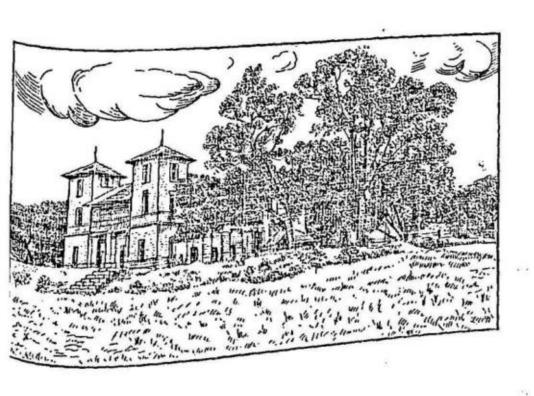
The Alwaye

Union Christian College Magazine.

LICENCE No. 19. Dated 17-6-'26.



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A Photograph taken during the visit of the Lindsay Commission.

(Photo by the Royal Studio, Exmikulana.)

THE ALWAYE

Union Christian College Magazine.

Vol. VI.

MARCH 1931.

No. II.

'The Kingdom of heaven' is like unto leaven, which a woman look, and hid in three measures of meal, till it was all leavened."

'Again, the Kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is a merchant seeking goodly pearls: and having found one pearl of great price, he went and sold all that he had, and bought it. Math. xiii, 33, 45. *

IT has been suggested that many of the stories and illustrations which Jesus used are memories of his childhood when he lived in the little town of Nazareth in Galilee. When he wished to enforce the lesson he had to teach his mind went back instinctively to the ordinary events of that small peasant's home. His keen observation of the life of that small Galilean town was later used to make vivid to his hearers the meaning of those things which were to him of supreme importance. In the first passage he uses the homely illustration of bread making. His memory carried him back to the days when he had watched his mother prepare the flour and other materials which made up the bread. He had seen her place the leaven in the mixture and then he had, it is suggested, sat by and watched. He had seen the the had, it is suggested, sat by and watched. He had seen the had see the heaving, panting mass—the bubbles rising and busting, the fall of the level, and the rising of other bubbles to burst in their turn-all bubbles. Later on, the picture came back to him it was like the kingdom of God "all bubbles!" said the disappointed, but he saw more clearly..... the force of the active

I want to suggest to you that this picture is in some reslife at work beneath." bects a true description of our life in college. Here in college we are living together in a society which is permeated by a living force struggling for expression. You may not be aware

^{*} A Sermon preached in the Chapel on College day by Mr. E. J. Bingle of the Madras Christian College.

of it; you probably are not. Many of you I suppose are still fairly new to the college; while to those of you who have been here some time, these must occasionally occur to you the question as to what is the meaning and purpose of it all. The motives which brought you to college are doubtless varied in the extreme. Some of you came because of your family connections with the college. Some of you came because your main aim was to get a degree which in course of time procures for you a job of some sort or other. Perhaps some of you were attracted by the sports and the life of the college and its hostels. A few perhaps may have dreamed of learning and academic fame. None of these are dishonourable motives, though they are not all of them the highest possible. But whatever were your motives, you find yourselves living in a large society of people of your own age.

Here in this college you live far away from the bustle and turmoil of cities, in the midst of a most splendid country side. Yet in college you find yourself in a city in miniature, full of bustle and activity and enterprise. One of the main purposes for which you came here is study and to that you must devote the greater part of your time and your energies. That means learning how to concentrate, how to analyse and dissect your subject, how to think; it means the use of all your powers of thought and imagination in your studies, whether they be science or literature, history or philosophy. And unless you are prepared to do that, the rest of your activity will lose its meaning. Many of you doubtless will overwork quite needlessly at examination times because you have not been prepared to give to study its rightful place throughout the year.

But study is not the only purpose or activity of college life. You will find yourself engaged in games and athletics, in walks and talks, in debating and literary societies, in all the varied activities of hostel life. You will be making friends, discovering ambitions and ideals; there will be disappointments for you and perhaps troubles too. And all the while you will be doing own age and experience. You will not be isolated in your experiences, you will be sharing in the life of a great corporate

And all the time you may not be conscious of any directing aim or any comprehensive in all this. The bustle and activity of life in college may not leave you time to think out what it all means. And you may not be aware of any great change in yourself. But nobody can share in the life of a great corporate enterprise like this college without being changed in some measure for good or for ill. There are influences at work affecting you unconsciously. Others will mark the change in you. Perhaps it will only be a change in appearances (it may be only be a change in dress or personal habits.) Perhaps others will notice deeper changes - in your ways of thinking, in your interests, in your attitude to life and things in general. Those changes may not all be good things: a man is affected by the society he lives in both for good and ill. But change there will be and by the time you leave this college you will be a different from the one who entered it. Leaven works silently in the baking of bread but it works none the less effectively. So it is with life in a great institution like this college.

But that is not the whole story; the life of a student is not made up wholly of unconscious influences. You will be called on to make decisions of enduring importance, to make choices for which you will be held responsible all your life. To illustrate this, let us turn to our second picture.

As Jesus had wandered as a boy about the bazaars he had often remarked a type of man and a type of face which he never forgot—the pearl merchant. It was a type of face which beforgot—the pearl merchant. He was a man shrewd, intelligent, trayed the man's character. He was a man shrewd, intelligent, full of a knowledge of his business which had become instinctive, so that he did not need to look twice to know the stinctive, so that he was accustomed to making quick decisions value of a pearl. He was accustomed to making quick decisions and to accepting the risks and responsibilities of his decisions. and to accepting the risks and responsibilities of his decisions. One day he is shown a pearl which he instantly recognises to be One day he is shown a pearl which he instantly recognises to be one day he is shown a pearl which he instantly recognises to be one throw, chase it means risking all his available savings on one throw, chase it means risking all his available savings on one throw, chase it means risking all his stock of pearls. But he is selling out, perhaps at a loss all his stock of pearls. But he is selling out, perhaps at a loss all his stock of pearls. But he he has and buys the one pearl of great price. And later he he has and buys the one pearl of great price. And later he knows that his decision and his sacrifice were justified and he is knows that his decision and his sacrifice were justified and he is

To some of you may come while here in college that great experience. For hidden away in the corporate life of this college there is, we believe, something of greater value than any of us dare estimate. Some may have passed through this college without having been even aware of it: to some it has come as the one enduring satisfaction of life. That something is, we believe, the discovery of Jesus Christ as the Lord of all good life, and the discovery of God through Christ Jesus. That discovery we believe to be the supreme good of life, in comparison with which all other goods seem poor and second rate.

For here in college you are in a way in the position of the pearl merchant. You have the chance to acquire experience, you have a great variety of good things which may interest you, and above all you have a certain amount of leisure—perhaps more than you will get again—in which you have time to think and compare and choose for yourselves and make decisions.

There are many good things which will occupy you and interest you in college. You will be occupied by study, by sport, by entertainments, by social life, and a host of other things, all good things in themselves. You will be attracted by ideals of one sort and another: the ideal of study, the ideal of social service or of material service will draw you among other things. And you will have to face the conflict of ideals and duties, and choose your way of life and your dominant ideals. You may choose wrongly—experience is only bought at a price, but choose you must.

But how may this discovery of supreme Value come to a man? By what ways may we come to this supreme happiness, the greatest achievement of liie?

First, it will only come as the result of tested knowledge and experience. The pearl merchant did not come to the supreme purchase of his life without previous experience or training. And here in college as students we have the opportunity to acquire knowledge and experience, to compare and think and discuss, to choose between competing ideals and loyalties. If we exercise our talents faithfully, when the supreme ideal appears to us we shall be able to recognise Him for what recognise it. Secondly, we must resolve to accept this great experience, to take the risks and make the sacrifices which it in-

volves. We have been told that 'we needs must love the Highest when we see it,' but I am not sure. There have been those who have turned away from the pearl of great price because they are unwilling to pay the price: they went away sorrowing and they lost the greatest thing in life.

Lastly, to those who accept Him as the Lord of life, who are prepared to pay the price he asks, there comes the enduring satisfaction of life. To them is given a purpose in life which comprehends all other lesser aims and purposes; to them is given a love and a peace and a joy which pass understanding.
And in Him they see light—the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.

COLLEGE DAY.

THE College Day this year was held on 22nd December after attempts had been made to hold it earlier in the term. In spite of our inability to inform all old students of the change many turned up. On the day previous, for the first time for some years, we had a boat race, on the evening of college day we had a Malayalam drama and on the following day a football match between the old and present students after which there was a social and finally a meeting of the Old Students' Association, An account of these will be found elsewhere.

At the meeting we were pleased to welcome Acting Dewan of Travancore, and we thank him for coming and for giving away the prizes. We were also very pleased to see Mr. E. J.
Bingle of the Madras Christian College, Rao Sahib O. M. Cherian B. A. L. T., a member of our college council and Mr. N. M. Abraham, the secretary of the Old Students' Association.

The Principal's welcome speech and report for the year are given below.

WELCOME SPEECH BY THE PRINCIPAL.

LET me begin by saying how glad we are to have you, Sir. as our President this afternoon. This is the third occasion on which which a Dewan of Travancore presides over an important fun-

ction connected with this college. The first was when Mr. T. Raghaviah formally opened the college in November 1921. That marked the beginning of our enterprise. The second was when Mr. Watts presided over one of our earliest college days. That marked the beginning of the reunion of old and present students and a new tradition of corporate life The third is now when we celebrate our College Day in the tenth year of our existence. One decade is about to be over and to those of us who have been here from the beginning, it is another significant landmark in our history. We are glad to have you with us on such an important occasion. Your presence is to us an assurance of the interest which the State is taking in our work and we thank you most heartily for it. As a keen observer of men and things, an impartial judge and an able officer you have a most distinguished record in Public Service and we take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate you on your well-deserved reputation. Sir, on my behalf and on behalf of the College, I welcome you most heartily.

Mr. Bingle comes from a college with which we have the most intimate associations. We renew those associations by his presence with us to-day. We welcome him also most heartily.

Mr. Cheriyan is a member of the college council and he is therefore as much host as guest on this occasion. There is therefore no need to welcome him formally but I am sure we shall all thank him for the wise and impressive words which we are looking forwardto hear from him.

Mr. N. M. Abram is the secretary of the Old Students' Association. He is now travelling secretary of the Malankara Syrian Students' Conference. We welcome him most cordially and through him all our old students who are present with us to-day.

Mr. Govinda Menon will represent the present students and in welcoming him I welcome also those for whom he will speak.

To all of you, Ladies and Gentlemen, I extend a most

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

COLLEGE DAY REPORT 1930 December.

IT is again my previlege to submit to you a brief report about the work of the college for another year.

I shall begin with the last College Day. The celebrations in connection with that event were held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of January 1930. The public meeting on the 24th afternoon was presided over by M. R. Ry. Rajasabha Bushana K. Chandy Avl., retired member of council, Mysore. The speakers were Dr. (Miss) E. McDougall of the Madras Women's Christian College, Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer of the Calicut Bar, Christian College, Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer of the Calicut Bar, Christian College, Mr. S. High School, Trichur and tion and a teacher in the C. M. S. High School, Trichur and Mr. M. Muhamad Kunju a student of the senior B. A. class. We Mr. M. Muhamad Kunju a student of the senior B. A. class. We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express appreciation of the valuable adresses which were delivered on the occation of the valuable adresses which were delivered on the occation by the president and the several speakers and thank them sion by the president and the several speakers and thank them our celebrations.

After the public meeting was over the College Dramatic Society entertained the audience by performances of Sacrifice by Tagore in English and Karmavipakom in Malayalam. A meeting of the Old Students' Association was held on the next day and a new committee was elected with Mr. N. M. Abraham B. A., as the secretary.

B. A., as the secretary.

Strength Last Year. The strength of the college at the close of last year was 333 made up as follows:—

1 A. Group i 16

Of these, 228 lived in the College hostels, 22 in buildings rented by the college as a kind of extra-mural home on the other

side of the road in front of the college and 83 elsewhere. Of these last 56 lived with parents or guardians and the rest in private lodgings approved by the college.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Promoted to the Senior B. A. Group i 15
iii 7
iv 20 Total 42.

Promoted to the Senior Inter. Group i 50
ii 39
iii 17 Total 106.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

44 candidates were presented for both parts of the B. A. Degree Examinations, 11 more in English only and 5 more in subjects only. Of these 25 secured full passes, 11 more passed in English only and 8 more in optional subjects. The percentage of passes was 57 complete pass, 65 in English, 93 in philosophy and 71 in history.

Intermediate.

89 candidates were presented for the Intermediate Examination. Of these 43 secured full passes, 25 more passed in English only, 41 more in Part ii (Malayalam) only and 6 more in Part iii (Optionals) only. The percentage of passes was 48 complete pass, 76 in English, 93 in Malayalam, 49 in Mathematics, 65 in Physics, 62 in Chemistry, 42 in Natural Science, 63 in History, and 60 in Logic. Four candidates Messrs V. K. Abraham from Group i, R. Balachandran Thampi and M. Narayanan Nair from Group ii and K. A. Eapen from Group iii were placed in the first class. We heartily congratulate these students on their creditable achievements.

Strength This Year. The strength of the college this year is 305 made up as follows: -

	-	
Senior Inter. Group i	50 38 18	Junior Inter. Group i 45 ii 48 iii 21
	106	114

Of these 204 live in the college hostels and for outside. Of the latter 68 live with parents or guardians and 33 in lodgings approved by the college. The Extra-Mural home was discontinued since the need of such additional accommodation did not arise.

The slight fall in the strength of the college has been due partly to the low percentage of passes in the E. S. L. C. Examination of Travancore last March and partly to greater strictness exercised by us in admission. Even now we are not satisfied with the nature and extent of the selection which we can afford to exercise in admissions especially those to the Junior Intermediate Class. We are convinced that for the building up Intermediate Class. We are convinced that for the building up of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission is of a proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission in the proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission in the proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission in the proper academic tradition greater strictness in admission in the proper academic tradition greater

Distribution of Students in the Hostels.

Noth East Hostel	56
Holland Hostel	5/
Tagore Hostel	40
New Hostel	204
Total	Claus

1	Total	20-	0	***	ii	i
	11	Class	iv	iii		
Distribution of Students Outsid	e.			12	20	31
	or guardi	ans	5	10	9	5
With parents	rings .		9_	-10	29	36
In private lod	gings	Total	14	The state of the s		It ha
			h	ecn go	od.	11 110

The health of our students has always been good. It has been particularly so this year. There has been no serious case of illness.

Facilities for bathing were from the beginning one of the chief attractions of our site. These were scriously threatened the chief attractions of our site. These were scriously threatened the during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the Mangalapuzha landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during the year by the landing being no longer during th

soon to have our difficulties in this direction completely removed. We are looking forward to have a public landing on our left and a private bathing ghat of our own on our right. With these become accomplished facts the Periyar should be expected to continue to be what it has been in the past—an easily accessible and a most delightful neighbour.

Two permanent latrines of 20 and 15 rooms respectively

were constructed during the year.

Staff.

The following members of the Staff left us during the year. Mr. C. R. Mylaru, Lecturer in English, left us to accept appointment as Lecturer in the Annamalai University. Mr. V. N. Subramaniya I yer, Lecturer in Mathematics, joined the Law College at Trivandrum. Mr. C. S. Venkeleswaran, Lecturer in Physics, accepted a studentship in Physics in the Madras University. Mr. E. S. Narayanan, Lecturer in Natural Science, joined the institute at Pusa with a view to doing research work in Entomology. Mr. T. C. Joseph, Demonstrator in Natural Science, joined the Presidency College, Madras, as a Post-Graduate student with a view to qualifying for the M. A. Degree in Botany and coming back to us at the end of two years.

We thank these friends for the good work they did while they were here and give them our best wishes for the future. We shall not forget those who were once a part of us and we hope that they will have a warm corner in their hearts for this college and those who continue in it.

