government of India.

**National Cadet Corps:** A platoon of the N. C. C. started in 1956 is functioning in the College under the able leadership of 2/Lt. P. I. Thomas. Our young men have fully realized the importance of physical and military training, in our nation-building enterprise, and students in large numbers are coming forward enthusiastically,

to enrol themselves in the N. C. C. They have taken an active part in the Republic Day and other celebrations organised by the Municipality.

**Students' Residence :** The importance of hostel life in Collegiate education cannot be over-emphasized. Even though we have increased the hostel accommodation considerably this year it does not meet the increasing demand. As against 50 students in the hostel during 1957—58, we have a strength of about 150 during this year. One more hostel is an immediate necessity, and the authorities are fully alive to it.

**Conclusion :** Reviewing the wide and varied experiences of our College life, and the many joys and sorrow we had, I am reminded of the sudden and untimely demise of one of our beloved students, P. Ravindran of the Pre-University class. May his soul rest in peace !

Ladies and Gentlemen, This College is named after, and dedicated to Christ, the eternal master and model. To Him I raise my heart in profound gratitude and pray that He might protect us from all evil, and guide us in our steps.

I need not say that the success of an educational institution depends on the healthy atmosphere prevalent within it, on the discipline of its students, and the spirit of co-operation among the members of staff. Let me take this occasion to thank our staff and students, for their whole-hearted co-operation.

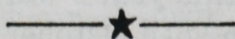
An infant institution like this in a place where most of us are new-comers, needs for its speedy and healthy growth, the sympathetic co-operation of the public, and the support of Government and local authorities. I am extremely glad and grateful that all the Government Departments, the Municipal Council and the public, are giving us their unstinted support.

Finally to you, Sir,\* who have accepted our invitation so readily and have undertaken a tedious journey for our sake, I express our warmest regards and gratitude.

Principal.

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\* Prof. L. M. Pylee.



# Report of the Activities of the Various Associations.

(1958-'59)

I am extremely happy to present a report of the work of the various Associations of Christ College, during the year 1958-'59.

**The General Literary Association** is a federation of all the associations of the College. All the students of the College are members of the Association and all members of the staff are honorary members of the Association. During the year Mr. K. V. Ans was the elected chairman and he will hold the office until the second term of the next year.

Mr. P. Janardhanan was elected as General Secretary and Mr. Richard Vanspall as Joint Secretary. The Inaugural address for the year was delivered by Mr. Ramnathan M. A., Principal, S. D. College, Alleppey, on 2nd August, 1958.

On 24th September, 1958 Sri. A. V. Paulson M. A., LL. B., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam spoke to us on the topic, "Crisis in the Middle East".

An extra-ordinary meeting was held on 9th October, 1958 in order to record our sorrow at the sad demise of His Holiness Pope Pius the XII and a resolution of condolence was passed.

We had a parliamentary debate on 20th October on the motion, "Indian democracy is a success". Sri. M. D. Kurien M. A. moved the proposition and Sri. P. N. R. Nambisan, M. A., B. T., opposed it. The House declared its verdict against the motion.

An extra-ordinary meeting was held to celebrate the birthday of Kerala on 29th October, 1958 with Sri. Pala Narayanan Nair M. A., Secretary, Kerala Sahithya Academy, in the chair. He spoke on the cultural glories of Kerala.

A unique feature of this year's work is that we conducted a mock Assembly (Kerala) on 25th October, with Prof. A. C. Joseph



HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII.

M. A. as the Speaker. The opposition leader moved that "the House has no confidence in the ministry" and there was an animated debate, but the motion was not pressed to a division.

A symposium on "poems of Changampuzha" led by Sri. Jayadevan M. A., B. T. was held with Sri. Purushothaman Elayath M. A. in the chair.

An extra-ordinary meeting was held on 4th February in order to record our sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Ravindran (Pre-University class) by snake bite and a resolution of condolence was passed.

**The Oriental Languages Association** with P. Aravindakshan as Secretary and A. Girijavallabhan as Joint Secretary was inaugurated by Sri. Narayana Pisharodi M. A., Lecturer, Kerala Varma College, Trichur, and the Hindi session of the Association had its Inaugural meeting with an address by Mr. Parameswara Menon M. A., Lecturer, St. Thomas College, Trichur. At an ordinary meeting there was a discussion on the subject, "the importance of co-operation in social life."

**The Commerce and Economics Association** with K. Nandakumaran as Secretary and A. V. Aphraim as Joint Secretary was inaugurated by Sri. P. P. Menon B. A. (Hons) Lecturer, Kerala Varma College, Trichur, on 9th September 1958. There was an ordinary meeting to discuss the subject "Population problem in India". We had a parliamentary debate on the motion, "Nationalisation of all Indian industries." Mr. K. K. James moved the motion and K. V. Ans opposed it. The House rejected the motion.

**The Science Association** with Sri. E. Gopinathan as Secretary and Sri. P. G. Antony as Joint Secretary was inaugurated by Mr. Gopinathan D. Sc., Professor, Veterinary College, Trichur. On 1st October, Sri. C. K. Ramakrishnan, M. A., Head of the department of Chemistry, St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapally addressed the Association. He pointed out that the discoveries and inventions of science were not accidental. At an ordinary meeting there was a discussion on the subject, "Chemistry in agriculture." Under the auspices of the Association a tour was undertaken to Alwaye, during the third term. A party of about 30 students visited the several factories in that industrial town.

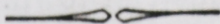
**The Social Service League** with Sri. V. P. Pankajakshan as Secretary and Sri. P. Janardhanan as Joint Secretary was inaugurated by Sri. K. C. Peter M. A., LL. B., Lecturer, St. Thomas College, Trichur. It is gratifying to state that a large number of students became members of the League this year and took part in its activities. In spite of great difficulties the League members managed to lay part of a road running close to the College campus. In this connection the local Municipality also helped the League by supplying tools and in other ways. The League also spent some amount from its limited funds in arranging conveyance etc. for the poor sick people of the neighbourhood.

**The Fine Arts Club** with Sri. Jose Panakkal as Secretary and Sri. C. Mohan Das as Joint Secretary, and the **DRAMATIC CLUB** with Sri. C. P. Thomas as Secretary and C. K. Pushpendran as Joint Secretary were inaugurated conjointly by Sri. N. Narayana Menon on 15th August and they presented a drama "നഷ്ടശല്യം" on the occasion. They participated in the drama competition conducted under the auspices of the Aruna Fine Arts, Irinjalakuda. They provided entertainment on various occasions.

**The All India Catholic University Students Federation** unit in the College, with Sri. P. L. Johny as Chairman, Sri. A. J. Sakhariya as Secretary and Sri. M. L. Jose as Joint Secretary had its Inaugural meeting for the year, with His Excellency, Rt. Rev. Dr. George Alapatt, Bishop of Trichur in the chair. The members of the union have formed themselves into several cells with various objectives like the deeper study of the Catholic doctrine, Social Service etc. A North Kerala Regional leadership camp was conducted on 7, 8 & 9 November with His Grace, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph Parecattil, Archbishop of Ernakulam presiding at the concluding session.

We have had a year of profitable activity and this has been rendered possible only by the active co-operation and enthusiasm of all students. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the President and Vice-Presidents for their valuable guidance and to the many gentlemen who helped us by speaking or presiding at our meetings.

Secretary.

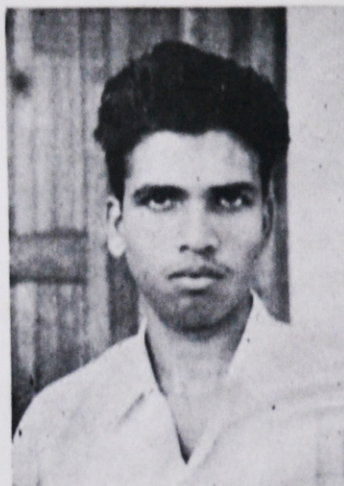




COLLEGE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.



Union Chairman.



Union Secretary.



MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.



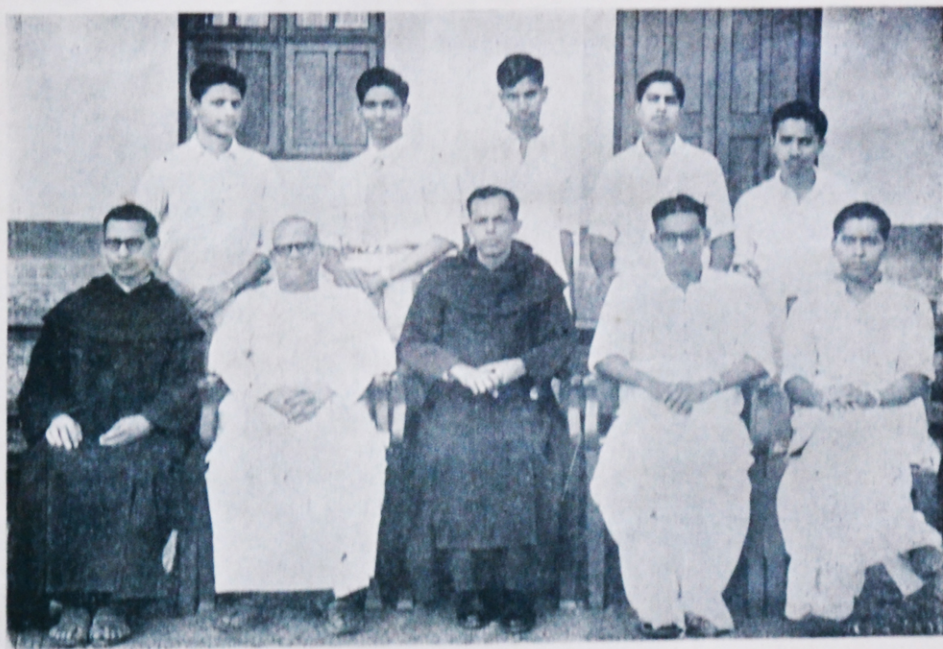
COLLEGE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1956—'57



COLLEGE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1957—'58



Chev. Joseph Pettah, K. S. G.



THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.



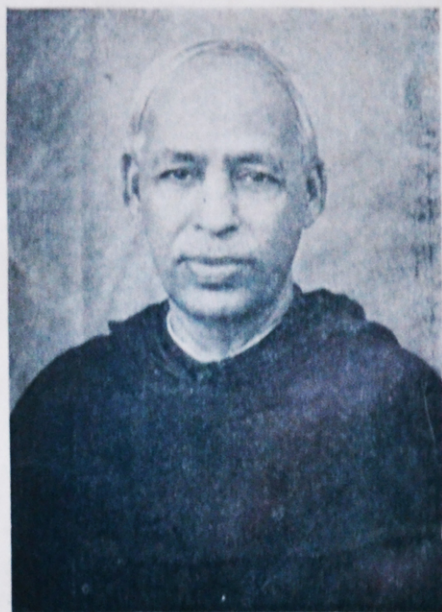
V. Rev. Fr. Maurus, T. O. C. D.  
*Prior General*



V. Rev. Fr. Clemens, T. O. C. D.  
*Provincial & President  
of the Managing Board.*



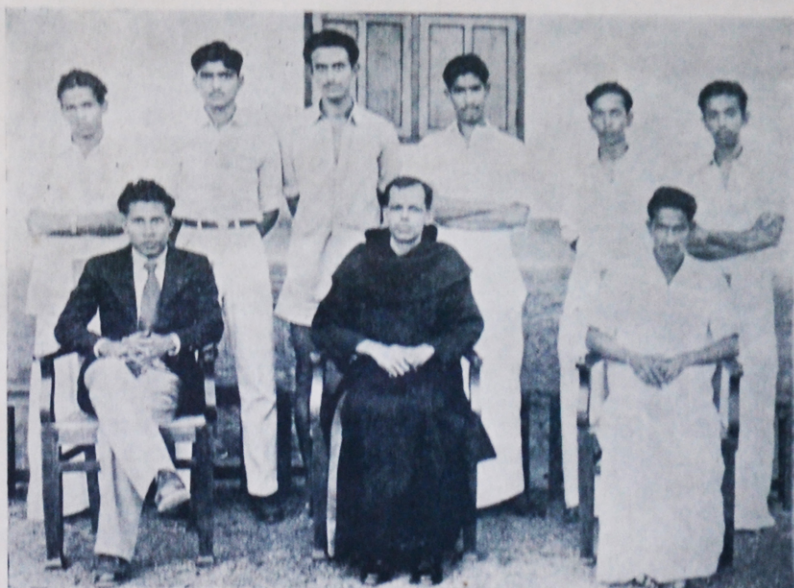
Rev. Fr. Gabriel, T. O. C. D.  
*Principal.*



Rev. Fr. Seraphine, T. O. C. D.



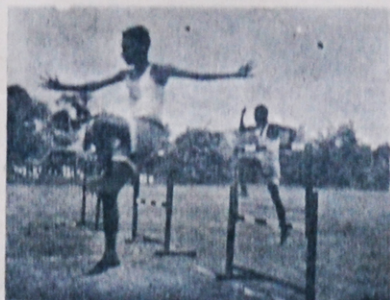
LOCAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, IRINJALAKUDA



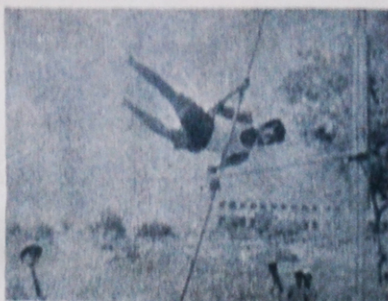
Team Captains

1957—'58

## COLLEGE SPORTS



Hurdles.



Pole Vault.



1500 Metres



Slow Cycle.



100 Metres.



Staff Race.

