

St. Joseph's Indian High School

BANGALORE



Golden Jubilee Number
Part II
1955



ST. DOMINIC SAVIO

St Joseph's Indian High School

GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE SCHOOL

1904-1954

and

THE SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER OF THE O.B.A.

1929-1954



PART II



BANGALORE

FEBRUARY 1955

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SCHOOL ANNUAL FOR 1954-55

EDITORIAL NOTES

The School Annual this year makes its bow as the Second Part of the Golden Jubilee Number. Together with the First Part it forms a complete historical record of all the school activities, extra-and intra-curricular; through the past fifty years. Many, we knew, were disappointed with the First Part because it appeared so meagre and incomplete although we had warned our readers against it. It took us longer than we had bargained for to unearth much of the information about sports and games and Old Boys' activities hence articles on them could not possibly make their appearance in the earlier issue. Even now, in spite of repeated reminders and requests for personal reminiscences and accounts of past glories, many more have failed us than have responded to our appeal. Nevertheless their failure does not in any way detract from the completeness of the record. It may at most lessen the richness and variety of the fare.

For the first time in the history of our school we have a full fledged and fully qualified Ambulance Brigade with Mr. V. S. Rao as the Chief Ambulance Officer and each of the four units having its own special Ambulance Officer and Doctor in charge. In the St John's Ambulance Competitions open to the whole State our Junior Unit carried off the Junior Shield. The same team, as Scouts, won the Ambulance Cup at the Scout Annual Competitions and our other two teams secured the second and third places. Ours is the only School in the Mysore State which has an Ambulance Division of its own and it has not failed to render valuable service on various occasions.

It is certainly a happy augury for the future that caste prejudices and colour distinctions have been so completely forgotten that students of the European section have been freely fraternizing with those of ours, have been attending the Ambulance classes in common and have become members of our common Ambulance Brigade. The same good spirit and fellowship have been increas-

ingly observed also on the playfield. May this union of hearts and aspirations grow apace with the years.

We would be failing in an important duty if we did not place on record our heartfelt gratitude to our many friends, benefactors and Old Boys for the handsome way in which they rallied round their *Alma Mater* at the time of the Jubilee Celebrations. Many gave handsome donations. Others gave modest donations but promised to make them an annual feature. Others again gave various gifts. Thus Captain George Ferris, a good friend of the school gave his own large collection of snakes for our Museum. Lieut Solomon Fernandes, I.N. a personal friend of the Principal sent a beautiful set of corals, also for the school museum. Mr. Chalapathi Sharma, an Old Boy, donated a full length portrait of his brother who was the first President of the O.B.A. Mr. Eswar Prasad gave a donation of Rs. 50 to be renewed every year. Sri N.S. Ranganathan Chetty a beautiful silk National Flag fixed on a rod, surmounted with a silver model of Saraswathi and provided with silver rings to inscribe the names of winners, to whatever competition it might be assigned. We have set it apart to be presented to the boy who stands first in the school in the S.S.L.C. Examination. The School Assembly has donated a magnificent rolling Silver Shield with gold centre worth Rs 150 to be known as the Golden Jubilee Shield and to be awarded for an Inter High School Debate in English. The school that wins it for five years in succession may claim it as its own. Similarly a Silver Cup worth Rs 50 for an Inter-Middle School Debate in English.

The Old Boys on the day of their Silver Jubilee celebration unveiled the portraits of several of their beloved old Masters and presented them to the school. Their names and the names of other Old Boys who have been outstanding in their donations and benefactions to their *Alma Mater* have been mentioned in detail in the article giving the his-

tory of the O. B. A. through the last 25 years. If anyone's name has been left out we regret in anticipation such an omission.

* * * * *

What with donations, subscriptions and entertainments we collected Rs. 5,000 for the Golden Jubilee. Fifty per cent of this amount was set apart for the celebrations and a gift to members of the staff. As the boys also desired to have a share in this gift they donated from the Assembly Funds a sum of Rs. 500 towards this end. The remaining half was earmarked for prizes to be known as Golden Jubilee Prizes so as to perpetuate the memory of this glorious event rather than spend the whole amount on empty show like the evanescent glory of a fireworks display. Further details may be seen on a later page where the financial account of the Golden Jubilee celebrations is given.

* * * * *

To train our students in leadership and develop in them a sense of responsibility the

Assembly elects some from among themselves to be Captains and House Leaders, and a Chief Leader. Together with the Principal, who is the ex-officio President of the Assembly and a Speaker nominated by him from among the Staff they form a Cabinet. This is a purely consultative body with no deciding voice either in the management of the school or the administration of its finances. Of course they can and they do make suggestions and recommendations which are listened to with deference when possible but they carry no binding force on the authorities of the school since the members of the Cabinet are not a finance committee, nor a board of directors nor an executive body but just a group of teen-agers in training to shoulder future responsibilities. Ignorance of this fact has led to one or two regrettable misunderstandings in the past. They have ample scope to exercise their talents as Leaders and Captains in a variety of ways without encroaching upon the province of the Principal.

ST. DOMINIC SAVIO

The frontispiece of this year's Annual is the picture of a school boy Saint whose name is the title of this little essay. Dominic was born at Riva in Northern Italy on 2nd April 1842 and died on 9th March 1857 when he was not quite 15 years of age. He belonged to a very poor family and his father could not give him anything more than the education possible in his village. But three years before his end the boy came in contact with another saint, St John Bosco a very successful school master, who soon gauged the boy's worth both as a character and a student and willingly received him into his Oratory at Turin. Dominic had already laid the foundations of holiness by being an exemplary child at home and student in class but it was under the masterly guidance of a Saint that he made giant strides in sanctity which earned him the reward of becoming a canonized Saint of the Church and a model to all school boys.

What did he do? Nothing, to judge by human standards. Nothing heroic, nothing outstanding, nothing glamorous. On account of his frail health and tender age St John Bosco forbade him to do any extraordinary penances or mortifications, any fasts or other austerities. He was to be just an ordinary school boy among so many others. But he

still managed to be extraordinarily ordinary. Like others he played and sang, he prayed and studied, he ate and slept and worked, but withal he did it with such earnestness and enthusiasm, with such thoroughness and perfection, animating all his actions with such sublime intentions of the love and service of God that it made all the difference between Dominic and his fellows. They, and for that matter we too, could imitate Dominic in a few things or for a short time but to live consistently as he did always and in all things, day after day and from year's end to year's end requires heroism which only the Saints can command. If you are sceptical about this try to live like the perfect student or perfect master or perfect husband or perfect father of the family *just for one single day* and you will understand what I mean. It will cost you so much that you will never feel the courage to pay down the price for long.

It is one of the consequences of the decadence of our times that we have lost the sense of values. We do not know how to put first things first because we do not even know which comes first. In the triple life possible to man, viz. the physical life of the body which he possesses in common with animals, the intellectual life of the mind which is proper to him as a rational creature.

and the spiritual life of the soul which is gratuitously bestowed upon him as the child of God there is perfect subordination and harmony and when this is duly maintained in its hierarchy of values you get the perfect man. In any other combination you produce only the monster—the deformed and disproportionate creature.

We have also lost the sense of the value of words, for words *have* value. They are to the expression of thought what currency is in our daily life. We do not throw away our coin recklessly, neither can we use words indiscriminately. Take for instance a series of words like big, large, huge, immense, colossal which all indicate size in an ascending grade of magnitude. Were we to use 'colossal' where we mean 'big' or 'immense' when we should say 'large' we would make ourselves ridiculous. Two words which are badly mishandled in this way are 'saint' and 'holiness.' If a group of devotees is impressed by the virtuous life of their *guru* he is promptly dubbed 'His holiness'; if a person shows himself a little more pious than his fellows he is called 'a saint' without any regard to the connotation of these words or the context in which such words can be appropriately used. To say the least, such a practice is preposterous and only makes us the laughing stock of the world. Were it otherwise, anyone could bestow any title on anyone as the fancy took him and we might as well call a 'quack' a Doctor and a 'charlatan' a Professor or a Vidwan. Nor can public opinion confer such a title. Only a recognized body fully qualified and duly authorized like a University can confer degrees or bestow titles, even honorary, which are valid and recognized all over the world. And even then the degree would not be conferred haphazard but only after a careful scrutiny of the worthiness of the candidate. A person may be as clever and skilful and competent as possible but he would not be justified in arrogating the title for that reason, nor could he use it with his name without the risk of being looked upon as a fraud. The voice of the people can have no say in the matter.

In matters religious it is the properly constituted governing body that legislates for all the faithful that has the power and the right to bestow titles of sanctity. It will be a revelation to many of my readers to know what rigorous tests and searching examination the Catholic Church conducts before even she bestows the title of "saint" on any of her children. The story is told of a Protestant

Parson who once went to see His Holiness the Pope in order to find out how the Catholic Church made her canonizations. To oblige the Parson the Pope gave him a pile of documents concerning the life of a person whose cause had been taken up. After a very careful study the Parson came back to assure the Pope that he was fully satisfied and convinced that the person was really a saint. Imagine his surprise when the Pope told him that that case had been rejected as "not proven" and that the person would never be canonized. Normally 50 years are allowed to pass before a "canonical process" *i.e.* an official investigation is started regarding the life of the person who is to be honoured with the title of "saint." If by that time the person is not totally forgotten like other mortals, it means that he was something out of the ordinary and worthy of a permanent remembrance. This may be called "the test of time." Then begins a most searching examination of the life and virtues of the person, obtained from his companions and contemporaries and records of his time. The lapse of so much time allows all passions and prejudices and feelings and favourable sentiments to die down and the evidence is obtained according to the cold light of reason and without any favouritism or partiality. The chief criterion, and we might say the only one, is whether the person under investigation practised all the virtues in a heroic degree. If this one factor is missing then whether he had visions and ecstasies, whether he worked miracles or did other extraordinary things, goes for nothing. His case is lost. But if he survives this test then the heroism of his virtues is solemnly declared and he is given the title of "Venerable Servant of God". In the case of our saint this was done on 9th July 1933 or 76 years after his death. The new Venerable is required to work two first class miracles as a proof that God is with him before the Church proceeds to the next step which is called Beatification. Dominic Savio was Beatified declared 'Blessed' on 5th March 1950. Again two more first class miracles are required before the last stage is reached. All through the process there is the "leader of the opposition" who is popularly known as "the devils' advocate" whose sole function is to tear down the evidence, disprove the case and prevent the canonization if possible so that if in spite of all his efforts to the contrary the case still succeeds it is obviously proof against all assault. St Dominic was canonized on 13th June 1954. This is the most solemn and final act

of the long process when the Church by her infallible authority declares that the person is in heaven in the eternal possession of God's Beatific Vision.

Short as the life of St Dominic was, it was most precious in the sight of God for He does not measure us by the length of our days but by the worth of our actions. As the poet sings:

In small proportions we just beauties see
And in short measures life may perfect be.
His life is meant by God to serve as a model
and an ideal to children of his own age and
even to children of a larger growth. Goodness
and heroism are not peculiar to any particular
age or country—what the Popes have
thought of the importance of his life to the
world may be gathered from their considered
opinions. Thus *Pope St Pius X* wrote of him
as follows: I truly believe Dominic Savio is
the best model for the youth of our times. A
teen-ager such as Dominic who bravely strug-
gled to preserve undefiled his baptismal in-
nocence to the very last is indeed a Saint! I
am firmly convinced he should be held out
to the entire world as a model of Christian
perfection. *Pope Benedict XV*: Dominic
Savio is one of those saints meant for our
times. The life of Dominic will be more
pleasing than that of St Aloysius. The people
of our times do not imagine saints so pene-
tential and austere. Dominic Savio, kind to
all and a lover of recreation, will appeal
to the boys, who will find in him a youth
much like themselves.

Pope Pius XI: In a very short time Domi-
nic Savio became a little, rather a great giant
of spirit; at fifteen!—a true and perfect ex-
ample of Christian life possessing those very
characteristics so pressing needed by the
youth of our times. His was indeed the per-
fection of a Christian life—a life drawing its
strength from three main sources namely
Purity, Piety; Zeal!... Dominic is truly a
providential lesson for the youth of our
times.

Pius XII: Dominic Savio is the youngest
confessor of the Church and a timely model
for Catholic Action Youth of the World.

In the Brief of Beatification dated 5th
March 1950 the Pope wrote as follows:

Truly it gives me great joy to raise this 15
year old boy Dominic Savio to the honours
of the altar and to set him before modern
youth as a shining example for their imita-
tion, specially in these troubled times when
such powerful and sinister forces are doing
incalculable harm in a relentless effort to up-
root both virtue and faith from the hearts of
the young.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

To those who may like to learn more about
this boy saint, it may interest them to know
that his life written by St John Bosco himself
is available in an English translation at the
St Joseph's Technical School Madras 12 at
the modest price of Re. 1 per copy.

You are what your thoughts are. Your external life, your circumstances,
your success or your failure are what your thoughts are. The external life of
man is only the outward projection of the internal drama played within the
mind. Man is a growth by law not a creation by artifice. If you cannot gather
grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles neither can we do so in human life
and thought. Man can get out of his life exactly what he puts into it, neither
more nor less.



Handwritten signature

FR. MARIANO BISCARO
ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE BANGALORE

VATICAN CITY
13 January 1954

OCCASION GOLDEN JUBILEE FOUNDATION ST JOSEPHS
INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL HOLY FATHER CORDIALLY
IMPARTS SUPERIORS PRIESTS BROTHERS STUDENTS
PAST PRESENT PATERNAL APOSTOLIC BLESSING
IMplored

MONTINI PROSECRETARY

Messages and Letters from Old B...

Curia Praepositi Generalis
Societatis Iesu
Roma

January 12th, 1954



Dear Reverend Father Rector,

P.C.

Please accept on behalf of St. Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore, my sincerest congratulations on the happy occasion of its Golden Jubilee. It can look back, I am sure, with joy and gratitude on fifty years of fruitful work, from small beginnings in 1904 to the present college of about 1300 pupils, distributed in Primary, Middle, and High Schools. It is a source of pride and also of responsibility that it is one of the leading institutions of its kind in Mysore State.

You assure me, dear Father, that the examination results are among the best in the State; the physical development of the boys is well provided for; and while the Catholic students have their religious doctrine classes, their Sodality of our Lady, and their annual retreat, you do not omit to keep the thought of God before the non-Catholic Indian students by moments of prayer in the day and in other ways; lastly I can take it for granted that the discipline and moral training are as careful as in all the other colleges ruled by the Society. There is little doubt, then, but that St. Joseph's High School is fulfilling its purpose of fitting boys to take their place in every walk of life, and to live there according to the convictions of goodness, sincerity, uprightness, which they have received at school.

May God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, continue to bless the Work of the college, its masters and boys, especially at this moment when India has taken its destiny into its own hands and needs men who are clear-sighted in perceiving the true good of their country and generous in pursuing it.

Recommending myself to your Holy Sacrifices and prayers,
I remain,

Your Reverence's servant in Christ,
J. B. JANSSENS S.J.

General of the Society of Jesus.

Messages and Letters from Old Boys and Others

OORGAUM HOUSE,
31, Grant Road,
Bangalore,

January 14th 1954.

Rev. and dear Father,

It was extremely kind of you to send me an invitation for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian High School. As I am just recovering from a bad attack of influenza, I regret my inability to be present. When the High School was started I was very much in touch with all the authorities of the Institution and I still remember the great sacrifices the late Rev. Father Aucouturier made to bring the Institution into its leading position in the State. In my official capacity I have also had several students, trained in your Institution, serving under me and I always found they had a high sense of discipline and were thoroughly trained. The Institution has done wonderful work in the teaching of Indian students in the Civil Station, and I wish the Institution further greater opportunities in the elevation of the younger generation. As a Catholic I feel very proud of the great service the Foreign mission and the Jesuits thereafter have done for education in the State.

Yours respectfully,
P. G. D'SOUZA

* * * *

Congratulations and prayerful good wishes to V. Rev. Fr Rector and Community of St Joseph's. God grant St Joseph's Indian High School very many more years of fruitful work.

The Community of the Good
Shepherd Convent.

"MENAKA",
Langford Gardens,
Bangalore

15th January, 1954.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for the kind invitation for the function on the 18th inst.

You will also kindly excuse my inability, owing to a prior engagement, to be present on the occasion.

It has been my good fortune to know your Institution since its inception and I have followed with great interest its useful activities during the fifty years that have gone by.

I may say, without any exaggeration it has a glorious record behind and many a youth has derived an all-round benefit for which the country cannot be sufficiently grateful.

Wishing your institution all prosperity.

I am

Yours sincerely,
R. BALASUBRAMANYAM
Dist. & Session Judge (Retd.)

* * * *

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD,
Bangalore 1,
3rd September, 1954.

Dear Rev. Father,

I felt extremely happy to hear of the brilliant results of our School in the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1954. It is a befitting climax to your untiring energy and you have inaugurated your regime with an astounding success. As one of the alumni of the dear School, I am proud of my Alma-Mater and pray that St Joseph's may grow from fame to more and more of it and be the unbeatable Institution in the State.

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
V. VENKATASWAMY.

PRINCIPAL

ST. JOSEPHS INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL
BANGALORE 1

MANGALORE

13 January 1954

CONGRATULATIONS AND ALL GOOD WISHES

W MACHADO

GOVT. HIGH SCHOOL,
Napoklu, Coorg,
15-1-1954.

Dear Rev. Father,

I am very much beholden to you for the kind invitation to attend the Inaugural Celebration of the Golden Jubilee of your High School. At the outset, I request you to excuse me for my inability to be present at the joyous function. Heavy school work is the cause.

I am reminded of the pleasant contact I had with the High School in which I served as a Master some years ago. I recall with pride and pleasure the manifold acts of kindness I received from this great Institution.

I am very happy that a great son of Coorg (Mr. P. Medappa) is presiding over the Institution. I wish the function glorious success.

With warmest regards,

I remain,
Rev. Father,
Yours respectfully,
D. N. DEVIAH, B.A., L.T.,
Headmaster,

DE NOBILI COLLEGE,
Poona,

14th January, 1954.

Dear Rev. Father Principal and Friends,

Let me rejoice with you with a heart overflowing with joy on this unique occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the school. I shall join with you in spirit on this day and participate in all the grand ceremonies. I shall remember you all at Mass and in my prayers. I too shall join with you in thanking Almighty God for all His graces and gifts to the school during these fifty years.

The school has made gigantic strides in all its activities and today it has become an attractive seat of education to the boys of Bangalore, nay it has even on its rolls boys from all parts of India. Hence Mother India can look upon the school as a replica of herself training her own sons in the moral, intellectual and physical field.

The greatness of the school is due to her motto 'Fide et Labore'. Through faith and toil it has achieved success in all its undertakings. Through the same motto her sons have risen to high status in life.

May Almighty God shower down on the school His choicest graces and gifts. And

may the school continue to be a shining beacon and may it progress in all its activities occupying always the pride of place in Bangalore.

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS D'SOUZA

Dear Rev. Fr and Friends,

It was with great joy I received the news that St Joseph's Indian High School is going to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of its existence. Please accept my hearty greetings on this happy occasion. These 50 years have been years of progress and prosperity for St Joseph's. From small beginnings it has risen today to be the premier institution in studies, games and scouting in Mysore State. Hundreds of its alumni are occupying places of respect and responsibility all over the Indian Republic and are proudly proclaiming and spreading their School's renown. As one intimately connected with St Joseph's I rejoice with you all on this happy occasion and join with you in thanking God for the many great favours He has bestowed on our dear School. If St Joseph's has a name and fame today it is because it has placed its hand in God's and works in unison with Him. May God bless St Joseph's Indian High School a hundred-fold in the many years to come.

Thanking you for your kind invitation,
Yours sincerely in Christ,
A. D'SOUZA, S.J.

12th January, 1954.
DE NOBILI COLLEGE
POONA 6

My Dear Friends,

As I glanced through the invitation card of the inaugural celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the school a thrill of joy passed over me, and then in my imagination there stood out in bold relief the institution of St Joseph's—the members of the Staff and its students, not to say anything about the massive stone structure with all its details! In fact I find it difficult now to get over the distracting thought from my duty of applying myself to my studies still in arrears! Shall I say I feel a sort of 'home-sick' as the boarders usually admit? Anyhow, it does me good thus to be lost in visualising the mighty celebrations afoot, of a school the thought of which brings to memory one's youthful days.

My first connections with the school were years ago in 1941 as a member of the Staff. Of this I feel quite happy. And then, once again I was on the Staff as a cleric just three years ago. It is this that enabled me to consider St Joseph's, so to say, as my own self. And so, when today the happy news reaches me about the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the school, it is no wonder that fond memories flash across my mind!

With the inauguration of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the school, St Joseph's announces afresh to her well-wishers the glories she has reaped through her noble motto, 'Fide et Labore'—faith in God and one's effort during these fifty years. To her students past and present and to those who had anything to do with her onward march, she has to her credit in the service of the State and the Nation. Proud of her glorious past and hopeful of a nobler future, with God's breath filling her sails and with His men at the helm, fully conscious of her role in the shaping of her nation through her dutiful sons, St Joseph's bravely and promisingly gives battle to unwholesome elements in the training and formation of youth and serves the beacon to her sister institutions in the field of education. Her hope is the youth—the flowers of today, the seeds of tomorrow and the mighty trees of the day after who take shelter under her roof and address her as their 'Alma Mater'. But as one looks for the sources of her successes, one cannot help coming upon the selfless and devoted service and labour of the members of the Staff who in 'Fide et Labore' spend themselves unstintingly with the enthusiasm of youthful souls! This Golden Jubilee therefore is a fitting tribute to their sacrifices. It is a mighty leap onward of a victor, an event to rejoice over. Rightly then you extend us, well-wishers, a pressing invitation to participate in your worthy and well earned success.

While admitting my inability to be present there for the occasion, let me assure you that I will join you intimately in your thanksgiving service to God on Monday morning at Holy Mass. I think I can do no better than unite myself with you in God in this solemn and just item on the programme, to attribute all glory to Him alone, the Creator and Lord of all things. This will serve an earnest for the still more glorious future of St Joseph's.

Yours Sincerely,
M. LEWIS, S.J.

55, UNIVERSITY HOSTEL,
Trivandrum,
27-2-1954.

Sir,

It is one year since I left your school and joined the Intermediate College of this place. During this year I heard and read about some of the achievements of the boys of my old school. I congratulate them and wish them brilliant success in their future activities also. I fully realised the value of the things I learned from St Joseph's only when I went away from her. When I remember the encouragement given to me by the principal and staff. I like to become a student again and sit in the class for four and half hours though during our school career some of the students did not like this at all. I am confident that even my friends will have recognised the good education, encouragement and discipline they gained from St Joseph's and they will be longing to become the students of this worthy institution again and gain the noble qualities which will be of immense help to them in their later life.

I am able to behave like a well disciplined student in the class and outside due to the efficient and worthy training of my teachers. The Moral Science classes should be held in more important than learning physics, chemistry etc. I only request you to conduct this class every day and I am sure the boys will think about this daily and train their mind.

I feel sorry that I cannot hear Father Picardo saying "Do good and avoid evil". I do not know the poor innocent boy of this year who is a regular doer of *thopukkaranams* in Mr Parameswara Iyer's class. Mr. Parameswara Iyer, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyer and Mr. Srikanteswara Rao were the three other teachers who were always encouraging me. I feel sad that I cannot attend their classes hereafter. I end this letter hoping you would send me a copy of the annual.

Yours obediently,
K. V. RAMASWAMY.

When you cannot get the job you like, discipline yourself to like the job you get and you will still make a success of your life.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Long range preparations had been going on for several months. At last the day came when the Staff had to sit down and draw up a programme for the actual celebration. Some were for packing it into the space of three days while others were for spreading it over a week. After some discussion the 8-day celebration was decided upon and the date fixed.

On Monday 18th January 1954 there was a Solemn High Mass of thanksgiving sung by Rev. Fr Superior, Fr Ignatius Fernandes, at which all the Catholic Staff and Students were present. The choir was composed entirely of our own students under the able direction of Fr L. Castelino. In the evening there was again Solemn Benediction with Te Deum by Rev. Fr Rector, Fr Biscaro, followed by the Inaugural Function. The Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court, Mr P. Medappa had been invited to preside and to open the Jubilee Exhibition prepared by our own students.

This was as varied as it was educative and was highly appreciated by one and all who visited it. Competent persons wrote the most flattering remarks in the Visitor's Book placed there for the purpose. Suffice to mention a few as samples.

Mr T. Vasudeviah, M.A., M.Ed. (Leeds) the Inspector of Schools of the Civil Area wrote as follows:—

"In the development of the Hand and the Eye and the shift of emphasis from the old scholastic methods to the most up-to-date methods of teaching, this sort of an exhibition of pupils' work is of paramount value. This kind of encouragement given to children's original and guided work will, in the long run, result in better equipped pupils coming out of our schools than it would otherwise be. I am very happy indeed at this up-to-date glorious exhibition. It is indeed a tribute to the traditional good work of St Joseph's Indian High School."

Mr P. Medappa the President of the evening and the person who declared the exhibition open wrote:—

"It was a very nice experience to go through the various exhibits. I am very much impressed with the work turned out by the students and feel certain that amongst the students who have made the exhibits there are many potential prodigies."

His Grace the Archbishop of Bangalore

wrote: "The exhibits I just saw represent a variety of drawings paintings and models. They are a credit to the school and to the boys who prepared them. I offer them my warmest congratulations."