Mr. T. I. Poonen's first term of Fellowship terminated at the end of October but the University has extended it for another year. We are glad to receive glowing reports of the important work he is doing and we hope that his labours in a much-neglected field of Indian History will be crowned with every success.

The following persons joined the staff at the beginning or in the course of the current academic year. Mr. G. T. George, Lecturer in Natural Science, Mr. K. S. Ramamurthi, Demonstrator in Physics, Mr. V. Kuruvilla, Demonstrator in Physics, and Mr. C. P. Andrews, Physical Director and Demonstrator in Natural Science. The appointment of Mr. Andrews marks the beginning of a new chapter in our physical activities He is

full of enthusiasm for his new work and we wish that we could support him with the required apparatus and equipment to the extent that the good cause which he leads deserves. But in a poor country like ours every good scheme is handicapped by lack of funds and we have no reason to grumble if we are not able to do as much for the physical training of our students as we wish. The work of Mr. Andrews is however one of the greatest academic and social significance and it would be our endeavour to encourage him in every possible way. In a college like ours where two-thirds of the students are resident in the college premises games play a much greater and more useful part in physical activities than in other colleges and we continue to hope that corporate games can give to young people a training and an influence no less if not more important than physical instruction.

Mr. V. M. Ittyerah returned from Oxford in July. He was away for about three years spending the first year in Theological study in Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and the last two in making research about the progress of the administrative machinery of Travancore for the last 50 years. He wrote a thesis on "The Development of Political Institution in the State of Travancore 1885—1924" which was accepted by the University of Vancore 1885—1924" which was accepted by the University of Oxford for the degree of B. Litt. We heartily congratulate him Oxford for the degree of B. Litt. We heartily congratulate him Oxford for the degree of B. Litt. We heartily congratulate him on his success and welcome him back to the college. We missed on his success and welcome him back to the stronger and the him much when he was away and we are the stronger and the richer for his presence with us now.

The present wardens of the Hostels are: -

Mr. K. C. Chacko

Rev. B. G. Crowley

Mr. R. O. Hicks

, V. M. Ittyerah

, T. B. Ninan

, George Jacob

New Hostel.

New Hostel.

From the beginning of the last year we have been using two our hostels as junior hostels for the residence of Junior Intermediate students, the Tagore Hostel exclusively for that purpose mediate students, the Tagore This arrangement has proved very and the New Hostel mainly. This arrangement for the Junior students satisfactory giving as it does a chance to the Junior students

to receive more attention from the Wardens than they would if they were mixed up with the senior students. In both these junior hostels the appointment of some senior students as Prefects to help the Wardens in the general life of the hostels and in certain matters of discipline has been a great success.

Mr. K. Jacob continues as Bursar. Mr. T. R. Anantharaman has taken the place of Mr. C. E. Robin as Librarian.

Grants. During the year under review we received from Government a sum of Rs. 2421.as. 12. p. 1 as arrears of hostel maintenance grant for the years 1104 and 1105. Other applications for grants-some on buildings, others on furniture and apparatus-are still pending. I shall not, Sir, abuse your kindness by taking advantage of this opportunity to make an appeal for help from public funds for ourselves. But you will forgive me if I speak a few words about the question in general. In the last Administration Report of the Department of Education the Director of Public Instruction stated that the nett cost to the Government of every student admitted to the Government college at Trivandrum varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per year. At that rate the cost of a college like this if managed by the Government will be about Rs. 40,000 per year. If my Arithmetic is correct, and I trust it is, the question of grants reduces itself to a simple problem. Can the State provide higher education for all who want it by its own college at the rate of Rs. 100 per student or at least Rs. 75 assuming that as the numbers increase overhead expenses may to some extent be reduced? Even if the state can undertake this outlay does it wish to undertake it and make all. colleges to be of one type? How poor academic life will be in this country if it were deprived of the varied contributions which colleges of different types-of different outlook and different constitutions-are making to the common purpose? What a drab picture will the universities of India present if out of it were left out Christian Colleges like the Madras Christian and St. Xavier's and National Colleges like the Ferguson? reason of the financial sharing of the burdens of the state and by reason of the invaluable and indisputable variety they provide in the creation of university atmosphere, private colleges deserve I submit, Sir, sympathetic and generous treatment at the hands of the Government. We are deeply grateful to Her Highness the Maharani Regent and Her Highness's Government for the valuable support which we have till now received from them and.

we trust that we shall not look to them in vain for sympathy and help in the future.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The lists of Scholarships and prizes awarded this year are separately published.

VISITORS TO THE COLLEGE.

We have had several visits from notable people in the course of the year. We would mention specially a few of them. Dr. and Mrs. Butterfield visited the college in the course of an Indian tour studying conditions of Christian work in rural areas. With them came Mr. P. O. Philip of the National Christian Council. A group of people drawn from different parts of Travancore discussed with them the problems of rural reconstruction in Travancore and Cochin, and a very useful morning was spent in learning from Dr. Butterfield on a subject of which he had made a special study. We thank the distinguished visitors for their inspiring visit. Mr. Holt and Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla also came to us in the course of an Indian tour. They stopped only for a few hours but their visit was to us an assurance of their interest in our work and we thank them for it.

Mr. E. L. Cator, Agent to the Governor General visited the College in August 1930. He showed his appreciation of out work by contributing a substantial sum towards the funds of the Settlement. We thank him for his sympathy and support.

The Right Rev. Bishop Abraham visited the College in March last and His Beatitude Mar Baselios, Catholicos of the East, in October. We thank them for their visit and for all the help and inspiration which we have received from them from time to time.

Mr. E. G. McAlpine, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, inspected the College on 18th November 1930. We greatly appreciated the sympathy and insight he showed in understanding our aims, our ideals and our difficulties. We thank him also for his visit.

We received the first visit of the Lindsay Commission last Monday. Dr. Macnicol, Dr. Hutchins and Dr. Datta spent with us about a day inspecting our work and studying our problems and we admit with keen interest what they have to say about them. We give them our sympathy and good wishes in the arduous and important work in which they are engaged. The

task of reviewing the past and shaping the future of such a mighty movement as the educational enterprise of Christian Missions in India is by no means a light or easy one. But the Commissioners have set about it in faith and hope and we wish all success to their devoted labours.

(An account of the College Associations then followed: the activities of which will be found elsewhere in the magazine.)

THE ALWAYE SETTLEMENT.

THE Settlement has made considerable progress in the course of another year that has gone by. The steady, though not rapid growth of the institution, assisted by the help and encouragement of a widening circule of friends and sympathisers is a matter for profound thankfulness.

A small group of six more children, belonging to the depressed classes, was admitted to the Settlement at the beginning of this year. The total strength at present is 37. Mr. V. E. Andrew B. A., an old stulent of the College joined the staff in place of Mr. P. T. Chacko who left for a four years' course in the Theological College, Serampore. The recent arrival from England of the Rev. L. W. Hooper M. A., who has been a member of the Settlement Fellowship from its very inception, has added greately to the strength of the staff.

The acquisition of an adjoining hill, eight and a half acres in extent has supplied the Settlement with some lovely sites for buildings which may have to be put up in the couse of the next few years. But the funds needed for the erection of the buildings have still to be found, the most urgent ones being at least one more cottage and an industry shed. Arrangements are in progress to start weaving and the teaching of carpentry along scientific lines by January next. The acquisition of extensive plots of land for large-scale cultivation as a means of securing an adequate annual income is one of the schemes contemplated for the near future.

We would invite the generous co-operation of all friends of the poor and the out-caste in this venture for their uplift.

Annual Report of the Student Christian Fellowship.

1930.

THE S. C. F. is responsible for all the organised Christian activities of the college except the hostel prayers, chapel services and scripture classes. As stated in the constitution 'it seeks to lead students to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord and Saviour and to devote their lives to His service.' This year it was decided that all Christian students should be considered to be members but that next year a membership fee of four annas should be charged. The central body of the Fellowship is the committee which consists of a President appointed by the Senatus and fourteen members.

During 1930 the Committee met twenty times, members taking it in turn to lead in the prayer and intercession at each meeting. It has been felt that these meetings have been extremely helpful and have been largely responsible for the greater regularity and the developments in the work this year. Besides giving frequent opportunities for discussing matters of policy and for hearing the reports of sub-committees, they have enabled the committee to feel themselves more a corporate body, a feel. ing of fellowship which was strengthened by the committee choosing each week a definite subject for prayer to be remembered by all daily. These subjects were generally connected with the work in hand and special problems that had to be decided. Though at the beginning of our discussions there were often many divergent opinions, yet an exceptionally large degree of unanimity was generally reached and only when it came to certain amendments in the reformed constitution did voting actually take place.

House Visiting. It will be remembered that last year a map was made showing the position of all the houses near the college and that each was given a number and a corresponding card on which were to be written details about the occupants and records of the visits paid. There is no real village near the college and the houses are scattered all around. About halfare Mohomeddan, which though usually poor are generally clean, the rest, for the most part low caste Hindus, are as dirty as they are poor there are only two Christian houses in the neighbourhood. The

people are in extreme poverty, generally hungry, and in great fear of their landlords and suspicious of every one else. For example, on visiting a house one day we asked why they did not thatch the roof properly to keep out the rain and the reply was 'Oh, if we did that the landlord would keep his cattle here and we would rather have the rain. When we first began visiting these people they were highly suspicious and frightened and could . conceive of no reason for our coming except that we were going to get something from them for our gain. One rumour was that the college was going to buy up all their land and turn them out, another that we were going to take away all their children; one mother came out to a student with a baby in her arms asking him not to take it away and saying 'He is no good to you he is only a year old.' Another mother was quite sure that a white man was going to eat her baby and gave out piercing screams when he approached it. Many gave false names and a false number of children when we tried to find out these things for putting them on our cards; we later found that one woman who professed to have eighteen children really only had two. This atmosphere has now for the most part changed and though our students are sometimes driven off with foul words (generally by Mohomeddans) we are for the most part welcomed, in some cases tea and plantains being offered to the sunday visitors!

In order that our visitors might get to know the people better and win their confidence the houses have been divided into groups of about a dozen and a pair of students made responsible for each. Every Sunday after the college service those who are going out visiting stay behind and after prayer go out to their various districts. * For the most part they are there from one to two hours according to the distance of the houses and try and visit each hut each month though it is often found easier to collect the children together and teach them. It is a little difficult to say exactly what the students do when they get to the houses. It is our aim to help the people in every possible way, economically, medically and above all spiritually, to free ledge of our common Saviour.

^{*} In the 1st term on an average 24 people went out each Sunday.

Generally the first thing the people say to us is 'You say you want to help us, then give us some money' and it is not easy to know how to reply to this. It must be remembered that these are some of the poorest people in a country where it has been estimated that "over 60 per cent of the population do not get more than three quarters of the jail standard of food grains each year". We have set up a special committee to find out and experiment as to what can be done to relieve the economic situation by means of co-operative socities and cottage industries and when it is right to give help in money. Perhaps the only solution lies in the spread of education and the rooting out of evil customs.

We cannot give such Medical Aid as we should like to because of our ignorance, though even as it is some people come in from several miles off to be attended to. We act on the principle of giving some kind of treatment or medicine to every one who comes, as for instance the man who came complaining that he had been bitten by a dog-ten years ago. Doubtless our treatments would cause horror to those medically minded, we too, are sometimes filled with terror to know what is going to happen but comfort ourselves with the thought that whatever we do is not likely to be worse than they would do if left to themselves. The case which gave most trouble was one that later diagnosis called typhoid, but when after twenty days the boy showed no sign of getting better we began to fear that Dr. Collis Browne was not the right treatment. However in the end the boy got well and as is often the case the illness brought us into closer touch with the people for, for every day for thirty five days, a student went and prayed in this Mohomeddan house. Perhaps some sickness has been prevented by our campaign against dirt; we sometimes clean the houses and compounds ourselves when the people have failed to do so. There seems every chance that this side of our work will develop next year when we shall have a total of the college. have a trained nurse in the college.

Besides doing what little we can for these people medically and economically we try also by direct teaching to bring them to the knowledge of the love of God. They are for the most part full of superstition and fear and are most happy when most forgetful of their God. If they pray they generally simply repeat getful of their God. If they pray they generally simply repeat over and over again the name of their God; in adversity some over and over again the name of their God; on the castes seek to propiate him by sacrificing hens, others will go on pilgrimage to some sacred place. There are some huts, how-

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ever, where the people believe that God is a kind and benevolent Being. As regards the Mohomeddans it is different. Their boys are sent to school at the age of five or six and taught some Arabic and to read portions of the Koran and some prayers. The Mohomeddan women are not allowed inside the mosque from the

age of fifteen to forty five.

To rid these illiterate people of their age-long ideas and implant new ones is an exceedingly difficult task. Our hope seems to lie with the children. By means of stories, pictures and songs we seek to interest and teach them, though even they especially when they have never been to school are often very bad at attending-perhaps we too are very bad at teaching, although a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Annett proved very helpful. As our neighbours have come to know us better we have been winning their confidence and now they more often come round us when we approach than run away as they used to. A book that has been of great value is 'Bible Stories' by T. K. Kuruvilla which is published at the accessible price of four annas and has twenty four coloured illustrations of Copping's pictures, We have also received a welcome gift of these pictures (more would still be welcome) which we use in teaching and sometimes give to the boys who can best repeat the story represented. When opportunity permits we also sell or give away gospels though thereare few people near us who can read.

We also from time to time take out our Magic Lantern to the various districts. We were able to buy this last February and have used it eighteen times since. We have 16 slides of our own of the Life of Christ and some on the parables but lack any on temperance or other subjects. Owing to the fact that there are no villages near us we do not get audiences that number more than thirty people, children included. In fact our larger audiences have generally proved the most unsatisfactory owing to the large proportion that came drunk. Often, too, the Pulayas and Mohomeddans will not come together and in fact our best audiences have generally been our smallest. While the screen is being fixed up some of the party go round the house singing to attract the people and we also intersperse the slides with songs. Many people have never seen a magic lantern before and have little idea as to what it is all about. For instance they called a student who appeared in tennis shoes and a shawl the 'chief actor', (of the drama supposedly,) and the effect on those drunk can well be imagined. A detailed account of each iecture is kept in a book provided for the purpose.

We have not been content simply to visit the simple in their huts once a week but we started two Night Schools for them two years ago. These schools are in the college and each meets six nights a week. The teachers in the schools are the college students, a pair of whom volunteer to take a night a week each. the pupils are the boys from the huts around and the college boys and servants, in all about thirty come each night. * Perhaps this has been the most successful side of our work. At the beginning of the academic year the junior students took over the teaching from the seniors who had been doing it successfully for a year. About a fortnight later the President was surprised to receive a petition from one of the schools complaining that the teaching was unsatisfactory and that unless it improved they would have to go to the other school. This petition led us to organise the school better. Our difficulty is partly that a different pair of students go down to the school each day of the week and so continuity in teaching is difficult, especially as all the boys are at different standards. This has been partly met by having a log book in which the teacher enters each night against each boy's name what he has taught him. Besides teaching reading and writing and, sometimes, arithmetic, we have a song or story each night and close with prayer, the difficulty of having different teachers arises here too. We are afraid that many of them sing without thinking what they are singing and so we have begun to have a short introduction to each song. Many of our boys can read and write but we found two of them who, though they could read the fourth reader without a single mistake, were unable to distinguish a single letter from another. Since the beginning of the year we have been having organised games for them and they very much appreciate students coming to play with them or to watch. Even after a day's work they are keen to play though they do not always quite understand what is happening, as for example a small boy who at blind man's

* ***		vchool m	et on 30 days	with average	atten	dance of 5 boys
- 150	THE PARTY NAMED IN	action	45		**	14
,	N. E.	••	54	**	**	14
2nd	S. E. N. E.		54	••	**	18
3rd	S. E.		61	**	**	18
	Sept. 2012 (1971)		59	attendances	1170:	445.90
Total S.	E. school	met on 14	5 days; total	attenumees	2630	average 12 boys

N. E.

buff complained that he could not see! We play both football and Indian games and as a rule do not allow boys who are not regular at the night schools or who are dirty to play. An interesting episode occurred in connection with the college sports. The boys made a request through their superintendent of games that they should have some events, but the President of the . Athletic Association (who is also the President of the S. C. F.) thought it wiser to have a special day for them. The Settlement boys however, as in previous year had events and when they appeared on the field the night school boys felt full of shame and sorrow and after the sports sent a petition to the President of the S. C. F. In the evening they organised a strike from the night schools and marched round the college. Finally one of the students asked them to come to the school with him and there he spoke to them and cleared certain misunderstandings and they were asked not to speak about the strike or their grievances till their petition had been answered. A sub-committee of the S. C. F. was appointed to deal with the question and they decided that the boys were to be forgiven for keeping away from the night schools. The President at a joint meeting of the night schools talked to the boys, who were very sorry for their behaviour. About a fortnight later they had a successful sports

Until recently these boys used simply to loiter about in the day time with nothing to do and plenty of trouble to get into. We have been fortunate in being able to provide them with the work of levelling the ground between the N. E. and New hostels. This began last October and is expected to last till February. Various sub-committees of the S. C. F., managed the questions of the rate of pay, hours of work, the providing of food, shelter, banking, the settlement of quarrels and the like. We programme is:—

5. 45 A. M. Rising Bell A. M. Roll Call and Prayer 2. 30-5 7. 10-11. 30 Work Work 5-6. 30 11. 30 Bath (No bath, no food) Games 7. 15 Kanjee Bath 12. 45-2. 30 Rest 8. 30. Night SchoolBed. Lac-10

We settled their pay (of which Kanjee is part) according to size as we have boys varing in ages and sizes. At first some of the boys were unwilling to eat with the others but now all, Pulayas, Parayas and Mohomeddans share the same vessels and the same food. This was largely brought about by a student going and eating with them. Saturday is pay day, and we try and persuade them to put money in the savings bank in which we offer large rates of interest. Many boys do but often only to take it out again the next day, often at their parents' command.