— Fr Dismas leading



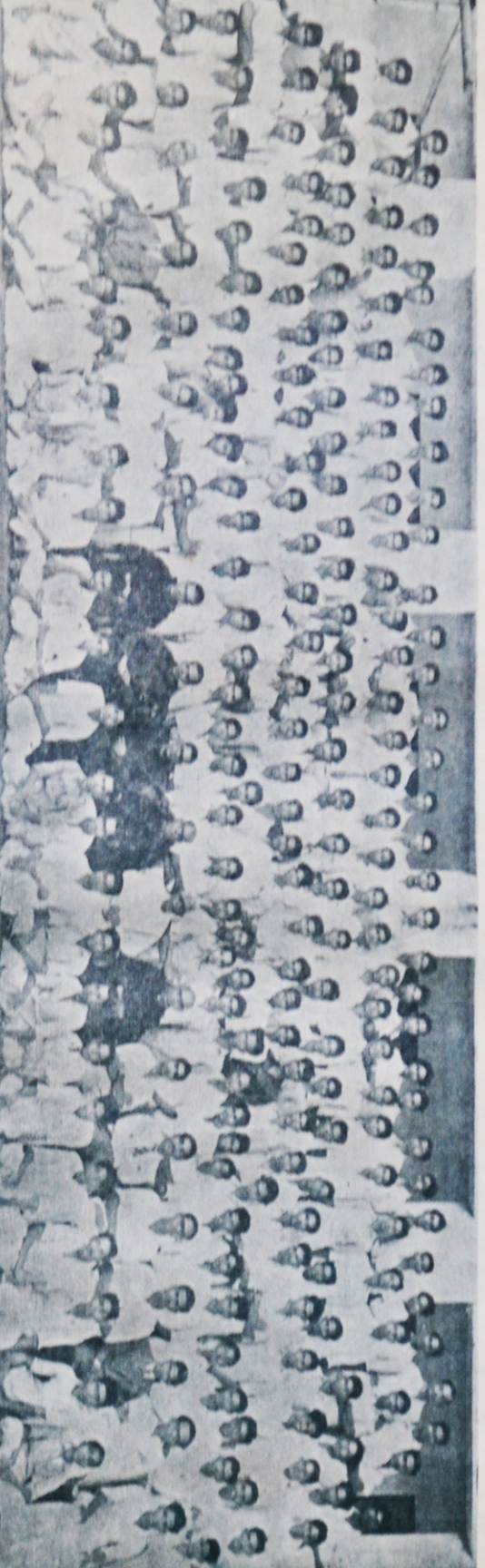
VOLLEY BALL 1956—'57.



HOCKEY 1957—'58.



VICE-CHANCELLOR IN OUR MIDST, February 13th, 1958





The Governor Cutting the Ribbon



Blessing

## INAUGURATION



Provincial's Welcome Address



Address by the Governor



The Governor & Party

## FEATURES



Sections of the Audience



Social Gathering



MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING STAFF, 1956—'57



OUR HOSTEL GROUP



NATIONAL CADET CORPS, 1956—'57.



VICE-CHANCELLOR with the N. C. C. 1957—'58

# THE MAGAZINE

CHRIST COLLEGE, IRINJALAKUDA.

VOL. I

Editor: CHEV. JOSEPH PETTAH, K. S. G.

1956-'58.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

( Editor )

### The Light of Life

“Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people : for this day is born to you a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord, in the city of David”, so did the Angel of the Lord announce to the shepherds of Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago. A similar message was broadcast to the good people of Irinjalakuda on the 17th June, 1956 : on that memorable day was born to them a saviour, the Christ College, on *Mount Mangadi* within their own Municipal Town. It was to them tidings of great joy, for it announced to them the happy fruition of their long cherished aspirations, their fondly nourished expectations. And what a wonderful transformation it was ! Indeed, oftentimes truth is stranger than fiction. Here was *Mt. Mangadi*, the wild haunt of jackals and of night-birds, both feathery and figurative, the burial ground of the unclaimed dead, a fearful and forsaken place both by night and day, suddenly transformed into a *Monte Cristo*, a bright and blazing centre of enlightenment and inspiration, a citadel of peace and security, a busy hive of budding citizens, a shining beacon for all who pray for the ‘kindly light’. The *corpus* of the Christ

College, chaste and classical in style and proportions, stands aloft in rich and radiant splendour, simple yet solid, sober yet imposing; literally a city set on a hill, commanding plenty of places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and give strength to body and soul alike — an ideal resort for quiet literary and scientific pursuits, as also for the peaceful moulding and shaping of juvenile character and personality, away from the madding crowd’s ignoble strife. But the greater attraction is the vigorous soul within, working with wholehearted and wholesome zeal and selfless dedication. The good Fathers of Mt. Carmel, together with the goodly galaxy of learned, experienced, and devoted lecturers, brought together from far and near, have already built up for the infant Institution a name and reputation which could stand safe comparison even with that of many of the older front-rank colleges.

The Christ College is now entering on its third year. Naturally it is feeling the urge to lisp out its thoughts and feelings, to formulate its ideals, and to chalk out its plans and programmes. Hence this modest attempt to launch out a Magazine as its organ and mouthpiece. Shortcomings are

inevitable; or shall we say they are the privileges of a first attempt? The indulgence of the intelligentsia is earnestly solicited.

### The Functions Three

A College Magazine is intended to serve three purposes mainly. In the first place, it gives form and fixity, point and clarity, to the ideals and objectives of the College, and places before the public a periodical record of its activities and achievements in the pursuit of those ideals. The note on 'Our Coat of Arms' and the Reports, contained in this issue, have duly served that purpose. The reader is specially invited to make a close study of the masterly analysis and exposition of the College Coat of Arms, given by the Very Rev Fr. Provincial himself, who is the President of the Managing Board. "It is our fond hope", he concludes, "that this Institution, which is dedicated to the real Light of Life, would stand as a beacon of light to enlighten not only our own students but also, through them, the minds of the teeming millions of our Motherland. Let our students carry with them the light of life in all its warmth and splendour to every nook and corner of our land and prove themselves to be real 'Light of Life'. Their noble ideas, selfless love, integrity of character and spirit of service shall be an inspiration for all".

In the second place, a College Magazine affords an opportunity to the members of the Staff to supplement their class work with discourses of an advanced type, not only on the literary and scientific subjects contained in the curriculum, but also on current topics of general interest, political, social, economic — both domestic, national, and international. It is this aspect of the Magazine that makes it a publication of permanent value to the student-folk. We thank the learned writers who have undertaken this important task regarding the

present issue, and congratulate them on the exceptional brilliance of their esteemed contributions.

In the third place, a College Magazine supplies a training field for the display of the literary and journalistic talents of the students; indeed from the standpoint of the students this is the most important service rendered by a College Magazine. The volume and value of this service depend, however, upon the response made by the students themselves. It may not be out of place, therefore, to offer them, at the very start, a few suggestions as to how they should proceed in working their way up to the heights of literary fame and prestige. As in other fields of fame, here too, work, strenuous and systematic work, is the key to success.

"The heights by great men reached  
and kept,  
Were not attained by sudden flight;  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night."

### Excelsior

In general, we would request them to make a distinction between a class composition and a contribution to the College Magazine. The latter, obviously, should maintain a higher level in both matter and style. It is too much to expect that offhand attempts would attain to this higher level. Nor would the notes dictated in the Class, modified or rather mutilated for the sake of originality, would serve the purpose of an article for the Magazine. No pains, no gains. It is essential that young men should realise that in the initial stages of building up literary name and fame, perspiration rather than inspiration is the important factor. There is no royal road here, but only stony rugged paths which have to be trudged painfully, step by step, upwards. If at any stage of this difficult climb you

feel down-hearted or crest-fallen, think of Demosthenes of ancient Greece or Robert Bruce of modern Scotland, and courage and determination will come back to you in a flood.

The first step, evidently, is to choose a subject which would be both instructive and interesting. This is no easy job. Nevertheless, it can be made fairly, nay wondrously, easy if one sets about it the right way. Every young man, who harbours the ambition of rising to literary eminence, should take the trouble of doing a fair amount of extra reading, not of the kind that would merely please or excite, but of a more serious quality that would widen his horizons, deepen his understanding, and enrich his experience. More important still, he should get into the habit of keeping files on topics of current interest and practical importance; and the bits of information, views, arguments, statistics, and the like, gathered in the course of class studies and extra reading, should be classified according to subjects and stored up in the respective files. If he does so, he will be simply surprised at the wealth of information he can gather up in a short time, and the ease and facility with which he can at short notice pick out and marshal up facts and figures pertaining to any important subject that comes up for public discussion. It would then be easy enough for him to make speeches and write articles which would be really appreciated by people of taste and discernment.

Having chosen the subject, you should next analyse it and arrange the points in some logical order. Here again, offhand methods would not do. Revolve the subject in your mind for a day or two; arrange and re-arrange the points carefully, until you are satisfied that you have set them forth in the best possible sequence in the order of their relative importance. If convenient, talk it out with some friends: it is an excellent way of clarifying ideas and arriv-

ing at definiteness of views and testing the convincing force of arguments.

And then, choosing the proper time when your mind is alert and active and your memory fresh and responsive, dash off with a concentration of thought which will give your production a perfect organic unity and thorough logical coherence. If you find your mind wandering and your thoughts distracted, then read over what you have so far written; that will keep your thoughts straight on the correct path. Do not at this stage go in for flourishes, nor in quest of beautifying details. There is yet time for it. If you attempt it now, that might endanger the unity of thought and the logical sequence of ideas, which are more important than the flourishes and the beauty-bits.

Having finished the first sketch, sleep on it for another day or two. And then revise, re-write, and again revise and re-write; chisel out the angularities and prune off the superfluities and give the whole thing a general polish. Look up the meaning of doubtful words and make sure of the appropriate context in which they can be used, as also of the apt use of prepositions and conjunctions — the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* may be used for the purpose. Have an eye also for the correct placing of phrases and the proper balancing of sentences. And put in a few flourishes, if you like—but only such as are apt and sober, and not irrelevant or fantastic. Carry on until you feel you have achieved your best and cannot do better.

A few minor points should also be attended to, in finishing up your work. Write *legibly and only on one side of the paper*. Do not put in too many lines on a page; leave a broad margin. If you can get it all type-written, that will surely be an additional argument in your favour — the Editor will very much appreciate it and thank you for it and that means a good chance for your article to go in.

These then are the few suggestions we would offer to those of our young friends who would feel a generous impulse to contribute to the College Magazine, and who believe that they have in them the makings of a man of letters. If they take kindly to these suggestions and follow them up faithfully, we can confidently assure them that their budding taste and talent will in the fulness of time blaze up into the brilliance of a finished literary celebrity. Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

### Omnia Omnibus

Besides the three main purposes of a College Magazine, which we have noted above, there is yet another — not exactly a purpose, but rather a customary feature — we mean the Editorial '*Notes and Comments*'. Like the president of a public meeting, the Editor too is a privileged person. He can wander about without let or hindrance. There are no rules or rubrics to fetter his freedom. All the same, ordinary common-sense — alas, a very uncommon commodity in these days of aggressive egoism — should set some limits even to such an unfettered autocrat. Whatever it be, we do not for the present propose to wander very far, but shall rest content with a word or two to our young friends whose future is our greatest concern.

Blest with the supreme gift of education, our young friends have hopes and aspirations, different from those of their illiterate brethren. They yearn for a fuller, a better life; they are even bubbling over with the ambition to transform the world. Well and good. Indeed, every one in his own way can make a contribution to the improvement of the world in which we live, through positive action — through the urge to devote himself unselfishly to that end. But then he should lay to heart the wisdom contained in Bacon's words: "If we are to transform the world, we must first begin by transforming ourselves". 'Know thyself', says the ancient Greek adage. And Tennyson adds:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,  
These three alone lead life to sovereign power

Yet not for power (power of herself  
Would come uncalled for) but to live by law  
Acting the law we live by without fear;  
And, because right is right, to follow right  
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

That is the transformation of oneself. It implies, above all, a fundamental belief in some great ruling force, which can give purpose to one's life. "It is no longer unpopular or unscientific to believe in God" — in spite of the Communists.

Having thus transformed ourselves, let us launch out, heart and soul, on the great enterprise of bettering the world, of bringing peace and happiness to the distressed millions. It is essential to remember, however, that in the final analysis peace is not merely a matter of politics or economics; it is primarily a matter of the spirit. Rising standards of living are of little profit if they are accompanied by moral decadence. If the pursuit of happiness is construed simply in terms of more money, more leisure, more pleasure, it is likely to prove a barren quest. The greatest satisfaction comes through creative work; but to give real satisfaction it must be joined with service to others: the greatest happiness comes through sacrifice.

Young friends, hold on firmly to the great truth: that reason can overcome prejudice; that knowledge can overcome ignorance; that love can overcome hate; and that goodness can overcome evil. And then you will find the road to success and satisfaction opening wide before you. Work on quietly, silently. There is no need to be sensational. Nor is it necessary to sound trumpets or beat drums. The simple task for every one of you is "to carry light where there is darkness; to insist on truth where others are furthering falsehood; to establish order where others are spreading chaos; to bring in love where others are striving to bring in hatred." And believe us, this is not too much for any one of you. Just a little self-confidence, added to a little bit of selflessness, a generous spirit of courage and daring, and, above all, an abiding trust in Providence will carry you safely and successfully through the noble task. Good luck and Godspeed to one and all of you — *Au Revoir*.

# OUR INAUGURATION

(R. V.)

Irinjalakuda is a cultural centre with many historic associations. It is the seat of the famous Kudalmanickam temple and is the native place of Unnaiwarrier, the author of 'Nalacharitham.' The high school in the town is one of the oldest in the State. It is a centre of commerce and communications. The people are enlightened, cultured and prosperous.

But one thing was conspicuous by its absence. There was no institution for higher learning here. The towns-people keenly felt its absence and made vigorous efforts for establishing a College. They finally approached the benevolent Carmelite Fathers, who kindly agreed to shoulder the heavy responsibility of starting a first grade college.