Rev. Fr. C. A. Browne one of the former Principals said: "It is certainly one of the best exhibitions that I have seen produced by the students of the school and denotes a great deal of hidden talent."

Mr T. R. Parameswaran, B.A., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Civil Area expressed himself as follows: I visited the exhibition arranged in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the school. I was very much impressed with the variety of exhibits. Children's handwork is very good. The other exhibits were also of a very high order. Exhibitions of this type give an opportunity to the pupils to display their latent talents."

The Scouts had their own section of the exhibition apart as they had such a vast number of things to put on show and they too won the highest praise from persons who were fully competent to judge their effort. Thus Lieut. Col. Leslie Ferris of the Third Gurkha Rifles, wrote: "An excellent Scout Craft Exhibition. The finest I've seen in India."

Mr Mohan, a quondam member of our Staff and now the Rover Scout Leader in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. has this to say: "My visit to the Scout Craft Exhibition this evening was almost accidental. It was indeed a pleasant surprise when I saw the wonderful conceptions of the young Scouts crystallized into solid exhibits, a living proof of their budding genius. In fact Scouting alone could open out a vista for limitless talent inherent in young minds that would one day blossom to success in the world at large. I wish the young Scouts every success and wish others in the movement would emulate their example for the good of our great land."

In consequence of such spontaneous and universal appreciation Diplomas of Merit of the First and Second Class were awarded to the deserving exhibitors, to serve as souvenirs of the occasion.

The inaugural function was *sui generis*. The first item on the programme was a welcome by our students. Each one dressed in the characteristic costume of his community spoke or read a few words of welcome in his own mother tongue, the following message:—



Jubilee Week



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

"It gives us great pleasure to welcome you in our midst each in his own tongue. However strange the sounds may seem, the message is still the same: a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome to all.

"It may come as a surprise to you to know that though we are as many as 24 different communities with as many different languages yet we feel, like a large well-knit and well-loved family, and we shall always try to do our best to maintain that happy state of affairs. We know that our masters often punish us for our faults and failings, and our Principal does not grant us always whatever we ask, specially holidays, but we know too that they do so because they love us and they desire our greatest good. We in turn love them for it though at times we may grumble at them behind their backs, and we love our school, which is the best school of all. Many among us in the past and in the present have done great things in studies, sports and scouting and have brought great glory and lustre to our beloved *Alma Mater*. Many Old Boys occupy high positions in life and have distinguished themselves in various fields of human endeavour.

"On a glad day like this, we assure you Ladies and Gentlemen, that we too will do our very best to maintain that grand name our predecessors have brought to our dear school and no matter where we go or what we do we shall always remember and cherish and love our school which is to us the best school of all. Jai Hind".

One could see at once what a cross section of India we have here in this school for no less than twenty different tribes and tongues made their appearance on the stage. That such a cosmopolitan crowd of over a thousand students should get along, year in year out, in the most cordial and friendly, nay brotherly spirit and keep united as though it possessed but one heart and one soul is indeed a major mercy of God and quite a special favour of our Patron St Joseph for which we can never be sufficiently grateful. Coming to the natural plane, not the least important factor in bringing about this cordiality and union of hearts is the use of a common language—English—which is equally foreign to all so that it eliminates all rivalry and jealousy and which is universal so that our students can make their way in any part of the world and students coming from any part of the world can soon find themselves

at home and in congenial company among our boys. A second and not less important factor is the existence of a body of devoted masters who work heart and soul for their charges. Some of them have put in 25 to 30 years of service and have seen entire generations of pupils passing through their hands. When as Old Boys these pupils visit their *Alma Mater* they are most happy to greet and talk to their former masters who form a permanent link with their old school.

Another interesting item was the unveiling of the photos of some past Principals of the school. What with World War II and the change of Management, many things had been left in abeyance and we thought this the golden opportunity to bring the historical and pictorial record of the school up-to-date. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday saw the Jubilee Socials of the Primary, Middle and High School sections. Usually these are held in March and scattered over long intervals. But on this occasion to maintain the Jubilee atmosphere we anticipated them in January and had them in the Jubilee Week. The section that had the social had a full holiday that day while the remaining two worked, and so by rotation, work and pleasure were harmoniously combined. Later on every pupil was given a packet of Golden Jubilee sweets packed in special wrappers which by themselves could serve as souvenirs of the occasion. To the staff 50% of their salary was given as a Jubilee gift in addition to sweets.

While Friday was a full holiday for the whole school it was an all-day outing for the Staff, the first of its kind in the history of the school, to the water works at Tipnagondanahalli. Here again the cordiality, friendliness and co-operation of the members of the Staff was something to bring joy and comfort to one's soul, something to be seen before it could be believed. This alone, even if there had been no other advantage, would have been more than enough to compensate for any trouble or expense and to make the remembrance of this trip a joy for ever. A more enthusiastic account of this trip has been given by another member of the Staff elsewhere in this issue to which we refer our reader.

Saturday was set apart exclusively for the parents of our present pupils. They were taken round the exhibition, they were exhorted to co-operate more fully with the school in the training and formation of their children and finally they were treated to an entertainment in Kannada got up exclusive-

ly by members of the Staff. It was an immensely humorous show but unfortunately it was lost on some sections of the audience to whom Kannada was unfamiliar.

Sunday the 24th was the gala day for our O.B.A. as their Silver Jubilee synchronized with the Golden Jubilee of the school. It was a whole day non-stop celebration with sports in the morning lunch at noon, matches in the afternoon, tea and entertainment in the evening. The oldest Old Boys and the oldest living retired members of the Staff were specially honoured on this occasion. A detailed description of this day is given in the section set apart in this issue for the Old Boys.

And so after a week of rejoicings and festivities we buckled down to hard work to bring the school year to a successful close. It had been a happy year full of glorious successes but we knew that it would end in gloom for nearly 15 to 20 of our best and most seasoned athletes and sportsmen would be leaving us all at once, leaving their Alma Mater fearfully weakened in this section of her activities. The only comfort was to realise that it is the normal cycle of ups and downs in the life of every Institution and to wait patiently till the budding athletes of the lower classes should grow up and emulate the deeds of their elders.

GAMES & SPORTS THROUGH 50 YEARS

Sports form such an integral part of school life today that it is difficult for us to realize that such activities are only of recent origin. In the early teens of this century our school made the most modest beginnings in games. Fr Blaise probably had some interest in sports but we are not in a position to give details for want of proper records. Fr. Aucouturier who was the Principal for about 15 years rightly attached greater importance to studies than to sports on the axiom that brain is above brawn and the spirit above both, while his Lieutenant Fr Michel showed keener interest in sports according to the now generally accepted maxim of a sound mind in a sound body. With the unstinted help of Sri K. V. Desikachar the then sports Secretary, they used to go on bicycles, for example, to the far off Cox Town to inspire with enthusiasm our teams which used to compete in the Sixers Football Tournaments and to help them to win several trophies.

But the hey-day of games dates from the Principalship of Rev. Fr C. Browne; with the able assistance of Mr A. Arokiaswamy, he took the most zealous interest in organizing sports and games on a truly competitive basis, by the establishing of the House System in the school about the year 1934. He created among the students enthusiasm for daily and regular games of different types and inculcated in them a healthy team spirit. It was also he who, for the first time in the annals of our school, infused into the minds of the boys the spirit of leadership and *camaraderie* as a result of such well ordered games. The five Houses that initiated this fine system were at first represented by well chosen colours: Red, Yellow, Green, Blue and Pink.

But very soon they were named after the past Principals of the school. And today the High School as well as the Middle School are divided into six Houses each and named after Blaise, Vissac, Auc, Michel, Browne and Coelho all of whom had rendered yeoman service to this great school and helped to raise it to its present pre-eminent position in the State. We have culled the following extract from our School Magazine for 1936-37. "Every evening the House teams play on our sports ground 36, Mahatma Gandhi Road from 4-30 to 6 p.m. On an average every House had 16 fixtures against each of the other Houses this year in each of the following games: Football, Hockey, Volley-Ball, Basket-Ball, Badminton and Tenikoit. A healthy spirit of keen competition was to be noticed among the boys and I must thank the Housemasters for showing keen interest in keeping this spirit alive..." Elsewhere in the same number we read: "It is plain then, that, when we made a beginning in this direction in our school we were not making a fantastic experiment but only trying to tread in the path made clear and smooth by many a stalwart pioneer; paths that will lead our youth to real manhood. The division into Houses is made roughly on the locality basis. The Housemasters as a rule are residents of the same locality. They are assisted by a House Captain elected by the members. The House Captain generally belongs to the Sixth Form. Each House is approximately one hundred strong".

The acquisition of the fine play-ground was in no small measure due to the untiring efforts of Fr Browne, while to Fr Wm Picardo, S.J., goes the credit for the extension and

CHAMPIONS



SPORTS (Champions)

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | M. Rebello | Junior Championship in Sports | 1949-50 |
| 2. | M. Govindaraj | Junior Championship in Sports | 1952-53 |
| 3. | M. Rajan | Sports Champion | 1949 to 1951 |
| 4. | A. David | Best Sportsman and Champion | 1954-55 |
| 5. | James Anthony | Sports Champion | 1948 to 1950 |
| | | | |
| 6. | Winners B.S.A.A. | Tournament | 1952-53 |
| 7. | John Chrisostom | Sports Champion | 1949-50 |
| 8. | R. Kannan | Best Mile Runner in the State | from 1951 to 1954 |
| 9. | A. Venugopal | Sports Champion | 1948 |
| 10. | Winners B.S.A.A. Tournament | Senior Football | 1952-53 |
| | | | |
| 12. | Abdul Rahim | Primary Junior Champion Sports | 1951-52 |
| | | | |
| 11. | Winners B.S.A.A. Tournament | Hockey | 1952-53 |
| 13. | P. L. Ganesh | Senior Champion, Sports | 1946 |
| 14. | Winners B.S.A.A. | Basket Ball | 1952-53 |
| | | | |
| 15. | A. Susairaj | Mile Runner | 1946 to 48 |
| 16. | B.S.A.A. Winners | Sports | 1946 |
| 17. | B. Muniswamy | Sports Champion | 1943 to 46 |

improvement of the play-ground by pulling down the old building which served as a hostel and by putting up in its place the present Sports Pavilion.

The periodical and systematic House games form a proper and effective training in preparation for our Annual School Sports which have always been an important event in this City. The healthy rivalry among the pupils for the School Championship knows no bounds. Numerous prizes are awarded for the various items and it is no boast to say that ours is one of the few schools where so many prizes are given away on the occasion of the Annual Sports. No less than 40 items are gone through and 3 prizes awarded in each. In fact the numerous Shields, Cups, Medals and other Trophies that are displayed before their distribution have often created a deep impression on the guests, parents and boys for the fine encouragement given for Sports in this School.

In the pre-ratation days the Houses held their Annual Socials on the evening of the Friday sports and vied with one another in decorating the Hostel or Play-grounds with flowers, festoons and electric lights. The place looked like a little fairy land crowded with over 1000 boys in their coloured shirts or scout uniforms.

Cricket was introduced in the early thirties and it has now become one of the most popular of games. Since then Cricket Matches between the Past and the Present students have become a regular feature of the Old Boys' Day Celebrations. Some of the distinguished Old Boys evinced keen interest on the Annual Sports Days and extended their co-operation as judges in the conduct of several events. Even as early as 1938 "the display of Mass Drill was loudly applauded and the boys were warmly congratulated on the excellence of their performance." This Mass Drill was the first of the kind ever thought of by any one in these parts and much of its successful training was due to the earnest efforts of Mr A. Arokiaswamy.

In addition to the House games and Annual Sports the first and second Teams played several fixtures with outside teams in Cricket, Hockey, Football and Badminton. And in 1938 in the Teachers' Athletic Association Inter School Sports our boys won the Senior and Intermediate Championship shields with 75% of the total points: for the Seniors the Resident's Cup won by T. Keshavelu and for the Intermediates F. X. Jayaraj.

Our school Elevens have produced several champions who, later, on several occasions, have filled a worthy place both in the State as well as in All-India Cricket and covered themselves and their Alma Mater with glory.

But Football was and continues to be the premier game of the Josephites. The 1938 Inter School Sports conducted by the Bangalore Schools Athletic Association recorded that our boys won the Senior Challenge Shield for the sixth year in succession and the Inter Challenge Shield for the fourth year. We also won the Football Shield in the tournament conducted by the same Association.

We could hardly praise adequately Mr Arokiaswamy's painstaking efforts and great success in training the boys for the fascinating item of "Pyramids" at the time of the Annual Sports. It has caught the fancy of the public so much that not only sister institutions stage such items but even during the grand Republic Day Celebrations held in the Stadium in recent years it has figured prominently in the programme.

We give below a few of the numerous records culled from our School Magazine year after year.

1939-40: The school enjoyed a good season in Hockey the favourite game of the Josephites. There was a suggestion from some that Cricket might be played every evening instead of House games!! "Animated by a selfless desire we played football with a feeling of satisfaction. *Mysindia* commented that the discipline displayed on the field was exemplary."

1940-41: House games continued zealously. The Houses displayed keen competition on the Sports Day when the Vissacs won the tug-of-war. This year there was no consistent practice in Cricket. With some more practice we could raise the standard of Hockey to a much higher degree. Some of our veteran players left us last year. The Football team had a very successful season this year. The old Tennis Courts were renewed. Our school won the Senior Challenge Shield for the seventh year in succession in the Inter School Sports and the Inter Shield for the fifth year. We took the fourth place in the Mysore Olympics.

1942: Our Cricket Team had only haphazard practice at intervals on the main ground; the only solution to rally round the team was to have a knock at the nets daily. Two nets were put up one for the Seniors and the other for the Juniors. Our Football Team had a very successful year, winning, among others,

1904-'54



SPORTING

SPORTING 1904 TO 1954

1. School Annual Sports Prize Distribution 1953
2. Senior Football Winners 1938
3. Senior Hockey Winners 1938
4. Staff—Principal's Pillow
5. Senior Football Winners 1939
6. Senior Hockey Winners 1939
7. School Annual Sports Champions 1943
8. B.S.A.A. Senior Champions 1939

the B.S.A.A. trophy. Our Hockey Team met with more defeats than victories this year. Of the Houses, the Aucs won the hockey trophy for the first time and annexed the Perumal-swamy Challenge Shield in the Inter-House oratorical contest while the Michels had again a glorious year as the Cock House. The Annual Sports were grand as usual.

1942-43: Our school is justly proud of its achievements in games and sports winning the "All Round Championship" for the first time, the Inter-Championship for the seventh and the Junior Championship for the fourth year, the Senior and Inter Tournaments in Hockey and the Senior Football Tourney—all these in the B.S.A.A. Inter School contests.

The Michel House with Sri N. M. Venkatasubramania Iyer as the House Master and Sri V.P. Ramakrishna Naidu as the House Captain, presented to the school a fine little shield to be awarded annually to the Cock House in our Annual Sports, and our late lamented Principal Fr Jos. A.B. Coelho, S.J., accepted it with great pleasure.

1943-48: The school owes a deep debt of gratitude to Sri Dharmaprakash K. Kuppuswamy Naidu for his generous gift of Rs. 2,000 for the renovation of the sports ground. In games and sports during this quinquennium that "the school has more than retained its leading position in Inter School Athletic Contests" is the verdict of the Inspector of Schools. The Principal's Cup was presented by our boys in 1944-45 to be awarded to the best House in the Principal's Sports that were introduced as an annual feature since then. The star performers of the several Houses were presented with Blue and White Ribbons on that occasion. After the resignation of "Mr George" our Physical Director the then Principal Rev. Fr Wm Picardo, S.J., recorded in his Annual Report that "we need have no great anxiety as long as Mr A. Arokiaswamy is with us." Dr Hunter who presided over the sports in 1946 declared that the healthy rivalry between the Houses provides a far greater stimulus for effort and success than individual ambition. All school activities are now brought under the House system." It was in 1944 just ten years ago that the six House Boards were put up to decorate our Hall showing the Captains and Secretaries through the years.

1948-50: Very gratifying success attended our efforts on the play field as is testified by the imposing list of trophies which fell

to us in the Inter School Contests conducted by the B.S.A.A. and Silver Jubilee Athletics:

1. The B.S.A.A. High School Senior Hockey Championship
2. The B.S.A.A. High School Junior Hockey Championship
3. The B.S.A.A. Middle School Hockey Championship
4. The B.S.A.A. High School Junior Football Championship,
5. The B.S.A.A. Basket Ball Cup
6. The B.S.A.A. Middle School Junior Athletic Championship
7. The B.S.A.A. Primary-Group Games
8. The B.S.A.A. Primary Group Games Cup
9. The B.S.A.A. Maharaja's All-Round Championship
10. The Silver Jubilee High School Athletic Championship
11. The Silver Jubilee Middle School Athletic Championship
12. The Silver Jubilee High School Senior Relay Cup
13. The Silver Jubilee High School Junior Relay Cup
14. The Silver Jubilee Middle School Senior Relay Cup.
15. The Silver Jubilee Middle School Senior Football Cup
16. The Silver Jubilee High School Senior Football Runners-up Cup
17. The Silver Jubilee Volley Ball Runners-up Cup.

Our school rose up to the traditional high level of achievement. All the Hockey trophies were ours. The Maharaja's All-Round Championship was ours for the seventh year in succession and the Hon'ble the Resident's Trophy that was newly instituted also came to us. But we lost the Football Trophy which was ours for thirteen years while in the Prasanna Kumar Hockey Tournament we lost to the *Engineering College* after playing twice.

1951: Though our triumphs in games and sports this year were not equal to last year's (a record year in every respect) yet our athletes and players maintained the high level of achievement which has become traditional in the school. In the Republic Day Sports conducted by the Inspector of Schools, Chrysostom, Bhasker and Perumal won 7 out of 9 prizes and Venugopal, Raju and Govindaraj of the Middle School secured 6 out of 9. This year's tournaments were very well contested. The crowning achievement of this

year was the winning of the Maharaja's All-Round Championship Cup for the 5th year in succession. Sports and Pastimes of the day had this to say: "To have competed along with 46 schools in this great City and wrested 5 out of 6 individual Championships, 5 out of 6 school Championships and both the All-Round Championships in the Inter-School Athletic Meet is a great record indeed...."

1952 The play ground has been extended by the demolition of the two buildings in the centre. In their place a small Pavilion has been erected to satisfy the needs of the games department. The school is very successful on the play field as the list of the following trophies bears out:

1. B.S.A.A. High School Senior Hockey (Tie with the E.H. School)
2. B.S.A.A. High School Junior Hockey
3. B.S.A.A. High School Junior Football
4. B.S.A.A. High School Junior Athletic Championship
5. B.S.A.A. Middle School Hockey
6. B.S.A.A. Middle School Junior Athletic Championship
7. B.S.A.A. Primary Department Football
8. B.S.A.A. Resident's Trophy
9. B.S.A.A. Maharaja's All-Round Championship
10. The Dharmalingam Middle School Football
11. Prasannakumar Inter-School Hockey
12. Prasannakumar Inter-School Football
13. Prasannakumar Inter-School Athletic
14. Prasannakumar Inter-School Relay Championship

15. Prasannakumar Inter-School Medley Relay

16. Prasannakumar Inter-School 75 metres

17. Prasannakumar Inter-School and College Football

The school year began with the Principal's Sports which brought to light the prowess of many an unheralded athlete. We were rather disappointed in the inter-School Sports while we made a clean sweep of all honours in the Prasannakumar Sports and Tournaments. And we retained Dr Dharmalingam's Tourney trophy.

1953: Our sports activities this-year also began on the 1st of July with the Principal's sports that had been introduced five years previously. Printed Certificates replaced the Ribbons of honour of the past. The Annual Sports were as usual a grand affair with Mass Drill, Pyramids and Club Swinging. In the B.S.A.A. our boys made a mark by breaking 3 records R. Kannan in the 1500 metre race, R. David in 100 metres as well as 200 metres. David won the individual Championship. The Maharaja's Cup was ours again for the 10th year in succession. In the Prasannakumar Sports we won the coveted Inter-School Shield and the Hockey Trophy. We retained Dr Dharmalingam's Football Trophy by swamping Malleswaram High School, by scoring 10 goals to nil! Damodaran scoring 4 goals in a row!! We also trounced the S.L.N. High School by 8 goals to nil! Raju scoring 5 goals out of the 8. In the Hockey Finals we held our own College Department to a goalless draw; in the next match they won by a solitary goal.

OUR LADY'S SHRINE

St Joseph's Indian High School has a nice little shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Fatima. Though of recent origin it has much to do with the life of our Catholic as well as non-Catholic boys. Our Lady's sweet face smiles on them when they enter the school. Her flowing mantle invites them to take shelter under it when they are in difficulties, her joined hands remind them of their primary duty—prayer. It is no wonder therefore that our boys love and venerate the Lady of Fatima as their Mother. The shrine is dear not only to the students but also to the people of the locality, who come there at all hours of the day to ask for blessings from the Holy Mother of God.

The shrine of Our Lady of Fatima had a very modest beginning. The Catholic boys of

the school, specially the Sodalists had a great part to play in it. They went round the classes collecting money from their school mates. On Sport's Day they organised a lucky dip, the proceeds of which they donated to the proposed shrine. A few Old Boys also offered their help in cash and kind. So with the co-operation of many the little shrine came up and was opened on 13th October, 1949, the anniversary of Our Lady's final apparition at Fatima. As is usual with all the events of our Blessed Lady's life, everything was quiet and simple at the inauguration of the Shrine. After Mass in the Boarding House chapel, Fr Wm Picardo, the then Principal, accompanied by the boarders went to the school and installed the statue in the niche. The boarders recited the Rosary, said a few

prayers and sang some hymns in honour of Our Lady. This was the humble origin of the shrine.

Our Lady of Fatima has a great part to play in the life of St Joseph's. It is the powerhouse or main spring from which force flows to keep going in their traditional vigour the spiritual, intellectual and physical activities of the school. St Joseph's believes in prayer, in God's help for the success of its activities. If it has achieved great results in the past, it is because it has placed its "hand in God's" (as the school anthem has it) and works in unison with Him. It is to the Blessed Mother of God that our boys and teachers go before their Inter-school contests and exams and recommend to her intercession the results of these activities. That Our Lady hears their prayers is clear from the success they have achieved. St Joseph's had always held the pride of place in all activities. Is this not a sign that the Blessed Mother of God has deigned to accept our homage and in return has blessed us in a special way? We have obtained many spiritual favours too. But from their very nature they are not spectacular as success in studies and games.

The Shrine is the centre of the Catholic life of the school. A visit to it both before and after class is a common feature of our Catholic boys. On the First Saturdays of the month and during novenas preceding Our Lady's feasts there are special devotions at the shrine. The boys not only pray but offer up little sacrifices which they write down and drop in the box placed at the shrine. Visits and prayers at the shrine are not restricted to the Catholic boys. Others boys also follow their example. A Sikh boy was once seen praying devoutly before the shrine. He was leaving the school as his father had been transferred. Before his departure he had come to thank "the Lady" for the many "Blessings" he had obtained from her.

The Shrine has become a place of prayer to the many devotees of Our Lady who can be seen visiting it at all hours of the day. Many passers-by stop there for a few minutes to whisper a short prayer to Our Lady. Great is their faith which is often blessed with spiritual and temporal favours. Our old Anthony, a true knight of Our Lady, as he spent his time keeping vigil before the shrine while reciting the Rosary, used to relate many interesting anecdotes of what happened there. His first story would be about his own cure through the intercession of the Blessed Lady. One man printed hand bills announcing

three cures in a family—one of tuberculosis, another of chronic stomach trouble and the third of a disabled limb.

Some of our readers may not be fully aware of the significance of the Shrine and of the "Sweet Lady", who is honoured there. The beautiful Lady who is seen on the altar, represents Mary, the Mother of God become man. The statue depicts the features of Mary as she appeared in one of her visions to three poor children at Fatima in Portugal in 1917. It is for this reason she is called 'Our Lady of Fatima'. In becoming God's Mother, Mary holds a unique place in the history of the world. Hence generations of men love her, honour her and call her 'blessed'.

History shows that mankind, left to itself could not have come to the full and perfect-knowledge of God; and experience proves that without God's special help man could not have served Him properly. How many conflicting theories about God's nature and His ways with men! What low standard of morality even among some enlightened people! God had created man for a supernatural end, for a share in God's own immortal Life. In order to restore to man this divine life which he had lost by his own fault, God decided to become man. He took upon Himself our human nature so that we may be raised again to our supernatural dignity. He became like to us in all things so that men may see God in human garb and learn from Him the true nature and ways of God. Like us He chose to be born of a woman. Mary, a poor humble maiden of Nazareth, was that blessed woman whom He chose to be His mother. Though poor in the riches of this world, God in keeping with His dignity bestowed upon her great spiritual treasures. He made her sinless, pure and holy from the very first moment of her existence. He preserved her from every sin throughout her life. And when the "fullness of time" had come, He took human nature from her flesh. This Incarnation of God within her womb is a miraculous act. It was done without the intervention of man and hence it is called 'Virginal Conception'. Mary, while becoming a mother, did not lose her virginity. She remained a virgin throughout her life. That is why she is called the Blessed "Virgin". For 9 months she carried the Incarnate God within her as in a sacred temple. After this she gave birth to Him and called His name Jesus. Then followed many years of intimate association with her Divine Son, during which time, she nursed Him and educat-

ed Him. She saw Him grow from a child into a youth, and from a youth into a man. Mary conceived God, gave birth to Him and brought Him up. She is therefore the true Mother of God. After Mary's death, God did not allow her pure body to be corrupted in the grave. By His power her lifeless body was glorified and carried to heaven when she received royal honour. Her divine Son placed her next to Himself and conferred on her great powers by virtue of which she is able to help those who invoke her aid.