These boys used to sleep on the verandah of a shop near the college but we came to know how unsatisfactory this was and so when the levelling began we decided to erect a shed. Then we proposed that they should build walls but the boys did not want to spend their spare time to that. So when they began playing football one of our students made clay and began building the wall, assisted by two of the boys. When the others saw this they felt bound to come and help too and from that time forthey felt bound to come and help too and from that time forward the building went rapidly forward until the hut was finiward the building went rapidly forward until the hut was finiwhed. Now the boys are very proud of it and regard it as their own and have set apart a prefect's room for their leader and have a bell for silence, getting up, beginning and ending work and the like.

As was almost inevitable soon after the work began quarrels arose, bad words were said and blows given. The question arose as to what punishment we should given them. At first we fined them; but this proved unsatisfactory, partly because some of the boys thought that we did this to save paying them wages; so we boys thought that we did this to save paying them wages; so we decided to beat them and after this had been soundly done once decided to beat them and after this had been soundly done once or twice quarrels ceased. It is an effective punishment because or twice quarrels ceased. It is an effective punishment because they understood that it brought us no gain but only sorrow. One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One boy was heard explaining to his friends 'Although Sir beat One on the whole it is surprising how me, yet he forgave me.'

We have had other problems to settle. Four Mohomeddan boys have been attending our schools this year and in November they asked to be exempted from coming to prayers. November they asked to be exempted from coming to prayers. They were given permission while the question was discussed by the committee. Enquiry showed that the boys themselves by the committee. Enquiry showed that the boys themselves were quite willing to come but their parents objected, but even so the committee decided that no permission could be given as it was sure to be likewise demanded by the Pulaya parents and teaching them to pray is such an essential part of our work that we cannot let it go. However, as one of the boys said he would come to prayers on the understanding that he was there of his own accord and not really praying we let him stay in the school.

While writing this report another problem has arisen. Two boys of the Ulladen caste came of their own accord to the night school and asked to be taught. They were put on the same bench as the others, many of whom promptly ceased to come to the school or went to the other one for a Pulaya will not allow an Ulladen to touch him. An example of the strength of this feeling was given the other day when an Ulladen boy touched a Pulaya boy who later went to the hut and handled the cooking vessels, whereupon they all had to be cleansed with cow dung before the boys would use them. In this problem the committee decided to let the Ulladen boys sit at a different table and that some of our more experienced hut visitors who also knew the Pulaya boys should go to their homes to visit their parents from whom as before the strongest objection comes. Perhaps it would be unwise to remind the Pulaya boys that two years agothey and the Parayas would not come to the school together.

We finished the year with a thanksgiving service, prize giving and a Christmas tree on the last Saturday of the term. First we had a fancy dress competition at the suggestion of the boys themselves and a group photograph. The service was the first which we have ever had for the boys and of course the first they have ever attended and an amazingly deep and real atmosphere of worship and reverence was there. The Settlement boys were seated on one side of the hut and the night school boys on the other and some members of the staff and many college students outside. The boys stood up as the Rev. B. G. Crowley and the President of the S. C. F. entered the hut which had been specially lighted and decorated. The service began with a hymn which they had learned at the night school, then still standing two prayers were said one of confession and one of thanksgiving. A short address by the President followed and another hymn was sung sitting while the boys one by one came up to the table in front and placed their offerings in the flower basket that had been specially prepared for the purpose. Then while all stood a prayer was said asking God to accept these offerings and to use them for His glory and the good of

our fellow beings. After this the service was concluded by a short prayer, followed by the benediction. Immediately after the service we had a Christmas tree. The vice-president (the oldest student in the fellowship) who is held in great fear, respect and love by the boys acted as Father Christmas (dressed in a blue dressing gown and Homburg hat!) and after a few songs, dances and gramaphone records gave away the prizes.

Even an outsider could notice the difference in cleanliness in our boys from a year ago but we who know them better know that there are deeper changes than that. They have grown in self-respect and are learning to live on what they are earning, for example when they wanted mats to sleep on in the new hut they provided them for themselves instead of coming and begging; they are learning to be unselfish and to think of others, of their own initiative they set aside each day a portion of their rice for charity; they are learning to think and are often surprising us with novel ideas, we were surprised to see a party of them had travelled the fourteen miles to Ernakulam to watch the college play a football match. Their suspicions of us have gone and they appreciate what we are trying to do for them, they said that they would provide food and clothing for a certain college student if he would stay with them for another year or failing that they would follow him wherever he went. They have learnt to say their prayers regularly. One night when they were rehearsing some dancing on a hill near the college somebody threw stones at them, they thought it was the devil and prayed that he might be kept away and the stones stopped coming; another night they saw the light on in one of their teacher's rooms late and said to him next day 'Oh, sir, you were praying very late for us last night! They believe in a loving God and if you asked them why we helped them they would tell you that it was because we loved them and that we love them because we are tollowers of Christ.

One of the effcts of this hut visiting and night school work has been to deepen the spiritual life of those who take part in it and often to bring them to a sense of their own need. This has and often to bring them to a sense of their own need. This has been shown in the spontaneous formation of little Prayer Groups been shown in the spontaneous formation of little Prayer Groups in all the hostels. They are in no sense organised and have in all the hostels. They are in no sense organised and have been formed by students among students. A very simple prayer been formed by students among students. A very simple prayer card, was drawn up at the end of the year in which a few subjects are given for prayer each day and space is left for others to jects are given for prayer each day and space is left for others to jects are given for prayer each day and space is left for others to jects are given for prayer each day and space is left for others to jects are given for prayer each day and space is left for others to

the prayer groups and it was interesting to see the repeated desire for prayer for a Student Volunteer Missionary Fellowship. Something in this nature is a clearly felt want in Travancore. Many students who have caught the idea of service want when they leave college to take up some form of Christian work. Then when the time comes there is no work for them, no society for them to join, nobody to keep them keen and interested and alive . to any opportunities that may arise. Consequently they go and sit quietly at home and after a year or two even the desire to serve has often gone. This is especially true of the Jacobite and Anglican Churches. The Mar Thomites are keeping more in touch with their students and have the kind of thing that seems to be required at Palghat where students who leave here often go to work for a time at a salary that merely covers expenses. Some further plan also seems to be required for keeping together groups of friends who here have felt the value of fellowship and the desire to serve Christ.

Some little help may be given in this direction by making it possible for those students who desire to do so to borrow . books from our S. C. F. library even after they leave the This year by adding over two hundred books we were able to bring the total strength of our library up to nearly three hundred books. They are much read especially those dealing with prayer and friendship and the shorter missionary biographies and, just now, the Lambeth Conference Report. The books are divided up among the hostels so as to be easily accessible. A copy of the S. C. F. library catalogue marking those books which are most read will be sent to anyone who writes for it to the President of the S. C. F. We have also started a small Malayalam library for the college servants, for whom we have recently revived the weekly prayer meeting. We have found useful this year a series of books called the Manuals of Fellowship published by the Epworth Press at four annas each and we hope to use them much in the future. We expect in particular to make much use of W. R. Maltby's 'The meaning of the Cross' and 'The Meaning of the Resurrection' in our Bible Circles next year. Fourteen of these circles have heen meeting regularly this year. Most of them are led by a member of the staff and they vary in size from 4 to 15 people.

The new books are also very useful in the Retreats which are held from time to time. Each year there is a two days re-

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treat for all old and present students who care to come and the denominations sometimes have retreats of their own as well. This year the Rev. Father Elwin had promised to come and take the big retreat but he was unwell and the Rev. Father Barber, also of the Christa Seva Sangh, kindly came in his place and conducted a very helpful meeting. This had, however to be held in the college building which is not an ideal place. Some of our the college building which is not an ideal place. Some of our present students came and a few old students. The latter number present students came and a few old students. The latter number present disappointing, doubtless if the travelling expenses could be met there would be a bigger response.

Those senior students who were thinking of their life's vocation were also helped by a Bible Class which the Rev. Stephen Neill came over to take directly after the University examination. This is not a good time as it comes after atime of hard work and examinations but there is no other possible time during term and once people have scattered for the holidays it is difficult and expensive to get them together again. Still the meetings to which about 24 students (including to old students) came were very helpful and it is hoped that we shall be able to repeat them this year. During those days we also took out the lantern and preached in the neighbourhood but this year we had no extended preaching tour as we had hoped as it was inconvenient for the workers of the Mar Thomite mission at Palghat to have us at the time when it was possible for us to go. We also sent three representatives to the student's camp at Varkelai held under the auspices of the S. C. F.

It must be remembered that this report does not set out to be a full account of the religious activities of this college. No mention has been made either of the official activities or of the personal work that is being done, nor has the Settlement been mentioned. In regard to the latter the S. C. F. does what it can mentioned. In regard to the latter the S. C. F. does what it can to help by providing four teachers for Sunday classes, another to help by providing four take the Anglican services and by to teach singing, another to take the Anglican services and by

doing any work that is asked.

And so 1930 closes with thankful hearts for many blessings and as 1931 opens we pray that God may teach us to be more and as 1931 opens we pray that we might all be one, and that we loyal to Him who came that we might all be one, and that we may go forward with confidence knowing that the government is upon His shoulders.

CLUB NOTES.

Athletic Association.

The following matches were played this year: -.

Footl	all:	-
v.	C.	M.

v.	C. IV	. 5. (Jonege, No	ottayam	LOSE	0.4
v.	M. I). Sem	inary	,,	Won	6.1
v.	St. T	homas	College, T	richur	Won	5.0
v.	Mah	arajah's	College, l	Ernakulam	Drawn	2.2
		,,	"	,,	Won	3.0
v.	Old	student			Won	2.0
v.		**	11		Won	5.0
v.		,,	••		Won	4.0
Baske	et Bal	l:				
1000	37 3		**		I	107211272

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v.	Y. M. C. A., Kottayam	Lost	13.23
v.	., ,,	Lost	11.16
v.	C. M. S. College, Kottayam	1.ost	7.19
v.	Old student	Won	

... Volley Ball:-

- v. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam Won 2 games to o Tennis:
 - v. C. M. S College, Kottayam Won 2 matches to o v. Old Students Lost

Badminton:-

v. Old Students

Lost 1 game to 2

We were successful for the second year in succession in winning the Kerala Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament held at Ernakulam.

The College Tournament.

The College Tournament was organized this year on an inter hostel instead of inter-class basis; those living outside forming themselves into a separate team. This arrangement has proved a great success and we hope that inter-hostel competition will help in strengthening the corporate life of each hostel without weakening the unity of all the hostels in their common membership of and loyalty to the college. The winners of the tournament cup were the North East Hostel with 91 points. The runner up was The New Hostel with 52 points. The results at the various items were:

Foot-ball North East Hostel Do. Basket ball Do. Tennis Holland Hostel Badminton Relay race North East Hostel	Runners up. New Hostel Holland Hostel New Hostel North East Hostel Do. New Hostel
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Perhaps the most interesting match of the whole tournament was that in which the Tagore hostel nearly beat the North East Hostel at Volley Ball.

Sports.

This year's sports meeting was a great success. The addition of a running track round the football-field enabled students to practice more and more satisfactory races to take place. The best times were those of the 100 yards in which P. M. George beat the official Travancore record by one-fifths of a second and the quarter mile in which C. O. Korah equalled the Travancore record. We were pleased to welcome more visitors than usual to the meeting. The champion cup was won by P. M. George, the runners up being C. O. Korah and T. J. Abraham (equal). We had some separate events for juniors this year. The winners of the various events will shortly come up to receive their prizes.

We competed for the Kerala Inter-collegiate cup at Trichur

in December and were runners up.

. It is hoped that the new ground that has been levelled will be a welcome addition to our athletic conveniences and relieve the pressure on the existing fields. The officials for the year are the following:-

Staff Athletic Committee.

Principal (Ex-officio) Mr. V. M. Ittyerah Mr. T. B. Ninan Mr. C. P. Andrew Mr. R. O. Hicks

President Mr. R. O. Hicks
Foot-ball Captain Mr. P. M. George
Volley-ball Captain Mr. John George
Tennis Captain Mr. T. V. Mathew
Basket-ball Captain Mr. K. C. Mathew
Badminton Captain Mr. A. V. Abraham.

Literary and Debating Society.

Senior Section. The senior section of the Literary and Debating society was organised as usual early this year. The officials for the year are the following:-

President Mr. C. P. Mathew

Secretary , P. Govinda Menon

Members , M. R. Narayanan Nair

E. T. John.

The inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. E. S. Dewick and his subject was "The problems of Swaraj in China and Japan" A few ordinary meetings have been held. Members are not on the whole taking as much interest in the work of the society as in some of the previous years. The secretary complains that it is with the greatest difficulty that he is able to persuade any one to open discussions at the meetings of the society. This may be partly due to the development of branch associations like the Philosophical Association, the Historical Association etc. and also of Debating societies in some of the hostels and yet these cannot altogether account for it. The present state of affairs needs improvement.

The Junior Literary and Debating Society.

This society was organised this year only after the year had fairly well advanced. The committee consisted of Messrs V. M. Ittyerah (President) George C. Philip (Secretary) P. Devakara Menon (Treasurer) K. Bhaskaran Thampan (Representative class 2) and M. K. Thomas (Rep. class 1). Four ordinary meetings, and two special meetings (this latter in co-operation with the senior section) were held under the auspices of the society. The subject for discussion were of the usual type such as "It is time to make the vernaculars the medium of instruction in the Indian Universities", "Our Universities should encourage co-of social reform", etc.

It was only a comparatively small section of the Intermediate students for whom this society is intended that took an active part in its work. But these showed a real interest in the proceedings of the society.

The Malayalam Association.

This association did not function properly during the year.

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The Dramatic Society.

In connection with the college day last year, the dramatic society performed "Tagore's Sacrifice" in English and "Karma vipakom" by Appan Thampuran in Malayalam. This year they will present "Pandathai Pachen" by C. V. Raman Pillai in Malayalam. It is hoped that the performance will be as entertaining as in previous years. ...

The officials for the year are the following: -

Mr. P. Krishna Pillai President " A. C. Srinivasan Convener " C. V. Varkey

Student member

" V. N. Raman Pillai Staff member

Philosophical Association.