These were the circumstances that led to the establishment of Christ College at Irinjalakuda. It was the fulfillment of the desires of a large number of people in and around Irinjalakuda. The people made their generous contributions, but the brunt of the weight fell on the Carmelite Order, which bore it willingly because its motto is service.

The wilderness of Mangadikunnu was selected as the site for the College. From the top of this hill, one can command a grand view of the surrounding country side. It is the best site that could be selected. Construction work began in earnest. The Pre-University class started functioning in June 1956. By the middle of 1957, the grand Arts block was completed and the College authorities desired to have it formally inaugurated. They wanted to celebrate it in a fitting manner

and to thank all those people who had so generously contributed to the College fund,

His Excellency Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala, very kindly agreed to inaugurate the College. The inauguration was fixed on the 13th of October, 1957. The teachers and students of the College worked zealously and transformed the campus into a fairy land. Triumphant arches were erected over the approach roads which were paved with white sand. Streamers and festoons fluttered in the breeze. Thousands of electric lamps illuminated the whole place and the College building appeared like a poem in brick and concrete. A beautiful circular 'mandapam' was erected to receive the Governor.

By 5-30, the whole area was filled to capacity with an expectant and jubilant crowd which stood lost in admiration of the brilliant sight. The Governor and party arrived at seven. Very Rev. Fr. Provincial received him at the gate and conducted him to the beautiful 'mandapam' Camera flashed; the pressmen were busy taking pictures.

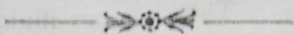
Very Rev. Fr. Provincial then presented the address of welcome to the Governor. He briefly mentioned the circumstances that led to the establishment of this College. The aim of this College was to train leaders of the right calibre to occupy responsible positions in the nation. He thanked the government and the public for the generous help they had given and hoped that they would continue their patronage of this infant institution.

The Governor then made his inaugural address. He said he was very much impressed by the sight of this beautiful College. He paid glowing tributes to the service that the missionaries had rendered and still continue to render, for the cause of education. He was confident that they would get full opportunity to continue their noble work. It was the policy of the Government to encourage Private initiative and the government would continue that policy. He wished the College all success and prosperity.

After the inaugural address the Governor gave away the prizes to the winners in the various contests held in the previous year. Musical interludes were provided by

the College boys. Very Rev. Fr. Principal then proposed the vote of thanks.

Then the governor rose from the dais and accompanied by other distinguished guests walked towards the College building. Then he formally declared open the College by cutting the ribbon. The building was then blessed by His Excellency Dr. Alappat, Bishop of Trichur. Then the distinguished guests were shown round the College. After that they participated in the tea party which was given in honour of the Governor. More than a thousand people, mainly the benefactors of the College, were entertained at the party. The entertainments were over by 9 o'clock and with it the brilliant inauguration ceremony ended.



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# THE MAGAZINE

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IRINJALAKUDA.



1956-'58.

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Edited by Chev. Joseph Pettah, K. S. G.  
Printed at the Orphanage Press, Fatima Nagar, Trichur.  
Published by Stanley Paul, Irinjalakuda.

# THE COLLEGE REPORT.

IT is with feelings of great joy and pleasure that I present to you the annual report on the working of the College for the last two years. Being the first function of this kind, I take the liberty of prefacing this report with a brief history of the College.

## History of the College:

Christ College is owned and managed by the Devamatha Province of the Syro-Malabar Carmelite Congregation. The starting of this College may be considered as the crowning success of a series of endeavours made by the people of Irinjalakuda and its neighbourhood. After many an abortive attempt, the people approached Very Rev. Fr. Clement T. O. C. D., the Provincial Superior of the Devamatha Province, who, after much hesitation, finally consented to comply with their request.

The necessary permission for establishing the College was given by the University on 18th June 1955. The foundation stone was laid on 24th October 1956 by Very Rev. Fr. Maurus T. O. C. D., the Prior General of the Carmelite Congregation. The construction of the main block was pushed through, and the ground floor was ready for occupation in June 1956.

The academic year 1956-57, was an important year in the history of the College. The University Inspection Commission visited the College on 9th July 1956, and unanimously recommended the starting of the Preuniversity course. The sessions commenced on 18th June 1956, with three divisions of the P. U. Class, with a total strength of 244 students on the roll. This may be considered as a good beginning for

any new College to start with. Of our first batch of students, forty-nine per-cent came out successful in the P. U. examination, with four First classes and 22 Second classes. Taking into account the low percentage of pass in the University, the performance of our first batch of students is very encouraging.

In 1957-58, the College introduced Three-Year Degree Courses in Chemistry, Zoology and Commerce, with suitable Subsidiary subjects. The introduction of the P. U. and Three-Year Degree Course has adversely affected the strength of all Colleges, including ours. I hope that this is a transient phenomenon, and things will soon settle down to normal.

## Staff:

In 1956-57, our staff consisted of 14 members, with Rev. Fr. Gabriel as the Principal.

## English:

Rev. Frs Dismas & Lazaar, & Messrs. Rama Varma & P. N. R. Nambisan.

## Oriental Languages:

Messrs: N. J. Francis, V. Raman Menon, & Rev. Fr. Leontius.

## Social Studies:

Prof: Joseph Pettah & Sri. M. K. Verghese.

## General Science:

Messrs. P. P: Joseph, T. V. Krishnan, P. I. Thomas & K. J. Joseph.

I take this opportunity to gratefully record the services of Rev. Fr. Lazaar, Messrs. T. V. Krishnan, N. J. Francis & V. Raman Menon, who left the College after the period of their appointment.

In 1957-58, consequent on the introduction of the Degree Courses, additional staff had to be appointed. It was the good fortune of the College to secure the services of eminent educationists, to its staff.

The following additions have been made during this year:

English: Prof: A Aravamuda Iyyangar.

Oriental Languages: Messrs. C. Purushothaman Elayath & S. R. Gupta.

#### Physics:

Messrs. C. R. Vaidyanathan & K. V. Vasudevan Nampooripad.

Chemistry: Prof: A. C. Joseph.

Commerce: Prof: P. V. Seshagiri Rao.

Zoology: Sri. Abraham P. Jacob.

History: Rev Fr. Adolphus.

A few unavoidable changes in staff took place during the course of the year. Messrs. P. S. Eswara Iyer & N. D. Francis, filled up the vacancies caused by the departure of Messrs. Vaidyanathan and Vasudevan Nampooripad of the Physics Department. Sri. K. J. Joseph took the place of Sri. S. R. Gupta who left the College, during the Second term. Messrs. A. A. Antony, Physical Director, and K. J. Joseph, Demonstrator in Botany left the College to work in sister institutions, and the vacancies were filled up by Messrs. C. D. Jose and Koshy Cherian respectively.

With great regret I have to mention the departure of Prof: Joseph Pettah, who had been from the very inception of this College, the doyen of our staff and a friend and philosopher to both the staff and students. The University authorities found it impossible to give further extension to the period of his service after retirement. We wish him long life to enjoy his well-merited rest.

#### Accommodation:

The main Arts Block, besides providing accommodation for twelve Lecture rooms, at present houses, three science Laboratories with the other accessory rooms, and also, one Library and one Assembly Hall. This block was completed early this year, but the formal inauguration took place on 13th October 1957. His Excellency Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, the Governor of Kerala, was gracious enough to formally inaugurate the College building and give away the prizes to the winners of the last academic year. His Excellency, the Bishop of Trichur, blessed the new building, immediately after the Inauguration.

In this context, I may be permitted to make a brief reference, about our financial position. The management has so far spent a sum of about 8 Lakhs of Rupees, on procuring the site, and in providing accommodation, equipments and residential facilities. Public enthusiasm, when translated into the form of rupees-annas-pies, took the shape of a donation of about Rs. 60,000. There is still a wide gap which no management, however earnest and enthusiastic it might be, can fill up. We look up to the University and the Government, for ample financial aid which we legitimately deserve.

#### Sports & Games:

Considering the strength of the College, and the short period of its existence, our performance in the field of Physical Education is highly satisfactory. We have at present eight grounds in all, offering facilities, for Foot-ball, Hockey, Basket-ball, Volley-ball, Tennis, Badminton & Tennis. Our teams participated in the Inter-collegiate tournaments, in Foot.ball, Basket-ball and Hockey. I am proud to say that our team won the Zone finals in Foot-ball. For the benefit of our young athletes,

an Athletic Training Camp was organised in the beginning of this academic year. We are quite confident that, by the time the College attains its full stature, we will make our presence more deeply felt in the sphere of Intercollegiate Sports and Games.

#### **N. C. C.**

The College was singularly fortunate in being able to raise one N. C. C. unit in the very first year of its existence. The N. C. C. is very helpful to infuse into our students' minds, a sense of discipline, duty and team spirit. Our unit participated in the Annual Training Camp held at Pan-gode, Trivandrum in December 1956, and in the Social Service Camp held at Alwaye in April 1957. I feel singularly happy to record here that our first N. C. C. unit, just three months after its raising, annexed the Best Administration Cup, for the year.

#### **Students' Residence:**

The College authorities have realized the important place of hostel life, in Collegiate education, and have provided adequate accommodation, to meet the requirement of this year. The residential facilities are being further extended to meet the increased requirements next year.

#### **College Associations:**

A General Literary Association, with many Branch Associations and Clubs are functioning in the College. These Associations are intended to develop the latent talents of our young men and to mould

their character, and to widen their social experience. A detailed report of their activities will follow immediately.

#### **Conclusion:**

Ladies and Gentlemen! This College is dedicated to Christ, the eternal master and model. Its moto is Jivith Prakash, "Light of Life," and the College spares no pains to shed light on all its alumni, helping to cultivate everything that is good, beautiful and noble in the human nature.

The success of an educational institution depends largely on the discipline of the students, and the spirit of co-operation between the members of staff. I am extremely glad to declare that this College can take legitimate pride in its students and in its very dutiful and zealous staff.

May I take this opportunity to record our heart-felt gratitude to the Government, and the University authorities, and the enthusiastic public of Irinjalakuda, who stinted no partonage and support, for this new College.

In conclusion, may I raise my heart in humble thanksgiving to Almighty God, who guided our steps during the perilous days of our infancy.

Before concluding I extend to you, Sir, our warmest regards and sincere gratitude for having accepted our invitation and come all the way, to oblige us at great personal inconvenience.

*Principal,*  
**CHRIST COLLEGE,**  
*Irinjalakuda.*

# Christ College Associations 1957-58

On behalf of the several Associations of the College, I have pleasure in presenting a report of their work during the year 1957-58.

THE GENERAL LITERARY ASSOCIATION is a federation of all the Associations of the College. All the students of the College are members of the Association and all the members of the staff honorary members. During the year Mr. V. T. Gangadharan was the elected Chairman, and after he left the College, Mr. P. L. Johnny held the office. Mr. C. R. Kunjappan was General Secretary and Mr. K. U. Vinodhan, Joint General Secretary. The Inaugural Address for the year was given by Sri V. N. Subrahmonya Iyer, M. A., M. L., Principal, Law College, Ernakulam, on the 19th August.

On the 29th October Sri. Ulahanan Mappilai spoke to us on the subject "Appreciation of Beauty."

To celebrate the birthday of Kerala there was an extra-ordinary meeting on November 1, with Sri. E. K. Hariharan B. A., L. T., in the chair. The variety entertainment that was a feature of the occasion vividly portrayed the glammers of Kerala.

On 29th November we had a parliamentary debate on the motion: "This house is of opinion that English should continue as the medium of instruction in Colleges". Sri. P. N. R. Nambisan moved the proposition and Sri. Rama Varma opposed it. The House delivered its verdict against the motion.

The Association bade farewell to Sri. Joseph Pettah, M. A., Honorary Professor of History & Economics on January 17. The Very Rev. Father Provincial presided on the occasion.

At ordinary meetings we discussed subjects like "Art and Society" and "Progressive Literature".

THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES ASSOCIATION had as its Joint Secretaries Sri. C. V. Appu and K. Chellappan. It was inaugurated on the 18th September by Sri. Sukumar Azhikode. Besides an ordinary Hindi meeting there was a symposium on the subject "The responsibility of writers to society," led by Sri. M. K. Verghese. Sri. Purushothaman Elayath presided.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION was inaugurated on the 13th September by Dr. P. C. Mathai who spoke on Modern Science. Sri C. R. Kunjappan was the Secretary and Sri K. R. Narayanan Joint Secretary. There was an ordinary meeting at which there was a discussion on the subject "Science & the common man".

THE COMMERCE ASSOCIATION with Sri. E. K. Gangadharan as Secretary and Sri. K. V. Ans as Joint Secretary, had its Inaugural meeting on the 2nd of December. Sri. P. C. Achyuthan Pillai M. A., M. L., gave the Inaugural Address. There were a number of discussions on topics of importance.

THE FINE ARTS CLUB with Sri. K. K. Bhaskaran as Secretary and Sri. P. J. Mathew as Joint Secretary, provided music and other entertainment at all public meetings and presented a drama on the occasion of the farewell to Chev. Joseph Pettah. To-day after the public meeting they will stage "ചിതറിപ്പൻ പ്രസ്താവം".

With Sri. T. Vijayan as Secretary and Sri. K. P. Chakkunny as Joint Secretary THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE was inaugurated by Sri. C. R. Kesavan Vaidyar on the 26th August. It contributed its mite

THE CHRIST COLLEGE

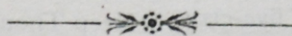
of labour to the laying out of the Tennis Court on the College grounds. Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a tour was undertaken to Mysore and Bangalore with Twenty Seven students and two members of the staff of our College. The programme was immensely appreciated by the students.

The ALL INDIA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' FEDERATION unit in the College had its Inaugural meeting for the year on the 6th of August when the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Paul Chittilappilli, Vicar General of Trichur spoke. The members of the Union have formed themselves into several cells with varied objectives like the deeper study of the Catholic doctrine, Social Service and the cult of mariology.