"The word which most aptly summarized the whole career of Mary, is "Mother". Mother she is and that doubly in the terms of Catholic belief—human mother of Jesus, Supernatural mother of every Christian". It was through Mary's co-operation that Christ gave to men the supernatural life which makes them true children of God. Moreover before His death, Christ entrusted all men to her maternal care. Mary therefore is the mother of all men. Like every mother she loves men, her children and takes interest in their affairs. She feels for them in their difficulties both spiritual and temporal and is anxious to help them. This is why she has come down from heaven to earth at different times and in different places and has pointed out to men the way to true happiness and peace. During the last 100 years, a century that has been very critical in the history of mankind, Mary's visits to this earth have been very frequent. To mention only a few, in 1846 she appeared at La Salette in France, she showed herself again at Lourdes in 1858, in 1917 three children saw her at Fatima in Portugal. Every time she authenticated her visits by some 'great signs' and gave to the world her message of peace and happiness. Observance of God's Law, Prayer and Penance—these were the fundamentals of her message. But mankind ignored her message and incurred as predicted by Mary, God's punishment—wars, death, destruction and famine.

Few people have not heard about the apparitions of Our Lady of Fatima. The film entitled "The Miracle of Fatima" which attracted crowds wherever it was shown, has spread the knowledge of these apparitions to all parts of the world. It was 13th May 1917. Europe was the victim of one of the most destructive wars in history. Everywhere there was fear, anxiety and uncertainty as to what would happen next. That was the time chosen by Our Lady to make her first appearance at Fatima. Three children, Lucia a girl of 10 and her cousins Jacinta and Francisco aged

7 and 9 years respectively, were tending their flocks. Suddenly there was a flash of lightning and a beautiful Lady dressed in pure white appeared to them. Naturally the children were frightened, but the Lady calmed their fears. At this Lucia, the eldest girl, asked her from where she came. "I come from heaven" replied the Lady pointing to the sky. "And what do you want from me?" asked Lucia again "I have come to ask you to come here the next six months on the 13th, at this same hour. Afterwards "I will tell you who I am and what I want."

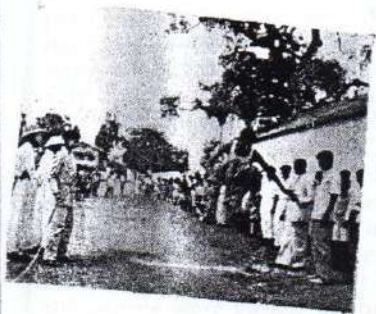
The news of this apparition soon spread throughout the country. In spite of opposition from many sides, the children, according to the wishes of the Lady, were faithful in coming to the spot on the 13th of every following month. The Lady too kept her appointments. During these apparitions she disclosed her identity as the Lady of the Rosary (one of the names by which Mary is invoked by Catholics) and revealed the purpose of her visits. It was no other than to convey to the world her message of Peace and Happiness. Here are some of the words spoken by Our Lady during the apparitions:

"The war (First Great War) is going to end. But if people do not stop offending God, another and worse one will begin" "I have come to warn the faithful to amend their lives and to ask pardon for their sins. They must not offend Our Lord anymore, for He is already too grievously offended by the sins of men". "To save poor sinners, God wishes to establish in the world devotion to my Immaculate Heart. If people do what I tell you, many souls will be saved and there will be peace". People must say the Rosary. Let them continue saying it every day". "If my requests are granted, Russia will be converted, and there will be peace. If not, she will scatter her errors throughout the world, provoking wars and persecutions of the Church. The good will be martyred, the Holy Father will have much to suffer and various nations will be destroyed. . . . But in the end, my Immaculate Heart will triumph, the Holy Father will consecrate Russia to me, Russia will be converted and a certain period of peace will be granted to the world."

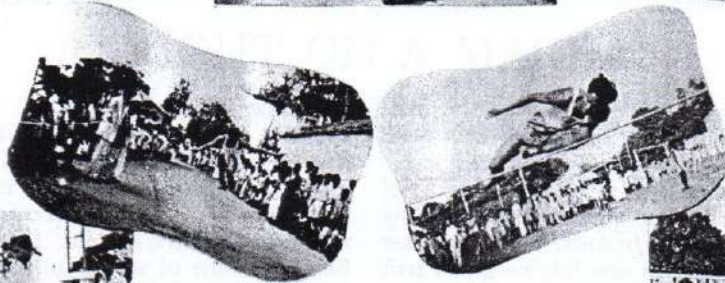
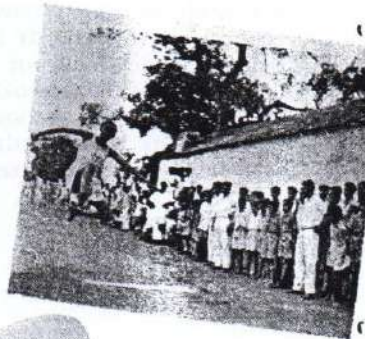
Our Lady has put her finger on the right spot. She has indicated the fundamental cause of all uneasiness in the world, i.e. man's forgetfulness and disregard of God. She has given the only remedy which will restore peace and happiness to mankind. Assemblies, conferenc-



SPORTS



1954



es and meetings by themselves cannot bring about a stable order in the world, as current events clearly point out. The correct solution to the problems of the modern world lies in man's return to God by "Prayer and Penance" as insisted on by Our Lady. Until and unless man recognises God's supreme dominion over the world and obeys His Law, there cannot be lasting peace and happiness.

To dispel all doubt and to prove to the world the authenticity of her visits and message, the children had asked the Lady for a sign. This she promised to give on her last visit. So on 13th October 1917, inspite of pouring rains, 70,000 people consisting of all classes and professions, unbelievers, atheists, skeptics and liberals had assembled at the place of the apparitions. At the appointed hour the Lady appeared and while the children were holding converse with her, attentively gazing at her celestial beauty visible only to them, the people beheld a marvelous phenomenon of the sun. They saw the sun like a fiery disc turning rapidly on its axis and casting off beams of coloured light. Shafts of light of all hues shot out in succession from the sun and coloured the clouds, the earth, the trees and the people. It was midday, but the people were gazing at the bright spinning sun without hurting their eyes. Then suddenly the sun stopped its dizzy rotation and began to move rapidly downwards towards the earth. People were terror stricken and thinking that the end of the world had come, invoked God's mercy. Just then the sun reversed its course, went back to its original place in the sky and began to shine as usual. The Lady had shown 'her sign'. Everyone was now convinced that the Lady was none other than Mary, the Mother of God. The miracle of the sun was witnessed not only by the 70,000

spectators present on the spot, but also by the people of the neighbouring villages. Newspapers of all kinds published eye-witness accounts with the photographs of the scene.

Fatima, though a small village has become a famous place of pilgrimage. According to Our Lady's wish, a big church has been built on the spot of the apparitions in honour of the Lady of the Rosary. But devotion to Mary is not restricted to Fatima alone. Her message has spread to all parts of the world. Shrines and chapels have been erected in her honour in many places where people come in hundreds to pray to her and to receive special favours through her intercession. But what Our Lady wants is not more external honour. It is her express desire that men should transcend these exterior things and bring about an interior conversion, a renovation of their minds and hearts, a return to God by Prayer and Penance, of all those who have gone away from Him. This is the main purpose of her visits to this earth; this the very core of her message; this also is the primary aim of our little shrine at St Joseph's. It is not merely to receive temporal favours, like unprecedented results in studies, resounding victories in games and sports, cures of chronic diseases, that this shrine has been built. It is true that these favours have their own value. But they are secondary, only shadows compared to that great though invisible reality, which takes place in men's souls by their turning towards God. May our Lady of Fatima, who is honoured here, bring men closer to God and thus herald an era of true peace and happiness in this world.

A. D'SOUZA, S.J.,
De Nobili College,
Poona 1.

A NIGHT ON A MACHAN

It was a very hot night in April when we decided to sit up for a panther. We were in the heart of a thick forest which was situated near the Cauvery River in Southern India. The name of the village where we were staying was Hogenikal. In this village there was a small travellers' bungalow in which we had left all our luggage.

When a person sits up for any animal he has to be very careful to build his Machan in the proper spot and build it strong. A Machan is a small platform made of wood or bamboo, and tied between branches of a

strong big tree. The *shikari* sits on this platform and waits for the victim to come along.

On this particular night, my father and I left the bungalow at 8 p.m. and set out on a 3-mile walk to the place where our Machan was built. We reached this spot at nine. The first thing we did was to climb up the tree to our Machan carefully, so as not to disturb the animals in the forest. Next we placed our rifles on one side and waited.

We took it in turns to keep watch. At about midnight it was my turn to stay up.

My father had just dozed off, and I was

feeling a trifle tired. Suddenly I heard a terrific crashing in the jungle. I kept as still as possible. Nothing was seen. Then, crash! crash! there was that sound again. I was wondering what sort of animal it could be, as it made too much noise to be a panther.

Our bait was a goat which was tied to the foot of the tree on which we were sitting. I saw the poor animal staring into the jungle terrified. A fearful crashing—a loud trumpet and then I realised that the strange animal which made so much hubbub was an elephant.

I shook my father who awoke at once, and asked me in a whisper what I was so excited about. I explained everything to him in a few words. He said that the only thing to do now was to sit quiet and let the elephant go away, as the forest rules forbade us to shoot an elephant unless it was a "rogue".

We sat there shaking with fright and anxiety. If the creature smelt us? What if he

managed to destroy our Machan? We would have surely been killed. An hour dragged by slowly, then our patience was rewarded for the elephant walked off. We heaved a sigh of relief and we were deciding what was best to be done when we heard a low growl. Flashing our torch in that direction we saw a pair of fiery green eyes looking at us. Without thinking my father raised his rifle and fired. We climbed down hurriedly and rushed to the spot where the eyes were last seen. Imagine our surprise and joy when we saw that the eyes belonged to a huge panther which now lay dead at our feet. We each took hold of one of its fore legs and dragged it triumphantly to the village, where we were greeted with cheers and cries of joy. We had just killed the most notorious man eating panther that had ever roamed in those districts.

LACHMAN, M.
V. 'A'

"We Shall Never Forget the Staff Outing"

On January 22nd 1954 for the first time in the history of our school, the members of the Staff had a full day outing to Thippagondanahalli Water Works, about twenty miles from Bangalore. The special bus was ready for us at 8 a.m. and we were soon out of the busy streets of the City. Many of us had not seen Thippagondanahalli, but had heard of it. There was no print, no picture before us of this beautiful place. The bus took us along zig-zag paths. As we passed along each one of us in the bus straightened himself to have a glimpse of the surroundings. Yet it was not till we came to the base of a hillock, that the reality of the place began to work upon our minds. "At last we have come to Thippagondanahalli" exclaimed one of the members when he saw three of our friends (who had gone there in advance) waiting to receive us. We reached exactly at 9 a.m.

Immediately we had a warm breakfast with hot coffee and were soon ready to see the lake and the Water Works. We started off making straight for the dam. We gazed upon the splendid scene. There were no signs of disappointment among us. What we had longed to see was now before us. Well, our eyes saw the most beautiful scenery of the lake and its neighbourhood. There was nothing at all abstract in our minds. We could

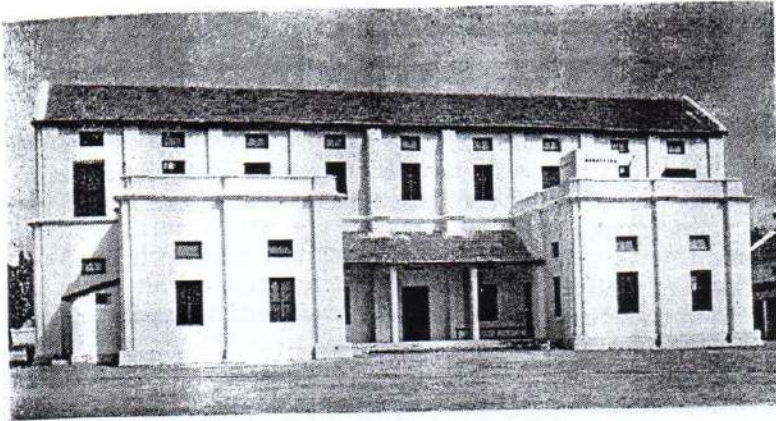
not, of course, find words to describe the nature of our sensations and the first impressions of this beautiful spot and even now we cannot explain, why we felt like that. That was the kind of feeling produced.

Thence we went to the Water Works. The authorities were kind and obliging enough to explain to us the different technical processes regarding the filtering of the water. The Principal and the Staff are much beholden to them for their pains.

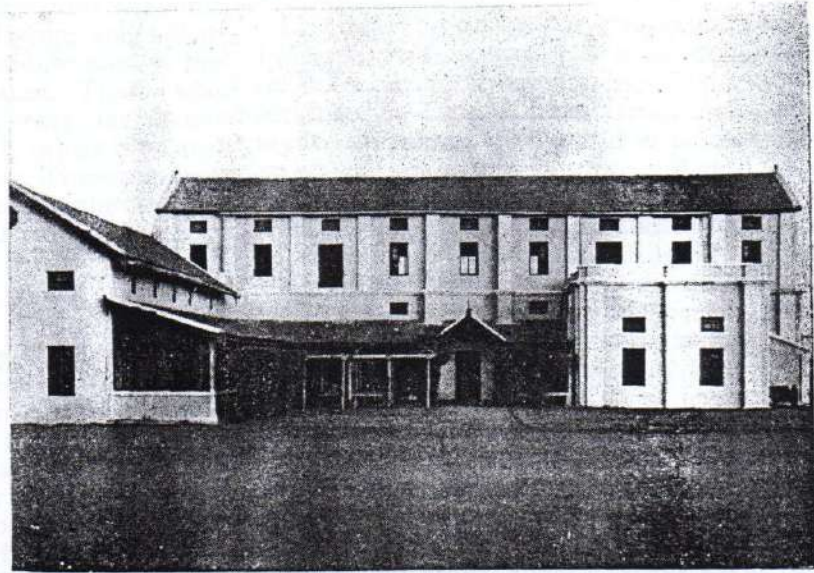
Then came the lunch. Thanks to the organisers, we had a sumptuous feast. After this main item of the programme, we had free time till 4 p.m. Some singing, some playing cards, etc. but this I need not describe. Special mention however, must be made of Sri Raj Gopal, Sri Sethuram, Sri Govindachar and Sri V. S. S. Sastry for their fine Kannada Drama "Ragannana Ratha" which they acted before their colleagues.

We left Thippagondanahalli at 5.45 p.m. and reached the school at 7 p.m. We assembled in the quadrangle, when Sri K. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T., addressed the members thanking the Principal Rev. Fr Saldanha, S.J., for his generosity in providing us with a pleasant outing. The members, he said, really felt the Jubilee atmosphere.

A MEMBER OF THE STAFF.



ST. LOUIS BOARDING HOUSE 1926



ST. LOUIS BOARDING HOUSE 1954



FR. MATHEW LEWIS, S.J.



FR. ALOYSIUS D'SOUZA, S.J.

THE SIXTH SENSE

S. KALYANASUNDARAM

Gaps in the Darwin Theory of Evolution

The Darwinian Theory of "Evolution" apparently solves the most perplexing problem of the evolution of the universe and the problem how life came into being in this universe. The theory has not stopped there but further states that the process of evolution is still on the onward march and that this progressive evolution is a never ending process. Darwin's theory does not enlighten us as to, what will be the end of this evolution, where and how this evolution will ultimately end. Not only that, the theory does not clearly explain how life came at first into the unit structure called the cell. Except the beginning and the end, the middle part of the theory seems logically sound. Those who have no faith in Divine Theory, the materialists, the atheists and such others are satisfied with the Darwin Theory. There are several gaps remaining unfilled in the Darwin Theory and one such gap is what I choose to call "The Sixth Sense".

Man is highly Sensitive

Am I endeavouring to give my readers a short thesis on Darwin and his theory of Evolution? Indeed not. My aim is to show, that in this universe—of course there is the Astronomical theory that there are several universes like ours—as evolved by Darwin, perceptible things,—down from atoms and electrons, to innumerable stars which are several million times bigger than the known planet sun,—can be divided into two parts viz., lifeless things and those which have life. Leaving apart the lifeless objects, the living things can be divided into two categories namely (1) those which have their senses developed to the fullest extent and (2) those which have partially or incompletely developed senses. Can you, my readers, think of any living thing which has all the five physiological senses (Feeling, Touch, Taste, Sight, Smell) so well and definitely developed as they have developed in a being called man. I can put it as a logical axiom that every man holds the view that man is the most highly developed sensitive person, not only physically but also morally. The Darwinian theory has failed to bring home to our intelligence how this has come to be so. Moreover the Darwinian theory has not endeavoured nay

could not do so—to explain the process of the evolution of conscience, which faculty is possessed by man only.

Sixth Sense

Have we at any time thought that man has been blessed with a sixth sense besides the five enumerated above? I think every one of us knows that man is endowed with a sixth sense; the sense of conscience or moral sense. Consciousness can be objective and subjective, When consciousness is subjective it is called moral sense or conscience.

The world of man and the animal

Let me try in my own way to explain what I mean by this sixth sense in man which sense no other living thing possesses. This world for man is quite different from the world say for an animal. This world as perceived by an animal, or a bird is quite different from what it is to an inanimate thing which has no world at all. An animal in the lower stages of evolution is unable to distinguish colour, shape, space, etc. while a man can see this world as a system of things and persons existing in space inter-related to one another, the animals have no such ideas. May I go a step further and say that the animal, not perceiving the world, has no world in its mind. It cannot form a mental image of the world like man, who has the true perception of the world and has the power to relate the present with the past and can visualize the future. The animal world is but a dream world consisting of a mere succession of presentations without any conscious recognition of this succession in the world events.

Man is a moral being

This enormous difference that we find between the world as it appears to us existing in space and time and as it appears to the animal comes about not because the world acts on our senses in a way different from that in which it acts on the animal but because of the difference in the amount of mental construction which we employ in knowing our world. Though the same world seems, to all appearances to act on us and on the animals alike, still the animal world is so entirely different from our own. There can be no plausible explanation for this except that man has an extra sense in him and this must be the sixth sense.

Function of the Sixth Sense

The five physiological senses have their respective sensory organs but certainly the sense of conscience has no organ of its own and indeed we are aware of it. Yet we are not unaware that the functions of this sense are the ones that make man different from an animal. It is the function of this sixth sense to make clear that dissipation, indolence, anger, envy, falsehood, inconsiderateness, produce certain disturbances in life while prudence, politeness, modesty, uprightness, and amiability tend to produce good effects on the life of an individual and that of his surroundings. Why man alone among the living things has been endowed with this sixth sense and not any other living being is something beyond one's comprehension. This innate power does not develop by practice as then it can develop in animals too. How man can use this sense profitably is to be our purpose in life.

Mental Conflict

Every human being has a conflict between his own self and his conscience. Our conscience can in unequivocal terms say what our duties are in conformity with the moral and ethical standards. Sometimes our actions are not in accordance with what our conscience says to be our duty. One wants to do what is right but the circumstances are such that one finds it difficult to know what is right. Hamlet in Shakespeare as seen, being torn between the conflict of avenging his father's murder and that of his duty towards his mother, is an illustration. Getting up early in the morning, we all know, is one of the duties required for a healthy life but quite often we find it very difficult to put it into practice. Again any temptation, for instance, presupposes that knowing what is right, one is nevertheless tempted to do something which one believes to be wrong. A man may possess an acute moral insight and a sensitive moral conscience and yet habitually he may ignore what his insight approves and his sixth sense enjoins. Thus there is a battle field inside us.

The remedy

What are we to do? This malady stated above is a chronic disease in many of us. This problem can be solved if we have proper training, discipline and education. Excellence of conduct and character can be developed, no doubt, by education of the right type. Man is not wanting in the faculty

of reason, is not wanting in nobler aims and emotions and is not wanting in appetites and passions. It must be clearly apprehended that the reasoning faculty in man must predominate over everything else. "The purpose of education" according to Plato "is the development of this reasoning aspect of the soul". Education develops the reasoning power which in turn results in the conception of what is good or morally sound.

Habit Formation

Are we aware that this sixth sense of ours is not properly used? Yes, I am sure we are aware of it and we are also aware that we are guilty of going exactly against the dictates of our conscience. In order to get away from such a bad predicament, the only remedy is to acquire voluntary habits which can take us away, though slowly but surely, from the path leading to dismal collapse on to the path of virtue. After all "Habit is a custom of Choice". So let us choose the habits that will lead on to the formation of good Character. To choose a habit, to practise that habit are two different functions but a determination or will, must certainly help us to coalesce these two functions. The Ten Commandments in the Holy Bible, the teachings of Gauthama Buddha and the functions imposed on men in the Bhagvath Gita can all be put into practice and made into habits.

"Egoism"

Above all "Egoism" has to go. The "I" is only a very infinitesimal part of the universe. My actions not only affect me but others as well. My finger touches a live wire. The resultant effect is not for the finger alone but for the whole body and for those who are in contact with me. So there is no "I" in this world. The great prophets, saints, teachers and such others had no "I". "Lives of great men leave behind, foot prints on the sands of Time". Many ills, we find in this world today, are the products of this "Egomania".

It is a pity we have not yet appreciated the true significance of this sixth sense. We have not yet realised that man's span of life compared to the life of this universe is 1:40,000,000. Then what are we in this world compared to this man who is microscopically so small in structure, age etc. In order to use this sixth sense appropriately, let us remember that everyone's example be-

ing a precept to another everyone must think and act rightly. Is there not our six senses to guide us? After all it is only an ideal to become a perfectly good man, but there is no wrong in aiming at it. Should we not try?

Saint Thiruvalluvar poses the question "Who is a good man" to himself. He answers it thus:—

"Find out the man's virtues

Find out the man's vices

Find out which factor predominates

If virtues predominate call him a good

man. If vices predominate call him a bad

man."

So let us blindly follow the dictates of our sixth sense controlled by the faculty of rea-

son. Surely this world will be the most blessed one. Let us also remember

"Little deeds of kindness,

Little words of love

Make our earth an Eden

Like the heaven above."

Last, but not the least, let us not forget that the attainment of all that is happy in the realm of God is possible if we seek it by prayer to Almighty God. Let us pray to him, to help us get rid of "I". The others naturally follow to make a man, a Man of God. Let us try to get into the habit of prayer.

This habit has to be voluntary at first and surely the habit will become involuntary and then on we can realize the part that this sixth sense can play in our lives.

A Gem Among Men

The name and fame of St Joseph's Indian High School has spread far and wide. Many great men of our country have more than once praised the achievements of our school. There are any number of instances to show that even leading national newspapers with great reputation have not hesitated to hail the achievements of the school. Very few know that all this great achievement is due to the fact that the school has had for successive years many able and good principals. In this brief article I propose to deal with Rev. Fr William Picardo who was the Principal of the school till only a short time ago.

Tall, lean thin-bearded Rev. Fr William Picardo was indeed one of the greatest men I have come across. He deeply impressed all those with whom he came in contact. Students, teachers, parents, citizens and administrators of our country have had a very high opinion about him. During his term of office, he was able to enhance the reputation of the school a great deal. It must be said that he was very tactful and diplomatic in dealing with controversial affairs that affected the reputation of the institution. To him the school and the students were more important than any other thing in the world. He was keenly interested in the welfare of the school, students and the teachers. During all the twenty four hours of his stay in the school he used to devote every minute to the thought of improving the status and the reputation of the school.

There are only a few students who know

the trying time Father Principal experienced in those good old days when there was a great battle for freedom going on in the State. If I remember right I used to hear a great deal of what the Principal was doing from one of my brothers who was studying there. It was then I came to know of Rev. Fr Picardo. In those days it was very difficult to remain neutral in the day-to-day politics of the State. Yet it must be said that Rev. Fr Picardo alone among all the Principals of the schools in the State of Mysore was able to control as well as satisfy the turbulent students of those days. There are many instances to show that Fr Picardo had ably handled the difficult situation. In fact his achievement was so great that at that time there was nothing but admiration for him. As though to recognise his greatness the Government of Mysore was pleased to nominate him a Member of the Legislative Council. Ever since he became member of the Assembly he became more and more popular among the ruling circles and was to a great extent responsible for the policy of the State. It was then I came to know that he was a gem among men.

The State of Mysore was indeed proud of Fr Picardo. He was considered to be one of the great and enthusiastic school administrators of the State of Mysore. During his regime our school attained greater heights both in the field of sports and education than any other school! A glance through the results of the examination of those days is

enough to convince anyone of the fact that he had really done a fine job. In those days it must be pointed out that the standard of examinations was higher and the curriculum of studies greater than they are today. One had to work very hard to distinguish oneself in the examinations.