The Philosophical Association has been more active this year than in the previous year. Several meetings were held this year. Attendance at these meetings was compulsory for the Philosophy students of the B. A. classes. The level of discussions at the meetings was often quite satisfactory. sion of an hour in the regular time table for the meetings of the Association has contributed much to the success of the Association's working.

Mr. C. P. Mathew President ,, T. G. Sankara Paniker. Secretary

The Historical Association.

The story of this association is very much the same as it was in previous years. The committee was organised towards It consisted of Messrs V. M. Ittyerah the middle of the year.

(President) N. Narayanan Nair (Secretary). T. J. Joseph, K. K. Karunakaran Nair, and K. P. Thomas (members of the committee). Two meetings were held under the auspices of the society. The subjects discussed were "Constitutional development in Travancore" and "Should Travancore adopt universal suffrage".

The historical association has to contend with a grave difficulty because the interests of those students who take history are distracted by the claims of other subjects which they have to tolerate along with history. There is no doubt however that the association can play an important part in the life of the college-

The Social Service League.

This year the League began work with funds collected from students by subscription. Later on an 'Ottam Thullat' performance to which admission by tickets slightly added to the League's financial resources. But some of the main items of the League's programme have had to be suspended owing to lack of adequate support. The League has however not remained idle. The school is working satisfactorily. A batch of student volunteers has been visiting the poor huts in the neighbourhood advising the inmates on the value of cleanliness and against the evils of drink. Steps have been taken to conduct an economic survey of the neighbourhood for which a list of questions has been drawn up. The work of giving relief to deserving beggars every Saturday has been carried on as in previous years. The officials for the year are:—

President Secretary Treasurer Members

Mr. V. N. Raman Pillai

" K. P. Padmanabha Menon

" T. Sudiakara Menon

" T. B. Benjamin

., T. G. Sankara Paniker

" P. Govinda Menon

., H. Narayanan Nair

The College Celebrities.

AY APPAN.

AVAPPAN is not a professional barber—though he excels every one in his art. He is not a calculating philosopher as Kutten Nair is. His cheerful appearance, his jovial eye and lively talk may suffice to persuade you that he has no wordly care or anxiety. The arcadian melodies that attends him in his lonely walks exhorts you to have no thoughts for the morrow. Though you meet him in every field of action in which a student takes part, don't take him for one of them.

Ayappan is always vigilant to keep up the prestige of the college. He is never tired of the thought that "Men may come and men may go but I go on for ever." For he is conscious of the fact that the world around him is an ever-changing one and he is quite satisfied with it. He is very proud of the good old days- when the college was in its infancy-when he was fortunate enough to serve thick-bearded students. Those days of happy memory are gone. Yet he is not at all disappointed; for he moves in an active world. His descriptions of matches that he was not able to witness were as picturesque as if he were really playing the game. He knows how many matches were held this year in this college, with whom, who won &c. He knows in detail who were champions, and how all fared in the sports. He-knows every incident that brings credit to this college-his college! How much he is elated when he speaks of his privilege of serving Mr. K-for two years, "who has passed his B. A. degree examination creditably with physics as his optional, and he has got 2nd class in the subject! He is a fortunate man. See he has got appointment without any delay." He knows every student by his name, and his every minute detail or oddity. When he speaks about the present trade depression he was himself like a Master of Arts. Observing the expressions on his visage when he exclaims 'what would be the fate of the college next year', you may think that the whole burden of the college rests upon his shoulders.

If you missed to look into the news paper on any day you just meet Ayappan and that will suffice. He will tell you what thrilling incidents took place far off and near at hand, who was

appointed as the Dewan of Cochin, when will Maharani Regent go to Peermade, how is Mahathmajee spinning India's fate in Yarvada jail, what are the proceedings of the Congress working committee, when will Lord Willingdon, the future Viceroy come to India and such like matters. He is a better student, — better than one who has undergone a university course cramming some books and who knows nothing about the world outside—better than one who turns his back to the present political movement, satisfying himself with the little knowledge he has—better than one who is a butt to his fellow students, being ignorant of the present situation. Ah! he knows all these things with a nearer degree of accuracy. He is the Associated Press and he himself is its agent. He is a newspaper and he himself a devourer of newspapers.

He is the sole authority able to talk about some public activities in the whereabouts which you cannot find in the newspapers. He will give you the minute information concerning some discussions in the College Senatus.

Also he will definitely say "Mr. ... will surely vote so and so in the municipal chairman's election".

Ayappan is a good story teller. His tongue is always in its glory when his razor is busy, "when you sit with lathered chin thrown backward and have your nose made a handle of". He will smile and look perfectly at his ease when he "extends,"

The little engine on his finger's end

T' enclose the lock; now joins it to divide,

He will try to please you by picturing to you any interesting incident of which he was an eye-witness, with all the imagination and dexterity of a poet or a novelist.

Ayappan knows the value of time—a good instructor in this to many. At his leisure hours he will be working at the charka or reading the newspapers. At times you see him with a thakli turning in his hands whistling a tune all the while. He plays his role well in the redemption of India.

Summon from the dusty dead Mrs. Battle and she will be surely beaten by him in the chess play, or cunning Shakuni, and

he will not be able to deceive Ayappan. He is not a luke-warm gamester. Aroused by the regour of the game you find him a thorough-paced partner, a determined enemy. In the dreamfighting he is a mighty warrior and fights as if kingdoms are at stake. To enjoy this great battling with little blood-shed is not at all a violation of the principle of Ahimsa.

In short when you come in close contact with Ayappan , you are not surprised to find that "Alwaye is noted for its ... Barber".

An Auto-Biography.

THESE are days of auto-biographies and young men seem to , take delight in them. Mahathma Gandhi has written one George, Moore another, Mrs. — a third. Let me not enumerate them all one by one. Suffice to say that I have turned to writing my own biography. I have neither the over-flowing humour of Walter Scott nor the admirable power of expression of Gandhi. I lack their talent and their tongue. Poor Mentor would appeal to the public more as a clown than as a preceptor.

I belong to that ancient Folding reflex camera family and they call me Mentor. I was born on the 11th November 1918 the day when the Armistice was signed. My family had then a high repute and had rendered yeomen service in the great war. Many felt that bright prospects were in front of me. They gave me special care and brought me up in an aristocratic way. I was placed inside a small leathern room lined with red velvet and every week I was given an airing and brushing and then put back. There I led a monotonous inactive life. I hated my days of imprisonment and joined with Samson in complaining. O dark, dark dark, irrecoverably dark, without all hope of day. But this was not to continue for long. Often many came to visit me, in wanting to have me but not being rich enough went without me—not without leaving a longing lingering look.

It was early in the afternoon in the month of September 1920 when I was but hardly two years old that a four-wheeled Sunbeam car rolled up in front of our house. A tall thin young lady stepped out. She walked in straight and wanted to know if she could get a decent companion. She had a very wide

choice. I was one among many. As soon as she noticed meshe took me up eagerly. I knew my day had come. She examined my face embossed with so many stops, distance marksand shutter's speeds. Though I was complex and complicated to all outward appearence, she liked me all the more for it. And when my nurse in whose charge I was, showed me to her and explained the numerous advantages that I had over others, she was* overjoyed and decided to have me at any cost ond by way of compensation paid the manager the sum of Rs. 45. 17. 3. And as further equipment of my person she purchased in addition a telephoto lens, a telescopic stand, a film pack adapter, three double dark slides, a sky filter, an actinometer and a packet of 9 x 12 cms. plates. It was her desire to own the costliest and the best and she did have it. On reaching home she ran and told her mother of my arrival, introduced me to her and expressed her intention of trying me. Her mother consented. The small garden was chosen as the back ground. I was placed on a high stool (a telescopic stand) and turned this way and that, I was restless and awailed the signal "Ready". But then sheremembered that she had not loaded me. On the packet of plates she found printed in bold characters "To be opened in dark room". Very well, muttered the lady and ran to her room and closed all the doors and windows. Finding the room lighttight she opened the packet. Silly instructions, perhaps, but she wanted to give me a fair trial and if the packet must be opened in the dark, well! she did not mind as long as she could load where she liked. She did it in the garden slowly and cautiously not touching the smooth yellow surface which was to give her a beautiful picture. When all was finished the exposures were made. The first time I was taught to have a nervous attack; the second time Mamma coughed and her hand went to her pocket to fetch the kerchief and on the third occasion my mistress came over in front to see whether I was still having my eyes closed-The instruction book had been closely followed to the very letter and the results were assured! Like many other happy-go-lucky people my young mistress did not like to work in a dark room developing and washing plates; staining her hands with pyro and hypo. She gave it to the nearest chemist. The plates were developed but about the results some of our photographers here may be able to say something. She imagined that she saw some figures but could not make out any. It was her maiden attempt.

She had followed the instructions closely and had the best available camera. The chemist was a man of high repute. dared not blame him. But she could not blame herself. And so, my good readers between them I was held responsible, I was condemned for the faults of my mistress and was left uncared for. A couple of months later she took me one day to a second hand dealer and exchanged me for a comera of another sort.

My new master, the second hand dealer had got me deadcheap. He gave me a nice dressing of Nubian black and touched up a little here and there and I was placed on the show room. And here I remained for two long years. But at last my star began to shine. A certain fashionable youth finishing his course at Oxford decided to go to India. He was looking forward to get hold of some good companion. He had heard of the superiority of German bulbs and cameras and one evening while he was stopping he accidently saw me. He was attracted at the very high speed 1 by 1000 of a second at which I worked and after some bargaining he settled with the dealer and I became his from that day. My cheery days began from thence. I became his constant and respectable companion, day in and day out. I was always with him during his travels, recording the landscapes, seascapes etc. which records ornamented his album and proved constant source of delight to him and to others. We reach days on which I accompanied him through cities and villages and here am I at last on the bare hill of Alwaye!

A Second Class Student.

· Fingering.

LIBERTY and honour may be counted as two of the most exalted and exhilerating aspects of human life, the united goal of all man's efforts, whether good or bad, moral or physical. In the words of the famous democrat Thomas Jefferson, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty," and with liberty honour too.

Not the outcome of any conditions are these,-Liberty and Honour; one bold stroke of your heart and you find yourself striking through the world of liberty, the joyous dream-land of Honour, but the least stain on the chastity of Honour will make the heart bleed more than its strength: the least loss of Liberty may end in tragedies, in murder or in suicide, submitting the soul ever to the devil.

'Oh! Liberty! Liberty!, how many crimes are committed in thy name', how many of the noblest have lost their lives through thee, how many societies have been up-rooted by thee, how many countries destroyed through thee! But what is the use of bemourning life: why cry over spilt milk, there is yet time to correct yourself and turn once more to Freedom and to Honour.

The first and the meanest way by which we tread upon these valueless gems "Honour" and "Liberty", is when we go and lick the feet of those whom money or position might have brought to a higher status than us, on whom perhaps our career depends; I mean, when we go "fingering" or 'crowing' other people, who look "great" through the world's eye.

This fingering, this mean way of enslaving ourselves to people of position or wealth, with some aim, perhaps to pass an examination, or perhaps to get some post, it is the spirit that still connects us with the brutes, our ancestors of the old.

By fingering, hero-worship or friendship is not counted. Friendship is sweet, hero-worship fine, but then, why should we go and debase ourselves to those whom we may not consider as friends, in whom we may not see the qualities of a hero.

Not only this: we do ourselves, as well as our prey, greater injuries by this fingering. To finger a person, the way often used by the common people is to go and praise him, which 'if undeserved, is a scandal in disguise', that is, we praise the man and at the same time mock him also.

By this praising, we lose much of our time, uselessly, which may be utilized for greater and nobler works. Why?, even if we have nothing to do, why should we lose our time in such tom-fooleries or gossip, when we have 'Shakespeare ready to converse with us, when Dante is only too glad to show us the horrors of hell?

Thus, by fingering we lose much of our time which cannot be got back, and at the same time we are acting to our prey in an ungentlemanly way.

But it gives enjoyment for the observer and a good study for the philosopher. Indeed it is interesting to note the different ways used by man to finger another. Gossipping, praising, bribing are the chief means, but a crude observer may find yet another zigzag branch passing in a totally different direction. It is as follows:—

When a person has not enough convenience to finger another, or if the other man resents such fingering, then the former would go and make friends with someome who is loved by the latter, not because he loves him, but because he wishes to take advantage of that to finger the man.

This kind of fingering is the meanest, and we are sure, the man who uses such a method, is the vilest of wretches, the meanest of men, the serpent character in humanity, who should be always kept at a distance.

As civilisation spreads its wings over every nook and corner of this sphere, freedom and honour become more and more dear, the darkness, the debasing phases in the human heart give way to the light of civilisation, and there is uplift for everyone. But, even at this juncture, there are countries in which, though they have an uplift, it is too minute to be noted. There are people even today who are willing to enslave themselves to the rich or the wordly great: who are willing to sell their birthright for abowl of pottage; who, alas! are tramping on those divine gifts, a prey to utter darkness,—sufficient thoughts perhaps to make ringing in your ear those well known words of Shakes. Peare; "O, what men dare do! what men may do! what men daily do, not knowing what they do!"

K. M. George, Class 1.

A few rambling thoughts about 'Home'.

"The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair as "home"."

Home! what full deep meaning that word conveys of a spot where peace should always present and where true affection should reign supreme. One cannot but agree with the poet who

says that "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home".

Although the wealth of other countries entices us away from them, still after some time our hearts long to go back to our dear ones at home.

Home has a particular attraction for one. It is a treasured word, a beloved theme with poet and bard. It must be so, because it is the most cherished spot in the whole wide world. It is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit, "A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in". It is the golden setting, in which the brightest jewel is mother, where she reigns supreme as Queen of that hallowed place. In time of trial or of trouble, that word even though it recalls many a memory of disappointment, has still a strange balm in its bitterness for it speaks to our hearts of an unselfishness that survives sorrow, and of a devetedness that defies death.

Home! the very word vibrates in our hearts with the music of a beloved melody. "In every chime, the magnet of the soul, touched by remembrances of home, trembles towards that hole". Who is it that does not long for home?

A. V. Abraham, Class 1.











Examples of the work of the Photographic Club.

ഈശചാൻ എവിടേ?

മന്ത്രക്കൂർം ഓതുന്നതും സ്കോത്രങ്ങൾം ചോടുന്നതും മാലകൾംകൊന്നു് ജാചിക്കുന്നതും മതിയാക്കിയാലും!-

വാതിപ്പുകാം അടമ്വ് കോവിലിന്റെ ഒരു കോണൽ ഒററയ്ക്കായി, നിംബാം ത്താരയാണ് ആരാധിക്കുന്നത്? അടച്ചകണ്ണുകഠം മിഴിച്ചുനോ ക്കു! ^{ഒരു} ഇരവരൻ നിങ്ങളുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഇല്ല!

ബരദ്ദേഹം ഉള്ളത്. ഉർവീഴായം ഉറത്തിട്ടും ഉയുള്ള ഉർയ്യുട്ടുവുള ത്തും, പാതവെട്ടുന്നാൻ പാറ അടിച്ചടക്കുന്നിടത്തും ആകനം. അവരൊ ന്നിച്ചു വെയിലിലും മഴയിലും അദ്ദേഹം ഉണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റൊ ഉടുപ ടവയാകട്ടെ പൊടി മുടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നിങ്ങളും ഈ പവിതവസ്ത്രങ്ങളെ പര്യയിങ്യിച്ച്, യാദ്ദേഹയെപ്പേടെ യധ്യെ ഒപ്പ നേറ്വടിം പൊടുത്വിടിം ഇറജ്ളവിൻ!

. മുക്തിയേയാടുനാ നിങ്ങാം തേടുന്നതും? ഈ മുക്തി എവിടെനിന്നു കിട്ടാം? നാമുടെ ഉടയരുമ്പൂരാൻ പോലാ സൃഷ്ടിബന്ധം സഞ്ചേഷത്തോ ടെ ചെക്കെയ്യാണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ അദ്ദേഹം നശേമാട്ട് കൂടി എ നൊന്നാ ബാസിതനാകനം.