In concluding this report we wish to convey our grateful thanks to the Principal and all our Vice-Presidents for their encouragement and guidance and to the many gentlemen who were good enough to inaugurate our activities and preside at our meetings. We are still very young as a College and at present the majority of our students belong to the Preuniversity class. With increasing maturity we shall expand and intensify our activities and we assure you that in the years to come we shall present more and more impressive records of our work.

C. R. KUNJAYAPPAN

*General Secretary.*



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# OUR COAT OF ARMS

In all ages and in all countries distinguishing arms or symbols have been in use among Tribes or Nations, families or chieftains. Greek and Roman poets describe the devices borne on the shields of heroes, and many such shields are painted on antique vases. Rabbinical writers also testify to the fact that the standards of different Tribes of Israel set up in their camps bore figures devised from the prophecy of Jacob, e. g. the Ravening Wolf for Benjamin, the Lion's whelp for Juda, the ship of Zebulon and so forth. The early Chinese Empire had its symbol of five-clawed dragon, and the Japanese Emperors had the Chrysanthemum.

The Dharma Chakra, the Lotus, the Lion, the Bull etc., have been time-honoured symbols in India. The National emblem of free India is a replica of the capital of Asoka's pillar at Sarnath, erected between 242—232 B. C. In the original capital there are four lions standing back to back, mounted on an abacus. The Dharma Chakra appears in relief in the centre of the abacus.

Coming now to the Coat of Arms of our College, I must say at the very out-set that it is full of symbolism. The most salient feature is the Diagonal Cross, or the big letter 'X' which divides the escutcheon into four parts. The very letter 'X' stands for Christ, 'the Light of the World' to Whom this college has been dedicated. He is the Way, Truth, and Life.

In the upper part of the shield we find a star shooting down a bright ray of light.

This star stands for Mary, the Morning Star, the Seat of Wisdom. She is our celestial Patroness, the Guiding Star of Carmel in general, and of the 'Devamatha Province' in particular. She is the Pillar of the Cloud to whom we address these words of Newman:

"Lead, kindly Light, amid the  
encircling gloom

Lead Thou me on!

The night is dark, and I am far from home—  
Lead Thou me on!

Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see  
The distant scene—one step enough for me."

Down below we find the 'Ship of Life'—the Jeevitha Nauka—which forges its way through the foaming waters of a troubled Sea. In fact education is a complete preparation for the storm and strain of life,—complete in the sense that it develops the whole man, physically, intellectually and morally, taking into account also his life after death.

"At helm I make my reason sit:  
My crew of Passions all submit"

says the wise man; and that sort of wisdom, only true education can impart.

On the left side is a small lamp with a lively flame which is symbolic of the scope of collegiate education. It is not merely a preparation for life in the ordinary, but it is also a training for Leadership. Everyone who goes out of the portals of this temple of wisdom should be able to enlighten the

THE CHRIST COLLEGE

Masses and lead them to their ultimate end. He must be a man of light and leading. The unenlightened millions in India today are on a pilgrimage for Light, Love and Life.

Again on the right side we have the 'Asoka Chakra', or the 'Dharma Chakra', which reminds the students of their duty to their country as citizens of this Sovereign Republic. This National symbol stands for loyalty to the Nation and for one's 'Dharma' or duty to his brethren. A 'Chakra' or Wheel goes round endlessly, and thus it is also a symbol of Infinite God, eternal life, and other spiritual values. According to Mahathma a good leader should be 'a devotee of God, a man of courage, and a servant of the Nation'.

Finally there is our beautiful motto: "Jeevith Prabha" the Light of Life. Christ calls Himself in the Gospel 'the Light of the World' and promises 'the light of life' to all. It is our fond hope that this institution which is dedicated to the real Light of Life, would stand as a beacon of light to enlighten not only our own students, but also through them the minds of teeming millions of our Mother-land. Let our students carry with them the Light of Life in all its splendour and warmth to every nook and corner of our land and prove themselves to be real 'Light of Life'. Their noble ideas, self-less love, integrity of character, and spirit of service shall be an inspiration for all. "Let your light shine before men, in order that they may see your good works and give glory to your Father in heaven."

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# "THERE IT IS!"

---

*E. M. Hariharan B. A. B. T.,*

*Headmaster, H. S. S., Irinjalakuda.*

"There it is" shout my children looking to the north from the school across the fields. They shout thus with joy and pride. They are joyful because their tomorrow's AlmaMater is there. They are proud because they have it in their town. It is indeed a lofty institution - THE CHRIST COLLEGE. It 'stands like a tall cliff clear above the clouds and resplendent in the sun'.

Before 1955, nothing was there, except the hillock, Mangadikunnu clad with thorny thickets haunted by snakes and jackals. The Wild Life Day in July 1955 was celebrated by my school on this hillock because it was then a place of wild life nearby. But 1956 saw its wildness suddenly dispelled. Was it a Prospero's magic wand that did this? Did an Alladin's wonderful lamp produce the massive building of the College?

No Prospero, no Alladin's wonderful lamp was there. No magic but magnanimity alone was behind the metamorphosis. Our people dreamt for a College in the town. They worked for it. They approached the Government for help. They hoped that the Koodalmanikkam Devaswam would fulfill their wish. But hopes and requests came to naught. Disappointment brought light to the people. The benevolent Carmelite Fathers were at last approached. The magnanimity of those Fathers

forced them to take up the noble task. In no time the work was started and the long-cherished wish of the public of Irinjalakuda was accomplished. His Excellency the Bishop of Trichur christened the College in 1956 and His Excellency the Governor of Kerala inaugurated it in 1957.

It is 'CHRIST COLLEGE'. More is meant by the name than it meets the ear. The name speaks of the sacredness of the institution. It is an institution to spread light and learning not only among the young but among all alike. Its 'light' from its height shines on all and makes everyone Christ-like - loving and virtuous. May this institution play its role to bring on earth the 'Just Peace' that the Pope's recent Easter message envisages.

'Christ College' is on the lips of even a child of this town. Its very sight inspires every child to be good and great. The exceptional grandeur of the buildings, the exquisite neatness of the premises, the laudable humility of the Fathers and the pleasing manners of the staff influence the minds of children for better behaviour.

People praise the Carmelite Fathers, with all gratitude, for the rare sacrifice and untiresome efforts for the promotion of education. It is their prayer that the Christ College may ever be 'the life-giving light of Christ'. May the Carmelite Fathers live long to spread this light everywhere and for ever!

# ENGLISH OR HINDI?

(A. Aravamuda Iyyangar)

The question of the day in India is the future of English, will English continue to be spoken and studied in India fifty years hence, or will it have disappeared like our Maharajas and Zemindars? The Chief Minister of Madras has spoken with almost unholy glee of the imminent departure of English from this country. On the other hand, Jawaharlal Nehru has assured us again and again that English will always stay with us. Whom shall we believe? Merely by a Platonic attachment to English, not even Nehru can save it from the destructive fury of the Philistines. You cannot lay the axe at the root of the tree and lay the flattering unction to your soul that it is going to blossom and bear fruit. Let us not deceive ourselves. If English ceases to be the official language of the Union there will be nothing left but to perform its funeral obsequies. If you want it to remain you must give up the idea of enthroning Hindi in its place as India's official language.

It would be a calamity of the first magnitude, a tragedy of tragedies if the English language and the priceless treasures of English literature were lost to us. Amidst the Babel of tongues in India English served as a common language and brought about the emotional integration of the peoples of this subcontinent. It welded us into a national unity and was a mighty weapon in our hands in the fight for freedom. "You taught me language," says caliban to Prospero, "and my profit on it is I know how to curse." The Englishman

gave us his language and we employed it with devastating effect to impeach him for his high crimes and misdemeanours. It was English literature that roused us from the slumber of centuries and inspired us to fight for our freedom. Our passion for liberty, our thirst for Swaraj emanated from our study of the prophets of English literature. Our literatures are great in their way, but their emphasis is on the eternal verities, on the ideal and the other-worldly, and they have all a tradition of acquiescence in authority than which nothing could be more incongruous or out of date in the world of today. Our attitude to life over the ages is not unfairly summed up in Arnold's words:

The East bowed low before the blast  
In patient, deep disdain:  
She let the legions thunder past  
And plunged in thought again:

English literature revolutionized our entire outlook. It galvanized the dry bones of the valley to life and vigour and under its inspiration we were born again and took our place among the living nations of the earth. Who could read Milton and Burke and Macaulay and Mill and Shelley and not be intoxicated with the ideas of freedom, equality and nationality which these great writers promulgate? And who will say that we have outgrown, or will ever outgrow, the need for this inspiration? The truths of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and the Vedas and the Puranas are the kernel and quintessence of all our

regional literatures; they lift our souls heavenward, they chasten, comfort, and console us; with unwearied voice they tell us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. It is a noble gospel, but inadequate in the modern context. The new world demands a new dynamism in our outlook upon life and the world; and it is only through the channels of English that we can maintain contact with the new thought that flows through the world. Let there be no mistake about it. Not just for some time to come, but for ever will India need the energizing, vitalizing, rejuvenating influence of English

But men, as Carlyle would say, are un-  
wiser than children; they do not know the  
hand that feeds them. We are now told  
that English will no longer do for us, and  
we must throw it away

Like the base Indian threw a pearl away,  
Richer than all his tribe

We are asked to discard the English  
AKSHAYAPATRAM and take up the beg-  
gar's bowl that goes by the name Hindi.  
And what is the case for Hindi? It is argu-  
ed that while Hindi is the language of 42  
per cent of the people of India English is  
spoken only by a microscopic minority. Is  
it a negligible consideration that while  
English is spoken and understood, albeit by  
a small minority all over the country Hindi  
is no better than Greek to the whole of  
South India? Is it right to impose a new  
language on a vast tract of country? They  
say they do it in the name of patriotism.  
Patriotism covers a multitude of sins. But  
where is patriotism here? The Tamilian  
and the Bengalee cannot be called unpatri-  
otic if they refuse to accept Hindi as their  
native tongue. And there is no meaning in  
giving English the bad name of a foreign

language just to jettison it. English is no  
more the Englishman's language, it is an  
international asset, part of the world's  
heritage. Granting it is foreign, what is the  
harm in retaining it? Do we throw away  
our wrist watches and motor cars simply  
because they are foreign? Are our consti-  
tution, our democratic institutions, our  
concept of a socialistic pattern of society  
peculiarly Swadeshi? Do we deem it  
humiliating to our self-respect to be part of  
the Commonwealth? If serviceableness is  
the over-riding principle, why should it go  
by the board in the matter of the retention  
of English? English is our master key to  
modern knowledge and modern thought.  
By replacing it by Hindi we shall only  
condemn ourselves to intellectual, scientific  
and technological stagnation. It is fatuous  
to believe that translations will enable us to  
keep abreast of the latest developments in  
these days when knowledge is advancing at  
Sputnik speed.

The doctrine sedulously propagated by  
Hindi families, that English is foreign and  
should, therefore, be boycotted, has been  
exploded by the highest judicial authority.  
In a memorable judgment, Chief Justice  
Chagla of Bombay has declared that  
"English is legally and constitutionally as  
much an Indian language as Hindi or any  
of the languages of India, since it is the  
language of a recognized Indian minority.  
So far as three fourths of the people of  
India represented by the non-Hindi speak-  
ing people are concerned it would be  
correct to say that for them Hindi is more  
of a foreign language than English." And  
when we think of the immortality achiev-  
ed by some of our country men who have  
used English as their vehicle of expression,  
when we recall the achievements of Ramesh  
Chunder Dutt, Sarojini Naidu and Toru

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Dutt, of Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore and Srinivasa Sastri, of Mulk Raj Anand and Sardar K. M. Panikkar we realize how much English has become part and parcel of our being. Above all, it is the language by which all our great nation-builders, from Raja Ram Mohan Roy down to Jawaharlal Nehru made themselves understood throughout Bharat. What is the harm in adopting it as our national language?

The forces arrayed against English are, however, formidable. In the clash between reason and sentiment, reason seldom triumphs. The votaries of culture will, so it

appears, be worsted by the hordes of Philistia. The fanatics have the magic mantram, Patriotism on their side. Mr. R. K. Narayanan suggests that we call English by the name SARVA DESHA BASHA and retain it. Would that the Gordian knot were cut so easily! But you cannot say "Puss, puss" to a dog and make it a cat. A change of nomenclature will work no miracle. The outlook for English is far from bright. We have reason on our side, but it is numbers and noise that will decide. We can only pray that reason will prevail at least so far as to permit English to remain with us till Hindi is sufficiently advanced to take its place.



Estd. 1896.

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(Near Jos Theatre) TRICHUR.

# LITERATURE IN LIFE

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*M. Sukumar, I. B. Sc.*

In these days of the mechanical valuation of life, nobody will give attention to a topic like this. Though we endorse the opinion of the cultured world on the value of literature in life, left to ourselves, we would equate life, not in terms of books but in terms of hard cash.

We are too familiar with instances of people who had resigned themselves to plod laboriously through literary works as a necessary preparation for the adventure of life; and would fain exhaust the Bodleian; and of others who in active life have, like an epicure who "deigns to taste the sunny side of a peach" took up a book for amusement, and discarded it as soon as something more interesting cropped up. It is easy to detect from the nature and extent of the handling of books in a library, where public taste lies. Men and women leave marks of their inner nature on the books they read. A book belongs to Literature when it transcends the sphere of our occupation in life – when it does not smell of the shop – and appeals to our common humanity. A physician will discover nothing of interest in a book of civil procedure and a lawyer will not seek inspiration in a work on bridge-building. All professional men, however, will have to meet on the common ground of the claims of life at large. It is just here that literature as a power in life becomes apparent.

If somebody speaks about the companionship of books as an asset, he will be accused of being old-fashioned. Nevertheless, as one grows one begins to have more

faith in the written records of dead friends than in the spoken, half-truths of the living. We should admit here that there are good as well as bad books, just as there are good and bad friends. We accept readily a book to be good if the people say so, but we cannot believe what is said about a living friend without proper caution.