Immediately after his nomination to the Principalship of the school Fr Picardo had to face a tough task. He had to reorganise the whole system and see that the students were made into good citizens. With a view to seeing that the students become quite a promising and bright lot of citizens he started introducing a lot of reforms that were at once revolutionary and useful. First, he introduced prayer just before the classes began. All the students had to stand for a minute, observe silence and pray God before starting to learn anything in the classes. This has become a regular habit now and many students who have passed their examinations in this school have always praised the system.

It may also be recalled that India's Production Minister Mr. K. C. Reddy paid glowing tributes to the ability of Fr Picardo when he paid a visit to the school immediately after the responsible Government came into power in Mysore. These glowing tributes to the school would not have been possible if the school did not have its staff, equally able and efficient.

Our school today is unique in the State.

It also stands as one of the greatest schools among the 10,000 high schools in India. Our teachers have played a vital role in shaping and moulding our character to a great extent. To Father Picardo goes the credit for putting inside every classroom the signboard "GOD SEES ME". This made many students not to tell lies. It made them speak always the truth and nothing but the truth. He used to tell the boys always to do their best and leave the rest to God. He himself practised what he preached with the result he made a name as one of the greatest Principals of St Joseph's. He has changed many things in the school. It was he who was responsible for making the school a really democratic one from top to bottom.

Rev. Fr Saldanha who succeeded Rev. Fr Picardo is our beloved Principal today. He came into power when the world has a chance to live in peace. Fr Saldanha has a much greater task to perform than what Rev. Fr Picardo had because the present system of education is likely to be changed. I am sure during his short stay in our school he has shown great zeal and enthusiasm to do good to the boys. His intense interest in students of the school has brought him a good name and has enabled many boys to brighten their lives at school.

LONG LIVE ST JOSEPH'S INDIAN
HIGH SCHOOL!

M. PURUSHOTHAM
V Form C.

R. S. V. P.

Mysterious letters which are the cause of so much confusion and misunderstanding and of unwitting inconvenience! Were I to ask what those letters really mean some mischievous wag might retort. Really Sir, Very Puzzling and set the whole class roaring with laughter. As a matter of fact they are the first letters *not* of English but of the French words: "Re-pondez S'il Vous Plait" which should be pronounced as if they were written thus: Reponday si vu play, which simply means "Please reply".

These letters are printed on invitations when the host is very anxious to know the exact number of guests he may expect. Generally the person to whom the reply should be addressed is also indicated thus R.S.V.P. to....and the address of the person follows.

There are two occasions when the host is naturally anxious about the number of his guests: first when the accommodation is limited and secondly when he is desirous of avoiding excess or wastage in the foodstuffs to be provided for the invitees as in the case of a tea party or dinner or other function of the kind. It is under such circumstances that these letters are printed prominently on the invitation card and then it becomes a duty of the person invited to send a prompt reply. It should be remembered that it is a *duty* which should never be omitted and not merely a matter of courtesy or politeness which can be overlooked, precisely because it is most important for the host to know exactly whether you are coming or not. Hence a reply must *always* be sent, in the

affirmative if you accept the invitation and negative if you don't

But someone may retort: What if the invitation happens to be for a tea party in Calcutta while I live, say, in Bangalore? Obviously you are not likely to make such a long rip only for the sake of a tea party and you may credit your host with enough good sense not to expect you for it. But now-a-days facilities for quick travel by air have increased so enormously, and business takes us all over the world so easily that it is more than possible you may find yourself in Calcutta on other business than that of the tea party and you may, thus, still be able to fit in that tea party into your programme for the day. When you foresee such a likelihood then it is proper to send a reply, affirmative or negative as the case may be. As it stands to reason, the reply should be sent *as early as possible* and not at the last minute, so that in case of your absence your host can invite another friend whom, perhaps, he had left out in order to reserve a place for you. He can assign your place to him and have his house full. If you neglect to observe such an important point of good manners as to inform your host betimes whether you will honour him with your presence or no and then suddenly turn up unannounced you must be ready for the disagreeable consequence of either being left out in the cold or of being given a back seat. Nor can you blame your host for your negligence.

It is here that much misunderstanding takes place. Some think that a reply need not be sent if you *accept* the invitation, while on the contrary some others think that a reply need not be sent if you *don't accept* the invitation. Both these suppositions are wrong for in both cases the host is left in a state of uncertainty because he does not know what to do in your case. Hence the fixed rule is always to send an answer.

As invitations are generally worded in the third person, etiquette requires that *formal* replies to the R.S.V.P. of such invitations should also be worded in the third person and the essential points of the invitation viz., the day, time and place should also be mentioned in the reply so that anyone reading it can know at once to what particular invitation it refers. Thus suppose an invitation runs as follows:—

Mr and Mrs Baker request the pleasure of the company of Mr and Mrs Smith at a tea party on Thursday 5th March at 5.30 p.m. at the Glass House in the Lal Bagh Gardens, to meet their newly wedded son and his bride.

R.S.V.P. to
Mr H. Saunders,
Caterer,
Ramaya Chetty Road,
Bangalore City.

The reply, if affirmative, should be as follows:—
Mr and Mrs Smith thank Mr and Mrs Baker for their kind invitation to a tea party on Thursday 5th March at 5.30 p.m. at the Glass House in the Lal Bagh Gardens and have much pleasure in accepting the same. If, on the contrary, the reply is in the negative, it will be exactly as the above except for the last clause which will be changed to ...but regret their inability to attend on account of a previous engagement, or because they will be out of town on that day or whatever the reason may be. In case you don't want to give the reason then stop with the words "inability to attend."

The caterer will then collect all these replies, sort them out, inform Mr and Mrs Baker promptly and will know exactly how many covers to lay. Mr and Mrs Baker will also know how many of those invited will not come for certain and they will be in a position to issue fresh invitations to others who had been left out in the first list.

If the reply is *informal* then it can be written like a private letter. It is preferable, however, to keep to the formal style specially when the reply has to be directed to a person other than the one who invites.

Unless the invitation expressly mentions Mr and Mrs Smith *and family* or Mr and Mrs Smith *with family and friends*, it is but elementary common sense and simple good manners that only the persons invited should go and not lead a train of followers with them. When this point, in itself so obvious, is not observed a terrible lot of inconvenience can be caused to the unfortunate host in providing for the uninvited guests, and the function instead of being the occasion of cordiality and good feeling may turn out to be quite the opposite.

High School Assembly 1953-54

President

Rev. Fr A. Saldanha, s.J.

Speaker

Sri N. M. V. Subramaniam, B.A., L.T.

Secretary

Sri V. K. Natraj

House

Governor

Auc	Sri E. Srikanteswara Rao
Blaise	Sri M. R. Keshavamurthy
Browne	Sri H. N. Govindachar
Coelho	Sri M. Anthony
Michel	Sri N. M. V. Subramaniam
Vissac	Sri M. P. Parameswaran

Leader

Captain

D. Mangalraj	V. P. Madangopal
A. Ganesh	D. Damodaran
D. Jayaram	M. Raj
A. P. Subramaniam	R. Kannan
V. K. Natraj	G. Dhanaraj
S. Solomon	G. Melchoir

REPORT FOR 1953-54

The Inaugural function of the High School Assembly was held on the 6th July 1953 when the then speaker Sri. K. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T., extended a hearty welcome to Sri T. N. Krishna Rao, M.A., M.E.D., Deputy Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, who later delivered the Inaugural Address. The Principal, Rev. Fr A. Saldanha, s.J. earlier presented the colours and banners to the Six Houses, impressing upon them the significance and value of their respective mottos. Sri T. N. Krishna Rao dealt with several aspects of the student's career, which is the most important period in one's life and exhorted the pupils to a well disciplined life not only of mental alertness but also of physical fitness for a successful career.

Prize debates were conducted on three different occasions, on each of which, Question time figured as a prominent item as usual.

Sri T. R. Parameswaram, B.Sc., B.T. presided over the first Inter-Form Debate on the 7th September 1953, ably assisted by Sri P. N. Chari, B.A., B.T., of the Maharashtra Mahila Vidyalaya and Sri K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B.T., of the National High School, Basavangudi as Judges on the occasion.

The subject and the results were:—

<i>Form</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Winner</i>
VI	A prosperous India can be built up by Rural Reconstruction and not by Industrialisation	Lakshman, K. S.
V	Prohibition should be introduced throughout India	Madukar, S.
IV	Frequent visits to the Talkies can do greater harm than good to one's character	Purushotham, M.

Sri K. Srinivasan having then expressed his desire to retire from the Speakership owing to personal inconveniences, the Principal nominated Sri N. M. V. Subramaniam to succeed him.

The Second Debate on the 10th December 1953 was presided over by the Principal Rev. Fr A. Saldanha, s.J. assisted by the present Speaker and Fr A. Devasahayam, s.J.

The subject and results were:

<i>Form</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Winner</i>
VI	The Formation of States on a Linguistic basis will retard the Progress of India	Natraj, V. K. I Aga Ahmed III
V	If I were the Prime Minister of India	Madhukar, S. II
IV	If I were the Chief Minister of Mysore	Purushotham, M.

The Inter-House Prize Debate for the "V. Perumalswamy Naidu Shield" was held on 12th February 1954 and was presided over by Sri H. S. Narasiah, B.A., B.L., Advocate, with Sri T. R. Parameswaran, B.A., B.T., and Sm. Thekaekara, B.A., L.T., to assist him as judges.

Subject

Social Service should be made compulsory in High Schools

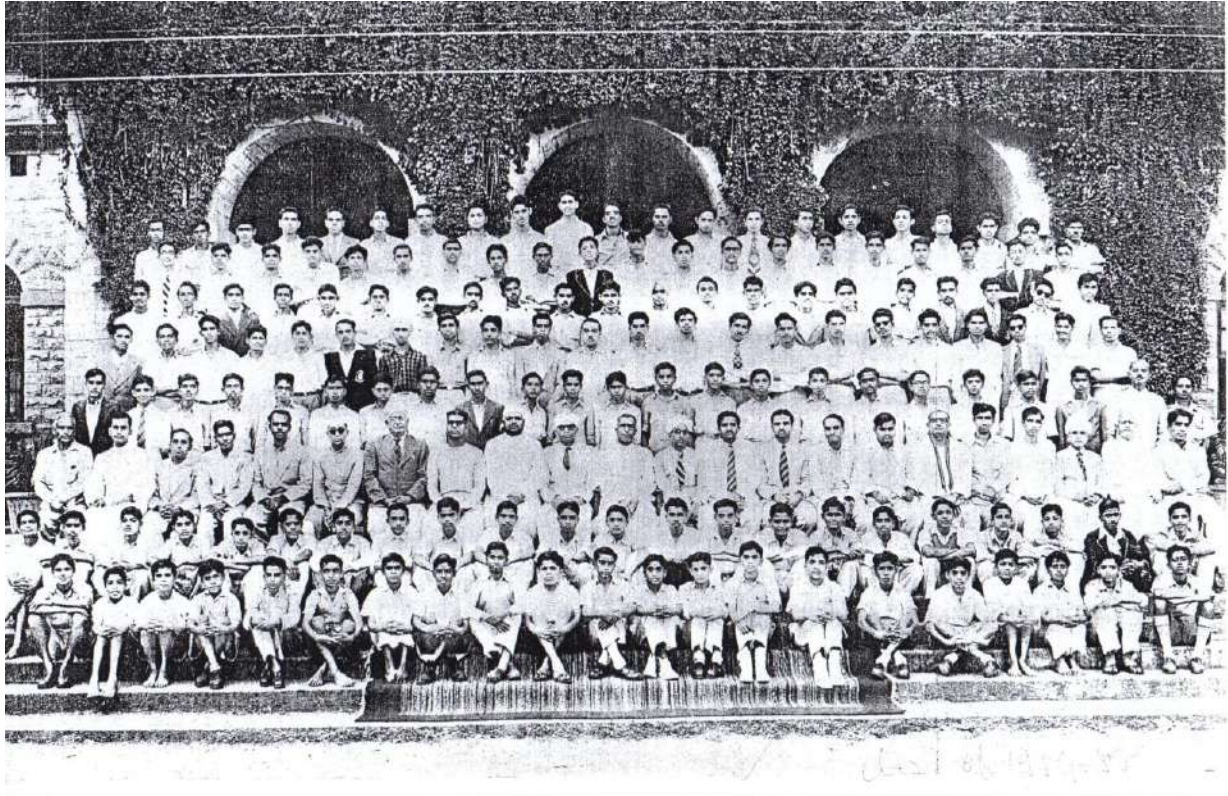
or

Craft centred Education will help India

Winner

Natraj, V. K.	I
Madhukar, S.	II

The Shield was won by the *Coelho House*. Our High School Assembly participated in the "A. M. Doraiswamy Memorial Oratorical Contest" conducted by the R.B.A.N.M.'s High School, and our invincible team of V. K. Natraj and S. Madhukar carried away the First and Second Prizes therein. And to



crown their achievements, they won that Coveted Shield outright for St Joseph's for the third year in succession, and that shield is ours from now onwards for all the time to come. The subject debated on that occasion was "The Curriculum of Education for Girls should be different from that of the Boys."

Our gallant team of V. K. Natraj and S. Madhukar next participated in the City Y.M.C.A. oratorical contest. While V. K. Natraj snatched away the First Prize for himself, our team secured the "Mir Humza Husain Shield" for our School on that occasion, the subject for the Debate being "Humanities are more useful than Science."

The Golden Jubilee Socials of the High School Assembly came off on Thursday the 21st January 1954 under the presidency of Rev. Father Ignatius Fernandes, S.J., the then Superior Regular of the Mission, who kindly made himself available here on the occasion of those momentous and happy celebrations. Among the distinguished guests were Rev. Fr. Rector, Very Rev. Fr B. D'Souza, S.J., now the Superior Regular of the Jesuit Calicut Mission and our own former Principal Rev. Fr C. Browne. After a sumptuous Tea served to all the members and other invitees the Speaker gave the historical account of the High School Debating Union which has since taken the present "Assembly" form, thanks to the efforts of our erstwhile Principal Rev. Fr Wm Picardo, S.J., who left on transfer to Kozhikode and whose absence was keenly felt and even deplored by the large body of members. Rev. Fr Fernandes, S.J., congratulated the High School Assembly for the grand festivities of the Golden Jubilee, and inspired the students to prepare themselves for a happy life, based on high character and efficient learning. After a well regulated variety entertainment, the pleasant function terminated at 7-30 p.m. with the Vote of Thanks proposed by the Secretary, V. K. Natraj and with the singing of Jana-gana-mana.

The Valedictory function came off on the 10th March 1954 with Rev. Fr. C. Browne, M.A., as president. In her most illuminating and thought-provoking address Princess Prabhavathi Devi inspired the students to apply themselves efficiently in all healthy activities of the school life. The distinguished lady, whose piety and culture, learning and eloquence are outstanding, dwelt at length on the modern tendencies in the Educational arena, and she pleaded strongly for the evolution of Education on right lines, though they might

be even modelled on ancient methods. The Principal Father A. Saldanha, S.J., expressed his high appreciation of the valuable ideas, so powerfully presented by the Princess. Earlier on that occasion, the Speaker opened the day's proceedings by extending a cordial welcome to Rev. Fr Browne and to Princess Prabhavathi Devi; and the Secretary presented the annual report of the High School Assembly activities during the golden year under review. S. Madhukar Rao of the Fifth Form proposed the toast to the Principal and the VI Formers, to which Swamidass Solomon of the Sixth replied suitably. V. K. Natraj then proposed the toast to the Principal and the Staff, while Sri E. Srikanteswara Rao, B.A., B.ED., responded on behalf of the Staff. The Princess very kindly gave away the Certificates of Merit awarded to many who had contributed valuable exhibits for the Exhibition held in January.

During the Golden Jubilee Year, the High School Assembly allotted a substantial grant of Rupees 100 for the use of the five Language Associations: Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi—not only to enable them to meet the expenses for the conduct of their periodical meetings, but also for awarding three prizes in each language Debate at the end of the year. It is trusted that this precedent would be kept on in the years to come.

In connection of the Golden Jubilee of the School the High School Assembly offered a golden sum of Rs. 500 towards the fund for the Jubilee Gift, very kindly given by the Principal to all members of the Staff, the clerical and domestic not excepted on that rare and happy occasion.

Besides the grand Golden Jubilee Socials that all the High School Assembly members enjoyed in January 1954, the outgoing Sixth Form students were given a send off Tea on the 11th March 1954, in the presence of all members of the Staff amidst them.

And yet another noble gesture was displayed by High School Assembly Leaders and Captains in a cabinet meeting of theirs by their granting a purse, however small, as token of their affection and gratitude to the retired Commerce Master Sri P. N. Dandapani Pillai, and it was presented to him at a special function got up in his honour on the 1st April 1954, just after the S.S.L.C. Examinations were all over.

Thus ended quite gracefully the rare and grand Golden Jubilee Year of our Great Institution.

N. M. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Speaker

Middle School Assembly

1953-54 (January 54 onwards)

On 13th January, 1954, Capt. M. S. Rama Rao delivered the Valedictory Address. He stressed the importance of such qualities as Truth, Diligence, Straightforwardness, Love of fellowmen etc. Sri K. Srinivasan B.A., L.T., presided.

On 20th January 1954 the Annual Social gathering was held presided over by Rev. Fr Rector.

1954-55:

Rev. Fr Principal entrusted the activities of the Middle School Assembly for the year 1954-55 into the hands of Sri S. Kalyanasundaram.

OFFICE-BEARERS:

President—Rev. Fr Principal

Vice-President—Rev. Fr A Farias, S.J.

Speaker—Mr. S. Kalyanasundaram

Physical Welfare Officer—Mr A. Arokiaswamy

GOVERNORS:

Auc House—Sri M. N. Subba Rao

Blaise House—Sri R. Srinivasan

Brown House—Sri S. Kalyanasundaram

Coelho House—Sri A. R. Wahab

Michel House—Sri G. Srinivasan

Vissac House—Sri V. R. Sunderesan

CHIEF LEADERS:

Auc House—Kurshid Ahmed III A

Blaise House—Julius Peter III B

Brown House—L. R. Chandra Mohan III A

Coelho House—Adhip Chowdury II A

Michel House—R. K. Mothinathan III C

Vissac House—P. Thomas II A

10-6-1954: The speaker held a meeting with the Governors to chalk out a programme of work. Summary of the programme:

1. Striving to instil into the minds of pupils the habits of cleanliness, tidiness and orderliness.
 2. To have debates in English, Kannada and Tamil on the lines followed by the School classes.
 3. Two Inter-school debates during the year—one in English and one in Tamil.
 4. To organise an exhibition of Albums in January 1955.
 5. To organise local and mofussil excursions.
- Rev. Fr Principal has very kindly promised to render all possible help.

15-6-1954: A meeting of the Chief Leaders and leaders was held presided over by the Speaker. The programme of work for the year 1954-55 was explained to them by the Speaker.

22-6-1954: Inaugural address by Rev. Fr Verghese, S.J., Rev. Fr Principal presided.

8-7-1954: A meeting of the Chief Leaders and sectional Leaders. The work of maintaining order and discipline in the Study (Middle school classes) was entrusted to the leaders. This work is since being done indeed, thanks to the co-operation and guidance of Rev. Fr Verghese, S.J.

The assembly earnestly hopes to render useful service in the days to come as it has been assured all help by Rev. Fr Saldanha, S.J. in any constructive work undertaken by the school.

S. KALYANASUNDARAM
Speaker

St Joseph's Indian High School,
Bangalore, 1-9-1954.

Do You Know Why?

It was the last day of the examination, Vijayan with his friends was going to the School. Their heads were hot. Only a student knows what an examination is. And when it is a public examination one cannot find words to express the feelings and fears that rage in their mind.

The whole road was ringing with their voices. They were discussing with great warmth the probable questions that would

make their appearance in the examination question paper. All of them were trying to speak at the same time, with the result that none of them could be heard by the others. Each one very strongly asserted that he had got hold of the right set of questions and that he had never gone wrong in his predictions all his life.

In another three quarters of an hour, the whole thing would be settled. When

question papers were given, they would find that all of them were wrong. That would be a matter of consolation for them because no one could boast that he was a prophet so far as examinations were concerned. But the hot blood of young boys know no patience and so each was raising his voice higher and higher as if the contest was as to who could raise it to the highest pitch.

But Oh God! what was this? A child lying in the gutter by the road side. Who had thrown it there? A child of two years lying unconscious in the gutter! Part of its body was in water. Evidently it had fallen into it while playfully looking into it. How long had it been there? No one could say.

Vijayan immediately got into it and lifted the child up. It had grown cold but still he could feel the weak pulse and heart beat. He took his handkerchief and coat. He wiped the water from its body and wrapped it with his coat after removing its wet clothes.

No help could be had nearby. It must be rushed to the hospital which was a mile off. Otherwise it was sure to die.

But who was to take the child to the hospital? If any one of them did that, he would be late for the examination by more than half an hour, however much he might try and that meant he could not take his examination and would have to lose a year. And the rules of public examination can never be relaxed.

Vijayan's friends began to grumble that it was already getting late for the examination and were soon melting away.

Vijayan stood alone there with the child in his arms. He was torn asunder by two opposing feelings. Was he to go to school to take the examination and let the poor child perish or was he to run to the hospital to save the life of the child but lose his examination and a year of his life? That he had to decide immediately because delay meant that he would lose both.

Vijayan's head reeled for a few moments but he chose the latter because he felt that life was sacred and must be saved at any cost.

Throwing the child across his shoulder he moved in the direction of the hospital at

a trot. He did not meet any one on the way to whom he could entrust this precious business of saving a young life.

He entered the hospital panting for breath. The Doctor remarked that a little more of delay would have killed the child. He took a short report from Vijayan and said that he might go.

But Vijayan burst into tears and told him how he could not take his examination as only fifteen minutes were left for the bell and how he could not reach the school in less than an hour even if he ran to it.

The doctor too was perturbed for a while but the next moment he patted him on the back and asked him not to worry. He wrote something on a chit and sent it through a peon. In less than five minutes the ambulance van stood before him.

"Don't worry, my good boy! You have done the best thing you could do in your life. Get into the van and you shall be in time for the examination", said the doctor to Vijayan.

Vijayan could not believe his own eyes. His transport of joy knew no bounds. He got into it. To the great astonishment of his friends and others he got down from the van just in front of his school and walked into the examination hall without being a minute late. In his heart of hearts he was thanking God who, he was sure, had tested him.

Soon this news spread like wild fire. The parents of that child who were searching for it elsewhere heard about it all and did not know how to thank Vijayan.

The Municipality of that small town held a public meeting and praised him for his timely and right action. In recognition of his meritorious service they gave him a gold medal.

Vijayan in reply to all this honour done to him stammered and said, "I owe all this to Scouting".

Do you see now why of all the boys Vijayan alone had the moral courage to do such a thing? It was because he was a Scout: why not you too be a Scout?

T. S. PANCHANATHAN,
V Form 'D' Section,

The Sodality of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

A Jesuit institution is incomplete without the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary—more so if it is an institution dedicated to St Joseph, for the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Joseph are inseparables and the interests of one are the interests of the other. It is but fitting that a great school like ours, famous all-round, should have its own Sodality of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

A few years prior to World War II our Sodality was created by Rev. Father General owing to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Fr Wm Picardo, S.J. on the 15th April 1939 in the Chapel of St Louis Boarding House under the title of the Visitation. Rev. Father Wm Picardo, S.J., was made its first Director. The reason for selecting this title, as explained by him, is to give it a missionary turn, because on this day our Lady Sanctified the Precursor.

The first admission of the members of this Sodality took place on the 15th August, 1939, the numbers enrolled being twelve. Though the number of members at the outset was small, yet, the hard and sincere efforts of the Director were mainly responsible for the increased members at present.

Almost all the feasts of our Lady are being celebrated by the Sodalists from the very inception of the Sodality. The celebrations consist in the saying of the Holy Mass in the

St Louis Boarding House Chapel with short sermon followed by Benediction and other devotional exercises. On more important feast days, such as the feast of the Nativity, Academies are conducted on a small scale.

The weekly meeting of the Sodality is held on Sundays in the evenings with Benediction preceding the meeting. After the recitation of the Office, a short instruction is given by the Director and this is followed by devotional prayers and hymns.

Though much has not been done on the material side, yet, great progress has been made on the spiritual side. Our Sodalists have imbibed the love for our Heavenly Mother, and as true children of Mary, have merited the necessary graces and strength to face the world with all its evils, unperturbed.

From June 1953, we have had a change in the Director since Rev. Fr Picardo, S.J., was transferred to Kozhikode as the Rector of the Christ Hall Seminary. His place is taken by Rev. Father A. Farias, S.J.

He was mainly responsible for many improvements which the Sodality has received. Our grateful thanks go to Fr Picardo who laid a strong foundation for our Sodality. He is proud in having three of its members preparing for the priesthood and we also hope that many more will follow them.

Our Coat-of-arms and School Song

When St Joseph's College started life as a European School in 1858 it contained in embryo the University College and Indian Section. In 1882 the University Section was opened as a separate entity, while in 1904 the Indian Section of the School was housed in a building of its own, symmetrical with the College building, and constituted into a school apart. When Fr L. Froger (1903-16) a great artist, became the second Principal of the College, he conceived the idea of giving the Institution a suitable coat-of-arms consisting of a shield surmounted with a crown and embossed with a Cross and two bees. The Cross was to indicate Faith in God

and the bees, hard work and industry which the crown stood for ultimate success. The motto appropriate to this was to be *Fide et Labore i.e.*, by Faith and Toil. All the three sections which form part of one and the same Institution have always retained, as was but proper, the same coat-of-arms and the same motto.