അതുകൊണ്ട് ധ്യാനത്തിയനിന്ത് എഴുന്നോര് ഈ പുഷ്യങ്ങളം ന്ന് പങ്ങളും മുരാക്കളത്താലം! നിങ്ങളുടെ വസ്ത്രങ്ങാം ചേറ്നിറഞ്ഞു് കിറിപ്പോയാൽ എത്വ് *ദോഷമാണ്ട് അവിടത്തെ നേക്ക് നേരേ*നോക്കവി ൻ! വേലചെയ്തും നെററിവിയത്തും അവിടത്തെ അരികുള്ള് നിൽക്ക (ഗീതാഞ്ജലി) വിൻ!

യുഭഗം എന്നാൽ എന്ത്

(റ്രാർപ്രത്യ)

. ജീവിതാ മഹത്തായ ഒരു പ്രവാഹമാകുന്നു. അയ്ക് ഏകത്രപമായി എക്കും ഒരു നിത്വലൈതനൃത്തെ പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അപ രിദേയവും അനിരോധ്വവും ആയ ഈ പ്രവാഹത്തെ മായാമോഹിത്താ യ റോഷ്യർ തടത്തുനിത്തി പലകൈവഴികളാക്കി പിരിച്ച വിട്ടവാനം ര്യമിക്കുമ്പോറം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഭയങ്കര സംഘട്ടനമാണു് യുഭഗം. മനുഷ്യരാ ട്വസിലോറനയയില് ധ്വധം ഉഷത്ത്വായിശ് ജ്മ് തനാഴാണ ഗാസാ

യിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഏകത്രപ്രമായ ഒന്നിനെ അനേകത്രംചമായിക്കരുതി ഖ ണ്ഡം ഖാന്ധമായി ഭാഗിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു വാസന മനുഷ്യനിൽ പ്രകൃത്യാ പ്രവത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ആപൽക്കാമായ ഈ വാസന പ്രബലമാ യിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം യൂദ്ധം, കലഹം, മതസരം, മുതലായവ ലോക രംഗത്തും വ്യവനായിട്ടാം നിയുട്ടും വിവരുത്തായും വിവരം പ്രവാഹതി ങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു പസ്പോസമ്മർട്ടനാ മാത്രമാണം". ജിവിതത്തിൽ അസത്യാം ശാ കലന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോഠം യൂറോപും ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാം. അതു് മനുഷ്യ നെ പ്രാവുദ്ധതയിലേക്ക് ആകർഷിക്കയും ചെയ്യും. സമാവുദധി അപൂ ണ്ണതയുടേയും അസ്ഥിരതയുടേയും ലക്ഷണമാകുന്നു. ആഴമില്ലാതിട<u>ുത്</u> ഓളം കൂടുന്നുള്പോലെ പൂണ്ണതയില്ലാത്തിടത്തു് അസ വസ്ഥ്വം വർദ്ധിക ന്നു. മനുഷ്യൻ പൂണ്ണനാകുന്നതു് കേവലമായ മനുഷ്യതചത്തിചെത്തുമ്പോ ളാണം". ജാതി, മതം, രാഷ്ട്രം ഇവയുടെ പേരിൽ മഹനീയമായ ഈ മന ഷ്യത താത അളന്നു മുറിച്ചു കണക്കു പാവാനാണു് നാം ശ്രമികുന്നതു്. ഈ ത്രാം നിട്ട്രേഷം നിലച്ചെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമെ മനുഷ്യന്റെ യഥാത്ഥത്ര തെളിയുകയുള്ള. ജീവിതവികാസത്തിന്റെ പാഗാവധിയായ ഈ , ശോഭനസ്ഥാനം പ്രാപിക്കുവാൻ മനുഷ്യൻ വുക്തിയേയും സമുദായത്തേ യും മാത്രം അതിക്രമിച്ചാൽ പോരാ. അവൻ സാമ്റാജ്യത്തേക്കുടി അ തിലരാലിക്കുന്നും. ഈ പൂരോഗമനത്തിനു് ഒരു പ്രോകമായി പ്രവത്തിക്ക ന്ന ഒന്നാണു് യുദ്ധം. സാധാരണനിലയിൽ യുദ്ധം മന്താച്യനാ് ഒരു അപ മാനം തന്നെയാണു്. അതു് പചപ്പോഴം സത്വത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കവാനല്ലാ കൊല്പ്പെടുത്തവാനാണം' ഉപകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ സമാധാനത്തി നാം സചാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനാം വേണ്ടിയുള്ള യുദ്ധം ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു. രണാനുണ ത്തിൽ രാജ്വാ കരയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സചാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ അതു പുഞ്ചിരികൊള്ളുന്നു. യൂലാം സമാധാനത്തിന്റൊ പ്രവേശനദ്വാരമത്രെ.

വ്യദേശാനിചാച്ചാം

(ബംബാജ്വ)

വിദേശിയഭരണത്തിന് അടിമപ്പെട്ടകിടക്കുന്നതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ ഒര കഷ്യാവസ്ഥ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിന് വരാവുന്നതല്ല. ശത്രരാജാക്കന്മാരുടെ ആ ക്രാണവും കൊള്ളയിടലും മററും ഈ അടിമത്വത്തേക്കാഠം എത്രയെത്ര ഭേദാ! കേവലം ആക്രമണത്തിന്റ് വരുന്നവൻ ഒരു കൊട്ടതാററിനെ പ്രോലെ രാജ്യമാസകലം ഇളക്കിമറിച്ച് മുടിക്കമായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അവൻ കൊള്ളചെയ്ത മുതലുംകൊണ്ട് ഒന്നുകിൽ തിരിച്ചപോകുകയോ അഖ്യൂറിൽ ഇവിടത്തന്നെ വാസമുറപ്പിച്ച് കൂട്ടത്തിലൊരുവനായി തീ

രുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നു. അലക°സാണ്ഡർ, മഹമ്മദ്'ഗസ്സി, ടൈമുർ, ചെങ്കി സ്ചാൻ, നാളർഷാ, അഹമ്മദ് ഷാഅബ്ദാലി, മുതലായവർ ത്തെ ഇനത്തിൽപെട്ടവരാണു്. പുറമെ നിന്നു വന്നു് ഒടുവിൽ ഇൻഡ്വാ കാരായിത്തിന്ന സിതിയന്മാരും, ഹുണന്മാരും ഇവിടെ വമ്പിച്ച രാജവം ശങ്ങഠം പ്രതിഷ്ടിച്ച മഹമ്മദ്ഗോറിയും, ബേബരം രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഇന ത്തിൽ ചെടുന്നു. രണ്ടവസ്ഥയിലും അവമാനവും ധനനാശവും നേരിടുന്നു . ചെട്ടന്നുള്ളയ് വാസ്തവം തന്നെ. പക്ഷെ ആക്രമിക്ക്വോൻ വരുനാവരാ ഒരു ക്രാറിക്കപ്പെടുന്നാവരും ഒടുവിൽ ഒന്നായിത്തീരുന്നതിൽ അല്ലം ആശചാനത്തി ന് വഴിയുട്നും. ഇരുകുട്ടക്കും കാലക്രമേണ ക്തേസംബന്ധമുണ്ടുകുന്നു. വ റ്റുത തുപ്പങ്ങളും ഗ്നാസ്കോമവ് അധോവിം അട്ടിക്കലരുന്നു. ചിരുക്കത്തി ൾ അ വർ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനതയിൽ ലയിച്ച് അഇവഴിപൂർവാധികം ശ കയുത്രം ഉദ്ധഴുവിം ഉള്ള ഒരുപ്പയിത ജധയത്ര സംഗ്നുക്കാരവും ഉതഭവി കുന്നാ. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യത്തിനു് നഷ്ടവും ലാഭവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇ ത്തരം ഭാവസ്ഥകഠം നമുക്ക് സഹിക്കാറം എന്നാൽ ഒരു പാരാജ്യത്തി െറ്റ മേൽ കോയ്മക്ക് കീഴടങ്ങിക്കിടക്കകയെന്നുള്ളത് ഇതിനേക്കാഠാഎ ത്രയോ ആപൽക്കാമാത്ത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് വന്നുചേരുന്ന കഷ്യനഷ്യങ്ങളും അധ്യപതനവും അവമാനവും മേൽ കാണിച്ച രണ്ടവസ്ഥയിൽ പോലും നമുക്കു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. അത്രക്ക് അസഹ്വങ്ങളം ആൽമാലാതകങ്ങളം ആണം" തൻമൂലമുണ്ടാകുന്ന ദോഷങ്ങൾം രാഷ്ട്രൗറിയമായും സാവാത്തിക മായം സൈനികമായം ഉള്ള സകല ശക്തികളം നാട്ടകാക്ട് വിട്ടുകൊടു ക്കാതെ കൈയ്യടക്കാ ചെയ്യുന്ന സചഭാവമാണ് ഈ മേൽകോയ്മുക്കുള്ള്.

ഉഷസ്സുന്ധ്യ.

കെ. എൻ. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻനായർ

ശ്രീതാവിട്ടം സൂനികേതമതിങ്കൽ നിന്നാ ജാതാദാം ധായിലിപ്പലാല് സ്റ്റമാംഗി പൂമാ ഒയാ ലതുലമോദദാം വളത്ത് – നോതാദ്ദശ പ്രകൃതി താൻ സുജനസ്വഭാവം. തങ്കാഭകോലുമുങ്ങൻ ജഡബാധ നീക്കാൻ ല്യാധിനാഥ രിപുപോലെ യുദിക്കമേന്നായ് തൻകാറെ ശീർഷമിഹ പൊക്കിയ കക്കടെയാലാ വൻകാഹളധ്വനി മുഴക്കി ജഗത്തൊടോതി. ശോകപ്രകർഷ മറിവാന്നൊത് ജീവജാലം ലോകപ്രതർഷഭവിഭാത സമാഗമത്തിൽ •

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നാകപ്രതിതിയങളം ഭുവനം സമീക്ഷി-		
ച്ചാകെ പ്രസന്നൻവദനത്തൊടു നിദ്രവിട്ടു		വ
ശുകാഖ്യതാരതിലകം സൂഷമയ്യുംതൊട്ടം	7 - 27	
ത്രഭ്രാംബങ്ങോം നിജമേനിയിലങ്ങപേത്തും	1 %	
ഇക്കാലമൊട്ട നവജീവിത ഭംഗിയാന്ാം		
നിറും, നാഷസ്സ് ഭവനൈകമനോഹരാംഗി		ಡ
പൂമാതിനൊത്ത ശുഭഗാത്രിയെ വാസഭാശറാ	ž	3
പ്രേമാലണച്ചു നിട്ടതം പുണരാൻകൊതിയ്ക്കെ		
ഈ മാന്യകാന്തയുടെ പൂങ്കവിരം വണ്ണഭേദാൽ	-5	
സാമാന്യമാം നിലവെടിഞ്ഞൊരു രാഗമാന്തം		9
കാലത്തുകൻറ നിയാപ്പടിവന്തമേന്തം		(0.00
ത്രീലാലസ പ്പലദിതൻ ഇന്നസഞ്ചയങ്ങൾ		
ബാലാനിലൻ തുകിട്ടം തരഗോഖയോട്ടം		
ആലാപമാന്നിട്ടവതുടെ വിഹംഗവ്വന്ദം		സ
ഈ ലോകബന്ധുവിനു പഞ്ചമക്രനത്താൽ		
കാലോ ചിതം ഭവികമാക്കയിലോതിനിയ്ക്കെ		
താലോലമാടിലതയും ഹിമബിന്ദുതുകി-		
ട്ടേപോലമായ, വീ ത്രീട്രോക്യായാ പ്രധയമാ		9
തങ്ങള്തി ജപലിതത്തേ ജുളഗാത്രനായി		
തൻകാര്യനായിക മണഞ്ഞതുപാത്രനേരം		
പങ്കാരിയ് ധിധാപ്തപത്മാം യെട്ടിചാര്:		
മഴുസ്തു തൻപ്പിയ സമാഗാഭാവമല്ലോ.		വൃ
സന്നദ്ധനാകമങ്ങനെറർറ മഹോദയത്തിൽ		
ഖിന്നതചമാനാ ശശിയംബധിയിൽ പതിച്ചു .		
മന്നിങ്കലാരറിവതീശചരശാസനം-നാ-		
മൗനാത്യമാന്റെ ളവിവാഴ്വതധോഗതിയ്ക്കോ?		იბ
ചെത്താമരുപ്പുത്രമണത്തെ ഹെറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടി-		
പ്പെട്ടിയുട്ടുള്ള പ്രവാധത്തെ കേളിഗാവാദ്യർത്തെ വട്ട പ്രവാഭവം		6 -
പ്രാച്ച ഇപ്പാളി തയായ വാചിക്കാ		
പ്രൊത്തിലാറ്റം വിന്ത്രങ്ങവളവാട്ടാറി		,co
പാലത്തിട്ടം കിരണ്ടാവരി കാര്യം		
കാലറ്റുപ്പിഴക്കൊടുത്തിങ്കൾ നശിവത്താചാന്ദ്രന്		

അലംബാററ നിശചിന്നിയതാഫോരം പോലങ്ങുകാനുംകസുമങ്ങൾ തരുച്ചുവട്ടിൽ 0,0 സല്ലിലമങ്ങു സുമവാടികഠംതോറുമിപ്പോഠം വല്ലീസമീപമണയാ മധുപവ്വജങ്ങൾ ഫൂല്ലപ്രസൂനതതി തൻമകരന്ദ്വെട്ടുാ മെല്ലെക്കവന്ത വിടരന്നേവിധം മദിപ്പ 00 മന്നിങ്കലീത്തിമിരബാഗയൊഴിച്ചിടാനായ് മിന്നുന്ന ഗോപ്രസരമൊട്ടു ലഭിക്കമുലം തന്നാംഗ ശോഭിതദിഗംഗനജാതമോദം തെന്നൽഛലേന നെടുവീർപ്പുക്ക വിട്ടിടുന്നു. ദൈവം പൂരാണകഥകഠംക്കിടയിങ്കൽ വാസൻ, ഈ വൻപെഴം നേജനാണുലകിങ്കലീശൻ; ഏവംപറഞ്ഞുചിലമുഡർ വസിപ്പതോഞ്ചോ ഭാവം പകനാ പ്രകൃതീശചരിതൻ മുഖാബ് ജം ഗര്, നിത്വം തമോപടലിയിങ്കലുഴന്നു മോപം മർത്യക്കു ഭാസ്തരസമാഗമമേകിഭാഗ്വം കൃത്യപ്പടിക്കലകകാഷ മുഷസ്സിനായിæg, ട്ടത്വനംഭക്തിയൊടു കൂപ്പുക കൈകാം നാമാം ഇക്കാശ്വപിക്കുര ലോകസുഖത്തനൽകം ചിൽക്കാതലിൻ മഹിമയെന്തുരചെയ്യിടേടുൂ ഇക്കാഴ്ചകണ്ടവിലലോകപിതാവിനെ നാ--om: മുഠംക്കുമ്പിലോത്തമിതമാന്തവുദ്ധം വളത്താം.

'ഒരു വനകുസുമം.'

(e.b. 27. esq.:000.)