What is literature? As Matthew Arnold has told us, it is the criticism of life. Its immense value derives from the fact that it deals with life, or with the problem how to live.

We are now living in a society where sincere friendship with a man can be had more or less easily. He may guide us through the right ways, to his utmost. But he can see things only within the limits of his own experience. But on the shelves of a library we find the ripe experience of men who had thought highly on the problems of life and there we can confabulate with the wisest of all nations, queens and kings, quite freely. Robert Southey has voiced the universal feeling about books:

My never failing friends are they,  
With whom I converse day by day!

This talk with the wise men of old enables us to regulate our conduct of life. But, as a general rule, literature makes the reader a 'man of culture' and raises him above the primitive passions of his savage ancestors. Whether the effect caused by literature partly or wholly is in the form of a systematised philosophy or in the form of scientific information the result is the same – namely, the gradual formation of a cultural outlook.

We worship Lord Rama, Christ or Muhammad; because they struggled against injustice. We are on the side of the Pandavas, because they fought for Dharma or justice. When we read the Ramayana or Mahabharatha we are inspired to think, feel and act nobly and are lifted above ourselves.

A poet sees what we do not see. He finds something most beautiful in a rainbow, or a river flow or a landscape. Mary Howitt says,

'Our outward life requires them not,  
Then, wherefore had they birth?—  
To minister delight to man;  
To beautify the earth;'

Drama and fiction set before us numberless examples of men and women who lived in truth, beauty and sublimity and whose lives warm, comfort and command us. Socrates, Sophocles and Plato, Dante and Shakespeare, Kalidasa and Bacon, Moliere and Montaigne are full of pregnant thought; Scott, Dickens, George Eliot and Shaw are not merely companions of an idle hour, but have something to teach us about the art of life.

Literature enables us to find the value of life and its meaning. It reveals to us the

world in which we live, sees "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything." Actually we live in a world unrealised; as Coleridge remarks, 'We have eyes and see not, ears that hear not and hearts that neither feel nor understand.' Literature helps us here by its power of interpretation. A great book teaches us to look at the world with a wide view and keen interest.

We always face new problems, new mysteries about our race, place, purpose and destiny. Literature helps us to take counsel of some of the 'greatest minds of all times' to find a solution to these mysteries. We get clues here and there from the recorded thoughts of the great.

There is a saying that "Life without literature is death (*Vita sine literis est mors*) But even books are not an unmixed, unqualified good. If we follow them blindly we become enslaved. We are then like men who live in 'another's house.' Therefore we should not allow books to become autocrats or dictators, but be our friends. "To know literature and to love it is to make our daily existence larger, richer, happier by providing ourselves with wise counsellors and faithful friends."



# THE STORY OF THE ATOM.

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Ever since the destruction of the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the word atom has become quite familiar to all. The press has kept up this familiarity by the constant reference to the experimental explosions of the fission and fusion bombs by the big powers. The new magical words, Cold war, summit talks, sputniks, have helped to keep up the reflection on the atom and on the nuclear energy. Even the most profound scientific genius would not have dreamt that the innocent solid atoms of Democritus, deductively conceived in the 5th century B. C., or again the peaceful tiny indivisible particles of John Dalton postulated from experimental background in 1808, would at last turn to be of life and death significance to mankind. The history of physical sciences for the last sixty years is mainly the history of the atom. Yes, during those years, scientists of various nationalities have subjected the atom to a very large number of careful investigations and have applied the scientific method—observation, hypothesis, experiment, theory and proof—to get at the constitution and the structure of the atom. Observation is the collection of available facts; hypothesis is the tentative assumption based on these facts; experiment is further research (search and search again) to test facts in the light of the assumption; theory is the hypothesis when it has become respectable; and the proof is further experimental evidence to support the theory before any jury. In that romantic story, scientists of various countries were to make their contributions, but until his death in 1937, Ernest Ruther-

ford the New Zealander contributed the thread of that story.

The atomic theory formulated by Dalton in 1808, assumed that an element is composed of tiny indivisible particles called atoms, that the atoms of the same element have all the same properties, particularly the weight and that the atoms of different elements have different properties, especially weights. The atom being electrically neutral, Dalton never suspected that it has any charge of electricity. The experiments of Michael Faraday in 1832 on the passage of electricity through electrolytes and the conception that ions are atoms with positive or negative electricity led to the idea that atoms should have positive and negative charges. The atom is electrically neutral since the positive and the negative charges cancel each other, they being equal in magnitude. Between 1850 and 1870, the Germans, Plucker and Hittorf had studied the passage of electricity through gases at low pressures and Goldstein, another German, had given the name 'Cathode rays' to something travelling in straight lines from the cathode to the walls of the container. Sir William Gookes in 1879 developed the cathode-ray tube and inferred by the bending of the cathode rays under the influence of a magnet, that they were a stream of material particles. In 1895, Wilhelm Rontgen, the Bavarian came upon a discovery which has blessed mankind with a wonderful power of penetrating Vision through flesh, wood and metal. He saw that when cathode rays were allowed

to strike against any material body, a radiation having a very strong penetrating power was produced. He called the radiation X-rays, because it was an unknown entity. He found that X-rays affected a photographic plate, ionised gases and excited fluorescence in substances like barium platinocyanide. Years of research have shown that X-rays are electromagnetic waves similar to heat or light, but of much shorter wave lengths. The announcement of the discovery of X-rays caused great sensation amongst laymen as well as scientists. To the physicists this was the beginning of a new attack on the secrets of nature. Professor J. J. Thomson reproduced Rontgen experiments at the Cavendish laboratory along with the young newcomer Ernest Rutherford. Thomson and Rutherford, studying the X-radiated gases, found that when they were passed through tightly packed cotton wool, the gases ceased to conduct electricity. Following up such experiments, Thomson in 1897 proved definitely that the cathode rays consisted of negatively charged particles having a mass of about  $1/1800$  of that of a hydrogen atom and that exactly similar particles were obtained whatever gas was used in the vacuum tube. Thomson adopted the name electron for those negatively charged particles and he assumed that they formed part of the structure of all atoms.

In France too, X-rays had caused scientific excitement. Jules Henri Poincare made an inspired guess that X-rays or rays similar to them might be emitted by fluorescent salts. This idea appealed to Antoine Henry Becquerel. He did experiments using uranium salts and came to the conclusion that uranium and uranium compounds always emitted a radiation without any preliminary stimulation by sunlight and that the radiation was different in

nature from that of the X-rays. He further observed that the rate of emission of the radiation was independent of temperature and of other experimental conditions. In other words, he discovered in 1896 the phenomenon of radioactivity, which might be defined as the property possessed by some elements of emitting spontaneously radiations, which could affect a photographic plate, could often penetrate through substances opaque to ordinary light and could ionise gases.

Madame Curie studied Becquerel's results and made a revolutionary hypothesis that the strange radiations of Becquerel were in fact particles coming out of the atom. There was an idea which went even against the name itself, since atom meant indivisible. It would be difficult to prove the hypothesis if such a radiation was merely a feeble peculiarity of uranium alone. Were there elements behaving the same way? Then began a search, which was one of the great epics of science, not only because it gave us radium but because it was an example of patience, persistence and endurance. In 1898 Madame Curie found that thorium and its compounds were radioactive. Then suggested by Becquerel, she started the analysis of pitch blende from Bohemia and along with her husband detected a highly radioactive element, polonium named after Poland, the country of her birth. Six months later, she affirmed the existence of another new element. The new element was called radium because of its extreme radioactivity. In 1899, Debierne detected in pitchblende another radioactive element and named it actinium.

In science the answer to every question gives rise to another question. Rutherford, puzzling over the Curie effects, asked to himself, "What is this radiation? and

why?" He used the rays from uranium to activate gases instead of X-rays. He found that the rays were of two different kinds and termed them alpha ( $\alpha$ -) and beta ( $\beta$ -) rays. He proved that  $\alpha$ -rays were positively charged helium atoms and that  $\beta$ -rays were identical with electrons possessing a speed which many vary from  $2/5$ th to  $9/10$ th the velocity of light. Frederick Soddy and Sir William Ramsay in 1903 showed conclusively that the  $\alpha$ -rays are nuclei of helium atoms carrying two positive charges. Rutherford investigated thorium along with Soddy and found that it changed into a new element thorium X, giving a third type of ray to which they gave the name gamma ( $\gamma$ -) rays. We now know that the  $\gamma$ -rays are a particularly fierce form of X-rays. Rutherford and Soddy announced boldly that they had proof of what Madame Curie had suspected and that atoms, the indivisible, were in fact dividing. They added further that the atoms were splitting of their own accord, constantly changing and withering away.

In 1909 Rutherford suggested to his German research student Geiger to follow up the curious scattering of the  $\alpha$ -particles from a radioactive source in passing through a film of aluminium. Geiger set to work along with a colleague Marsden. They used a thin film of gold which was almost transparent to  $\alpha$ -rays; but they found that some of the rays, had suffered a deflection of more than  $90^\circ$ . Rutherford got puzzled; but after reflection it appeared to his mind's vision that the deflection of the positive  $\alpha$ -rays indicated the presence of a positively charged sphere or nucleus and that the nucleus must be very small compared with the atom itself, since only a small percentage of the  $\alpha$ -particles which passed through the atoms of the metal were

deflected. Rutherford therefore assumed that the structure of the atom must be like the solar system and not solid spheres. The invading  $\alpha$ -particles would thus be able to traverse the empty space between the central sun and the planets of that system. The system would be held together by the fact that the "planets" would be negatively charged electrons and the "sun" a positively charged nucleus. The nucleus would contain almost the whole mass of the atom, but would be a relatively small part about  $1/10000$  of its volume. He put forward the hypothesis in 1911, but kept Geiger and Marsden experimentally checking and rechecking for two years until the repeated results promoted his hypothesis to a theory to be expressed in the Rutherford-Bohr model. Bohr, the mathematician, a research student under Rutherford worked out the orbits of the electrons on a basis which has stood the test of very large number of experiments. The planetary structure of the atom being accepted, it seemed probable that the chemical properties of elements such as valency, types of compounds formed and the visible spectrum depended upon the planetary electrons and not upon the nucleus. The electronic theory of valency is based on the assumption that the electrons are distributed in sheaths or shells surrounding the nucleus and that all elements by way of chemical combination tend to attain the stable electronic structure of the outermost sheath of the nearest inert gas by either donating or accepting or sharing electrons. The stable outer sheath of helium contains two electrons and the stable outermost sheath of all the other inert gases contains eight electrons (the octet).

A few years after Rutherford had proposed his planetary structure of the neutral atom, the positive charge of the

nucleus otherwise known as atomic number (the same as the number of planetary electrons) was conclusively determined in a series of brilliant experiments by the young British physicist Moseley. He pointed out that the atomic number is a fundamental quantity of the atom and that it increased by regular steps from one element to the next in the periodic table—from hydrogen, 1 to uranium, 92. His work proved decisively that the periodic law should be based on atomic numbers and not on atomic weight. It was then observed that atoms of the same atomic number may be having different atomic weights. To such substances having identical chemical properties but different atomic weights, Soddy gave the name isotopes. Since the loss of an  $\alpha$ -particle by a radioactive atom decreased its mass by four and its atomic number by two, whilst the loss of a  $\beta$ -particle raised the atomic number by one without altering the mass, it was evident that the loss of an  $\alpha$ -particle followed by the loss of two  $\beta$ -particles produced an isotopic atom with the same atomic number as the parent atom, but lower in mass by four units. Such isotopes are common among the radioactive elements. The search for isotopes among other elements was taken up by F. W. Aston who proved in 1923, that many of the commoner elements consisted of two or more isotopes.

Thereafter the story was built up step by step until it reached the climax in the release of atomic energy. In that part of the story, scientists of many nationalities were to make their contributions; but until the death of Rutherford in 1937, all scientists turned to him for reference. The young German Chemist Otto Hahn had discovered a substance thousands of times more active than thorium and he came to work with Rutherford. Rutherford was

sceptical about that reported discovery, but experiments proved the existence of radiothorium. Later Hahn discovered radioactinium. In 1919, Rutherford subjected the nitrogen atom to the action of  $\alpha$ -particles from radium and got oxygen along with the expulsion of the hydrogen nucleus or proton. In other words, he had founded modern alchemy or transmutation. His lecture to the Royal Society in 1920 was however more important than that eventful experiment. In that classic pronouncement of all time, he reviewed not only what was already known about the atom, but predicted what was to follow. One important prediction was the existence of a particle consisting of two hydrogen nuclei enclosed by the orbit of one electron (the heavy hydrogen later discovered by Professor Harold Urey). Another prediction was the existence of a hydrogen nucleus of mass and without electric charge—a neutral particle which would move freely through matter and even enter into the structure of the nucleus of the atom. This neutral particle, the neutron, was discovered by Chadwick working with Rutherford himself in 1932.

The decision of Irene, the daughter of Madame Curie to marry Madame's junior assistant Frederic Joliot was really momentous. While the Curies are ever remembered for the discovery of natural radium, the Joliot-Curies live in the discovery of artificial radioactivity.

Bothe and Becker, two German scientists had noticed that powerful radiations were given off when the light and tough metal beryllium was bombarded with the  $\alpha$ -particles from polonium. The Joliot-Curies observed that radiation had peculiar characteristics; when passed through a hydrogen compound like paraffin wax, it expelled hydrogen nuclei with

great force. They noticed at the same time that those particles from beryllium had no electric charge. Though their communication about the observation in 'Nature' was not so prominent, still Rutherford sensed its significance and suggested to Chadwick that it was something to be seriously looked into. Chadwick followed up the work of Joliot-Curies and proved by experimental evidence that those were neutrons, the neutral particles which Rutherford had foreseen. Neutron was considered to be a fundamental particle which could be changed into one electron and one proton. With the discovery of the neutron, it is believed that the nucleus of the atom is composed of neutrons and protons, that the nuclear charge (atomic number) is equal to the number of protons in the nucleus and that the atomic weight is equal to the sum of the weights of the neutrons and protons (each of mass 1.000). Isotopes of an element differ from each other only in the number of neutrons in the nucleus.