In 1910 a fresh step forward was taken in starting a College Magazine which was devoted exclusively to the interests of the European School. About the same time Fr Froger conceived the idea of having a School Song which would contain the ideals and aspirations of a noble Institution and could be



ST. LOUIS BOARDING HOUSE. STAFF AND BOARDERS



CHAMPION DEBATERS
S. MADHUKER RAO
V. K. NATARAJAN



Sodality of the B.V.M.

THE BEST SCHOOL OF ALL

It's good to see the school we knew
The Land of youth and dream,
To greet again the rule we knew
Before we took the stream:

Though long we've missed the sight of her,
Our hearts may not forget;
We've lost the old delight of her,
We keep her honour yet.

We'll honour yet the school we knew,
The best school of all;
We'll honour yet the rule we knew,
Till the last bell call,

For, working days or holidays,
And glad or melancholy days,
They were great days and jolly days
At the best school of all.

The stars and sounding vanities
That half the crowd bewitch,
What are they but inanities
To him that treads the pitch?

And where's the wealth, I'm wondering
Could buy the cheers that roll
When the last charge goes thundering
Beneath the twilight goal?

The men that tanned the hide of us
Our daily foes and friends,
They shall not lose their pride of us,
However the journey ends,

Their voice to us who sing of it,
No more its message bears,
But the round world shall ring of it
And all we are be theirs.

To speak of Fame a venture is,
There's little here can bide,
But we may face the centuries,
And dare the deepening tide;

For though the dust that's part of us
To dust again be gone,
Yet here shall beat the heart of us—
The school we handed on!

We'll honour yet the school we knew,
The best school of all:
We'll honour yet the rule we knew,
Till the last bell call.

For working days or holidays,
And glad or melancholy days,
They were great days and jolly days
At the best school of all.

SIR HENRY NEWBOLT

N.B.—Though it refers to his School, still the feelings of love and pride expressed in it are common to all good students. It shows how we should love and feel proud of our *Alma Mater*.

Words by Rev. T. Gavan Duffy. OUR SCHOOL SONG

Music by
Rev. Marcel L.

Allegro vivace
Key G

The musical score is written on a single treble clef staff in 2/4 time. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo marking of 'Allegro vivace'. The lyrics are printed below the notes. The score includes several key changes: from G major to F major (indicated by a flat sign) and back to G major (indicated by a sharp sign). The lyrics are: 'Ring out the bat-tle call of du-ty Un furl the flag of Faith and Toil We deem our soul's e-ter-nal beau-ty A Lifelong Vic-tor's wor-thy spoil — A thou-sand such are proud-ly gone be-fore us To win and spread our school's re-nown 'Tis ours to swell with our voi-ces the cho-rus And with our deeds en-rich her crown Faith-ful Toil con-quer-less al-li-ance Where-in we clasp hu-man'.

Ring out the bat-tle call of du-ty Un furl the
flag of Faith and Toil We deem our soul's e-ter-nal
beau-ty A Lifelong Vic-tor's wor-thy spoil — A thou-s
such are proud-ly gone be-fore us To win and spread our
school's re-nown 'Tis ours to swell with our voi-ces the
cho-rus And with our deeds en-rich her crown Faith-ful
Toil con-quer-less al-li-ance Where-in we clasp hu-man

hands un - to God's In His con - trol find we true self - re -

li - ance My hand and God's What e'er the odds My hand and

God's what e'er the odds My hand and God's Ev - il's

on - set hold in de - fi - ance

2. All hail! our own immortal college! .

(For thought and love would death out-
live!)

New brothers thine to breed; and know-
ledge

Our *Alma Mater* thine to give
We render thanks for thy love and thy
teaching

And hail all them who are thy voice

We scorn the dream-life that sluggards
are preaching

And cling the Banner of thy choice.

Chorus—Faith and Toil....

3. Apace draws on of separation

For each and all the fated day;

But, far and near be set our station

Thy thought shall hold our hearts in sway

Thy cross shall shade us and call us and
lead us:

As now thy Bees shall teach us then;

And, fall the hill on our path to impede
us

Saint Joseph's boys shall all be men!

Chorus—Faith and Toil....



kept constantly before the minds of the young through the strains of a sweet melody. With the help of Fr Collart he fixed upon a very popular and lively French air composed by the organist of the Cathedral of Orleans, Canon Marcel Laurent in honour of St Joan of Arc. With its double dotted quavers, its *Allegro Vivace*, tempo, its introduction of a fanfare of trumpets, and its usual accompaniment of the booming of guns, pealing of bells and the thunder of the organ, it is a very stirring melody indeed, quite in keeping with the quick and vivacious French temperament. To fit in words suited to the spirit of this music he turned to his friend, Fr I. Gavan-Duffy, a vigorous writer and Missionary at Tindivanam. He composed the three stanzas such as we sing now and which are given in full, later. So this became the standard School Song from 1912 and as long as Fr Froger was in office.

When he retired towards the end of 1916, and Fr Vanpeene, an able musician himself, assumed the reins of government as the new Rector, there was a change. He found the original tune far too lively and jerky to suit the English temperament or the English style of music, or even to fit in with the gravity and dignity of a College Anthem. He wanted something more solemn and staid, something which would harmonize better with the traditional English National Anthem, the *God Save the King*, rather than with the French Republican song, the *Marseillaise*. So when Fr Leroy, a noted musician and composer and a Missionary of the Archdiocese of Pondicherry happened to come to Bangalore in 1918 to preach a retreat to the French priests, Fr Vanpeene got him to compose a fresh melody for the same old words, with a suitable, piano accompaniment which would answer the purpose better. From 1918 onwards throughout the regime of Fr Vanpeene till he relinquished his office in 1926 to become the Vicar of the Cathedral of St Patrick, Bangalore, the new tune composed by Fr Leroy was in vogue. The words and music with piano accompaniment together with the coat-of-arms were beautifully printed and widely distributed to popularize the melody. He was shortly afterwards followed by Rev. Fr Collart as the Rector of the European School in 1931. Somewhere about 1932, therefore, there was a switch back to the old tune which continued in force till 1949. When Fr E. J. Jacques was the Principal of the European School it was almost by accident that the

composition of Fr Leroy was reintroduced. The original tune was found too difficult by singers and pianist alike so it was dropped in favour of the easier one of Fr Leroy. Moreover there was no printed music and words for the former tune while this was easily available for the latter.

In the Indian Section the original melody was never changed. For many years only a group of Boarders used to be taught the song and made to sing on important occasions like the Schol Day or Prize Distribution. When the Jesuits took over the management in 1937 and Fr William Picardo became the Director of the Boarding House he began to teach the tune not only to the Boarders as formerly but also to some select day scholars who could easily pick it up. He was appointed Principal of the School in 1943 when Fr Joseph Coelho, the first Principal from the time of the change over, was transferred to Mangalore as Rector of St Aloysius College. After Independence when Fr Picardo began to teach the new National Anthem, the *Jana Gana Mana* to the whole school, and he found that even the non-Catholics usually unfamiliar with the Western style of music, showed themselves willing and able to pick up the school song, he began to teach it to the whole school, till today it is one of the most popular and well loved melodies among the boys and no school function is complete without it. As things are at present, it is the Indian School that sings the original melody introduced by Fr Froger, the European School that composed by Fr Leroy and the University College neither. As there is one common coat-of-arms, and one common motto and one common song what a beautiful thing it would be if there could be also one common tune—by preference the original one, both out of regard for the person who conceived the whole magnificent plan and because it is so eminently suited to the lively and vivacious temperament of youth and would form an excellent and spirited marching song for Scouts and Cubs—and that all the three Sections could join together in voicing their sentiments towards their *Alma Mater* in one unanimous song even though it may fail sometimes to be quite in unison. Then would be realised that beautiful saying of the sacred writer: *Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum*. Behold how pleasant and how agreeable it is for brethren to live happily together. Then also would be realized those beautiful sentiments of the poet when he sings of his own school as *The best school of all*.

One last word with regard to our Magazine before we conclude. We are told that some attempt was made under Fr Michel to start a magazine for the school but it proved abortive and there the matter was allowed to rest. When Fr C. Browne took charge he did an immense amount of work to develop and expand the activities of the school in all directions, curricular as well as extra curricular. It was he who put Sports and Scouting on a sound footing. It was he who inaugurated the Assemblies and Socials. And it was one of his last acts, before he handed over charge of the school to the Jesuits, to start a School Magazine on a solid and lasting foundation. Hence we find that the first issue of the School Magazine devoted exclusively to the interests of the Indian High School dates from 1936-37. The second came out in 1938 when the Jesuits took over. And from thence onwards the Magazine has been coming out more or less regularly.

The third issue was in 1939-40; The fourth issue in 1940-41; The fifth issue in 1941-42; The sixth issue in 1942-43.

The seventh is a comprehensive one of five years 1943-48 when on account of rationing of paper, shortage of materials and other inconveniences it was not possible to bring out the issues year by year. The money collected was donated, we are told to the Red Cross Fund just as the Prize money during the war years was donated to war charities while the

prize winners were content to receive certificates of merit instead of costly books.

The eighth issue was for two years 1948-49. The ninth issue was for 1951 and is then onward the Magazine has been coming out regularly year after year, till in 1954 came to the First Part of the Golden Jubilee Number and in 1955 the Second Part of same number. These two parts of the Golden Jubilee Number, which take the place of usual annual issues, contain all the historical information we have been able to gather regarding the School and the Boarding House through 50 years so that those who come after us will not have to hunt up archives or dig deeper than this number to obtain whatever information they seek regarding the origin, growth and development of St Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore. The University Section celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1932 and on that occasion a special Golden Jubilee Number 1882-1932 was brought out to commemorate the event. From 1932 onwards it has been bringing out its own annual distinct from that of the European School Magazine. It is due soon to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee of 75 years existence in 1957 while the European Section will celebrate its Centenary in 1958. May these three Sections of one and the same noble Institution known as St Joseph's College, grow from strength to strength and flourish and work much for the glory of God and the good of souls.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ST. LOUIS' BOARDING HOUSE

Will it take the reader by surprise to find that St Louis' Boarding House is even older than St Joseph's Indian High School itself? Yet such are the facts. Shot through with the royal zeal of educating non-caste Indians, it was the Rt Rev. E. L. Kleiner, D.D., who started this Boarding House.

Already there was a small boarding house for this class of boys, attached to the "Sacred Heart of Jesus" Church on the Richmond Road. Yet, desirous of affording them better accommodation, in 1899 Mgr Kleiner bought a spacious plot on the Brigade Road. His next concern was to erect a building. This work was supervised to a finish by Rev. Fr A. M. Tabard, Military Chaplain at St Patrick's Cathedral. Finally dawned the 2nd of June 1900, the day for the blessing of the

new premises. Fittingly was it christened after the royal patron of the Bishop himself St Louis' Boarding House.

"The Daily Post" issue of that day has comments on the event: "This morning the St Louis' Boarding School for natives (situated) the new building erected by the Roman Catholic Mission of Mysore, on Brigade Road, east of the St Patrick's Cathedral, an estimated cost of Rs 18,000 was blessed by the Rt Rev. E. L. Kleiner, D.D., Bishop of Mysore in the presence of a large assembly amongst whom were some European parishioners. The building is a very imposing one. The ceremony was most interesting. Before proceeding to perform the blessing of the premises, the Bishop, attired in Cope and Mitre, accompanied by a large number

DIRECTORS OF ST. LOUIS BOARDING HOUSE



MGR. KLEINER
1890—1910



REV. FR. F. ADCOUTIER
1900-1913



VERY REV. FR. LAZARO
1913-1933

priests, the majority of whom were professors of St Joseph's College, intoned the *Veni Creator* in the Cathedral, followed up and finished by the choir. The procession was next formed and they marched to the new building where, soon after, the ceremony took place amidst the cheerful chiming of the Cathedral bells. The arrangements were satisfactorily conducted by the Rev. Fr A. M. Tabard, Military Chaplain. . . . The Boarders will remove into their new quarters very shortly."

The first at the helm of St Louis' Boarding House as Rector was Rev. Fr F. Aucouturier. Energetic by nature he stinted nothing from his devoted service of uplifting the down-trodden children. He referred to St Louis' as "My Boarding School." This was a separate unit on its own, though the boarders attended the St Joseph's College Indian Section. Nothing more natural than that they should be exempt from paying school fees. A letter of the 31st of August vouches for Fr Aucouturier's obtaining from the Municipality a free monthly allowance of 6,600 gallons of water. How, after his day's teaching work in the College was over, he came home to St Louis' to break firewood or to go through the ordinary household duties with his own hands must ever remain in the minds of those who saw it as an incentive to labour.

But 1912 brought greater responsibility for Fr Aucouturier. He was appointed the Principal of St Joseph's Indian High School. As this double work was too heavy for one person, in 1913 Rev. Fr G. Lazaro, the present Vicar General of Mysore was appointed his successor as Rector of St Louis'. He was a worthy heir of Fr Aucouturier's zeal.

Soon after his appointment Fr Lazaro started a new policy of admissions. The first World War had severed from St Louis' the generous support from overseas. Thrown on his own, Fr Lazaro admitted boys of any standing seeking accommodation during the time of their studies. He charged them Rs 15 for first class and Rs 9 for the second class.

His effort it was that launched and saw through various schemes of improvement. Naturally his first move was to convert a room into a chapel. Till then the boarders had to attend Mass at St Patrick's and this made them depend on the timings of the Cathedral. But now he could arrange everything according to the convenience of the Boarding House. By the end of 1915 he had finished a much needed set of bath rooms too.

Ever growing as was the number, it made him feel the need of a separate hall for refectory. Before 1926 was out, he had this too added to the main building of St Louis' and it serves today as the Study Hall. The Study Hall in those days was on the ground floor of the main building, opposite to the Chapel.

But in 1932 Fr Lazaro went still further and built the present kitchen with the long verandah. This cost him about Rs 200. He pulled down the firewood room behind the new kitchen and constructed a fresh one further away in the compound. This now serves as a sort of godown. There were the old latrines near the new firewood room. As they were too near the living quarters he pulled them down and erected another six rooms at the extreme end of the premises. This building with the sanitary fittings and septic tanks cost him about Rs 3000. Still we cannot but mention only in passing the numerous other improvements he saw through, like the building of the compound wall, levelling the ground, and the installing of the new wooden staircase.

Games and sports obtained their deserving impetus from Fr Lazaro. The boarders of St Louis' could kick a ball or handle a hockey-stick with equal dexterity, and this kept them busy every evening. The patronal feast of St Louis, the royal saint, claimed its own solemnity. Printed programmes informed guests and boarders alike of the day's order. Attractive items like guava race, university stakes, breaking the chatty, picking pie and the like maintained the day's interest. Dumb bells, club swinging, pole drill and pyramids crowned the festive celebrations.

After claiming strenuous services for all a full score of years, St Louis' had to yield its right over Fr Lazaro in favour of the office of the Mission Procurator. In 1933 Rev. Fr J. Thayil, recently made Domestic Prelate to the Pope, got into Fr Lazaro's post at which he remained till 1938. Though his *regime* cannot claim any additions, it speaks well for him that he maintained the spirit and standard Fr Lazaro had left him.

Although in 1937 the whole Institution of St Joseph's College came into Jesuit hands, St Louis' was taken over only in 1938. The reins of office passed from the hands of Fr J. Thayil, the last Rector, into the hands of the first Jesuit Director, Rev. Fr William Picardo, S.J. His first care was some immediate improvements.

Means would not permit striking improvements. Though he raised the first class fees

by Rs 2 and the second class fees by Re 1 try as he might, the ends would not meet. Nothing daunted he pushed forward. Soon, spring bedsteads found their way into the dormitory, where boys till then were accustomed to sleep on the floor. The playground took better shape under this enthusiast, and the whole institution put on a new appearance when the wooden gate was replaced by a solid metal one, and a name plate attached to the gate post. But what gave the whole a yet more homely touch was the putting up of two shady bowers with their perennial blossoms of diverse kinds. These have won the admiration of guests and boarders alike. Fr Picardo's efforts went a long way to make St Louis' a second home for the boarders and we must stop with this description. Nevertheless a word more is imperative. While the body was cared after, the spiritual side did not go entirely unattended to. In April 1939, true to his Jesuit calling, Fr Picardo started a Sodality of Our Lady.

But for Fr Picardo too, as for his predecessors before him, a time came claiming his services elsewhere. In 1943 he was appointed the Principal of St Joseph's Indian High School. As the new responsibility could not be discharged save through undivided attention, the need for an assistant made itself felt. The Rev. Fr Apolin D' Souza, s.j. was the first Prefect of Discipline of St Louis' and following him quite a few others have filled this post.

They are:

1949-1951	Fr Matthew Lewis, s.j.
1946-1947	Fr Louie D'Souza, s.j.
1947-1949	Fr Andrew Lewis, s.j.
1949-1951	Fr Matthew Lewis, s.j.
1951-1952	Fr Denis D'Souza, s.j.
1953 Jan.-June	Fr Thomas D'Souza, s.j.
1953 June-Dec.	Fr Devasagayam, s.j.
1954 Jan.-June	Fr Ligoury Castelino, s.j.
1954 June	Fr Cyprian Pai, s.j.

Even though a Prefect was at work, the responsibility lay on the Director, and this too heavily. So in June 1944 Rev. Fr P. Lenthaparambil, s.j. came to St Louis' to relieve Fr Picardo, as the Director. But he soon fell ill and had to be relieved. Late in the year Rev. Fr J. B. D'Souza, s.j., fresh from his Jesuit studies came to the rescue as the new Director. But he had to do his Tertianship, the final year of Jesuit formation. So Fr Picardo had to bid him farewell, but only on condition that he should be sent back to St Louis'

after the lapse of the year of training, to pick up again the reins which he put into Fr Picardo's overful hands. But Superiors felt a greater need for Fr J. B. D'Souza's services elsewhere, and Fr Picardo had to resign himself to do the task of two men as best he could.

But 1951 brought a beam of sunshine to the clouded skies. Rev. Fr A. Farias, s.j. from his Tertianship, arrived to be the Director. Since then St Louis' has changed many of its features. In May 1953 the latrines at the very corner of the compound were demolished and a suite of eight rooms fitted with flush outs came up parallel to the Markham Road on the southern side. They were a welcome sight to the boys never expected on their return in June. There never was any convenience for night in the dormitory. So two flush outs and a urinal built on the adjacent eastern terrace have greatly contributed to make nights in the dormitory really comfortable. The septic tanks of the bathing rooms and the boys' washing places had over-lived their time and capacity. Stagnant water gave the whole place an unhealthy appearance. The septic tanks were filled up, and underground pipe lines were laid which were all the water from the compound into the public drainage system of the municipality.

But the food arrangement and the kitchen management were crying for the help of a Jesuit Brother. October 1953 saw this need also attended to, when Rev. Br Luke Urali, s.j., arrived at St Louis'. For the first time in its history, St Louis' could boast of a Brother in charge of its mess. By the end of March 1954, a store room was built behind the Sacristy, and the staircase was moved out of the room behind the chapel. This room is now converted into the living room for Br Luke.

All this time at school too there were assistants and Prefects of Discipline. They too found room in St Louis'. Of those who were staying at St Louis' we have a complete list here:

1946 June-Dec.	Fr A. Farias, s.j.
1947-1948	Fr Alexis Menezes, s.j.
1948-1951	Fr Aloysius D'Souza, s.j.
1951-1953	Fr Thomas D'Souza, s.j.

Now that we have followed rapidly the fifty-four years of forward march of St Louis', one thing alone remains. That is to proffer the just mead of praise to the pioneers of St Louis'. Leaving kith and kin behind them,

DIRECTORS OF ST. LOUIS BOARDING HOUSE



MGR. THAYIL
1933—1938



REV. FR. PICARDO, S. J.
1938—1951



FR. ALOYSIUS FARIAS S. J.
1951 . . .

with scarce any hope of ever setting their eyes on those shores which had gladdened the early years of their lives, these stalwarts made our country their motherland. They had but one aim—to serve our brethren.

Ought not our hearts to bound with joyful gratitude towards them for this their bold venture, and sustained selfless service that has made St Louis' what it is today. The Lord Himself is their reward exceeding great.

Staff Club Annual Report 1953-54

The year's activity started with the farewell function arranged in honour of the departure of Rev. Fr Thomas D'Souza, S.J. to Poona for further studies, on 1-6-1953. It was a happy social function. On June 8th Sri M. Sampathgiri Rao, M.A., M.L.A., Principal of the National College delivered the Inaugural Address and Rev. Fr Principal presided. Mr Sampathgiri Rao was a member of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee and he appealed to teachers to contribute their share for the successful working of the reorganised scheme. The members met in the staff room to greet Rev. Fr A. Farias, S.J., on the eve of the feast of his Patron Saint St Aloysius'. The members celebrated in a humble manner the Feast of St Albert on November 13th. A farewell party was arranged on December 17th, to bid good-bye to Rev. Fr A. Devasahayam, S.J., on the eve of his departure to Kurseong. Several business meetings were held in the course of the year and different matters were discussed.

STAFF CLUB BENEFIT FUND

The members of the staff were very busy from September 1953, till the end of January, 1954, regarding the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the School. Different committees were formed namely the entertainment, the decoration, the exhibition, the reception; the magazine committees. All the committees did their best and made the Golden Jubilee Celebrations very grand. The members of the Staff had a whole day outing to Thippagundanahally on 23-1-1954. It was an educative, enjoyable and interesting outing the first of its kind and the best.

The members have been paying the subscription regularly. The average monthly subscription is Rs. 100. On an average about Rs. 300 are given in the form of loans to two or three members every month. On November 26th, at a meeting of the members of the Staff a sum of Rs. 100 was sanctioned from the staff club benefit fund to

wards the Golden Jubilee Fund. The Principal cherished the sentiment with which the amount was given. The annual statement of accounts is due in March, 1954.

At the end of the School inspection in February 1954 Mr. T. Vasudeviah, the Inspecting Officer gave the Valedictory Address to the Staff in a function held in the morning for his convenience.

(Sd.) K.S. CHAR,
Secretary,
Staff Club

The following are the office bearers for 1954-55.

President:— Rev. Fr Saldanha, S.J.
Vice-President:— Rev. Fr Farias, S.J.
Secretary:— Sri E. Srikanteswara Rao,
B.A., B.ED.
Treasurer:— Sri M. N. Subba Rao.
Managing Committee:—
Sri K. Srinivasan, B.A., L.T.
Sri V. Srinivasa Rao
Sri C. A. Swamy
Sri T. M. M. Kavirayar
Srimathi Antoney.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
INCOME			
Subscriptions collected up to date	3,002	0	0
Donations	1012	0	0
Interest	187	14	0
Total	4,201	14	0
EXPENSES			
Token help	409	0	0
Stationery	10	0	0
In the form of loans	3065	0	0
S. B. Account	583	3	0
Cash on hand	0	11	0
Total	4,201	14	0

(Sd.) A. FRANCIS
Treasurer

(Sd.) K. S. CHAR,
Secretary

St. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE

With the kind co-operation of Dr P. S. Subramanyam the then Health Officer of the C. & M. Station Municipality a course in "First Aid" was held in 1940. As many as 23 students passed the examination. A Cadet Division was formed in 1941. Dr. H. Krishna Rao, the present A.H.O. of the Corporation of Bangalore agreed to be the Surgeon-in-charge. Mr V. Sreenivasa Rao was the Cadet Superintendent. The Division did active work in the field of service and parades. The members of the Division formed into First Aid parties under the A.R.P. scheme. I wish to quote the impression of the Asst. Commissioner of the S.J.A.B. XV District.

No. XV DISTRICT S.J.A.B.
Mayo Hall, Bangalore
27-7-1942

Dear Mr Sreenivasa Rao,

Thank you very much for your assistance with the S.J.A.B. Parade on Sunday the 26th.

I should like to congratulate you on the good turn out of your Division and to thank you for your co-operation with the Brigade over the parade arrangements.

General Sir Gordon Jolly asked me to convey his appreciation of the Parade to all the members. Will you please inform your members?

Yours sincerely,
Dt. Supt. XV District.

Subsequently lectures on "First Aid" were held in the School in 1943 under the guidance of Dr. N. S. Ayodhyanath (the present A.H.O., Bangalore) and in 1949 under the guidance of Dr. H. Krishna Rao, the present A.H.O., Bangalore. During these lectures only Scouts were given training in "First Aid".

In 1953 a good number of non-Scouts also were keen on attending the lectures. So Classes were arranged in five batches under the guidance of, (1) Capt. M. S. Rama Rao, (2) Dr. M. A. Shukoor, (3) Dr. R. G. Reddy, (4) Dr R. Nagarathnam and (5) Dr. B. Ramachandra Rao. 110 boys attended the course. 96 boys passed the examination. Mr V. S. Rao obtained the "Medallion."

Again in the earlier part of 1954 a course in Home Nursing was held in the School under the guidance of Dr. M. A. Shukoor. 20 boys passed the examination.