അതിഭയമകതാരിൽ ചേക്ക്വാനെത്തോട്ടായ് ക്ഷിതിയിതിലൊങ്ങാഗം കാനനാക്രാതമായി തരുനിരയിടതിങ്ങിപൊങ്ങി നില്ലുന്നിടത്തായ് ഒരുചെറുകസുമത്തിൻ ഗന്ധമോറം ലസിപ്പും. അതിനുടയ സുഗന്ധം കാട്ടിൽവ്യാപിച്ചുമന്ദം വിലസിയ പവമാനൻ തന്റെ ബന്ധുതചാന്ത് നിരുപമതനുകാന്തിത്രീയോടാ കാട്ടിനുള്ളിൽ നിജവിജയപതാകാ മാലപോൽ മോടിയോറും

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കരികാടിതുടങ്ങി ക്കാട്ടുജന്തുക്കളല്ലാ-തവിടെ മനുജവാസം പാരമയ്യോപ്രയാസം അവിടെയൊരുസുമം കൊണ്ടെന്തുപോൽസാദ്ധ്വമീമ− ട്ടിഹവിധിവികൃതിതചം ഹന്തുകാണിച്ചിടുന്നു. ന ചെറുപവനനടിക്കു നേരമക്കാനനത്തിൽ വളരുമാിയസുനാം ഗന്ധസഭോവനാത്ഥം തെളിവൊടു മടികൂടാതാണു വാഴുന്നതെന്നാ കിലുമിതു വിലയില്ലാതായി വല്ലാതെയായി. പകലിരവിരതേടി കാട്ടതോരംനടക്ക-ന്നവകളൊരു വിറോകുരോരുവോരല്ലന്തുനം അവകളൊരു സുമത്തിൻ ഗന്ധമസ്തോഗ്രഹിക്കാ-നതികതുകമിയന്നോരല്ല പിന്നെന്തുചെയ്തും. 0 യായ്യർട്ടെട്ടുകലാ ഹോലെർംഗ്വറ്റവാഴൊ--ണ്ടുലതറാവിലാസം മുടിയക്കാടുതന്നിൽ തരുനിരയിലൊളിക്കും കേശമാടക്രമിരുട്ടാൽ തവമുഖമതിമാത്രം കാണുവാനിങ്ങശക്യം. . m തമനുവലഭമാകം കാനനശ്രീവിലാസം തടവിന തവദേഹസ്സർശമോററുള്ള സൌഖ്യം ധ്യമപാ പാമാന്ദ്രനാനഭ്രതിക്ക് തുല്യം നാത്വല്യായുടുവുക്കുവോക്കു ഭാഗിശ്രവിഹം 0 ഹിമകണമതുടേഹത്തേറു ശുദ്ധീഭവിച്ചു-^{ടെ}ളാായഥ കുട്ഗാട്ടില്ല്ലയങ്ങധ്യക്രേ ശിവ! ശിവ! വലകെട്ടി കാട്ടിൽവാഴംചിലന്തി ക്കിതവനിററതുുാംഗം തൊട്ടശുളും വരുത്തും. Ol അതികഠിന തമസ്റ്റാന്ടെള്ളാരല്ലിങ്കലിനു പ്രഖിഗഗനമദ്ധ്യം തന്നിൽമിന്തുനാപോലെ താത്രാത്രത്തുവാരകാണ്ടിത്രണ്ടുള്ള കാട്ടിൽ നടുവിലതിവിലാസത്തോടു ഗോഭിച്ചിടുന്നു. CIÓ അനിയമക്രതാകാ സ്തൂപ്പിയാൽ നിന്റെറയാഗം പ്രതിതവപന ലക്ഷൂി സസ്കിതശോഭയേല്ലേം കബളിതമധുപങ്ങഠാക്കുള്ള സന്ദ്രാപമെന്നിൽ സുരകലരതുചൂടും സുനമേ ഞാനുമപ്പും ഒരു മുധുകണ്ടമാശിച്ചോടിയെത്തുന്ന വണ്ടിൻ പയ്യ വരുത്തിയു വലക്കുട്ടിയെട്ടത്തിനു നല്ലങ്ങൾ

തവതരാവിഹമുടിക്കുടിയിട്ടനുലോക	722727
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കിടപിദിവസമേവം പോകമപ്പോരം ജഗത്തിൻ നിലപ്പെറത്രുക്കുന്നു ജീവിതം നീങ്ങിടുന്നു.	
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ങ്കിച്ചമിന ചെറുതേകി പോകണം ന്തനമേകോം.	ca.
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മനമതിൽ നിരുപ്പിച്ച സ്ത്രീപ്പോയിക്കാടിയവനമതിങ്കൽ സന്യസിക്കന്തവോ നീ.	ണമം

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അപരനയന മേല്ലാതിക്കൊടുംകാട്ടിൽനിന്നി -ടുപാനുഗുണമില്ലാതാകയാൽ നിൻനിമിത്തം. വനസുമമിതിലോകക്കാകവേ പേർവിളിക്കാൻ തരമൊടുതുമേകം നീ ജയിച്ചാലുമേവം.

ഒരു വേർപാട്ര്.

(കെ. സി. സഖറിയാ; ക്ലാസ്റ്റ് 2)

പ്രവാന്നികാശശ കാലമാല -കരപ്പഭ്രതപ്രഭയാൾ മനോജ്ഞൻ ബാലാരുണൻ പുച്ചനഭസ്സിലോറം പ്രധാരണെയുളാഗ്യമൊടേറിനിന്തു.

ഇളങ്ങളിക്കാറാനവദ്യമാകം മാനന്ദരേകംപേടി വിശിടുന്നു കൂരുവത്താൽ ചെറുപക്ഷിവ്വന്ദം വാഴ്ത്തുന്നിതോമൽ പ്രകുതിപ്പഭാവഴ.

് അക്കൊട്ടിത്തുള്ളൊരുത്തിന് പ്രിപ്ര പ്രഭാതകാലാ മലവേളയിങ്കൽ പോതസ്സമാകർഷക മായൊരിസു-

കാലത്തെഴും മോഹനമായകാച്ച കാണാനണതാത്തെ ക ഭാവമോടെ നിപ്പുന്നതാം കേരളലക്ഷ്മി തന്റൊ സാദ്ദശ്യമപ്പെണ്ടത്തിയാണ്ടിരുന്നു.

സെരളാഗ്വസമ്പര്തികവാണാത്രത സാരാപഭാവം പ്രകട്ടിഭവിയും മുഖത്തോട്ടം ചേപ്പുകളോട്ടമപ്പോൾ മുഖത്തോട്ടം ചേപ്പുകളോട്ടമപ്പോൾ

യുവാവവൻ പൂങ്കുവിഠം വാട്ടിയേററ്റ വിളാത് വൈവൂസ്റ്റുമിയന്നിരുന്നു പുന്തിരുളിൻ കാന്തികലാനനൊറി വിയപ്പുന്നീരാൽ നനവോറിരുന്നു. مے

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	പ്രാധ്യാന്യുക പ്രേഷ്ട്രവുള്ളവു ച		
	യാപാ യപാമിാനയു തേല് താചെ		
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	നായിച്ചതാനംബംപ്പെയ്യുക്കായ.	,	
	തുകൈകുമാൽ പാകിയ വിതുമോല്ലെ		
	രാധകാ ഗ്രജാൻ മുതിൽസ്വെറ്റ് ക്ല		
	- 2- 012 comm (0 1600) 249 -	•	
	ചൊതിയിൽ നാമായതിനെത്തുചെയ്റു.	ൻ	
	ബാലേ: മനോജ്ഞാംഗി: മദിയജീവി—		
	താചംബര്മ: മറാ: മാതഭാഗ്യനാം ഞാൻ		
•	കാലേയ കാലക്കൊട്ട ധാമലോപ-		
	ത്താലോzലാളെ പ്രിരിയേണ്ടിവന്നും.	وعے	
	ത്താലോഗലംലെ പ്ര		
	ഞുലോചനാം ച്ലാനാടിമപ്പെടാതെ-		
	wiscam (word OTO THE BIT OF COMP)		
	രോവുറെ വാധാന്വിതനാക്കിയെന്നെ	مہمے	
	വധിക്കാാൻ കറ്റ്വന നവ്വിമന്നാരം.	2.0	
	രം പ്രവാരന്നാരി കേരളമേദിനിയും	1	
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	ചെയ്യുന്നു ഭൂപാലകനീവിധത്തിൽ.	200	
	രാജാധികാരാധിക് ദ്രാഷ് പ്രതോഗ-		
	ത്താലാധിയാ മാഴിയിലാണ്ടു പാരം		
	(010)2613(C) (03) 234 (C) 1023-		
	വലത്തുവാഗ്യം മമസോദാന്മാ- രൊട്ടേറൊധുണ്ടി ച്ലെറുന്നാട്ട തന്നിൽം	ະ ບວກ	
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	പോകട്ടെ പ്രാണേശചരി! മളചിയോഗ-		
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	ഇക്കു 1 നുഗക്രം ഒവാ കുതാത്ഥനായ് അാൻ.	9770	
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	പ്രഭാവ്യപ്പാ ഗംസത മായര്ലം					
	സം സാം കാന്താം തലത്തിലെപ്പാഴ് –					
	<u>ക്രേള</u> റവുഞ്ഞാൻ വേദനയാന്നുതില്ല					കൂ
	നാവാൻറ പൂവാടിയിലല്ലസിക്കം					
	താക്കിടാക്കാം അതർച്ച തീപ്പാൻ					
	മജ്ജിവനിശ വാസ സമാജ്ജനത്താ-					
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	ലാരോഹണംചെയ്ത നിശാമണാളൻ					
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	ഇഹോപ ഭോഗാഹതി ബാഹ്യമാമ-					
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2	മജ്ജ് വസറ്റ്വേശചരി! നീ വഹിക്കും	118-				
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	നാള്ളാരാഗ പ്രദേശാന്തരനാ			(4)		
	മാർഗ്ഗംതെളിച്ചാ മഹനീയമായ					
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	ജഗന്നിയന്താവു കനിചത്തുകാക്ഷ					.,,
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	വെയാവിക്ക് പര്ദേവങ്ങൾ			are.		
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	വിയോഗമാലേററ ലയാതിച്ചാ-					
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	കുപ്പെടുത്താഴുംഗ അപ്പിട്യോഴും.			9		

നാവാടിയില്ലുത്തു മോതുവാന-പ്രാവത്തിനൊന്നായവളവാരന്ത സംഭ്രാന്തിയാലത്താമേൽ പതിച്ചാരം ഞെട്ടറാ വാടാമലമെന്നപോലെ.

വന

ഹാ! കഷ്ട്രമത്വത്തമരാഗികഠംക്കു-മീവണ്ണമാചത്തു വരുന്നുവെന്നോ നമ്പയ്യും നാകസ്ഥാമായിരിക്കാം സങ്കേത, മിപ്പാര് മരുഭൂമിയല്ല!,

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സചാമി കൌടില്ല്വാനന്ദൻ.

(കേ. ഗോവിദേർ, ക്രൂപ്പ് 2)

വിശചാിത്രുതന്മാരായിതീന്നിട്ടള്ള പലേ യമിവയ്യന്മാരുടേയും അവരുമിയാകന്ന നാമുടെ മാതുള്ളി. മററു പാലാധിയത്തിലും പാശചാത്വർ അവരും അയിക്കാനെ അതിയിക്കാണുങ്കിലും, തത്വാധിന്റെ വിനീതമായ അവരും അയിക്കാനൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല എന്നാകന്നു എൻെ വിനീതമായ വിശചാസം. വിവേകാനന്ദൻ, രാമതീത്ഥൻ ശേരലായ പുരുഷത്തേങ്ങൾം അവരും വിവിതമായ വിശചാസം. വിവേകാനന്ദൻ, രാമതീത്ഥൻ ശേരലായ പുരുഷത്തേങ്ങൾം അവരും നിയുമായ അവരും പലേ ദേശങ്ങളിലും ഇൻഡും കരാരുടെ നിസ്സീമവം അവിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. തുപാരാ ഇൻഡുരകാരപ്പെററി ഒരു തീയ ഇന്നുമായ മതിപ്പിന്റെ കാരനമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഹിമവൽസേതു പള്ള താണ് പ്രചാത്രത്തായാർ സ്ഗാഹിതനാ മാക്കളായ പലേ സന്യാസികളും ഇപ്പോരം ജീവിച്ചിരിപ്പുണ്ട് എങ്കിലും സ്വാമി കെട്ടില്ലാനന്ദനെപ്പോലെ ഒരു തേരോ മുതിയെ കാണുകയില്ല എ ന്ത്ര തന്നെയാണ് മിക്കവരെടെയും അഭിപ്രായം. കെട്ടില്ലാനന്ദൻ എന്ന കോംബ്രോരം വായനക്കാക്ക് ഒരു അ സാത്രപ്പിരക് ഇടയുണ്ടാവാം. എ ന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഈ നാമധേയ ഹവിതര സി.ഹായ അദ്ദേഹത്തി റെറെ ഗുരുവിൽ നിന്താ കിട്ടിയതാകന്നും. ശിഷ്യനെപ്പററി ഫലിത ത്തിനായി അദ്ദേഹം കെട്ടില്ലാനന്ദൻ എന്ത് ഒരിക്കൽ ചറകയു ഞ്ഞാഹി. ശ്രാവിൻെറ്റാ വക്ത്റാഹഹവത്തിൽ നിന്തം പാപ്പെട്ടതാക കൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹം സസ്റ്റോഷം ആ നാമധേയത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്ക യം ചെയ്തും. ചഹത്തുകളുടെ മഹനീയ ഗുണങ്ങളെയാണല്ലോ കണക്കാ കാറുള്ള യ്. അല്ലാതെ അവരെടെ നാമധേയാദികളല്ലല്ലോ? അതിനാൽ വായനക്കാരെ! പേരു കേട്ടു ഭ്രമിക്കാതു്. എന്നാൽ എനിക്ക ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ പ്രാറി സചല്ലം പറയാനുള്ളതിനെ ഒടുവിലെങ്കിലും പറയാതെ നിവ്വത്തി യില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം എവിടെ! ഞാനെവിടെ!

പുട്ടില്ലോ.

വുള്ളില്ലോ.

ഉത്താഗവും ഉജ്ചലാൂമായ അദ്ദ്രഹത്തിന്റെ വദനസരോ മഹത്തെ ശരിയാംവണ്ണം വണ്ണിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുത. വിശാലവും നിശ്ചവുമായ ഫാ നേയോ മറോക്കുന്നിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുത. വിശാലവും നിശ്ചവുമായ ഫാ ലപ്രദേശം, ദിപ്പിമത്തുകളായ ലോചനയഗ്രം, തിലപുഷ്യത്തോട്ട തുല്വതവ ഫിക്കുന്ന നാസിക, പുഞ്ചിരി തുകുമ്പോ കരണ്ടുവുഴിക്കാ വിഴുന്ന കപോല സ്ഥാലികാം, മുല്ലമൊട്ടപോലുള്ള ഭന്തങ്ങാം, വ്യൂഢമായ ഉരസ്സ്, മുതലായവ ഇതര മാരിൽനിന്നും വളരെ ശോഭനമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഭിന്നമായിത്തെ.

മൊധരം വിച്ചുവുള്ള കാരുത്തു ക്രയായിൽ ആധാരുവുള്ള പ്രത്യായില്ലാ എന്നു. തുടായെ വിചാരിച്ച്, യാരാതക്ഷപ്പിള്ള അവള്ളാ ര്യാവുകള്ളില് വച്ചുവുപ്പ് ആര്യാവും ആദ്യാവും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രാരാതക്ഷപ്പിള്ള അവള്ളത്തുന്നു പ്രത്യായില് പലസ്സിച്ചാവുപ്പ് ആര്യാവും ആദ്യാവും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രാഭയായില് അവള്ള അവള്ള പ്രത്യായില് അവള്ള അവള്ള പ്രത്യായില് അവള്ള അവള്ള അവള്ള പ്രത്യായില് അവള്ള അവ

ക അ പ്രോത്ത നശ്ചെന്നിച്ച്, വരിക്ക കാച്ചു അഥ, സിധാമ്മ അദ്ദേ പരുത്തുന്നും വുടുത്തുന്ന പുരുത്തുന്ന പുരുത്തുക്കുന്ന പരുത്തുന്നും വുടുത്തുന്നും പ്രോത്യ അദ്ദേഹമയും വുടുത്തുക്കുന്നും പരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും അദ്ദേഹമയും പരുത്തുക്കുന്നും പരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും അദ്ദേഹമയും പരുത്തുക്കുന്നും പുരുത്തുക്കുന്നും പുരുത്നും പുരുത്തുക്കുന്നും പുരുത്തുക്കുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്നും പുരുത്തുന്ന തുറിക്കുള്ളപ്പററി ഇവിടെ വിചിന്തനം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ത്വാശുമുണ്ടെന്നു തുറിക്കുള്ളപ്പററി ഇവിടെ വിചിന്തനം ചെയ്യേണ്ട ത്വാശുമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്മുന്നുല്ല.