Again in 1932, Anderson detected the existence of positron—a particle of the same size as the electron but positively charged. In 1933, Joliot-Curies released positrons by bombarding aluminium with  $\alpha$ -particles from polonium. They then tried other elements and, found, for example, that when boron was thus bombarded, it turned into a radioactive form of nitrogen. Enrico Fermi, the Italian followed up their work and produced a number of radioactive elements. One of those was plutonium which eventually was to form the charge of the atom-bombs, which saw the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Joliot-Curies, pursuing their work on artificial radioactivity, bombarded uranium with neutrons and noticed curious results. Those experiments were followed

up by Hahn and Strassman. They found that of the two isotopes of uranium (uranium 235 and uranium 238), uranium 235 alone underwent fission by neutrons. An atom of uranium 235, when struck by a neutron was split into an atom of barium and an atom of krypton along with the production of three neutrons. The announcement was sensational and immediately Lise Meitner correctly interpreted the possibility of a chain reaction—a neutron upsetting the stability inside the core of the atom, causing it to split and releasing other neutrons to upset other atoms to release more neutrons and so on. Such splitting or fission process, being thus capable of continuing by itself unaided, produced enormous energy in an extremely small fraction of a second. The mass of the uranium nucleus is greater than the sum of the masses of the nuclei of barium and krypton formed. Albert Einstein, the author of the theory of relativity has proved that the decrease in mass due to fission is converted into energy according to the mass-energy relation  $E = mc^2$ , where  $m$  is the disappearing mass,  $E$ , the energy released and  $c$  is the velocity of light  $3 \times 10^{10}$  cm./Sec. It is because of the high value of the velocity of light that the energy produced in fission is so enormous.

This atomic energy is utilised (1) for peaceful purposes when it is developed at a required steady rate in an atomic reactor or pile and (2) for destruction when it is generated in a fraction of a millionth of a second in the dreadful atom-bomb.

It was found again that uranium containing both the isotopes can be put into an atomic pile or reactor, so that the neutrons from uranium 235 enter into the nucleus of the uranium 238 to form neptunium which changes quickly into plutonium,

a good fissionable material like uranium 235.

a metal like cobalt, which after explosion becomes most dangerously radioactive.

The hydrogen-bomb which soon followed the atom-bomb is about 1000 times more destructive. The principle of the hydrogen-bomb is the release of energy by nuclear fusion. At enormously high temperatures as in the interior of the sun, hydrogen nuclei are fused into  $\alpha$ -particles. The mass of the  $\alpha$ -particle is less than the mass of four hydrogen nuclei. This decrease in mass is converted into energy according to Einstein's mass-energy relation. The enormously high temperature about 10 million degrees centigrade necessary for the nuclear fusion is realised by exploding an atom-bomb as a primer. In certain types of hydrogen-bomb, there is an outer sheath of

The United States, Great Britain and Russia are competing with one another in carrying out hydrogen-bomb tests, releasing thus vast quantities of radioactive dust and cloud contaminating the whole world. All eminent scientists have pointed out the unimaginable harmful effects resulting from such test explosions; but the response from the political leaders ends in mere talk of summit meetings. Yes, it is for them to decide whether they should live in peace or blow up the world by nuclear energy resulting from the once considered docile atom.

"Danger never comes from bombs or shells or bullets. Weapons are useless and lifeless without man. Danger comes from the way man is organised for economic and political purposes"— Louis Fischer.



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# INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

(K. U. Vinodan, P. U. C.)

India is predominantly an agricultural country and the chief occupation of the people of India is agriculture. India has an urban population of over 50 millions and has as many large cities as the United States of America. Before the second world war she ranked among the first eight industrial countries of the world.

With the establishment of cotton and jute mills and coal mines during the middle of the 19th century the industrialisation of India on modern lines was begun. The first world war added momentum to the development of the steel, wool, leather and other industries. Also, considerable progress was made in the development of these industries during the inter-war period. But after the second world war the position was far from satisfactory. Machinery was worn out, the railways had been unable to replace rolling stock for ten years, and essential raw materials were in short supply. With the partition of India into two the condition became worse.

By 1948 the Government took bold steps to save the industries of India, by regulating the distribution of scarce raw materials and ensuring adequate transport facilities for key industries. It may be said that the country has now been set firmly on the road to industrial advance. We may now take a bird's-eye-view of our industries as they are at present.

Among the textile industries is the cotton industry that is most flourishing in India. India is the largest cotton exporting country in the world. She entered the export market only in 1937. In 1950 she

exported 1200 million yards of cloth and 200453 bales of yarn. Cotton spinning and weaving is the largest industry in India and in this industry are employed about half a million workers whose output is worth 4000 million rupees. Bombay stands first in cotton mill output.

The production of woollen cloth dates back to the Moghul times. Though India produces about 250000 bales of raw wool annually, three-fifths of it is exported and only the rest is used in our mills. About 25,000 workers are employed in this industry and the output is about 23 million pounds. The most important centres of wool industry are Amritsar, Bangalore, and Kanpur.

An average of 134,000 workers, daily, are employed in the 93 silk mills. The handloom products also rank with the powerloom products in quality and price. The main centre of silk industry is Bangalore.

India's rayon spinning mills daily consume 60 tons of rayon, 16 tons of which is produced in three Indian factories. The value of the total rayon consumption in a year reaches up to 150 million rupees. It would have been, probably, higher if rayon were freely available in world markets. As the pulp is still to be imported and there is a huge demand from this industry research is progressing to produce rayon grade pulp from the Indian bamboo.

The jute industry of India was badly hit by the partition of India. All the jute mills remained in the Indian dominion whereas 70% of their supply came from



H. E. DR. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAO.  
THE GOVERNOR OF KERALA.

### MESSAGE

*"I was extremely happy to inaugurate the beautiful Christ College. May the light of the Lord Jesus shine resplendent on all".*

*B. Ramakrishna Rao*

*13-10-1957.*

Pakistan. The government of India is now actively encouraging jute cultivation. As the price of this jute is high the foreign consumers search for substitutes and the future of this industry seems unsettled. India has 100 jute mills employing an average of 3,30,000 workers and the chief centre for this industry is Calcutta.

We have evidence that the art of smelting and working iron had been in existence in India even before the beginning of the Christian Era. The famous Delhi Iron Pillar proves the skill of the workers in iron. About one and a half million tons of finished steel a year is produced in Indian factories. One of the three main units of India, the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., stands first among the iron factories of the Common Wealth. The modern industry dates only from 1908 and the two world wars accelerated its development. Before 1939 only mild steel was manufactured but under war time pressure the varieties of steel improved.

An important development of India's steel industry is her manufacture of rail. way locomotives, recently begun on a large scale. The only two units are Chithranjan Locomotive works and the Tata Locomotives and Engineering Co. Ltd

Although India has a coast line of about 3,500 miles she has only a few natural harbours. Indian built ships sailed the seas as early as 1500 B. C. The ship-builders of Gujerat were responsible for many units of the British fleet. But with the coming of steel and iron the ship industry declined and the foreign rulers did not encourage it. Thus the ship industry of India is now languishing. The exigencies of the second world war made it necessary to

restart the industry and the first completely Indian built ship, the Jalausha, was launched in March 1949. The government of India is actively encouraging the industry by reserving coast line shipping for Indian lines and by financial aids where possible.

In respect of her mineral resources India cannot be said to be very rich. Certain minerals, manganese ores, chromite and mica have been sold in world markets. But other minerals are inadequate. For the development of mining the Indian Bureau of Mines was created in 1948. The geological survey also helps in this connexion.

India has 730 collieries. India's requirements in coal have been estimated at 40 million tons a year. But only 30 million tons of coal is actually produced in a year and negligible quantities of coal have been imported in the last decade. The chief consumers are the railways, the steel, cotton textile, electricity supply and cement industries respectively.

The raw materials required for cement manufacture—limestone, clay gypsum and coal—are abundant in India and this is one of the most highly organized industries of the country. Though the industry was begun as early as 1904, it flourished, after the first world war. Since August 1947, the capacity of Indian companies has doubled. There are 24 companies producing about 4 million tons of cement yearly which is expected to meet the present requirements of the country. Indian cement is largely used in the new hydro-electric projects. The cement industry has now become independent of foreign supplies.

(Based on "Background to India" Govt. of India)

# PERSISTENCE OF VISION.

(P. S. Eswara Iyer.)

Vision is never continuous. It is interrupted by the periodic winking of the eye lid. The continuity of perception is not, however, broken by this interruption, for, the eye has a memory to retain vision of an object for about  $1/16$ th of a second after the vision is interrupted. This weakness of the eye, called persistence of vision, may be due to physiological or psychological inertia or both. It is due to this weakness that the path of a rapidly rotating or vibrating splinter appears continuous and a rotating fan appears like a stationary disc.

There is a natural tendency to exploit weakness. Scientists have exploited this weakness of the eye for producing moving pictures, television and for rendering rapidly rotating or vibrating systems apparently stationary for examinations of its strain. The object of this article is only to explain how persistence of vision is exploited in these cases.

In the movie projector a transparent picture depicting one phase of motion is made to stay at the gate when it is projected on the screen. A shutter now obstructs the light when the image on the screen is eclipsed. During this eclipse the next picture showing the succeeding phase of motion is pulled to the gate and made to stay there momentarily. During this stay the shutter clears the path of light for projection. This intermittent projection of a series of still and stationary pictures showing successive phases of motion is continued keeping the duration of eclipse below

$1/16$ th of a second, when by persistence of vision, the separate still pictures blend together to depict motion in picture. The rapid advances in photography, the perfection of the mechanism for this type of projection, and the choice of a proper base for the pictures, all have contributed jointly to exploit persistence of vision and perfecting the movie to the present day standard.

When we look at a picture momentarily an over-all impression of it is formed. Detailed impression of its various parts can be formed only if the eye is moved over them with proper stay for examination. Can we not build up the over-all impression by an orderly short stay impressions of its parts exploiting persistence of vision? Yes. Let us suppose that a picture is subdivided into a large number of horizontal strips. Let each strip, starting from the top be illuminated intermittently as in the movie. Then the images of the various strips will certainly blend into a whole picture. If motion has to be depicted in the successive full pictures, their eclipse interval has to be under  $1/16$ th of a second. So the eclipse interval between successive strips should be sufficiently short to make this possible.

Instead of building a whole picture from elementary strips let us first build the strip itself from its subdivided sections. In this process, each successive section of the top strip will have to be intermittently illuminated from left end, the eclipse duration being still more shorter, millionth

of a second. Having reached the section at the right end the illuminant will have to kick back to the beginning of the second strip during the eclipse interval. If this process is continued from strip to strip, to exhaust the whole picture, then the procedure is like reading the lines of a printed page of a book. The process is known as scanning. The inertia free, rapidly moving and rapidly intermittent beam for scanning is found in the cathode ray, an electron beam. The scanning is done in the cathode ray oscillograph by incorporating in it a saw-tooth oscillator of variable frequency with variable horizontal and vertical displacements, ideally suitable for rapid scanning of still and moving pictures. The picture for television is made to fall on a mosaic of electron eyes or tiny photo cells. The scanning beam of cathode ray converts light and shade into faithful electrical variations which are amplified before modulating the high frequency carrier wave. Thus the picture is broadcasted. At the receiving end the demodulated electrical variations are converted back into its faithful variations of light and shade on the screen of another cathode ray oscillograph by the scanning process. This is television.

If by intermittent illumination for exploiting persistence of vision, apparent motion can be visualised in what are actually a series of still pictures, can we

not use the same method to visualise apparent rest in a rapidly moving object? Yes. Let us look at a movie picture through a hole or a number of equidistant holes in a rotating disc. The arrangement is only for interruption of vision at adjustable rate. If the rate of interruption is such that it annuls the persistence of vision exploited in the movie, then a series of still pictures alone will be visible. Or let us view a rotating fan through the same arrangement. The blades take a certain position just at the instant of vision through the hole. Suppose the eclipse duration is such that the motion of the blades till they come back to the same position of vision is rendered invisible, then the blades will appear to be in the same position during every rotation and all the successive apparent positions will blend together by persistence of vision to show that the blades are at rest. Examination of flaws in the rapidly rotating propeller of an aeroplane, shooting through the propeller gap, study of vibration and progressive wave, are all rendered possible by this device.

Vision is one of the five senses. The senses of hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling are the remaining four. Have they got persistence? If so can they be exploited to useful purposes as in the case of the persistence of vision? The answer is yet to come.



# Some Aspects of Post-War Industrial Development and Kerala.

*P. V. S. Row, M. A., (COM)., B. L., Professor of Commerce.*

An intellectual revolt was ushered in when Justice Ranade, the father and founder of Indian Political Economy, saw the backwardness of India—a rich country inhabited by poor people—in all its nakedness, and comparing it with “happy England, proud of its position, strong in its insularity, and the home of the richest and busiest community in the modern industrial world”, put forward a strong plea at the close of the last century asking for a change in the economic policy of the then government. In the last two decades, there has been much progress. But we are still far from an industrial India, humming with activity. The underdeveloped nature of our economy can be seen clearly from the occupational distribution of the population. The percentage engaged in agriculture is 69.8, industries 10.5, Commerce 5.9, and Transport 1.5. This may be compared with the percentage of population engaged in agriculture in other countries. In the United Kingdom it is 6 per cent; in the U. S. A. 19%, in Belgium 17%, in Sweden 24%, in New Zealand 20%, in Australia 16%, and in Canada 26%. The percentage of people living in urban areas is an index of the industrial progress of a country. As a country becomes more and more industrialised, the percentage of population living in urban areas tends to increase. For example, in U. K. 80% of the population live in towns. In France which maintains a balance between agriculture and industry,

52% of the population live in towns. In 1951 only about 17 per cent of our population was living in towns. In the two most industrialised States of Bombay and West Bengal, only 31.1% and 24.8% of the population live in urban areas. Recent trends point out to an increasing urbanisation, and there is an unmistakable shift of population from the rural to the urban areas.