Two Ambulance Divisions and two Cadet

Divisions were formed and were registered

In July 1954 with the kind co-operation

(1) Dr. M. S. Rama Rao, (2) Dr. M. A. Shukoor, (3) Dr. N. S. Ayodhyanath

course in "First Aid" was arranged. 90 members attended the course. A rare feature

that 10 teachers attended the course and qualified themselves to be actively connected

with the Divisions. Dr. N. S. Ayodhyanath fell ill and had to be admitted as a patient

in the Victoria Hospital. Mr. V. S. Rao as a Lay lecturer had to complete

lectures of that batch. 61 have passed the examination. It is really a matter of pride

that the School now has Medallions 8, Volunteer holders 12, Certificate holders 16, Junior

holders 26, H. Nursing Certificate holders 4, Junior holders 16.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Cadet Division of the School won the three places in Annual Scout Competitions held in 1953. It also won the Shield

(K. Nettakalappa's) in the Competition conducted by the St John's Ambulance Association, Bangalore. This year again it has creditably won the Ambulance Cup in the Scout

Annual Competition.

SERVICE:

(1) The First Aiders of the School have been rendering "First Aid" during the B.S.A.A. Sports, every year.

(2) They were able to render service at the Stadium during the visit of the Russian Cultural Delegation.

(3) Republic Day Celebrations at the Stadium.

(4) At the Scout Headquarters on 23-6-54

(5) At the Race Course on the Independence Day Celebrations.

(6) At our School Annual Sports every year.

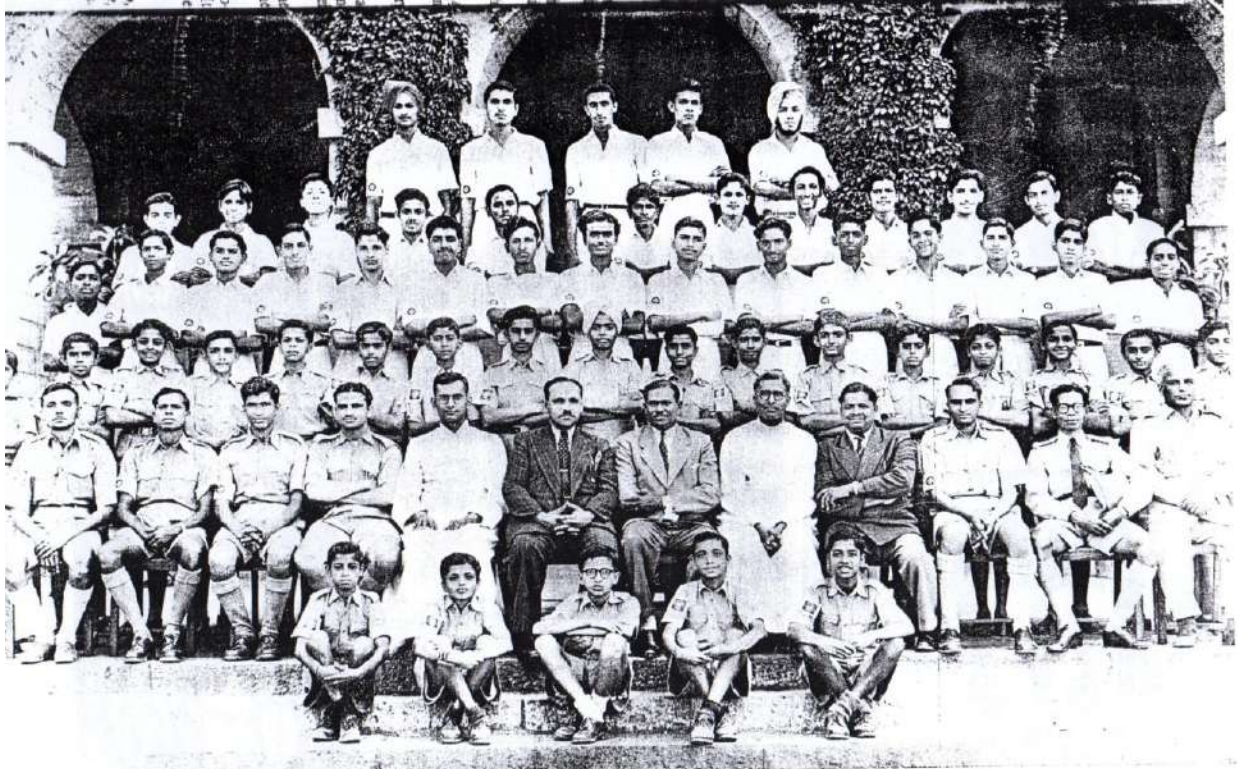
(7) At the Scout Headquarters on the occasion of the meeting of the State Scout Council meeting on 24-9-1954 when the Chief Minister presided.

(8) At the Rajendersingh Stadium on the occasion of the offering of felicitations to the Archbishop of Bangalore.

More than all these there is a fully equipped "First Aid Section" in the School. It serves as a miniature Dispensary in the School.

"Service to humanity is service to God."

V. SREENIVASA RAO,
Officer-in-charge,
Ambulance Section.



ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE OF THE SCHOOL
Seated Left to Right—Mr. P. Varadaraja Rao, Mr. A. Francis, Mr. M. L. Sunderarajan, Mr. K. Sethuram, Rev. Fr. A. Farias S.J.,
Dr. M. Shukoor, M.B.B.S., T.D.D., Dr. G. Reddy, L.M.P., Rev. Fr. A. Saldanha, S.J., Dr. M. S. Rama Rao, M.B.B.S.,



Ambulance Division A.



Ambulance Team of the Scouts.



Ambulance Division B.



Cadet Division A.



European School Group
Cadet Division B.

Scouts' Annual Report for 1953-54

Dear President, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you in our midst for our Annual Group Day.

OFFICERS

The biggest event of the year was the change in the President and Chairman of the Group Committee. Rev. Fr Wm Picardo, S.J., was transferred in April, 1953 to Christ Hall, Calicut, as Rector. The group had the fortune of his worthy guidance for the past ten years and during his time, had won the most coveted awards for Scouts and Cubs. Rev. Fr A. Saldanha, S.J., has taken his place. His first promise was to nourish the plant of scouting and the plant is growing with vigour. The fear of the Cubs, Scouts and Scouters has disappeared and once again the Scout activities, I dare say, are in safe hands. Mr. T. R. Parankusan the Troop Leader of XI A Troop of last year was appointed Assistant Scout Master. No other change was effected among the Scout or Cub Masters. Without much ado Rev. Fr Farias, S.J., the Vice-Chairman has been continuously helping the group in its activities.

STRENGTH

Admissions were made in June to A and B troops as well as to the Packs. This year there was no difficulty in recruiting boys because the value of scouting was stressed by Rev. Fr Principal not only in the Moral Science class but in and out of season and this appealed to the students. Hence on an average there were on rolls in each troop 24 Scouts and in each pack 24 Cubs. Some were on the waiting list and were admitted in November after the Scout year.

SCOUT AND CUB CLASSES

Scout and Cub classes were held regularly on all Wednesdays and in addition there were extra classes on Saturdays and other holidays. The Group Committee meetings were held once a month and important matters were discussed.

There were two special troop meetings when badges were awarded to Scouts by Rev. Fr Principal and Mr V. S. Rao. The Scouts took part in the Independence Day celebrations on August 15th at school in the

morning and on the R.B.A.N.M.'s Grounds in the evening.

EQUIPMENT

The Scout den has been fitted with an electric light this year. A National Flag for the use of the group was bought. A big photo of Lord Baden Powel is an addition to the group property and a good set of First Aid materials (appliances and medicines) has been purchased. A deal-wood box of big size has been made by one of the Scouts to keep the materials.

BADGE WORK

Pack A has 24 Cubs all of whom are two star holders. Pack B has 25 Cubs all of whom also have two stars. I wish that the Cubs start earning proficiency badges. Troop A has 26 Scouts of whom 13 are Maharaja and three First Class Scouts. Troop B has 32 of whom 29 are Maharaja and three First Class Scouts. Besides 9 Scouts of B Troop and 2 of A Troop won the Bushman's Thong. Troop B has collected 248 proficiency Badges and A, 69.

CAMPS

Thirty six scouts camped at the Central Scout Camp, Doddaballapur from the 21st to 24th September. They practised scout craft and also planted some casuarina seedlings. Rev. Fr A. Saldanha, S.J.; Janab Abdul Lateef and others visited the camp. The G.S.M. was the Camp Officer and he was assisted by the Scout Masters. The cubs of A Pack camped at Lalbagh on 8th August, 1953, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in spite of rainy weather.

TRAINING COURSES

The St. John Ambulance Course (a series of eight lectures) arranged by Rev. Fr Principal was attended by all the Scouts and Scouters and all of them were successful in the examination held on September 19th. Mr V. S. Rao qualified himself for Medallion, Mr. K. S. Char for Voucher and others for Certificates. Mr A. Francis attended the Scout Wood Badge Course Part II held in October and was declared successful. Mr K. S. Char was sent by the District Scout Council to attend the Scout Commissioners' Course conducted at Doddaballapur in October. Mr V.

S. Rao was one of the officers during the Scout Wood Badge and Commissioners' Course and he was an instructor and the Quarter Master.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS

The preliminary competitions were held on 24-10-1953 and our Scouts and Cubs did well. They were selected for all the items except the Burke Challenge Shield. Mr A. N. Ramamurthy and Mr S. Balasubramanyam inspected the records of the group on 27-10-1953. The final rally was held on November 7th and our troops and packs excelled in all the events and walked back to the Scout Den whistling and singing, with many of the coveted prizes. The results given below show the record of work done during the year.

SCOUTS

Winners of the Pear's Flag XI B Troop (3rd year in succession).

Ambulance Cup XI B Troop D Team (2nd year in succession).

Ambulance Cup (2nd place XI A Troop C Team).

Ambulance Cup (3rd place XI A Troop F Team).

(All the three places in Ambulance won for the first time in the annals of the history of the Group).

Nettakallappa Guruswamy Ambulance Shield.

Competition held by the St John Ambulance Association on 29-11-53 won by D Team Scouts.

Pioneering Shield (3rd place XI-A Troop).

CUBS

Totom Pole XI B Pack (3rd year in succession).

Totom Pole 2nd place XI A Pack (for the second time).

Plowden Shield XI A Pack.

The Group has submitted the returns for the Maharaja's Flag Competition for the year 1952-53 and is eagerly awaiting for the results.

SERVICE

The scouts rendered service on June 13th at the Town Hall in connection with the District Educational Conference from 12 noon

to 7 p.m. On July 26th they were on duty at Roopmahal Talkies on the occasion of the benefit show in aid of the Poor Boys of the School. On 7-11-1953 they went out in connection with the Flag Day Celebrations and collected funds.

They rendered service on the Sports Day. And on the Prize Day they presented the Guard of Honour to His Grace The Most Rev. Thomas Pothacamury, D.D. (First Archbishop of Bangalore). On the B.S.A.A. Sports Day they rendered first aid. On the celebration of the anniversary of the Bharata Natya kalasala, when Sri J. B. Mallaradhya presided they were on duty. During the Y.M.C.A. Carnival they presented the Guard of Honour to Sir S. E. Ranganathan and gave a demonstration in first aid on 14-11-1953. Some of our Scouts attended the function of the birth day celebrations of the Rajpramukh at the Hindustan Aircraft on July 31st, and the special parade arranged at Jalahalli by the Air Force on October 14th. Now they are busy in preparing exhibits for the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the school.

HAPPY SOCIAL EVENTS

On 20-10-1953 there was a pleasant social function to thank the doctors who conducted the lectures for the St John Ambulance Course. The scouts and scouters took part in it. In appreciation of the work done by the Group Rev. Fr Principal gave a grand tea on Monday 9-11-1953 at 4 p.m., when Rev. Fr Rector was present. The function was enjoyed by one and all. The Group Scout Master gave a dinner to the members of the Ambulance Teams on 14-11-1953.

CONCLUSION

The Giver of all Gifts Almighty God has blessed this Group abundantly and so let us thank Him sincerely. The group is indebted to the Principal, Vice-Principal; the Scout Council, the Scout Commissioner; the Assistant Scout Commissioners, the Examiners and the others who have helped this group and I thank them all collectively and individually and I thank the Scouts, Cubs and Scouters for their wholehearted co-operation at all times.

K. S. CHAR,
Group Scout Master



S. MARIAPPA
The best Scout and a good Craftsman.
Now employed in the Income Tax
Department in Mysore.



in the Defence Department



1. **W. P. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, B.L.,** Asst. Engineer, Thungabhadra Project. I Class in S.S.L.C. First in the School.
2. **RAMDASS GUHA, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Dr. R. GUHA)** Junior Research Officer, Paper Research Department, Dehra Dun. First in S.S.L.C. and Intermediate, Second Class in B.Sc. and got Ph.D. King Scout of the First Batch. Left School in 1940.
3. **CAPT. K. BALARAM, B.Sc.,** Indian Army I Class.



TROPHIES AND CUPS

Extract from the account of the Ceylon Scout Jamboree held in August 1954

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT

The Indian Contingent comprises of the following rovers:—

Hyderabad	18
Delhi	1
Mysore	8
Madras	5
	<hr/>
	32

The leader of the Contingent Mr. C. Kuppurajan D.C.C. & A.D.C. Hyderabad State, has attended the 6th All Ceylon Rover Moot held last year at Mirigam. The rest of the contingent are strangers to Ceylon.

According to the contingent Leader, Ceylon Scouting is much more progressive than Scouting in India. He states that Rovering in India has to compete with other youth organisations whose motto is "Service". They concentrate on Rural upliftment and similar activities. He also adds that the general public support these organisations and look down upon Scouting as a relic of the Colonial regime.

Speaking of Ceylon the Leader appears to be impressed by the beauty of the country. of the contingent are strangers to Ceylon. He admits that there is a certain amount of prejudice in the mind of Indians about Ceylon, but he says that this prejudice prevails among the illiterate classes who are misled by Press Publicity.

The Contingent Leader is anxious to en-

courage more Indian Scouts to come over to Ceylon for the purpose of friendship and also to learn from the Scout movement here.

THE YOUNGEST IN CAMP

The youngest in camp is a member of the Indian Contingent. He is 15-year-old Scout B. Vijayakumar from Bangalore. He is a credit to the 11th Bangalore Troop and St Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore where he is studying in the Fifth Form. His father is a Security Officer in the Hindustan Aircraft Service. Master Mohan has been awarded the Bharat Scout Badge which is equal to the Queen Scout Badge. Qualifying conditions I understand are the same. He has been a Scout for two years and has already been to Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore. Incidentally, he tells me that a boy cannot become a Scout in India until he has reached the age of 14.

When asked as to how he happened to be at the Moot, he said that he read about it in the Mysore Scout and Guide Magazine and applied to his Headquarters. He is thrilled at the idea of being in Ceylon and is looking forward to seeing Ceylon and meeting Queen Scouts before he leaves. An educational Tour of the Island has been arranged for their party of 30 others. His hobbies are Cricket and collecting stamps.

Do you know that the previous six moot Leaders are in camp? The Editor offers a prize for the first person who produces a sheet with the Autographs of all the seven Moot Leaders. Camp open till Monday.

The pessimist turns all his opportunities into difficulties, the optimist turns his difficulties into opportunities.

In travelling you are a ticket; in a hotel, a number; in a hospital you are a case; before the world you are a face but to God you are a character.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಾದ ಸೀಯಿಂಟ್ ಜೋಸೆಫ್ಸ್ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು, ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಶಾಲೆಯೆಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯು ೧೯೦೪ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಯಿತು; ಈಗ ಐವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಒಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಆಡಿದರು, ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾದ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗರು ವಿವಿಧ ವೇಷ ವಸ್ತು ಧರಿಸಿ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ವಜನರಿಗೆಂದು ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರ ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದದ್ದು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮಹಡಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜೋಡಿಸಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಭಂಡಾರದ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಗೋಳದ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲಭಟರು [Scouts] ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ನಿಂತು ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಮೊದಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೇನೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮಾದರಿ, ಮೇಣದ ಬೊಂಬೆಗಳು, ರಂಗುರಂಗಿನ ಆಟದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು, ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಿಂದೂ ದೇಶದ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಹರಿದು ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಅತಿ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು.

ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಗರು ತುಂಬ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗರು ಬೆಟ್ಟ, ಗುಡ್ಡ, ನದಿ, ಕೊಳ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಸ್ತು ತಕ್ಕ ಬಣ್ಣಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಜನರನ್ನು, ರಾಜ ಮಹಾರಾಜರನ್ನು, ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಬಣ್ಣದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿತ್ರಕಲೆಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಂ. ಇ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರದು. ಇವರು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲುರು "ಇದನ್ನೇಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದು ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಚಿತ್ರ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರಂತೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹಾವುಗಳು, ಹಾವಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಚರ್ಮಗಳು, ಕಪ್ಪೆಚಿಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಅಸ್ಥಿಪಂಜರ, ರಕ್ತನಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಂಸ ಮಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಆಕಾರ, ಮೊದಲಾದುದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇವು ನೋಡಲು ಅತಿ ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದ್ದವು.

ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ರುಚಿ ಬರಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹುಡುಗರು ಕೂಡ ಭಾಗ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮ್ಯೂಸಿಯಂನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿದ್ದದ್ದು. ಇವರು ಕಾಗದಗಳಿಂದ ಹಡಗು ಮೋಟಾರು, ವಿಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇದೇ

ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಿಗರೇಟು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಾಯಿ, ಕುದುರೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಬೆಂಕಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುಡಿ, ಶಾಲೆ ಶಾಲೆ ಮೊದಲಾದುದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಬಣ್ಣದ ಕಾಗದಗಳಿಂದ ಹೂವುಗಳು, ಹೂವಿನ ಹಾರಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ದೂರದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಹೂಗಳಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇಷ್ಟು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂತಹ ಅಪೂರ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹುಡುಗರು, ಇನ್ನೂ ದೊಡ್ಡವರಾದ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವರೋ! ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿಸಿಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿದ್ದವು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ವೇಶದ ಅಂಚೆಚೀಟಿಗಳು, ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಬೆಂಕಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯ ಚೀಟಿಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಇವುಗಳೂ ಇಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದವು.

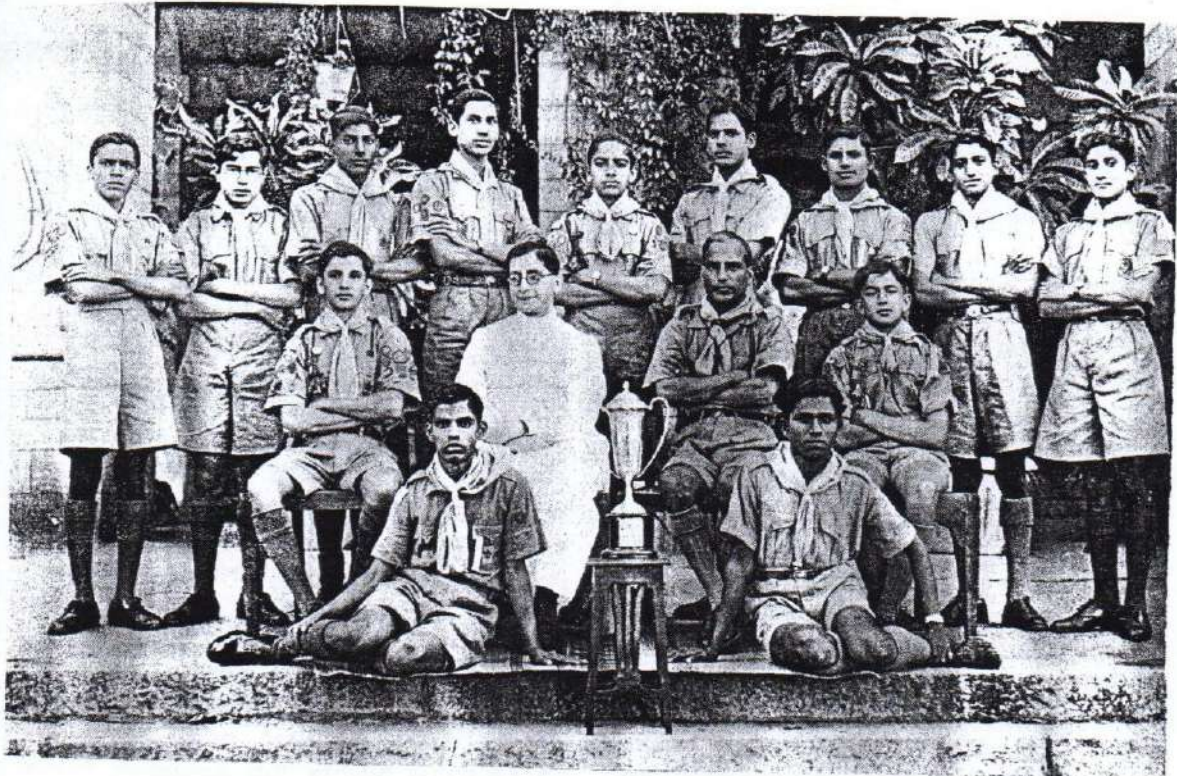
ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲುರೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಭಾಗ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇವರು ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಫೋಟೋಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಜಾತಿಯ ಹುಡುಗರು ಹಿಂದು ತಾರೆ; ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲುರು " ದಿ ಡಿಫರೆಂಟ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟೀಸ್ ಫಾನ್ಡ್ ಇನ್ ಅಪರ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ " ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಫೋಟೋ ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ಜಾತಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಉಡುಪು ಧರಿಸಿರುವ ಫೋಟೋವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಫೋಟೋ ಈಗಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲುರ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಬಾಲಭಟರು ಭೂಗೋಳದ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ " ಸೌಟ್ಸ್ ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ " ಎಂದು ಜೋಡಿಸಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಗೆದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಕಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶೀಲ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು.

ಇವರು ಹೆಳ್ಳಿಯಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಗುಡಿಸಿಲುಗಳು, ನದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆದರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಾಟಿ ಹೋಗಲು ಕೆಲವು ಸೇತುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳರ ಮತ್ತು ದುಷ್ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು [Village Look Out] ಒಂದ ಎತ್ತರವಾದ ಪ್ರವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಗುಡಿಸಿಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವು ತುಂಬಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು.

ಮೊದಲು ನಮ್ಮ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿನಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ಆದರೆ ಜನರು ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಾರ ಇಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳಿದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವು ಖ್ಯಾತಿಗೊಂಡು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

SCOUT TROOP 1937
Many Distinguished O.Bs. among them.



Left to Right STANDING—1. A. B. Louis (Employed in Bangalore), 2. Md. Mekhri (now in Aligarh), 3. Vasudevan, (Employed in Survey of India at Bangalore), 4. S. Samuel Selvaraj (Employed in Airways at Bangalore), 5. K. Srinivasamurthy, (An Officer of the Imperial Tobacco, Company in North India), 6. Venkatasubbiah, (Mysore Government Service), 7. B. Muniswamy, (High School Senior Champion and a Good Scout, Subedar in Mysore Government Police Wireless Section), 8. Capt. V. Kasturi, (Indian Army), 9. C. W. Madappa, (in Coorg.)

Sitting—1. Flt. Lt. R. Sanade, (in I.A.F.), 4. B. Guru Dutt, B.A., B.L., (Legal Advisor to Maharaja Mills, Bangalore).

Ground—1. Murthikonar, (Employed in the Corporation of Bangalore), 2. R. Shunmugam, (High School Junior Champion, Employed in Webbs Company, Bangalore).

ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವ

ಆಹಾ ! ಆನಂದವೇ ಆನಂದ ! ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆನಂದ ! ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆನಂದ ! ಈ ಆನಂದವು ಜನವರಿ 18ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 24ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಅದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ದುಃಖ ಸಾಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಸುಖ ಲಹರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ದೋಷಯಂತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಸ್ತು ಭರತ್ಪದಂತಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಕೂಡಿ ಇಡೀ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೇ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪುಣ್ಯವಂತರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಹಣ ಎಂದರೆ ಹೆಣವೂ ಬಾಯಿಬಿಡುವುದು. ಅದು ಅಕ್ಷರವೇ ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಸುವರ್ಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವವೆಂದೆಂದೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇಂದಿನ ಕಲಿಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೀವನವಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಸಹ ಸತ್ತ ಹೆಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನ ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಉತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಸಡಗರದಿಂದ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಹಾಯದ ಕಷ್ಟವು ಬದಗಿತು. ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಹರಡುವುದು ಹುಡುಗರಿಂದಲೇ; ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುವವರೂ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ. ಹಣ ಕಾಸಿನ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಹುಡುಗರೇ. ಆದರೆ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯವು ಲಭಿಸಿತು.

ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಜಲನ ಚಿತ್ರದ ಟಿಕೆಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ವಿವಿಧ ರೀತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದವರೂ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಣ್ಣಬಣ್ಣದ ಕಾಗದಗಳು ಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಧ್ವಜಗಳಂತಿದ್ದುವು. ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯಂತೂ ಆನಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಳಿದ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಸುಮವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಶಾಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವಿತ್ತು. ಈ ವಸ್ತುಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಶಾಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಪುನಃ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಡಲು ಮನ ಭಾರದಂತಿತ್ತು. ವಸ್ತುಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲು ಬಹಳ ಸೊಗಸಾದ ವಸ್ತು ಲೂಯಿಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ರಚನೆ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ ಎಂಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಭರತ ಖಂಡ. ಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ವಿವಿಧವಾದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗಾಗಲಿ, ಆನಂದಿಸುವ ಮನಸ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಪುರುಷತ್ರೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಿರಿವಂತರು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ

ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರಾದ ನಮಗೆ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲಿಯದು ? ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆಂಬ ಅಸ್ತಿ ಹಣವಂತರಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಬಡವನಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೇ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಸುವರ್ಣೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ತರಲು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಆಡಿದರು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹಾಡು ಬಾಷಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಇಂಪಾದ ಧ್ವನಿಮಾಡುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದವರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಾಸೋಜ್ಜಲವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆಂದು ಬಂತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಸಂತೋಷ ? 24ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಬಂತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂತೋಷ ಕೂಟ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತಿ ಬಾಯಾರಿದ ಹೊಳೆಗೆ ಮಳೆ ಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಮೋಡವೂ ಜಲಾಮೃತ ಪಾನ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಬರುವಂತೆ, ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂತೋಷ ವಾರ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೃದಯವು ಅರಳಿತು ಜಿಜ್ಞೆತ್ತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರು ಅಂದಿನ ಕೂಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತಾ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಚ್ಚುಗುರುಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ಕ ವೆಂಕಟ ಸುಬ್ರಮಣ್ಯಂರವರು ವಾಚಕರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.

ಈ ದಿನಾಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ವೈಭವದಿಂದ ಆಚರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಕಾರಣ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂದಿನ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಇಹವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಳೆಯುವಂತಹ ದೇವರ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೀತಿ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು. ಒಂದು ಸಿಹಿ, ಮೂರು, ಪಾರ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಫಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಬೀಡ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದ್ದವು ನಮ್ಮ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳು.

ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ 6 ಘಂಟೆ ಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಪ್ರಮೋದನಕಾರ್ಯ ಭಾಗವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ಕ ಗೋವಿಂದಾಚಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ಕ ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲ್ ರವರಿಂದ ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಾದುವು. ದುಂಬಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೂವಂತಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಾರ್ಕ ಸೇತೂರಾಮ್‌ರವರಿಂದ ಎಂಟು ವಿಧವಾದ ನಗು ಮುಖದ ಭಾಗವು ಮುಗಿಯಿತು.

ಆಗ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭಾಗವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾದ ಸೋಮಶೇಖರರವರು ಹಣ ! ಹಣ !! ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಸೊಗಸಾದ ನಾಟಕವನ್ನು ಆಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಗಣೇಶನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪಿಟೀಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಇಂಪಾಗಿತ್ತು. ವೇಣುಗೋಪಾಲ್ ಎಂಬವರು

A GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS



L. to R.—SRI C. GOVINDACHAR, Mathematics Master (Retired 1937) Oldest living Teacher.
 SRI P. V. RAMAKRISHNA IYER, B. A., Teacher of English and History 1921-46.
 Late SRI K. DEVANATHAN, M.A., Teacher in English and History 1907-16
 Later Assistant Professor of English, Central College. One of the Founder
 members of Committee of O.B.A.



VIDWAN K. SRINIVASACHAR
 Kannada Pandit (1914-1953). Has
 founded the Kannada Library, orga-
 nised the Kannada debates etc. Has
 donated Rs. 300 for a prize annua-
 ly to the student securing 60% and
 above in Kannada in the S.S.L.C.
 Examination.



SRI K. V. DESIKACHAR,
 Incharge Middle School Depart-
 ment (1912-1947) First Secretary
 of the O.B.A. and the Indefatigable
 organiser of the Poor Boys' Midday
 Meal Fund.

தரும் கல்வியைக் கற்று அதன்படி நடக்க வேண்டும்.

கற்ற கல்வியைப் பிறர்க்குக் கற்பித்தலும், அதன்படி நடத்தலும் கற்றோருக் கழகு. கல்வி கற்பது அறிவை வளர்க்கும்; அறியாமையைப் போக்கும்; பிழைப்புக்கு வழியுண்டாக்கும். மனிதன் மனிதனை வாழச் செய்யும்; ஒழுக்க மேம்பாட்டையும், கலை யறிவையும் மிகச் செய்யும்; புகழையும் தரும்; “கற்பக் கழிமடம் அல்கும்” என்பது ஆன்றோர் வாக்கு. சுருங்கக்கூறின் மக்கட் சமுதாயம் முன்னேற்றமடையும். ஆதலின், யாவரும் கல்விகற்று அறிவுடைவராய்த் திகழ்க.

தெய்வ பக்தியோடு, கல்வியையும் ஊட்டும் ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நம்தாட்டில் அநேகம் இருக்

கின்றன. அவற்றில் பாதிரிமார்களால் நடத்தப்படும் ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சிறந்து விளங்குவது கண்கூடு. அத்தகைய ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நமது அர்ச். சூசையப்பர் உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளியும் ஒன்று. இவ்வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதத்தில் பொன் விழாவை வெற்றிகரமாகக் கொண்டாடியது. ஆசிரியர்கட்கும், மாணவர்கட்கும், ஊக்கமளிக்கும் வகையில் பல பரிசுகள் வழங்கி, உற்சாகத்தை யளித்தது. இது போல, வைர விழாவையும் உரிய காலத்துக் கொண்டாடிப் பெரும் மகிழ்வெய்தி விளங்குமென்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

“வாழ்க நமது அர்ச். சூசையப்பர் உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளி”.

பீ. வி. சுப்பிரமணியன்,
ஐந்தாம் படிவம் “டி” பிரிவு.

உண்மைக்கே உழைத்த உரவோன்.

(GOD IS TRUTH)

தோட்டி முதல் தொண்டைமான் வரையில் உள்ள அனைவரும் இப்பரந்த உலகில் வாழ்ந்துவருகின்றனர். அவர்கள் ஒருவருக் கொருவர் உதவியின்றி வாழ்தல் இயலாது. அங்ஙனம் பிறருதவியைக் கோரி வாழும் மாந்தர் ஒருவகைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்குட்பட்டே வாழவேண்டிவரும். அத்தகைய கட்டுப்பாடானது மனிதருக்கு இன்றியமையாத ஒரு சாதனமாகும். சூரிய சந்திரர் முதலான பல்வேறு கிரகங்களும் ஒருவகை ஒழுங்கிலேயே தோன்றி மறைகின்றன. அத்தகைய ஒழுங்கை ஏற்படுத்தி முறைதவறாது நடத்திவரும் ஆண்டவன் உயிர்ப்பிரானிகள் அனைத்திலும் சிறந்ததென மதிக்கத்தகுந்த மானிட வர்க்கத்திற்கு அத்தகைய கட்டுப்பாட்டை ஏற்படுத்தாமல் இருப்பாரா? ஏற்படுத்தியே யிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பது அனைவருடைய துணிபுமாகும். அதனைப் பல பெயர்களிட்டுக் கூறலாமென்றாலும் வாய்மை என நாம் கூறுவோம்.

வாய்மையென்பது வாயின்தன்மை எனப் பொருள்படும். அதாவது உண்மையுரைத்தல் ஆகும். மனிதன் பிறிதுரைத்தல் அவன் தன்மைக்கு மாறானதெனக் கொள்ளலாம். நம்மைப் படைத்துக் காத்துவரும் பரம்பொருளும் இந்நோக்கம் கொண்டே நமக்கு

வாழ்வை அளித்திருத்தல்வேண்டும் மெய்யுரைப்பதே நம்முடைய இயற்கைக்குப் பொருந்துவதாகும் என்று பிராணிநூல் வல்லார் கருதுகின்றனர்.

வாய்மையென்பதை எடுத்துக் கூறப் போனால் அது பலருக்கும் விளங்குதல் அரிதாகும். அதனைக் கையாண்டு உலகத்தவருக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டிய உத்தமர் சரிதங்களைக் காணுந்தோறும் அதனுடைய சிறப்பு நன்கு விளங்கும். ஆகவே ஆன்றோர் அரிய கருத்துக்களை இனிய கதைகள் வாயிலாக நமக்கு அறிவுறுத்தியிருக்கின்றனர்.

தற்காலத்து மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் வாய்மையே நோன்பாகக் கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் தன் வரலாற்றையே ‘சத்ய சோதனை’ என்ற ஒரு நூலாக இயற்றியுள்ளார். அதனைப் படிக்கையில் உண்மையைக் கடைப்பிடிப்பதற்காகப் பலவகை இன்னல்களுக்கு ஆளாகிறார். ஆயினும் இறுதியில் அதனை ஈடேற்றுவதில் வெற்றியும் காண்கிறார். அவர் கத்தியின்றி ரத்தமின்றி அறப்போர் தொடுத்து நம் நாட்டை ஆங்கிலேயரிடமிருந்து திரும்பப் பெற்றார். வாய்மையின் சிறப்புக்கு சிறந்த எடுத்துக்காட்டாக இதனில் வேறு ஏதேனும் உண்டோ? நாம் ‘சத்தியம் வெல்லுமென்று சங்கு ஊதுவோம்’

என்று ஆன்றோர் கூறியபடி அதனைக் கடைப் பிடித்தல்வேண்டும்.

இத்தகைய வாய்மை கடவுளின் கருணையால் மாந்தர்க்களிக்கப்பட்ட மாபெரும் அருளாகும். இதனையே 'ஸத்யம் ஞானம் அனந்தம் ப்ரும்ம' என்று கடவுளைக் கூறும் சொற்களில் ஸத்யத்தை முதன்மையாகக் கூறியுள்ளார். கடவுளுடைய பல்வேறு

குணங்களில் 'ஸத்யன்' என்பது ஒன்றாக அதுவே எக்காலத்தும் நிலைத்து நிற்கக்கூடியது. அவ்வாய்மையைக் / கடமையாகக் கொண்டு நாம் அனைவரும் இறைவனது அருளுக்குப் பாத்நிரமாவோமாக.

ம. ப. சுப்பிரமணியன்,
6-ம் படிவம்

நிகரில்லா நாடு.

எழிலரசி களியோப் பாட்ரா தமிழ் நாட்டு முத்துக்களை சாராயத்தில் போட்டுக் குடித்தாளாம். தமிழ்மக்கள் பசிப் பிணியை அறிந்திலர். பசிப்பிணியை அறியாமையாற்றான் சிற்பம், சித்திரம் போன்ற கலைகள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் வளர்ந்தன. சிற்பத்தில் உயர்ந்து விளங்கியது தமிழ் நாடு. தஞ்சை ராச ராஜேஸ்வரர் ஆலயமும், மகா பவி புரத்து ஓவியங்களும் இதற்குச் சான்று பகரும்.

பட்டு, சரிகை முதலான உடை நெய்வதில் தமிழருக்கு நிகர் தமிழரே; அகில உலகப் பெண்களின் உடையைக் காட்டிலும் தமிழ்ப் பெண்கள் அணியும் உடையே சிறந்தது; முதலிடம் பெற்றதுங்கூட. ஒழுக்கத்தில் சிறந்தவர் தமிழர். திருக்குறளும் நாலடியாரும் இதற்குச் சான்றாக இன்னும் விளங்குகின்றன. "சிறந்த மக்கள் வாழும் நாட்டில் தான் திருக்குறள்போன்ற ஒழுக்க நூல்கள் எழுதமுடியும். தமிழர் ஒழுக்கமுடையவர் என்பதே என்கூற்று." என, போப் பாதிரியார் கூறியுள்ளார். கொடையில் சிறந்த நாடு. பல வள்ளல்கள் பிறந்த நாடு.

பெண்களில் பெரும் மாணிக்கம், கற்புக் கரசி கண்ணகி பிறந்த நாடு. புரூவுக்காகத் தன் உயிரையே கொடுக்க முன்வந்த சிபிச் சக்ரவர்த்தி பிறந்த நாடு. ஐயறிவு படைத்த பசுங்கன்றைக் கொன்ற தன் மகளை யாழியில் மடித்த மது நீதிச் சோழன் பிறந்த

நாடு. வேதம் நிறைந்த நாடு. நாயன்மார்கள், ஆழ்வார்கள், தபசிகள், முனிவர்கள் பிறந்த நாடு.

கண்ணப்பர் என்ற வேடர் குலத்தவர் சிவனார்மீது பக்திகொண்டவர். ஒரு நாள் சிவனாரின் கண்ணில் இரத்தம் வடிய எது செய்தும் இரத்தம் நிற்காமையால் தன் கண்ணையே அம்பால் பெயர்த்து, சிவனாரின் கண்ணில் அப்பக் குருதி நின்று, மறு கண்ணில் இரத்தம் வடிந்ததாம். அதை அடக்க இரத்தம் வடியும் கண்ணில் அடையாளத்திற்காகத் தன் காலை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மறு கண்ணையும் பெயர்த்து, அப்பச் செல்லும் காலத்தில் சிவனார் தோன்றி அவர் பக்தியை மெச்சி இரு கண்களையும் மீண்டும் அளித்தாராம். இதிலிருந்து தமிழர் அளவில்லாப் பக்திகொண்டவர்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை.

போர்க்களத்திலே முதுகு காட்டி ஓடினான் என்று அவனுக்குப் பால் கொடுத்த தன் மாம்பை அறுத்துக்கொண்டான் ஒரு வீரமாதா. போர்க்களத்திலே சிங்கங்களாகத் திகழ்ந்தனர் முற்காலத் தமிழர்.

தமிழர்களின் வீரம்தான் என்ன! அவர்களின் பெருமைதான் என்ன! உலகில் நிகர் உண்டோ இதற்கொரு நாடு.

சி. சின்னி,
VI Form A.

త్యాగధనుఁడు ఫాదర్ డేమియస్

వ్యాధులన్నిటిలో కుష్ఠరోగమంత అసహ్యము గొల్పునది వేటొకటి లేదు. కుష్ఠరోగిని చూచినవారు దూరముగ పారిపోవుదురు. పూర్వము యూరపు ఖండమున కుష్ఠరోగిని మహాపరాధిగా గణించి రాళ్ళతో గొట్టెడివారు. ఊరి వెలుపలికి నెట్టి ఊరిలోనికి రావలసినప్పుడా రోగి ఒక గంటను మ్రోగించుచు తన వచ్చుట నెఱుకపఱచి యితరులకు దూరముగా పోవుట కవకాశమియవలయునని ఆనాటి శాసనము. ఈ విధానము ననుసరించియే శాంతి మహా సముద్రమునందలి సాండిచ్ ద్వీపముల ప్రభుత్వము ఆ ద్వీపములలోని కుష్ఠరోగుల నందఱిని మొలాకై ద్వీపాత్తర భాగమున వేరుపెట్టవలెనని 1865వ సంవత్సరమున తీర్మానించెను. ఈ ఘోర శాసనము తల్లులనుండి పిల్లలను విడదీసెను. ఆన్నలనుండి చెల్లెండ్రను దొలగించెను. భర్తల నుండి భార్యల నెడవాపెను. ప్రభుత్వ శాసనమునడి బంధు స్నేహ వివక్షతలుండవు. ఇట్లు వేరుచేయబరే. రోగుల సంఖ్య కొన్నివేలు. వారందఱును క్రైస్తవులకు కొందఱు కాళ్ళులేనివారు. మఱికొందఱు చేతులులేని వారు. ఆ గుంపున ఒక్కొక్క డొక్కొక్కరి తి వికలాంగుఁడు. వారికూరట గొల్పు మతోపదేశకుండెక్కడ దొఱకును! ఆ వికలాంగుల కన్నము దినిపించువారెవరు! స్నానము చేయించువారెవరు! వారినిట్టి నిస్సహాయ స్థితికిఁ దెచ్చిన ప్రభుత్వము చేతులు పిసికికొనుచుండెను. క్రైస్తవ మతాచార్యులు గుండెలు చాలక మిడుకుచుండిరి. ఆస్పాడు ఫాదర్ డేమియస్ ముందుపడి మొలాకై ద్వీపమున కుష్ఠరోగుల నరయుటకు నేను పోవుదు'ననెను.

ఈ ఫాదర్ డేమియస్ నానాటి వఱకనామధేయఁడు. యువకుఁడు. లోకమతనిని గుఱించి యేమియు నెఱుగదు. కాని ఈ వృత్తాంతము తెలిసి ప్రపంచము కంపించిపోయెను. "మాకీ ధైర్యము లేకపోయెనే" యని ధీరులు వగచిరి. ధీరులు గడగడ వడకిరి. ఎవరి ఫాదర్ డేమియస్? ఫాదర్ డేమియస్ 1840వ సంవత్సరమున బెర్లియం దేశమున జనించెను. చిన్ననాటినుండియు పురుషోత్తముఁ డగు జేసస్ బోధన లతని హృదయమును లోబఱచుకొన్నవి. "ఎడను చెంప గొట్టినవానికి కుడిచెంప చూపుము" ప్రపంచ గుండొన్నవానికి కోటిచ్చివేయుము "నిన్నెట్లు దురురయఁదలంతురో పరులనట్లు చూడుము" ఇత్యాది క్రైస్తు మాక్రలు డేమియస్ సర్వాంతకరణములను బంధించి చెను. ఆయన తలితండ్రుల నోము రెట్టివో వారి

బిడ్డలు మువ్వరును విహిక సకల త్యాగమునర్పి నవ్యాసులైరి. వారిలో డేమియస్ అగ్రగణ్యుఁడు.

మొలాకై ప్రవేశించినది మొదలు ఫాదర్ డేమియస్ నొనర్చిన నేవ మానవ చరిత్రయందు ద్రవ్యతీయమైనది. ఆ త్యాగఖనిని మించిన వీరుఁడు, ఏ దేశ చారిత్రక పౌరాణిక వీరులందును పొడగట్టడు. ఆనందోత్సుల్ల హృదయఁడై ఆ రోగుల గాయములను కడుగును. గాయములకు కట్లుకట్టును. దుర్గంధ నిబిడములు కళ్ళలములు నగువారి బట్టలుతుకును. ఆప్పటి కతని వయస్సు ముప్పది మూడు. దేహ బలము సామాన్యముగ నుండినది. కనరత్తు నియమ జీవితమును గలిసి యా బలమును గట్టిపఱచినవి. నేవతురతలో ఒంటిపై బట్టలు దప్ప మాఱు వస్త్రములైన దెచ్చుకొన్నవాడు గాడు. అతనికక్కడ నిఱ్ఱు లేదు. అందుచే స్మశానమునందొక గుబురు చెట్టుక్రింద పండు కొనెడువాఁడు. డాక్టరు దర్శనమైన నెఱుగని ఆ ద్వీపమున దినమునకు పది పన్నెండుగురు కుష్ఠరోగులు మరణించెడివారు. గోరిలు త్రవుట్టయు డేమియస్ పనియే. జీవించియుండినవారికి చేయవలసిన యుపచారములకు మితయే లేదు. మఱి తనకొక గుడిసె వేసికొనట కవకాశమేది! తన పాలితుల యిండ్లిరుకు గొందులు. గాలి వెలుతురులు రానిచ్చునవి కావు దానిలోనే ఆ ఒక లాంగులు. మూఁకగా పందిపిల్లలవలే పడియుండురు. డేమియస్ ప్రార్థనలు విని మిత్రులు కలప మున్నగు గృహ నిర్మాణ సామగ్రి పంపిరి. కొందఱు కుష్ఠులకడ ద్రవ్యముండెను. వారు వడంగుల కిచ్చుకొగలిగిరి. లేనివారికి వడంగి పనియు ఆయనయే చేసిపెట్టెను. ఇట్లండఱికిని గాలి వెలుతురులు ప్రవేశింపగల కొయ్యయిండ్లు తయారయ్యెను. పలు చోట్లకు ప్రార్థనలంపి, డేమియస్ వెచ్చదనమిచ్చు బట్టలను దన పాలితులకుఁ దెప్పించెను. తమ ప్రణిత భుజములపై గడవల నిడుకొని యెంతో దూరము నుండి నీళ్ళు తెచ్చుకొను రోగుల జూచి నీటి గొట్టములు దెప్పించి కుష్ఠావాసమున కవిచ్చిచ్చుచుగ నీరువచ్చునేర్పాటు చేసెను. ఆలయములు కట్టించెను. ఆస్పత్రి నెలకొల్పెను. ఖాయముగు డాక్టరు నున్నులు వేర్పడువరికు గనుమూయఁడయ్యెను శవములను పెట్టెలలో పెట్టి పూడ్చుట క్రైస్తవచారము. ఈ పెట్టె లొక్కొక్కటియు రెండు డాలర్లయ్యెడివి. కావున నిర్గమలై మరణించిన వారి శరీరముల నట్లే పూడ్చెడివారు. డేమియస్ నొక్క

పెట్టెల సంఘము నేర్పటచి అనాథ శవములను క్రైస్తవో చితముగ భూ నిక్షిప్తముల జేయుట కేర్పాటు చేసెను. 1879 లోపల భార్యా పుత్రులు లేని ఈ తండ్రి పడు నాటువందల బిడ్డలను భూగర్భమున దాచెను.

ఏడేండ్లలో గోగులతో నట్లు గలసియుండ ఆ భయంకర జాడ్య మతని నంటుకొనెను. అటుపై తన పాలితులకు మతబోధచేయునపుడు “సోదరులారా” యనుట మాని “కుష్ఠరోగులమగు మనము” అని పలుకసాగెను.

ఇప్పటికి పలుదేశములయందీ యలౌకిక దీక్షా వృత్తాంతము ప్రాకి యందఱ నను కంపాశ్చర్యముల ముంచివేసెను. కాని, అతనికే ముపకరించును! ఎందరనో రక్షించే అత్త రక్ష చేసుకోజాలడయ్యెను. ఆ ఘోర జాడ్యము, నమలి వేయుచున్నను సావధానముగ సంతోషముగ స్వర్గార్థ నిర్వహణ మొనర్చుచునే యుండెను. తోడిరోగుల కుప దేశించుట మానలేదు. వారి యవసాన సమయముల క్రైస్తవ మతోద్దిష్ట పశ్చాత్తాపములు కుస్తరించుట విడువ లేదు. కుష్ఠ వ్రణములకు కట్టు కట్టును. చేతులు లేని వారి కన్నము దినిపించును. ఏ పనియందును విసుగు కొనడు. ఎప్పుడును విరామము గొనడు. తనకు రాబోవు స్థితియే ప్రతి రోగియందును ప్రతిబింబింప సాగినది. ఆ మహనీయుండు నేవచేయుచునే యుండెను. కొన్ని యేండ్లు గడచెను. నలువది తొమ్మిదేండ్ల వయస్సు వచ్చు సరికి ఫాదర్ డేమియన్ కరుణాపూరిత ముఖమున సుస్వాగత ముద్ర తాండవించెను. స్థూలమయ్య బలిష్ఠమైన శరీరము, నల్లని యుంగరముల శిరోజములు, నరయుచున్న పొట్టి గడ్డము, ఆయన మాకారమందముగ నుండి యుండవలెను. కుష్ఠరోగమిప్పుడు వికారముగ నొనర్చినది. ఐనను, వివేక పూర్ణము, ప్రకాశవంతముగ నతని మొగ మిప్పటికి చూడ జవులు కొల్పినదియే. ఫాలము బిగి కడలిక చెడినది. కనులెప్పుల దృశ్యమైనవి. ముక్కిం

చుక తగ్గినది. చెవులెక్కువగా విస్తరించినవి. ముఖ చేతులును అప్పుడప్పుడే పుట్టుచున్న పుండ్లతో నెత్తగ్గలై సమత గోల్పడినవి. దేహముగూడ రోగ చిముల పెక్కింటిని చూపెట్టుచున్నది.