മഹൽഗുണങ്ങളുടെ കോരമായിയുന്നു അദ്ദേഹമെങ്കിലും അവരെ ളധ് ബധം ടെ.തീവാധ്യ യുപ്പോനം പ്രുപ്പു യയാത്ര ച്യൂഖ ഭ്രേഷങ്ങറും അ ലം, അദ്ദേഹം പ്യാല ഗരതയ്ക് പ്യാ യാദ്ദേഹാഗങ്ങും പ്യാല്പ്പിട് വ്യ പ്രോയമുശാധും, എധായോനായ അദ്ദേഹത്ത്യവയായുയവായുന്നു ദ്രോയമുശാധും വെധാത്ത് ത്യായുന്നും പ്രെത്രാത്യായുടെ പ്രാല്പ്പിട് വ്യ ക്കാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നത്ത് എന്നു് ഉദരാനന്ദ്രൻ പറത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അത്ത് 'കപട ഹാസവും, കണ്ണ കറോരവുമായിട്ടാണ്ട്, എനിക്ക് തിേ ന്നിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. സമസ്തമ്പുള്ളവുന്ന ആനന്ദ്രത്തിന്റെ ബഹിഗ്ഗളനമാകന്നപോ ലാ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കപടഡാസം. അല്ലന്ത ഞാൻ പറമുന്നു. എത്ര കൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ സാധാരന്നയായി സ്റ്റേഹിതന്മാർ തമ്മിൽ ശണ്റുകട്ടമ്പോ ളാകന്നു ഇദ്ദേഹാ തന്റെ വക്ത്ര കന്ദരത്തിന്റെ കവാട വിപാടനാ ചെയ്ത് ദന്താപ കതികളെ മുറ്വൻ കാട്ടി ഹസിക്കാരുള്ളത്. എദയത്താ ലങ്കുടിക്നെ അസൂയയുടെ ബഹിഗ്ഗളനം ആന്നനു പാത്തിയനുവെങ്കിൽ വളരെ യോജിക്കമായിയുന്നു. സ്വാത്മായിട്ട് വല്ലത്വം സാധിക്കവാര ജെറ്റിൽ ആ സമയത്തും അദ്ദേഹാ അട്ടഹാസിച്ചിയുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതും ആദ്യത്തെ എൻറ്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പിൻതാതുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹത്തി ൻറെ നാമധേയാ തന്നെ, അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ സംഗതികാം മിക്കവാരു ശരിയായി അറിഞ്ഞിവികന്ന എനിക്ക്, ''അന്വത്മായി''രിക്കുന്നവെന്നാ ലം, യോഷാഡത്. വേഗങ്ങുതാട അട്വിനാതം ഏത്വുനവ്ം ജംവ

ത്രെ "കുപ്പുരപാഗപാണ്യാളാദ്"ന്റെ ആദ്യ മതലുള്ള ചരിത്രം ത്രഹിക്കെ എന്നുള് "ആധുനികലോകയന്ത്ര " അനിച്ച നോക്കി തിരി ഇഹിക്കെ എന്നുള് "ആധുനികലോകയന്ത്ര " അനിച്ച നോക്കി തിരി ഇന്ദേശയാകനാവരെന്ന് അഭിമാനികനാ സയൻസ്ശാസ്ത്രത്തോമാ ഇടെ മസ്സിഷ്യതോപോലും രപ്പമാരണാ ഒന്നാത്ര്. പുല്യിഭ്രാണം ചെ യൂന്നം. സമാധിക്കിരുന്നുള് മരുതവാ മലയിലായിരുന്നവെന്നു മാത്രം അറിയാം. ഇദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഇന്നാഇന്നങ്ങള പരീക്ഷന്ന നിരിക്ഷനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ട് തോലനം ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൽ അന്ദ്യർലീനങ്ങളാ യ പാല സംഗതികളം വെളിപ്പെടുന്നാംകന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെ: ക ക്ശലവുത്തികറം പലയം കൂല:കാമായ വീക്ഷണം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള അ നുാദ്യന്മോക്ക് അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു "യോഗീരവരൻ" എന്നു പായുന്നതുതന്നെ കണ്ടേക്കാരമായി തോന്നാതിരിക്കയില്ല. സത്വവും അദ്ദേഹവും തമ്മിൽ . ധ്രവയഗാന്തുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. സഹാദ്രനായ ഉദ്ധാനന്ദൻ പാണ്ഡിത്വ മാകുന്ന "സനാതനവാദ്യം" മുകുന്നു. "മനുഷ്യരുടെ താനാരംഗത്തിൽ സഭാ സമയത്തും പോരുതുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സഭവികാരങ്ങളുടേയും, ദർവികാ ത്രൈട്ടുടേയും ആയോഗനവരിതാ" തന്നെയാകുന്നു ലോകവരിത്രം എന്നാ

അട്ടത്തകാളുത്ത് അദ്ദേഹത്തെ പാമർശ്ശിച്ച് "ഒരിതിഹാസം" പ്രണീതമായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന എന്ന വസ്തത സംത്യാചച്ചാസരം രേഖപ്പെട്ട ത്തികൊളുട്ടെ.

സ്യവരാൂത്വധാരം **അദ്ദേ**യമെയ അച്ചാ യധാ; പിച്ച്യവട്ട്, യാലം നാതിന് എനിക്കിടയായി. ശിവക്ഷേത്രത്തിന്റെ മുൻഭാഗത്തായി തിവ ബഭിപ്പാലത്തിലോ അതോവേറെ കിഴകവശ<u>ുത്</u> എവിടേയൊദ്ദഷ്ടിയറപ്പി ച്ചികൊണ്ടു, യവ്യാധധധസന്ധാത്വ ഒരു സാതാന്യവയായു — ഇകര് പ ചൈതന്യം പ്രകൃതിയിൽ ഏറാവും ഉത്തമമായ നിലയിൽ പ്രതിഫലിക്ക ന്ന ആ സമയുത്ത്, സ്ഥിയിചെയ്യുന്നത്. സിധിയ അവാവാച്യ ഇടതാത്വം ശിഷ്യഗണങ്ങളം സഹിചത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. നിർവികല്പാമാധിയം കഴി തെരുവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് പണ്ഡിതനാകട്ടെ, പാമരനാകട്ടെ, കല പ്പുനാകുട്ടെ, കൃത്യവല്ലുനാകുട്ടെ, അസ്സികനാകുട്ടെ, നാസ്തികനാകുട്ടെ, ഉജ്ക ഷ്യനാക്ടെ, നിക്രഷ്യനാകടെ, ചുളക്ഷ്യവാകടെ, പുമുക്യുവാകടെ, ബ്രഹമാണ്ഡ മാകട്ടെ, പിണ്യാണ്ഡമാകട്ടെ, എല്ലാം സമഭാവത്തിൽ തോന്നാതിരിക്കവാ ൻ ഇടയില്ല. ഭിന്നാരീതിയിലാകുന്നു തോന്നുന്നതു് എങ്കിൽ ''കൌടില്ലി നന്ദ്" വാക്യപ്പൈഭ:വത്തിന് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ നാസ്കരിച്ച കൊള്ളട്ടെ" മ നാകി ജ്യ ന്വയാ ക്രോഷയ യാധായ നയായിച്ചു വ്യായ സാധാവ്യവുഴേയവ രാന ഏയുന്നതുട്ടോകുള്ള ഒരു താത്രതാകുന്നു." കാലവക്രാതിയോട്ട് ത ലിപേരായത്വയു തോഡ്യരായും പടയാക്കായന്ധായി യ**പ**ര്യശ്ചയാക്ക ചെയ്യുന്നു. "ബുഹുദാനിയാ ഞാനാരേയും തുന്നവൽ". നി സശ്ശാവും പ്രാന്തവുമായ ജീവതത്തെയാകുന്ന തരണം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള്. വായനക്കാ െ: നിർവൈമാനസായം സത്തുന്നങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിബി ബധാമാക്കളുമായ നിങ്ങളോട് വന്ദനം പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് ഉപസംഹരിച്ച്കൊള്ളന്തു.

അന്നത്തെചൂണ്ണേന്ദു.

(മുള്ളത്തി)

(പ. ക. ചാതുകുട്ടിമേനോൻ.) .

ധ്യമിടോടോടാ സം വദ്ഗ്വത് വട്ട്യത് പത്തുടൊരുളും ദിനങ്ങളാലെ __ ബാലാരിഷ്ടെല്ലാമകന്നിതാ പൂണ്ണോട്ട ... ലീലയായ് പൂറ്റാദ്രി തന്നിടയിൽ കൂടിതാ പുഞ്ചികിതുകിയും െക്കാണ്ടിപ്പോഗം പാടുന്നു: പാടുന്നു: വാനിചേയ്ക്കായ് കാറകന്നുള്ളോ ആവാനാഠ ജനന്നിതൻ മാറാകെ താരഗണങ്ങളാലെ വിണ്ണിചെ ശില്പിമാരുപ്പിച്ച ഹാരങ്ങ-ളെണ്ണത്തിലദ്ദേവി ചാത്തിനിൽപു. ത്തംഞ്ഞ വെച്ഛമക്കട്ടക്കിടാവിന്റൊ പുഞ്ചിരി കണ്ടുമനമലിഞ്ഞു അദ്ദേവി വാരിയെടുത്തു ത്ൻ കഞ്ഞിനെ മാറോടണുച്ചു മുകരുന്നിതാ. സൌഖ്വമിതത്രയും ജബനികേതനം തന്നിലേഷ്ക്രേവാനായി വെച്ച കോണിയൊന്നാണെതിൽ നാമിപ്പോഗം കണ്ടൊര കാഴ്ച തൻ ഭാവിയെയൊന്നുനോക്കാം ഞ്ഞകവേ മുകമായ് ലോകമെല്ലാം, പിന്നെ വാനിലേട്ടൊന്നു ഞാൻ വീക്ഷിച്ചപ്പോഗം സചച്ചുമാാ വാനിചെ ചൊൻതിതാര തന്നെയി-നായ്യ! യോ! ആരോ മാച്ചിടുന്നു. 🕐 എന്തോതുസൗട്ടം! ആരോയിത്തുകത്ത നിർദ്ദയം വന്നുഗ്രസിഷന്നിതാ ഇനുവേ മുക്കാലം തിന്നു ആദർഭ്രതാ വാറാമൊന്നാകെ ക്കുത്തുകപ്പുറ! കണ്ടില്ലെ! കണ്ടിച്ലെ! കണ്ടാ കടക്കാന്തരു കണ്ഠിതമാന്റ കൊ,ണ്ടാ ക്രുന്തോ, നമ്മുടെ സ്വത്തിനെ വാനിൽ താൻ വിട്ടടൻ ചെ.222 പോയെങ്ങോ മറഞ്ഞു ശീഫ്രം

കേളിയാന്ന പെറിയാര, മാട്ടാരം കേളിയും, കളിരിയന്ന വാതവും, ധൂളിക കുതിർ പൊഴിക്കുമിനുവും കേ,ളിവനാധികമേകിട്ടനാഴൽ.

ളക്ഷണത്തിൽ അചിയും കുറഞ്ഞു.ഞ**ാ**-ന,ക്ഷണം ഭവതി: നിന്നെ വിട്ടതിൽ; ശിക്ഷയിൽ സെമഹോ! നശിച്ച; രാ-വ,ഷയുഗമമടതാവമില്ലെടോ!

നീ കനിഞ്ഞ റികിചില്ലയെങ്കിലോ. ധാഴവം ധായസ്ഥിളം തുട്ടേ; രോഘവാമി.നിതി ബച്ച് പോയ്യപ്പ നിൻകടാക്ഷാതുതന്നെ, രക്ഷയാം.

ഓക്മവിൻ, സകല ഭാഗഗയമേ! ണ്ടാക്കുറില്ല ചിരുടുവ മുഴിയിൽ; · നേക്ടവന്ന പാകതി<u>ത്ത്,</u> മേൽ, സുഖാ പേക്കും, മീശന്യതി ഭക്തവത്സലൻ.

പ്രേമായ മണിനൌകയോറി, മേൽ വാ മ ജീവിതമവാണ് വത്തിൽ, നാം ധാരമാ, മനിവനോദ, ഭാവക-സ്ലോമമോട്ട വിഹരിച്ചിടാം തുടേ!

ഗോകാവലി ദ്വുമണിതൻ കതിരാൽ കടുത്ത-പോകാധിവാസ് മത്ഭ്യ,-2ലർവാടിയാക്കി രങ്ങാരാണയവു സമമേകിട്ട, മാസമാഗ-മോകാറർ ഒതാടുന്നു സത്തര പരമാത്മാരാതാ

തിരഞ്ഞെടുമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ പോരാട്ടം.

. (6年- 6年. 四青山。 形门 1)

ഭാരതത്തിലെ പൂഷാവനം എന്ന് ആരാലം സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ടവര എത്രോഗ്യാര'മായി പടിലസിക്ഷന് ടേശാ സകല ചൈഎശ്വാൃങ്ങളെക്കാണ്ടും പരിപുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണല്ലോ. ഈ ഇതുപതാം ശതാബ് ഭാതിൽ അതിന്റെ പ്രഖ്യാതിയെ ഭചിമ്രണീഭവി

ممے

مےمے

പ്രിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള്ള്, അതിൻറെ ലലാടമാകനാ ആലങ്ങാട്ടുകന്നിൽ കുങ്കമതില കമായി അണിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള 'കൃസ്ത്യൻ ഐക്യ കലാലയ'മാകന്നു. ഈ ആലയ ത്തിലെ ഒരോമായി ഞാൻ ഭവിച്ചപ്പോൾ എൻറെ ഭാസുമായ ഭാവിയെ പ്രത്യോദിപ്പിക്കവാനുള്ള കതിരവൻ ഉദിച്ചുയൻ എന്ന ബോധം എന്നിൽ ഉണ്ടായി. പ്രഭാവത്തിൽ രക്തവർണ്ണത്തിലുള്ള അ അനകിരണങ്ങൾ വീക്ഷ ണം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ എൻറെ അല്ലലകന്ന ജീവിതമാഹത്ത്വത്തെപ്പാറിഎ നിയ്യൂ് ഉശബോധം ഉണ്ടാകക സാധാരണമായിരുന്നു. യഥാവിധി സൊ ല്ലയെല്ലാമൊഴിഞ്ഞു വല്ലായ്മയൊന്നമറിയാതെ ഉല്ലാസമോടെ ഞാൻ ദിവുനങ്ങൾ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടി.