There is an impression that the South is industrially backward, and that the prospects of any appreciable development in the near future are not bright. Kerala is particularly backward when compared with the neighbouring states of Mysore and Madras. With its population of 13,563,240 and an area of 14,980 square miles, (of which the forest area in the State comprises 5,335 sq. miles), it has, comparatively speaking, small number of towns. As Sri C. Achyuta Menon says in the Cochin State Manual (chapter 1, page 3). “Towns are of comparatively recent origin in Cochin and in the West Coast generally. While the people of the other parts of India love to congregate in closely built villages, close neighbourhood is repugnant to the genius of the Malayalis, who are averse to living in houses not standing in their own premises. If a cluster of closely built houses is seen anywhere on this coast, it can at once be understood to be the quarters of non-Malayali Hindus, native Christians, or Mahomedans. But for these people, towns that can be properly

called such, would probably not have sprung up on this side of the Ghats".

After the attainment of independence, we were confronted with the economic consequences of partition, and the influx of refugee population. Added to these ills, there was the long neglected economy of the country to be attended to immediately. So the national government recognised the need to formulate a dynamic national policy to increase production and to bring about its equitable distribution. The fundamental aspects of its industrial policy were promulgated on April 6, 1948, with the confidence that a "joint and intensive effort will be made by labour, capital and the general public, which will have the way for the rapid industrialisation of the country". The type of economic system to be followed by the country is generally known as 'Mixed Economy' where the State is to play a 'progressive active role'. Public and private sectors are to work jointly as equal partners in building up Industrial India. The government's new industrial policy was enunciated on April 30, 1956 as follows:— "The State will progressively assume a predominant and direct responsibility for setting up of new industrial undertakings... ..with a view to reducing economic inequalities and concentration of economic power and monopolisation".

That the industrialisation of the country referred to above, is going on apace, is proved by the figures relating to the imports and exports. Since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan we have reduced the imports of consumers goods in 1956-57 by 42 per cent (from Rs. 256 crores in 1952 to Rs. 149 crores in 1956-57), and increased the imports of Capital and producers goods by 69 percent (from Rs. 415 crores in 1952 to Rs. 699 crores in 1956-57).

It was only during the Second World War that the vegetable oil industry was firmly established in this country. Formerly, India was exporting oil seeds and importing oil. 56 per cent of the 2,097 oil mills registered under the Factories Act are in Travancore-Cochin. Coconut is of special importance to this State and it is the edible oil here, and Kerala produces more than three fourths of the total grown in our country. India ranks second among the coconut growing countries and has 18 per cent of the world's acreage under this crop, and produces 22 per cent of the world's supplies. In 1954-55, 1.6 million acres were under this crop with a production of 3,900 million nuts. As more than 75 per cent of this comes from Kerala, the Government of India set up the Central Coconut Committee in 1945. It looks to the better production, marketing and utilisation of coconut products. Two central research Stations are set up at Kasargod and Kayamkulam, both in the heart of the coconut regions of Kerala, to deal with the various problems confronting coconut farming.

For quite a long time, it was the belief that Mysore, Madras and Kerala were interested only in the plantation industries. They are in a flourishing condition and the cash crops from this region fetch large sums in foreign exchange, which the government needs badly to implement its plans. During 1955 shipments of Tea from this region amounted to 74.28 million lbs. of the value of nearly Rs. 22 crores. Earnings of Foreign Exchange from cardomom, pepper, and cashewnuts are not inconsiderable.

Of the Plantation Industries, Rubber occupies a very important place, and the growth of rubber manufacturing industry in the last two decades is very remarkable. Before the Second World War, India was

exporting most of the raw rubber, and importing finished goods of the value of Rs. 2 crores. At present there are no exports of raw rubber whatsoever, and on the other hand, there are imports to supplement the supplies drawn from internal sources. Here again, it is Kerala that supplies the material to the rest of the country. It was first introduced into India in 1902 on the banks of the river Periyar in N. Travancore. Today rubber plantations occupy an area of about 170,000 acres, of which more than 80 per cent is in Kerala. Though attempts were first made to plant rubber in Belgaum and Ratnagiri in the old Bombay Province, 96 per cent of India's rubber is grown in Kerala, and most of the remainder i. e. 4 per cent in the Madras State. It is best grown on a plantation scale, but the high pressure of population does not hold out prospects for future development by way of large holdings. The number of small growers is rapidly increasing with all the problems of small, uneconomic holdings like inadequate finance, production techniques and inefficient management and marketing. The Association of Rubber Manufacturers of India conservatively estimate that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan India's requirements would be 60,000 tons. Half of that is to be imported at a cost of 7 crores. It is one of the most important of the raw materials needed by the modern atomic age. It is estimated that about 32,000 different articles are manufactured out of rubber, and some of the uses to which it is put nowadays were unknown to the previous generation. India is one of the very few countries where rubber plantations coexist with a modern rubber manufacturing industry. In about two decades India has succeeded in manufacturing almost the entire range of rubber goods needed by her, and is now exporting

manufactured goods of the value of Rs. 11.7 lacs to the neighbouring countries. Now India has the largest Tyre plants in the South East Asiatic region. Indian Rubber Board was set up by the Government of India with its headquarters in Kottayam to develop the rubber industry, to see to the marketing of rubber goods, regularise foreign trade in rubber, both, raw and manufactured, and to look after generally the interests of the rubber growers and manufacturers.

As Rubber takes 8 years to reach productivity stage, and the needed supplies may not be available till the 70s, the government is contemplating to set up in Uttar Pradesh a Rs. 20 Crore synthetic plant in the Public Sector. The growers of rubber are therefore apprehensive of the future.

Another important industry in building to which a lead was given by Kerala by the establishment of the Travancore Rayon Limited in Perambavoor, in 1946, is the Rayon or artificial silk industry. It is a product and triumph of chemical research and so rayon is rightly called 'the yarn that Science has spun'. The difficult task of clothing the ever increasing humanity perhaps necessitated science to spin this yarn. Today the world's production of yarn has gone up to 3,000 million lbs, and this man-made fibre has beaten silk and wool from the quantitative point of view, and comes next to cotton. This post-war industry of our country, (Travancore Rayons Ltd. of Perambavoor, Sir Silk Ltd. of Hyderabad, and National Rayons Corporation Ltd. of Kalyan) produce only 20 per cent of our consumption. It will be a valuable addition in the field of rayon fabrics, if the contemplated Rs. 8 crore project which is a joint collaboration

of Silk and Art Silk Association of Bombay and Suia Viscosa of Italy materialises.

Coir industry is confined to the coastal strip of Kerala State. India and Ceylon have a monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry. This industry is organised partly on a cottage basis and partly in factories. About 300,000 people depend on this industry alone in Travancore, 50,000 in Cochin and about a lac in Malabar. The coir yarn produced is marketed in Alleppey, where there are a large number of factories producing mats, rugs and carpets. The Coir Board was established on July 6, 1954. A delegation of the Board toured the country to find out among other things, to what extent the 50 per cent of the husk now used as fuel could be used for industrial purposes.

The beach sands along the Travancore Coast contain large reserves of the much valued and strategic minerals like monazite, ilmenite etc. recognised as one of the world's richest deposits till the other day. But the Indian Atomic Energy Department located 'somewhere in North East India' early in 1957, the world's biggest deposits of radio-active minerals. The government of India and the Kerala Government have jointly floated a Joint Stock Company, the Indian Rare Earths Limited, to process the sands of Travancore Beach and extract metals of the rare earth group.

The importance of electricity as a source of power can hardly be overestimated. The provision of many of the amenities of modern civilised life is bound up with the development and use of electricity. Hydro-electricity is one of the cheapest sources of power, and so is an

essential factor in industrial development. Some industries can be worked only when there is an assured supply of cheap electricity cf. manufacture of aluminium from bauxite. There are large possibilities of hydro-electric development in our country, but as yet only a small percentage of these resources have been utilised. It is said that our potential water power resources are exceeded only by U. S. S. R., and only 1.5 per cent of the potential power has been developed. The per capita consumption of electric power in our country is ridiculously low. In 1955 it was only 1965 KW hours as against 3,536 in Canada, 2,400 in Sweden, 2,290 in U. S. A., 2,024 in Norway, and 16,188 in Switzerland. As early as the 20s of the present century in Switzerland "the loom of the lace-maker and the machine of the watch-maker in the home are driven by hydro-electric energy. Such energy even goes into the farm and house of the peasant. The grain is threshed, butter is churned, water is pumped, food for cattle is prepared, and the farmer is relieved of the most arduous labour. We have electric milking machinery, village telephone, apparatus for hay-drying, for chaff-cutting etc". Rapid development of electricity is essential for our country since the coal supplies are concentrated in the eastern parts of the country, and a wider dispersal of industries can be brought about than is possible at present. Moreover the development of the various multi-purpose projects will help agriculture and provide cheap power for the development of small-scale and cottage industries of our country. State electricity Boards are set up with considerable autonomy subject to the overall co ordination by the Central Electricity Authority.

# OUR MYSORE TOUR.

(A. K. Jose, I. B. Sc)

Of all the extra-curricular activities held during this academic year, the excursion to Mysore is the most memorable. The tour was organised under the auspices of the College Social Service League and led by its Vice-president, Sri. M. K. Varghese and Fr. Caius, our Bursar. The tour took about six days, from 27th December 1957 to 1st January 1958 and there were twenty-nine members in the party.

We left Irinjalakuda on 27th December 1957. The train was unusually overcrowded; many of us could not even get sitting accommodation. However we whiled away the time singing and cracking jokes. We had our dinner at Coimbatore and it was a new experience to many of us. The sticky rice still seems to stick to the fingers.

We reached Bangalore City Railway station on 28th morning. Our Fr. Dismas, who had been camping there for the holidays, was at the station to receive us. We had our bath and break-fast at the station, and after a short rest we left Bangalore for Mysore at about 12-30 P. M.

The journey from Bangalore to Mysore was really a pleasant one. There was plenty of room and some of us even slept the whole time till we reached Mysore at about 6-15 P. M. We stayed in the Modern Hindu Hotel. Twentyninth was a Sunday, and after mass, we went out to see the interesting and important places of the city.

We had hired a bus and also the services of a tourist guide. Therefore, we did not experience any difficulty in visiting the important places. First of all we went to the Art Gallery. The paintings there are marvellous and instructive, especially the Ravi Varma paintings. We spent about two hours in the Art Gallery. We wanted to remain there longer, but the time at our disposal was very limited, for, we had to see round the whole of Mysore in a day. From the Art Gallery we went to the Mysore Palace. The sight of the Palace was simply entrancing. The Durbar Hall and the paintings reminded us of the fantastic stories of Arabian Nights.

Next we visited the Zoo and those who had cameras with them took a number of snaps of the rare animals they found there. After that we went to the Chamundeswari Hill, from the top of which we could get a bird's-eye view of the entire city. The Great Bull on the hill attracted the attention of many of us. But we could not remain there long, as some members of the party wanted to return immediately; for it was getting late and they wanted to have their Lunch. Poor fellows, they could not enjoy the panoramic view around. So we came back to the city, had our lunch and a short nap.

We got into the bus again after tea at about 3-30 P. M. We visited the Lalitha Palace, an exquisite structure built to modern tastes, the Maharaja's stables, the State Garrage, etc. At about 5 O' clock we

THE CHRIST COLLEGE

left for the most important place, the Brindavan Gardens. Once we reached the glorious gardens all of us forgot our fatigue. The lights, the dam, the lake etc. were all objects of attraction and I don't think any other name would be more suitable to the wonderful garden. We spent about two hours there.

We got back in time to catch the night train to Bangalore and we reached Bangalore on 30th morning. Fr. Dismas was waiting on the platform, inspite of the biting cold. How grateful we are to him! We were taken by him to Dharmaram College—the training centre of the Carmelite fathers—where we were given a sumptuous break-fast by the benevolent Rector. Our thanks are due to him.

Once we reached Bangalore, Fr. Dismas was always with us. We visited the Hindustan Machine Tool Factory, Bharat

Electronics, Tata Institute, Lal Bagh, Aerodrome, Vidan Saudah and also other places of importance. We left Bangalore on 31st evening and reached Irinjalakuda on 1st January 1958.

On the whole the excursion provided a very pleasant experience to all of us. There was no hitch anywhere. All the members showed perfect understanding and a keen sense of discipline, and all of us, I think, will cherish the delightful memories of the tour for quite a long time.

Before concluding we express our sincere thanks to those who organised the tour, our Principal for the encouragement he has given and Fr. Caius, Sri. M. K. Varghese and Fr. Dismas, for the troubles they have taken on our behalf. May they live long to guide several generations of students in the journey of life.

JAI HIND!



**C. K. KUNJIKALAVAN,**

COPPER, BELL-METAL, BRASSWARE, ALUMINIUM &  
STAINLESS STEEL MERCHANT,

**IRINJALAKUDA.**

H. O. MARKET.



Br: TANA.

# AU REVOIR.

(P. N. Ramachandran, M. A., B. T.)

The members of the Managing Board, the staff and the students of the Christ College assembled together on the afternoon of 15th January 1958 to bid farewell to Professor Joseph Petta. Much to our disappointment the University would not approve of his continuing in service, and one of the greatest professors of Kerala had to exit from the academic field, after 47 years of dedicated service, thus creating a variegated void defying repletion.

Christ College has been singularly fortunate in having secured the services of such an experienced professor and eminent scholar to guide her in her infancy. The Managing Board always held with very high respect his invaluable suggestions in matters of construction and administration. Very Rev. Father Provincial publicly acknowledged his gratitude to and appreciation of the services rendered by Prof. Petta by personally proposing the toast at the farewell meeting. The Principal deeply regretted the loss of the benefit of his advice drawn from years of experience as the seniormost professor and vice-principal of the St. Thomas College for more than four decades.

Especially in the first year of its existence, the staff of Christ College formed more or less a small family, with Prof. Petta as the patriarch presiding over the staff table, and the other members of the staff,—whose average age did not exceed twenty-five—looking at him with veneration and eagerly drinking in his learned disquisitions on various subjects. To them he was a walking Encyclopaedia. Points of doubt in any subject, Languages, History, Economics or Science, would first be referred to

him, and then only Dictionary or Encyclopaedia would be consulted. In fact, Petta Master's explanations and interpretations were often more lucid than any reference book. He has left an ineffaceable impression upon all his colleagues as pre-eminently a deep thinker, a man of high moral principles, of splendid and well co-ordinated intellectual power, of luxuriant imagination, all of which he turned on to a rich variety of subject-matter. His conversation, marked with sparkling wit and interspersed with humorous anecdotes, will long be remembered in the staff-room of Christ College.

The Students staged a farce, "Rejuvenation" in honour of their retiring Professor and hoped that he too would drink of the elixir of youth, get younger and return to the college once again.

In spite of his retirement from service, Petta Master can never be inactive. To the last moment he will keep on working. There is no exaggeration in saying that his life's mission is only begun and not ended. As long as we love and admire.

"Men of thought and reading,  
Men of light and leading,  
Men of noble breeding,  
Men of lofty aim in action,  
Men of faith and not fiction",

here is one of whom we can be profoundly proud. When the hard and unpalatable realities of the present oppress us, when the future appears to us as dark and uncertain, we earnestly hope that the reminiscences of those moments we spent with Petta Master, will give us sufficient solace and encouragement to go forward. May God shower His choicest blessings on him who has ever led a pious and noble life. Au revoir!



HIS EX. THE RT. REV DR. GEORGE ALAPATT, PH D., D. D.,  
BISHOP OF TRICHUR.

# ROLL OF HONOUR.

## List of Prize Winners of Sports & Games,

Conducted During 1956—57.

### Games:

- |                |              |                             |           |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Foot ball   | (Winners)    | — P. J. Jose                | (Captain) |
| 2. Foot ball   | (Runners-up) | — K. T. Davy                | Do        |
| 3. Basket ball | (Winners)    | — T. R. Unnikrishna Warrior | Do        |
| 4. Basket ball | (Runners-up) | — P. J. Jose                | Do        |
| 5. Badminton   | (Winners)    | — P. G. Antony              | Do        |
| 6. Badminton   | (Runners-up) | — K. P. Subramanya Iyer     | Do        |
| 7. Volley ball | (Winners)    | — A. V. Vasu                | Do        |
| 8. Volley ball | (Runners-up) | — P. A. Chandra Bose        | Do        |

### Sports:

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 110 Metres Hurdles: | I. K. T. Davy          |
|                        | II. P. J. Jose         |
| 2. 100 Metres Race:    | I. K. A. Paul          |
|                        | II. P. G. Antony       |
| 3. 200 Metres Race:    | I. P. G. Antony        |
|                        | II. P. C. Sunny        |
| 4. 400 Metres Race:    | I. P. J. Jose          |
|                        | II. P. G. Antony       |
| 5. 1500 Metres Race:   | I. A. S. Damodaran     |
|                        | II. P. J. Jose         |
| 6. Pole-Vault:         | I. P. A. Chandra Bose  |
|                        | II. P. Chandragopalan  |
| 7. High-Jump:          | I. C. S. Ramakrishnan  |
|                        | II. P. A. Chandra Bose |
| 8. Long-Jump:          | I. C. V. Appu          |
|                        | II. P. A. Chandra Bose |

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 9. Hop-step & Jump:             | I. K. L. Jose   |
|                                 | II. P. A. Chandra Bose  |
| 10. Discus Throw:               | I. C. S. Ramakrishnan   |
|                                 | II. P. C. Sunny   |
| 11. Javelin Throw:              | I. P. J. Jose   |
|                                 | II. Abraham T. Parakkal   |
| 12. Short-Put:                  | I. C. S. Ramakrishnan   |
|                                 | II. T. M. Mukundan  |
| 13. Hammer-throw:               | I. T. M. Mukundan   |
|                                 | II. C. S. Ramakrishnan  |
| 14. 4 × 100 Metres Relay Race:  | I. C. S. Ramakrishnan, P. J. Jose,<br>K. T. Davy & P. C. Sunny                  |
|                                 | II. K. A. Paul, P. G. Antony,<br>T. R. Unnikrishna Warrior &<br>A. S. Damodaran |
| 15. 4 × 400 Metres Relay Race:  | I. K. T. Davy, P. J. Jose, C. S. Rama-<br>krishnan & K. L. Jose                 |
|                                 | II. K. A. Paul, P. J. Antony,<br>T. R. Unnikrishna Warrior &<br>A. S. Damodaran |
| 16. Cycle Slow Race:            | I. P. T. Narayanan  |
|                                 | II. K. K. Velappan  |
| 17. Peons-Race:                 | I. Anthony P. I.  |
| 18. Staff-Race:                 | I. P. I. Thomas   |
| 19. Tug-of-war:                 | Staff-team  |
| 20. Champion Athletes           | I. C. S. Ramakrishnan   |
|                                 | II. P. J. Jose  |
| 21. WINNERS OF THE ROLLING CUP: | RED HOUSE   |



# Names of the Winners of Academic Prizes for 1956-57.

---

English Essay Competition	I. C. R. Kunjayappan II. K. Hariharan
English Elocution	I. M. A. Jose II. K. Hariharan
Extempore speech in English	I. K. Hariharan II. V. T. Gangadharan
Essay in Malayalam	I. K. Hariharan II. V. T. Gangadharan
Versification in Malayalam	I. K. Hariharan II. K. K. Bhaskaran
Malayalam Elocution	I. P. L. Johny II. M. A. Jose
Akshara Slokam	I. Narayanankutty P. II. M. A. Jose
Extempore Speech in Malayalam	I. V. T. Gangadharan II. K. N. Parameswaran Namboori
Dravida Ganam	I. P. J. Jose (Panakkal) II. T. P. Narayanan
Hindi Elocution	I. Ravindran K. A. II. Appu C. V.
Essay writing in Hindi	I. C. R. Kunjayappan II. M. A. Augusty
Extempore speech in Hindi	I. C. R. Kunjayappan II. M. A. Augusty
Music Competition	I. Jose P. J. (Panakkal) II. Narayanan T. P.
General Proficiency	Rev. Fr. Kurian & K. Hariharan
Catechism	I. Br. George A. K. II. Br. Louis K. O.
Moral Instruction	I. K. Hariharan II. P. Narayanankutty
Best Actor ('56-57)	I. M. Sukumaran II. { V. T. Gangadharan Govindan

## List of prize winners of sports and games—1957-58.

Foot Ball	I. P. J. Jose (Paraka) Captain II. T. R. Unnikrishna Warriier
Volley Ball	I. A. V. Vasu Do II. K. K. Kannan
Basket Ball	I. K. T. Francis Do II. K. L. Jose
Hockey	I. P. C. Sunny Do II. K. Rajaraja Varma
Badminton	I. K. Kamalakaran Do II. M. V. Sreedhara Pai
110 Metres Hurdles	I. P. J. Jose (Paraka) II. Damodaran A. S.
100 Metres Race	I. T. R. Unnikrishna Warriier II. K. A. Paul
200 Metres Race	I. V. S. Narayanan Nair II. T. G. Joy
400 Metres Race	I. T. G. Joy II. K. L. Jose
1500 Metres Race	I. P. J. Jose (Paraka) II. K. P. Devassy
Pole-Vault	I. C. V. Appu II. K. Rajaraja Varma
High Jump	I. P. A. George II. P. B. Kochumoideen
Long Jump	I. P. A. George II. C. V. Appu
Hop-Step & Jump	I. P. A. George II. P. C. Sunny

Discus Throw	I. K. Kamalakaran	
	II. P. J. Jose (Panakkal)	
Javelin Throw	I. P. J. Jose (Paraka)	
	II. T. K. Balakrishnan	
Shot Put	I. P. J. Jose (Panakkal)	
	II. K. Kamalakaran	
Hammer Throw	I. K. P. Chakkunny	
	II. C. J. Jose	
Chatty Race	I. T. R. Unnikrishna Warrierr	
	II. A. P. Varghese	
4 × 100 Metres Relay Race	I. K. A. Paul	Captain
	II. P. C. Sunny	Do
4 × 400 Metres Relay Race	I. P. J. Jose (Paraka)	Do
	II. A. S. Damodaran	Do
Slow Cycle Race	I. T. Vijayan	
	II. P. Sankarankutty	
Staff Race	I. Sri. P. I. Thomas	
	II. „ Koshy Cherian	
Tug-of-war	K. P. Chakkunny	Captain
Peon's Race	I. K. A. Joseph	
	II. P. K. Porinchu	
Champion (Bracketted)	P. J. Jose (Paraka) & P. A. George	
Winners of Rolling Cup	RED HOUSE—Captain C. V. Appu	

### Merit Certificate of Athletic Training Camp.

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. P. C. Sunny                | 6. C. V. Appu           |
| 2. Jose P. J. (Paraka)        | 7. P. J. Jose (Panakal) |
| 3. T. R. Unnikrishna Warrierr | 8. T. M. Achuthan       |
| 4. A. S. Damodaran            | 9. P. J. Mathew         |
| 5. K. Rajaraja Varma          | 10. K. Kamalakaran      |

## Names of the Winners of Academic Prizes for 1957—58.

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. English Essay Competition   | I. P. Narayanankutty     |
|                                | II. V. Balakrishnan      |
| 2. Extempore Speech in English | I. K. V. Ans             |
|                                | II. C. R. Kunjayappan    |
| 3. Essay in Malayalam          | I. A. V. Ouseph          |
|                                | II. P. Narayanankutty    |
| 4. Extempore Speech in Malayam | I. C. K. Ravi            |
|                                | II. A. L. Pyloth         |
| 5. Versification in Malayalam  | I. T. K. Ravindranathan  |
|                                | II. A. Girijavallabhan   |
| 6. Malayalam Recitation        | I. P. J. Jose (Panakkal) |
|                                | II. T. P. Narayanan      |
| 7. Malayalam Short Story       | I. K. Kumaran            |
|                                | II. M. A. Jose           |
| 8. Akshara Slokam              | I. P. Narayanankutty     |
|                                | II. A. Girijavallabhan   |
| 9. Hindi Essay                 | I. M. A. Augusty         |
|                                | II. V. O. Varghese       |
| 10. Light Music                | I. P. J. Jose (Panakkal) |
|                                | II. T. P. Narayanan.     |

# ROLL OF HONOUR—1956-57.

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## I CLASS.

1. Kurian V. K.
2. Achuthan K. A.
3. Louis K. O.
4. Hariharan K.

## II CLASS.

5. Antony K. L.
6. Appu C. V.
7. Augusty M. A.
8. Bhaskaran T. K.
9. Devassy K. A.
10. Gangadharan V.
11. Gopinathan E.
12. Paul T. Joseph
13. Kunjayappan C. R.
14. Kuriakose A. K.
15. Madhavan I. R.
16. Nandakumaran P.
17. Narayanan K. R.
18. Radhakrishnan M.
19. Rajagopalan C. K.
20. Sakariya A. J.
21. Gangadharan V. T.
22. George A. K.
23. Jose M. A.
24. Narayanankutty P.
25. Paul K. J.
26. Sudhakaran P.
27. Sudhakaran T.
28. Varghese C. D.
29. Venugopal V. K.

## III CLASS

30. Abdual Samed Khan K. I.
31. Achuthan T. M.
32. Ans K. V.
33. Aravindakshan P.
34. Balachandran K. P.
35. Balagopalan K.
36. Bhaskaran K. K.
37. Bose K. K.
38. Chandran A. E.
39. Dharmarajan C. K.
40. Francis A. Thottungal
41. Gopinathan A.
42. Jacob K. K.
43. Johnny P. L.
44. Jos A. K.
45. Madhavan Namboodiri P. N.
46. Mukundan P. A.
47. Nandakumaran K.
48. Narayanan Namboodiri P. N.
49. Narayanan K. N.
50. Narayanan T. P.
51. Radhakrishnan Nair S.
52. Rajan K. R.
58. Raman P.
54. Sivaramakrishnan V. K.
55. Sreedharan A. A.
56. Sudhakaran C.
57. Sukumaran M.
58. Varghese K. L.
59. Appukuttan K. N.
60. Aravindakshan K.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 61. Aravindakshan P. N.       | 80. Kumaran K.                |
| 62. Baby K. J.                | 81. Ouseph A. V.              |
| 63. Balan T. K.               | 82. Paul K. K.                |
| 64. Chandran T.               | 83. Poulose C. C.             |
| 65. Chandrasekharan T. K.     | 84. Prabhakaran C.            |
| 66. Damodaran A. S.           | 85. Radhakrishnan A.          |
| 67. Davy K. T.                | 86. Radhakrishnan C.          |
| 68. Gangadharan E. K.         | 87. Ramakrishnan K. R.        |
| 69. Gangadharan K.            | 88. Ravindran K. S.           |
| 70. George K. C.              | 89. Sahadevan K. R.           |
| 71. Job V. R.                 | 90. Sathianathan A.           |
| 72. John A. I.                | 91. Sebastian Joseph P. I.    |
| 73. Jose G. J.                | 92. Sebastian K. V.           |
| 74. José U. J.                | 93. Sivaraman C.              |
| 75. Joseph C. A.              | 94. Sreekrishnan K. M.        |
| 76. Kannan K. K.              | 95. Sunny P. C.               |
| 77. Karthikeyan A.            | 96. Thomas P. J.              |
| 78. Kesavan A.                | 97. Unnikrishna Warriar T. R. |
| 79. Krishnan Namboodiri E. K. | 98. Vijayan T.                |



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