"ഉണ്ണകാൻ തൻ കൗങ്ങളാൽ പകക്രടാതെ ചൂടണസ്സു"വാൻ ^{തുട} ങ്ങി. ററിമാശ്ഗി പക്നാതായ തത്തപ്പൊന്നടങ്ങി. പക്ഷിമൃഗാദികഠം ത ണ്ടായോൾ' ഹൊന്നുലിലെ 'കോമൺ റൂ മിൽ, ഓരോയതൻ പത്രപാരായണത്തിനു അട്ടത്തുത്യട്ടത്തി. തത്സമയം ളെ കുടലാനുക്ഷണം വില എഴത്തുകളോടുകുട്ടി ഇതാ ,ഡോട്ടീഫ് ബോൾ ഡി'ൽ കുടുങ്ങി. അതിൽ, ടി ഹൊസ്റ്റലിലെ നിവാസികളുടെ 2ൈതീ ബന്ധം ദ്രശീകരിക്കുന്നതിനും സരളമായ ജീവിതം കഴിച്ചുകട്ടുന്നതിനുമാ യി ഒരു കുമ്മാറിയെ താമസിയാതെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുമെന്നുള്ള വാക! **ങ്ങളെ എൻെറ നയനങ്ങ**ാം വ്യക്തമായി കണ്ടു. അടുത്ത നിമിഷം മുതൽ "ഞ കമ്മററിയിലെ സിക്രട്ടറി സ്ഥാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി സ്ഥാനാത്ഥിയായി നിജ്ക്കുന്നം" എന്ന സഹപാഠികളുടെ അഭ്വത്ഥന എന്റെ കണ്ണപുടജ്ജ ളിൽ അവിരാമമായി അചച്ചുകൊണ്ടെ ഇരുന്നു. അപേക്ഷയെ ഉപേ ക്ഷീക്ഷക എന്നുള്ള വിദ്വാനം (പ്രചനമാണോ? മൌനം അവലംബി ച്ച് എനിയ്ക്ക് സമ്മതമാണെന്നു അവരെ അറിയിച്ചു. അനാതരം ശയ നഗ്രാറത്തിലേയ്ക്കു ആഗതനായി. ലോകാ നിശ്ചഞ്ചാമായി. സമയം ഏഴനോഴിക രാത്രിയായി. ഞാനൊ ഏകനായ മുറിയിൽ ഇരിപ്പായി. ആ സമയുള്ള്, സ്വസ്സ്ഫിതന്മാരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനമാരാ,ക്കന്നതിന്ദ് ഇത ഭൂതന്റെ ആജ്ഞയനാസരിച്ച് സഹപാഠികാം തെരുതെഞ്ഞെന്നു തള്ളി ക്കയുന്ന ആരവം എങ്ങം പ്രതിധേനിച്ചും വീണ്ടും ഒരുനിശ്ശുവ്യദ എങ്ങും ും വ്യാപിച്ചു. തുറന്നു കിടന്നിരുന്ന, കുപാടത്തിൽകൂടി അതുാശയോടുകൂടി ഞാ ൻ എൻൊ അക്ഷികളെ അയച്ചപ്പോഠം അതിനൊരു പതനസ്ഥാ മായി ഭവിച്ചത്, മന്ദഹാസംചെയ്ത് എന്നിൽ സുക്ഷ്യമായി ദ്രഷ്ടിപതിച്ച കൊണ്ട് നിന്നി.ജന്ന എന്റെ ഇതവരനെ ആയി.ജനം. ആ ഭിപാവ ലിയേറ്റു് പ്രശോഭിക്കുന്ന മുഖത്തിൽ നിന്നും സ്റ്റൂരിച്ചിരുന്ന ദേദാഹാസാ കളതാരായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു. ഞാൻ സ്വപ്പേപി വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ലാം

"ഒരുത്തനെത്തന്നെ നിനച്ചിരുന്നാൽ വരുന്നതെല്ലാമവനെന്നു തോന്നും" എന്നത്ര് എസ്ഥാനത്തെ ആഗ്രഹിച്ച എനിക്കു പൂജ്യസ്ഥാനാ കിട്ടുക്കും പെയ്ത്

യാഴങ്ങറം ബ്മാപയൊട്ടം യങ്ങളുടെ നാരം നഗ്രിവുള്ള ഭ്വവനങ്ങളെ ക്കുലങ്കുരിച്ചു[°] മറത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞും നല്ല ചന്ദികയുള്ള ഒരു ദിവസം രാത്രി. ത ധ്യായ്യെയായ ഒരു തുണ്ടം കട്ടലാസ്റ്റ് ചില വാചകങ്ങളോടുകുടി ഇ താ ഞങ്ങളെയെല്ലാം ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽ, 'വിദ്യാത്ഥികളുടെ ഒരു സ ട്ടോയസമ്മേളനം അവശ്യമാണെന്നും അതിലേക്കു ഒരു കാസ്റ്റിദർശത്യെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുകുന്നായിരിക്കുമാന്തും" എഴുതിയിരികുന്നതിനെ ഞാൻ മന സ്റ്റിതത്തി ഒന്നു വായിച്ചു. ആദ്യം നിരാശഭരിതനായി: ഭവിച്ചു എനിക്ക ഈ അവസരം ഒരുണവ്പ് നൽകി. അപേക്ഷിക്കാതെ രമ്പുരാൻ അനാഗ ഹിക്കുക ഇല്ലല്ലോ എന്നോത്ത്ര് ഈ അവസത്ത്രിൽ കായ്യദർശിസ്ഥാന പ്പെട്ടുങ്ങൾ ഒരു ഗ്നാധായുറുതാതി പ്രായാൺ പോഴത്യല് യ്യയാ ^{ഗ്യ}ത്താൻ" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ അവിടെയും എനിക്ക് ഒരു എതി² രാളി വലായോ. ട്രഷ്ടി പ്രത്യാലം സൂതിപ്രത്തിലുന്നത്തിലുള്ള സുവ് രാജ്യങ്ങളേയും ഒററ വിരലിന്മേൽ കുറക്കുറാൻ തക്ക ശേഷിയും, ശേമു ഷിയും ഉള്ളുള്ള മനുഷ്യപുംഗവനായിരുന്നു എന്റെ എതിരാളിയെന്നു ഞാ ന് 'മനസ്സാ,വാവാ, കാമണാ' അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നില്ല. അവസാനം, കളിക്കാരന് ൊയ്ലീൻ "കളിന് ങ്ങക്കു; കാശുഞമ്മക്കും" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ പോലെ, എ റെറ്റാനതിരാളിക്കു കായ്റ്റസ് ജറിയുന്നു എനിക്കു ഇല്ലാഭഗേവാ വാഭമായി.

. അണ്ടികളത്തെ അണ്ണാനെപ്പോലെ ഞാൻ കണ്റിതഭാവ പൂണ്ട് ക ബഭാമണ്ടിക്കായ ഇവണ്ടായടെ വരിഹസ ചെല്ലെക്ക് ഒരു താളമായി ഭ വിച്ചു. എത്രിലും

് അപേക്ഷയുള്ളോത് ജനത്തിനെല്ലാം

എന്ന തത്തര നല്ലപോലെ പാനം ചെയ്തിരുന്ന എനിക്കു പരിഹാസങ്ങൾ സൈന്ത്രം നല്ലുകയാണുണ്ടായത്ര്. കരുണാസസൂണ്ണനായ ജഗ നിരപാൻ നിരപദാധിയായ എനിക്കു വീരും ശരിയായ ഒവേസരം ന ല്ലി. സഭഗമായ കലാലയജീവിതകാലത്തു ബാലന്മാക്ക് കോലവാൻ ചി ല കാലന്മാരാൽ പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടത്തീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ആതനലീലയാണാല്ലാ 'വോളി' (Volley) മാനസികമായം കായികീയമായം ഓപോലെ വിദ്വാത്ഥികഠംക്കു നല്ലന്ന ഈകലാലയം ഈ ആരന്ധ്യസ്ഥാനത്തേയം സ്വാഗതമങ്ങി സ്വീ കരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. "നാഥനില്ലാകളി വട്ടകളി" എന്ന ത്തപം നല്ലപോചെ പാിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പാഠശാലാധികാരികഠം ഈ ലിലക്കു ഒരു നാഥനെ തിര ഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. "വഴി ഒന്നടഞ്ഞാൽ തുറക്കും മഹവാന്ത്" എന്നു പറഞ്ഞപോലെ ഈ അവന രം എറെറ ആഗ്രഹപ്രാപ്പിക്കു ഒരു മാഗ്ഗമായി ഭവിച്ചു. തുപാരാ അതിനു വേണ്ടി പ്രയത്നിച്ചും. ഉത്തുമിത്രങ്ങ ഉളന്ത് മിത്വാബോധം നടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു നേടു സത്താനമാരുടെ അതു ത്വാവറത്താൽ ഞാനൊരു സ്ഥാനാത്ഥിയായി. "അന്വഥാ ചിന്തിതം കാ യും ദൈവമന്യത്ര ചിന്തയേൽ" എന്നതു അക്ഷാപ്രേതി ഈ അവസ ത്തേിൽ സത്വമായി വെളിപ്പെട്ടു. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് കഴിഞ്ഞു.

ഹുവുട്ടിച്ചിട്ടിന ഭാസിരുള്ള പുരുഷൻ പോകം പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ

ചെന്നെത്തുന്നു വിപത്തുമാന്നു വിഭാഷാം വാക്കിന്നു ഭോഷ്കാകമോ"? ഞങ്ങളുടെ 'സഹായം' പോലു എൻെ സഹായത്തിനു വന്നില്ലനുള്ള വ സൂത സാഹസം തന്നെ. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ എനിക്കു വേണ്ടിവന്ന ജന സുഖ്യ ആദ്യത്തെ അക്കമായ ഒന്നില്ലാത്ത ആയിരുമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്രാവശ്യം എനിക്കു അത്ര പരിഭ്രമം ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടായില്ല. എന്നെന്നാൽ ഈ ചളും വിയിൽ തന്നെയാണു എൻൊ ഭ്രതക്കാലവും ഞാൻ പയാറിട്ടുള്ളതു്. കൂടാതെ, ചുമ തല ബോധമില്ലാത്ത ആ രാജ് ചാപ്പലവരായും എൻെ പരാജയത്തി ൽ ഭ്രാഗഭാക്കുകളാണല്ലോ. ഈ വിധത്തിൽ മുന്നാമത്തെ പോനുട്ടവും "Zero vote" കൊണ്ട് അലംകൃതമായി.

മിനങ്ങൾ ഒരോനായി കഴിത്തുകടി. വിദ്യാഭ്യസത്തി െൻറ .പരിപൂണ്ത നലൂന്ന ദേശസംബാരം ൽ കടന്നുകൂടി. "കായ്യാ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ആവശ്യമെന്നു തിരിഞ്ഞിരിക്കണം". ഒരു പാമാഴി. അതുകൊണ്ട് എന്നല്ലെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഈ പ്രശാധിച്ചു. . ഭാരവാഹികളെ യുടെത്തുട്ടുകവാനുള്ള ഭാവമായി. "ചുക്കില്ലാതെ, കഷായമുഖേടാ?" ഞാനില്ലാതെ തിഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ ലേടാം, ഈ അവധരത്ത്വട്ടിം എഗ്യോ ആകാന ഉപ്പ് സമാധയോ അവച്ച ബിച്ചിട്ടോ മറെറാ, ആരോ എന്നെ ഓ ഭാവോഡിയായി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ട. "കാച്ച വെള്ളത്തിൽ വീണ പൂച്ച പച്ചവെള്ളം കരുദ്ധമും പേടിക്കാതെയി മുന്നു പുരു പുരുപ്പുള്ള പുട്ടുത്ത് പാലം വരുവേദ്യവുള്ള എ,ന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് ഞാൻ സ്വാദ്ധാസ്കാലെ പിൻവചിത്തു.അന്ത നിന്നി രുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ കായ്യം കാണാമായിരുന്നു. ആ അവസരം പാഴാ ക്കിയതോക്കുമ്പോടം ഇദ്പോഴം എന്റെ വ്യാഭയം തകതകയാണും. എന്നാ ൽ ഇത കൊണ്ടു കായ്യാ അവസാനിച്ചോ? വേറൊരവസരം എനിക്കു കിട്ടി തത് 'Social"ന കമ്പാറിയെ തിരഞ്ഞടുത്തപ്പോളാണം. എന്നാൽ ഇത

അവസാത്തിൽ എൻെറ കഥ കഷ്യാൽ കഷ്യതാം രണ്നെ. "പട്ടികരച്ചാൽ പടി ഇവക്കുമാ? ഞാൻ ആശിച്ചാൽ കായ്യം സാധിക്കുമോ?. ആലവാ മണ പ്രസ്തുവച്ച കണ്ട പരിചയ:പോലു ഓത്തു, എൻെറ നാമം ഒന്നു പ്രസ്തുവച്ച കണ്ട പരിചയ:പോലു ഓത്തു, എൻെറ നാമം ഒന്നു പ്രസ്തുവച്ച കണ്ട പരിചയ:പോലു ഓത്തു, എൻെറ നാമം ഒന്നു പ്രസ്തുവച്ച കണ്ടായിയോട്ടി. എൻെറ കഥ ഒററ മത്തിലെ കരങ്ങനെപ്പോലെയായി. ഞാൻ വിഷണ്ഡനായി തലതാഴ്ത്തി ഇരിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നും

പിന്നീട്ട ക്ലാസ്റ്റൊട്ടുക്കം, കണക്കുറ്റസ്സിലേക്ക് പ്രത്യേകിച്ഛം ഓരോ മോണിട്ടാന്മാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു. അറാ രണ്ടിന്റെ ഞാൻ സ്ഥാനത്ഥിയായും നിന്നു. ഇവയ്ക്കാ സാധാരണ ഭവിക്കാ. ഉള്ളപോലെ എനിക്ക് വിഭധിച്ച പോക ക്രട്ടകളുമുണ്ട്. എന്നാലോ മന്ത്യയുൻ തലായെ പോൻ ഇടറി ല്ല് എന്നു മാരാ തത്തക്കാ യഥാവിധി ഓരോ സ്ഥാനമാനങ്ങ പാൻ ഇടറി ല്ല് വെച്ചു ഓരോ തത്തക്കാ യഥാവിധി ഓരോ സ്ഥാനമാനങ്ങ പാലി ക്കുക്കുറുണ്ട്, പാപിയ ബലഹീനസമായ എന്നിക്ക് നിരാശയിൽ ആണ്ടപോ കന്നതിന്റെ ഇടയാകുകയും ചെയ്യു. കാലവക്രദ്യാണത്തെ വീക്ഷിക്കുക. 'സ്വ മാരാ മിത്രമായെ ഭവിപ്പ് എന്ന മാരാ വാകും അക്കാംപ്രതി അനുഭവ പ്രൊട്ടിലെ ഇടറ്റു. ഈ അവസരങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം 'ഞാദ്യ കലുങ്ങിയോ, ഞാമ്മ കലുങ്ങില്ലു.

ഒടുവിലായി, കായികാഭ്വാസത്തിന്റ് കട്ടികളെ താം തിരിച്ചപ്പോരം ഓപോ താത്തിനും ഓരോ നാഥൻ ആവശ്യമായിവന്നും ഇത്തിന്റ്റ് ട്രോന്നും വേണ്ടിവന്നില്ല. വിണ്യേനാട്ടിൽ ചെന്നാൽ വിരണ്യായ നാമര വൻ നായകനായി. ഒരു നിശ്ചിതദ്ദരം ആദ്യമായി ഓടി ജയിക്കുന്ന അഞ്ചു പൻ നായകനായി. ഒരു നിശ്ചിതദ്ദരം ആദ്യമായി ഓടി ജയിക്കുന്ന അഞ്ചു ദാൻ, ഭീദസനൻ മുതലായവരെ ഭ്രേന്ത്രട്രങ്ങി. ഒട്ടവിൽ അവരേടെ ല്ല സാഭത്താൽ ഞാൻ അഞ്ചാമനായി ജയിച്ചു. ഒരു തരക്കാരുടെ നായകനായി ഭവിച്ചു. ഈവിധം ഒരു വർഷകാലങ്ങളോളം ജാതകഫ്യാമാ എന്നതോ അവിനേപ്പോലെ ആദ്യവാധ്യവും നിരാശയിലാണം കലാശിച്ചത്ര്. എ ന്നാട്ടെ ഈർഷ്യലകന്നമനസ്സാട്ടം സൈഗ്യുമ്മേ വിശ്ചാസത്തോടം കടി വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ഞാൻ പോരാട്ടി. വിജയക്കോടി എൻറ ശിന്റ്യിന് റ്റിൺ പ്രത്യിൽ മന്ദാനിലനോറു മനും മന്ദരം ആടി! എൻറെ പോരാട്ടത്തിൽ വി ജയം നേടി! ബാൻ ധന്വരിൽ ധന്വനായി! ഇനി ചരമഗതി പ്രാപിച്ചാം ലൈന്റാ!!

തുഭം.