1889 మార్చి 28వ తేదీ నాతడు బహిష్క వ్యవహార లన్నియు పరిష్కరించెను. తన యంత్యము సమీపించిన యతఁడు తెలిసికొనెను. వేనకువేలు రోగుల ణము కన్నులార జూచిన యతనికి తన మరణ చిహ్నము గుఱుతు చిక్కవా? 30 వ తేదీనాడు క్రైస్తవ మతోద్దమగు అంత్య కర్మలన్నియు ముగించుకొని మృత్యుకెదురు చూచుచుండెను. ఏప్రిల్ 15వ తేదీని

బాధయు లేక నిదురపోవుచున్నవానివలె, మరణించే ఏను ప్రభువు స్వర్గమంత్రమున ఒక కుష్ఠరోగి, ఆ రో

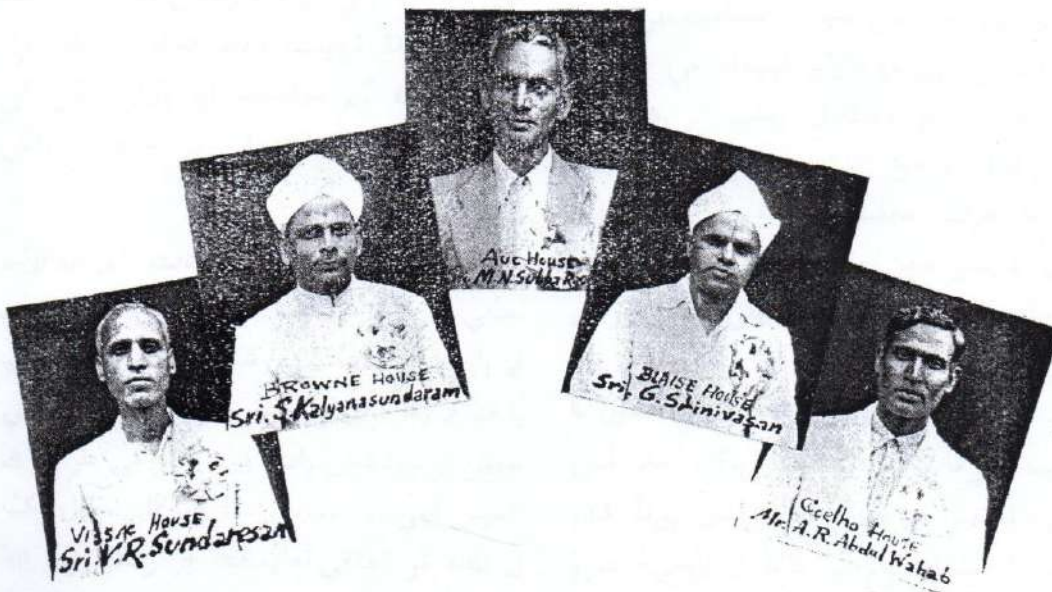
విముక్తడయ్యెనట. ఆయన మానవాతీతుండు. ది ప్రభావ సంపన్నుండు. మానవ జాతి చేసిన, చేసా ఆనంత పాప పుంజములను తన నెత్తికెత్తుకొన నుద్ద్యవించు కరుణా సముద్రుండు. హాలాహలము మ్రింగి జగము గాపాడిన పరమేశ్వరాంశ సంభూతుండు. ఏను భగవంతుండు పరమపదించి రెండువేలేండ్లు గడచిన పిదప అట్లా తిమిరము నడంచు ఆ మహా బ్రోహ్మి బోధనా ప్రేరితు మానవుడగు ఫాదర్ డేమియన్ దేవతలైన ఆశ్చర్యమ ఈర్ష్యము వహించవలసినంత ఘనతగాంచెను.

కాలా నవచ్చిన్నమగు ఏనుదేవుని ప్రభావమునకు కితాన దీనానాథ జనులను సేవించు దీక్షలో ఆచరిమానముగ వి విశాల హృదయుడగు ఫాదర్ డేమియన్ మహాత్ము ద్యోతకమా! భయంకరాతి భయంకరము హేయ తమనైన కుష్ఠరోగ సంగమునకై సర్వసంగ పరిత్యాగము చేసి ఫాదర్ డేమియన్ క్రీస్తుకే ధన్యత గూర్చిన ము మహుండు!

జి. వేంకటాచలం.



HIGH SCHOOL GOVERNORS



MIDDLE SCHOOL GOVERNORS

جشنِ طالبی
 ”سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول“ بنگلور دارالسرور۔
 ریاست میسور جنوبی ہند

میں چار چاند لگانے کا سہرا منتظمین یعنی رورنڈ فادر پرنسپل صاحب و استاذہ کرام اور لڑکوں کے سر ہے ورنہ دوسرے مدراس کی طرح اندھے کے رو برو روے، آنکھیں اپنی کھوپے کا تاریک منظر پس پردہ ہوتا!!! معلومات عامہ تقریری مقابلے، ورزش جسمانی کھیل کود نہی توازن۔ اخوت وطنی جذبہ باہم دردی خصوصیات مدرسہ ہذا تسلیم کئے جاتے ہیں۔

ہر طالب علم کو فخر ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول کا طالب علم ہے کیوں کہ وہ طالب علم جو اس سکول کو خدا حافظ کہہ چکے ہیں وہ اپنی روز مرہ زندگی میں بہ نسبت اوروں کے اپنا تربیت یافتہ دماغ حوصلہ افزا خیالات ہمہ گیر سیاست اور پیکر اخلاق کی حیثیت سے صفحہ ہستی پر شریفانہ زندگی گزارتے ہیں۔

سکول عیسائیوں کی قیادت کے بل بوتے چلتی ہے اور مختلف قوموں کی اولاد ہونے کے باوجود باہم شہر و شکر کی طرح خاندان واحد کے رہا کرتے ہیں جو نمونہ عمل بھارت کی جبیں پر چون ہویں رات کے چاند کی طرح ہے افسوس ابھی.....؟ اور ہائی سکول تک کے طلبہ کو اخلاقی تعلیمات پر زیادہ زور دیا جاتا ہے جس کی بنا پر انسانی کے دماغ نام ہوے بغیر رہ نہیں سکتا۔

آج سے پچاس سال قبل کی بات ہے کہ کیتھولک مشن نے سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول کا سنگ بنیاد رکھا۔ دنیا کی تعلیمی درس گھوں کے لئے انکی بے لوث انسانی خدمات نمونہ عمل اور سبق آموز ہیں۔ جب سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول کا آغاز ہوا تو وہ بظاہر ایک بے حس بچھی معلوم ہوتی تھی مگر آج وہ شہزادی ریاست میسور کی زندہ تصویر ہے۔ اس شجرہ تعلیمات سے خصوصاً اس شاخ بارور سے جس میں تقریباً ایک ہزار تین سو طالب علم گو ناگوں علوم و فنون کے گلہائے خوش بودار سے محفوظ ہو رہے ہیں جس کی ابتدا صرف چار سو اسی طلبہ پر مشتمل تھی لیکن آج ایک ہزار تین سو طلبہ ارجمند کی تمنائیں با مراد بن کر مستقبل روشن کر رہی ہیں جو دراصل مقصود زندگی و شمع ہدایت ہے۔ آج نہ صرف سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول میسور میں مشہور ہے بل کہ جنوبی ہندوستان میں اس کی دن دنی رات جوگنی قریٰ کا پرچم لہرا رہا ہے۔ اور ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے۔ کہ سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول کا آفتاب عالم تاب غروب نہیں ہوگا۔ مگر اس طرح امتیاز کو بحال رکھنے میں رورنڈ فادر پرنسپل، استاذہ کرام اور طلبہ کے باہمی ربط و ضبط، تنظیم و ترتیب اوقات و سعی پیہم کا نتیجہ ہے یہ الفاظ دیگر سکول کی سنہری زندگی

ہیں۔ اگر ہند کی اسمبلیاں موجود ہیں تو سینٹ جوسفس ہائی سکول اسمبلی اور مڈل سکول اسمبلی موجود ہیں۔ الغرض ہندوستان کا ایک چھوٹا نمونہ سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول ہے۔

خدا کی نظر شفقت سے نو نہال طلبائے عزیز علم و ادب کے جواہر سے مالا مال ہونگے امین تم امین۔

جشن طلائی کے دور دورے مختلف نشستوں میں عمل میں آتے رہے اور اس جشن کے ساتھ نور علی نور (Old Boys) طلبائے قدیم کا جشن سیمین بھی منایا گیا شہر اور ریاست کے خاص حکام ریاست تھے پر تکلف دسترخوان پر مدعو تھے بہارستان علم میں غنچہ ہائے گو ناگوں اور گلہائے رنگا رنگ کی دید بوسی سے ہند کی جبین نیاز سے ترقی کے آسمان کی کرنیں نوید جانفرا ثابت ہو رہی تھیں۔

خاندان مدرسہ ہذا کی دل بستگی کے عقیدت مندانہ خطوط کی فراوانی کا رنگت جما ہوا تھا۔

این سعادت بہ زور باز و نیست
تا نہ بخشد خدائے بخشندہ *

از

السید مظہر الحق عفی اللہ عنہ

VI - فارم

ناظرین کرام! آپ کو تعجب نہیں ہونا ہائے اس حیرت انگیز انکشاف پر کہ ہندوستان سب قومیں ادنیٰ سے لیکر اعلیٰ تک اس میں گاہ میں درس لے رہی ہیں اس سکول میں آج چوبیس فرقے موجود ہیں اور بائیس زبانیں لکھی اور بولی جاتی ہیں اور چوبیس فرقے بھی باہم اتحاد۔ دلی محبت اور شیر و مگر کی طرح رہتے ہیں۔ ہندو مسلمان کی علمی داد کرتا اور مسلمان ہندو کی۔ سکھ عیسائی کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتا ہے اور الغرض ایسا اتحاد بد ہی دیکھنے میں آئیگا۔

ل۔ ہندو نہ مسلم نہ سکھ نہ عیسائی

ہر ایک دولت علم و فن کا زبڈائی

واجب۔ قوم و مذہب اور نہ ملت کا

ہر ایک دل ہے محبت کا نہ کہ ذات کا میں ذائقے کی چوت کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کا ایک چھوٹا مگر قابل تعریف نمونہ سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول ہے۔ ہاتھ لکھن کو آرسی کیا ہے! مقابلہ ہر درسگاہ کا۔ سینٹ جوسفس سے ہو جائے۔ اگر ہندوستان میں مختلف فرقے آباد ہیں تو سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول میں یہ بیس فرقے موجود ہیں۔ اگر ہندوستان میں مختلف زبانیں بولی جاتی ہیں تو سینٹ جوسفس انڈین ہائی سکول میں بھی چوبیس زبانیں بولی اور لکھی جاتی



HIGH SCHOOL ASSEMBLY



रोगी से बातचीत

(एक प्रहसन)

रोगी :—हाय, हाय। तीन दिनों से सख्त बीमार हूँ। न कोई देखने आता है, न कोई मदद ही करता है। राम राम। मैं तो मरा जा रहा हूँ। (इतने में रामदुलारे बाहर से पुकारते आता है।)

रामदुलारे :—सरकार, सरकार, कोई है घर में?

रोगी :—आँ S आँ S अन्दर ही आओ भाई, मैं बीमार हूँ। कौन है?

रामदुलारे :—हरिजन-सेवक-संघटन का कार्यकर्ता हूँ।

रोगी :—अच्छा हुआ भाई, कम से कम तुम तो देखने आये।

रामदुलारे :—आप के पास न आये तो, सरकार, हम कहाँ जाय।

रोगी :—हाँ भाई, हमी एक हैं आप के लिये; इधर हम मर रहे हैं और आप चन्दा माँगने आये।

रामदुलारे :—सरकार, हमें क्या पता था कि आप.....

रोगी :—चन्दा माँगते हो, तो यही अच्छा है कि ईश्वर से मेरी मौत ही माँगते।

रामदुलारे :—क्षमा कीजिए मैं जाता हूँ। (प्रस्थान)

रोगी :—(वीर्य श्वास लेकर) न जाने इन लोगों को और काम भी है या बस, आँ S S राम, रा S S म—कोई पानी तक पिलाने पास नहीं।

(बाहर से दीनदयाल आता है)

दीनदयाल :—अरे यार, क्या कर रहे हो?

रोगी :—भाई बीमार हूँ। क्या बात है?

दी. द.—सुना कि तुम बीमार हो, देखने चला आया।

रोगी :—क्या अब देखने आये कि मैं जिंदा हूँ या मर गया हूँ?

दी. द.—यार, राम का नाम लो; ऐसा क्यों बोलते हो।

रोगी :—जब अच्छा था तो रोज एक चक्कर काटते, लेकिन अब तीन दिनों से ऐसे चंपत कि मुँह तक नहीं दिखाया।

दी. द.—नहीं यार, बात यह रही कि—

रोगी :—हाँ, जान लिया, आजकल की दुनिया ही ऐसी है।

दी. द.—डाक्टर को बला लाऊँ?

रोगी :—डाक्टर को क्या, यम को ही बुलाओ।

(दीनदयाल का प्रस्थान। रोगी फिर कराहने लगता है।)

रोगी :—महाशय देखने आये। यह तक न पृछा कि क्या खाया—क्या पिया। हाथों में दो चार सेव-अनार ही लाते। बस, खाली हाथ देखने आये। बाह रे मित्र।

(बाहर से फिर आवाज।)

रोगी :—क्या समाचार है भाई?

डाकिया :—बाबूजी, मैं हूँ डाकिया—एक्सप्रेस डेलीवरी है।

रोगी—डेलीवरी क्या इधर तो मेरी ही मौत हो रही है।

डाकिया :—बाबूजी, इन्डरन्स एजेंट की चिट्ठी है।

रोगी :—होगी वही बात, प्रीमियम भरने की।

डाकिया :—राम ही जाने बाबूजी। (प्रस्थान)

रोगी :—अब तो प्रीमियम देने की जगह मेरी जान ही दे दूँगा।

राम, हे राम। इन लोगों ने तो ऐसी झूठी लगाई है कि कुछ पूछो मत। मेरी दशा देखते ही नहीं। उँ S S उँ।

(शिवचरण नौकर का प्रवेश)

शिवचरण :—बाबूजी, बाबूजी।

रोगी :—कौन है?

शिवचरण :—मैं हूँ सरकार, आप का पुराना नौकर शिवचरण

रोगी :—आओ, अन्दर आओ। कहो कैसे आना हुआ।

शि. च.—सुना कि साहब बीमार हैं सो देखने चला आया।

रोगी :—साहब तो अंग्रेजों के साथ चले गये, यहाँ धरा क्या है।

शि. च.—नहीं साहब, आप हमारे लिये अब भी साहब हीं तो हैं।

रोगी :—यहाँ तो साहब मर रहे हैं।

शि. च.—राम। राम। ऐसे शब्द काहे को निकालते हैं?

रोगी :—मैंने तो समझा इस बार यमदूत ही आया।

शि. च.—सरकार की दवादार तो चली ही होगी।

रोगी :—राम के नाम से दार तो बन्द है, हाँ दवा चालू है।

शि. च.—कहिए सरकार, मेरे लायक कोई सेवा हो तो।

रोगी :—अब तीन आदमी आ चुके। आच्छा हुआ तू चौथा आया। बस तेरे लिये यही सेवा बाकी रही।

शि. च.—खैर, जय रामजी की।

(शिवचरण का प्रस्थान)

शिवाजी, जे. के.

VI फार्म 'A'

चुटकुले

(१)

माता :—प्रमोद, मैं तुम्हें रात को सोते ही छोड़कर चली जाऊँगी।

प्रमोद :—मैं रात को आँख खोलकर सोऊँगा।

(२)

मास्टर :—(व्याकरण पढ़ाते समय) रामू! माली और सन्तरी कौन लिंग है?

रामू :—“स्त्रीलिंग मास्टरजी!”

मास्टर :—तो इनका पुल्लिंग क्या है?

रामू :—माला और सन्तरा।

(३)

एक रोगी ने एक लड़के से पूछा :—डाक्टर साहब की दूकान कहाँ पर है?

लड़का बोला :—डाक्टर साहब की दूकान उनके घर के पास है।

रोगी :—घर कहाँ है?

लड़का :—दुकान के पास।

रोगी :—(झुंझलाकर) दोनों कहाँ है?

लड़का :—दोनों आस-पास हैं।

(४)

शिक्षक :—(सुरेश से) तुमने गङ्गा देखी है?

सुरेश :—हाँ गुरुजी वह बाजार में आलू खरीद रही थी।

(५)

थानेदार :—क्या कोई बता सकता है कि चोरी किसने की?

राम :—जी हाँ, मैं बता सकता हूँ। परन्तु कान में बतलाओ।

थानेदार :—(पास में कान करके) बताओ?

राम :—चोर ने।

(६)

एक अध्यापक ने विद्यार्थी से पूछा कि पानी पर मच्छर बैठते हैं?

एक विद्यार्थी ने उत्तर दिया कि मच्छर पानी पर बैठते हैं कि पानी उड़ न जाय।

(७)

लड़का :—माताजी आग लग गई।

माँ :—कहाँ?

लड़का :—चूल्हे में।

(८)

एक लड़का :—तुमने मेरी नानी को देखा है, वह कि सीधी है?

दूसरा लड़का :—क्यों झूठ बोलते हो। मैंने तुम्हारी नानी देखा है। उनकी कमर झुकी हुई है।

गोपालराव
VI कक्षा

हमारी स्वर्ण जयन्ति का महोत्सव

किसी चीज की यादगार बनाये रखने के लिये महोत्सव मनाये जाते हैं। भारतवर्ष में हजारों प्रकार के महोत्सव मनाये जाते हैं—जन्म महोत्सव, विवाह महोत्सव, वीक्षा महोत्सव, शिक्षा महोत्सव, स्थापना महोत्सव आदि आदि।

मनुष्य अपने जन्ममहोत्सव मनाते हैं उनमें ये अपना अधिक महत्व रखते हैं। २५ वर्ष की आयु में रजत-जयन्ति, ५० वर्ष की आयु में स्वर्ण-जयन्ति, ६० वर्ष की आयु में हीरक-जयन्ति और १०० वर्ष की आयु में शताब्दि।

जिस प्रकार मनुष्य अपना जन्म-महोत्सव मनाते हैं उसी

प्रकार बड़े-बड़े संघ, संप्रदाय, स्कूल आदि भी महोत्सव मनाते हैं और उनके भी विभाग उपरोक्त होते हैं।

हमारी स्कूल सन् १९०४ में स्थापित हुई। इस वर्ष के लिये सन् १९५४ ई. में उसके ५० वर्ष समाप्त हुये। इस बात का ध्यान रखने के लिये और यह दिखाने के लिये कि हमारी स्कूल की स्थापना होकर ५० वर्ष पूर्ण हो गये। हमने भी इस अवसर पर १९५४ ई. में स्कूल की स्वर्ण-जयन्ति मनाई।

जिस समय हम अपनी वर्ष गांठ मनाते हैं तो हमें जन्म से लेकर उस दिन तक की घटनाएँ याद आ जाती



Adip Chandhury



L.R. Chandrasekhar



Julius Peter



Speaker

Sri. S. Kalyana Sundaram



P. Thomas



Karsheel Ahmed



R.K. Mothigchan

Middle School Assembly

वे सारे दृश्य हमारी आँखों के सामने चल-चित्र की भांति घूमते हैं। उसी प्रकार इस स्वर्ण-जयंति पर स्कूल के ५० वर्ष की पुरानी घटनायें याद आने लगीं।

कोई कहेगा क्या ५० वर्ष पुराना थोड़ा ही है जिसने उस समय के दृश्य देखे होंगे? परन्तु यह सोचने की बात है कि दुनियाँ में हर चीज देखी नहीं जाती। कुछ चीजें अनुभव से ज्ञात होती हैं, कुछ पढ़ने से और कुछ दूसरों से सुनने से। उसी प्रकार किसीने इस स्कूल की स्थापना देखी नहीं है जो किन्हीं मनुष्यों ने देखी है उनकी संख्या न के समान है परन्तु हम उनसे उस समय के दृश्यों के बारे में सुन-सुन कर उनका अनुमान लगाते हैं। कुछ बातें अनुभव से ज्ञात होती हैं जैसे—जब कोई कार्य शुरू होता है तो पहले-पहल वह बहुत ही छोटे पैमाने पर होता है फिर बढ़ता जाता है उसी प्रकार यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि जब हमारा स्कूल भी स्थापित हुआ होगा बहुत छोटा होगा अर्थात् उस समय इसमें बहुत थोड़े लड़के होंगे।

कुछ बातें पढ़ने से जानी जाती हैं। स्कूल की जो वार्षिक-पत्रिका निकलती है उसको पढ़ने से हमें उसके उन वर्षों का इतिहास ज्ञात होता है। इसी तरह से दुनियाँ की सारी बातें जानी जाती हैं।

आज वही स्कूल जहाँ ५० वर्ष पहले कुछ लड़के पढ़ते थे आज अर्थात् ५० वर्ष बाद वहाँ पर लगभग डेढ़ हजार (१५००) लड़के शिक्षा पा रहे हैं। उस संख्या और इस संख्या में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है।

इस स्वर्ण-जयंति के अवसर पर एक बहुत बड़ी प्रदर्शिनी रक्खी गई। साथ ही साथ म्यूजियम भी रक्खा गया। इस प्रदर्शिनी और म्यूजियम का दृश्य ऐसा बैठा मानो सोने में सुगंध आगई हो।

प्रदर्शिनी में लड़कों के बनाये हुये हजारों की संख्या के चित्र इकट्ठे किये गये थे। उन चित्रों की चित्रकला देखकर लोग दाँतों तले उंगली दबाते थे और उन चित्रकारों की प्रशंसा किये बगैर नहीं रह सकते थे। कई लड़कों ने तरह-तरह के पत्थर, शंख और सीपी इकट्ठे किये थे; कइयों ने सिक्के, टिकट और अन्य चित्रों के आलवम बनाये थे जो देखने में सुन्दर और मनमोहक थे। कइयों ने मिट्टी के तरह-तरह के खिलौने बनाकर उनपर रंग चढ़ाकर उनमें जान फूंक दी थी। कइयों ने लकड़ी और कागज के मकान और बंगले बनाये थे। एकने तो पूरी स्कूल को

कागज से बना डाला था। उसे देखकर सबको आश्चर्य होता था। किसी लड़के ने भारत का ऐसा नक्शा बनाया लोग दंग रह गये। उसने उपज में वे अनाज, धातु आदि ही वहाँ चिपका दिये थे। भारत की नदियों के नक्शे में तो पानी ही बह रहा था। यह नक्शा मिट्टी से बनाया गया था। यह बड़ा ही मनोहर और लुभादना था। विद्युत् द्वारा एक आदमी कुये से पानी निकाल रहा था, वह भी लकड़ी का बना हुआ था। इन तरह ऐसे-ऐसे खेल थे जो लुभादने थे।

दूसरी तरफ 'स्काउट' (बालचर) की प्रदर्शिनी थी जिसमें स्काउट के उपयोगी चित्रों और वस्तुओं का वाहुल्य था। उन सब के बनाने वाले या संग्रह करने वाले थे वे ही लड़के। स्काउट की नियमों को चित्रों द्वारा दिखाया गया था जो स्कूल के स्काउट के उन्नति का परिचायक था। मकानों को साफ रखने के तरीके छोटे-छोटे घरोंदि (मकान) बनाकर दिखाये गये थे।

दूसरी तरफ म्यूजियम था। यहाँ तो आकर सब अपने को भूल जाते थे क्योंकि उन्हे ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें देखने को मिलती थीं कि आँखें ठगी सी रह जाती थीं। बड़े-बड़े सर्प, भांति-भांति के मच्छर, कीड़े, बिच्छू, जानवर आदि। आदमी का ढाँचा एक ऐसा बना था जो सारे शरीर की हड्डियों को दिखा रहा था। मानो वह सचमुच ही हड्डियों का ढाँचा हो। और भी कई ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें थीं जिनका वर्णन करना आसान नहीं है।

इस प्रकार से सारा दृश्य मनमोहक और रमणीय था। जो कुछ कमी थी उसकी पूर्ति नाटक ने कर दी। नाटक में बड़े-चढ़े कलाकार बुलाये गये थे। नाटक बड़ा ही सुन्दर रहा और देखने वालों को बड़ा ही रस आया।

जिस प्रकार अन्य उत्सवों पर मिठाइयाँ खाई जाती हैं उसी प्रकार इस महोत्सव के उपलक्ष में सारे स्कूल के लड़कों को मिठाई बाँटी गई। इस प्रकार से इस अवसर पर हम सब प्रकार का आनन्द उठा सके। प्रदर्शिनी और म्यूजियम देखकर नेत्रानन्द मिला, नाटक में संगीतदाय्य सुनकर श्रवणानन्द और मिठाई खाकर जिह्वानन्द।

इन तीनों आनन्दों ने मिलकर हमें आनन्द के सागर में बहा दिया। अब यह पता नहीं, हम उस आनन्द में कबतक बहते रहेंगे!

मु. कंवरलाल सकलेचा,
V फार्म 'D'

उसकी एक

उस समय संसार के सब मुर्गे अपना गला फाड़-फाड़ कर चिल्लाना खत्म कर चुके थे। सब नन्ही नन्ही चिड़ियों की बारी थी। चिड़ियों का चहचहाना सुनकर उठा किन्तु यह सोचकर कि आज इतवार है, सो गया। प्रातःकालीन मंदवायु के झोंकों से उसे जल्दी ही नीन्द आ गई। वह देखने लगा कि ब्रह्मा अपने कमण्डल में पृथ्वी को हिला रहा है। वह हड़बड़ता हुआ उठा तो देखता है कि लाटियों से दरवाजे को पीटा जा रहा है। उसे नानाविध की उपमाओं से अलंकृत किया जा रहा है। कोई कहता कि 'बुद्धू' कहीं का इतनी देर तक सोता है। वह जल्दी से दरवाजे के पास गया और दरवाजा खोला। कोई दस बारह मित्र अन्दर आ चुके। उसकी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि माजरा क्या है।

मित्रों ने उसे पिकनिक चलने के लिये पूछा। उसने 'न' कहना कमी नहीं सीखा था। सिर हिलाने हुए जबाब दिया "हाँ"।

कुछ दूर ही चले होंगे कि मोहन ने अपने ओवरकोट उतार कर भोलानाथ को देते हुए कहा कि शाम को ले लेंगे। वह मना न कर सका। मोहन ने भी इसी प्रकार अपना पोथा उसे सौंप दिया। सुरेन्द्र क्यों चुकता। उसने भी अपने जूते उतार कर उसे दे दिये। सब्जी की थैली भी उसे ही पकड़ाई गयी। इस प्रकार रेल गाड़ी सा लदा हुआ इंजिन का सा हाहाकार करता हुआ छे मील चल चुका। आखिर पिकनिक का स्थान भी आ गया।

वह थका माँदा सो गया। सोते ही नींद लग गयी। जब भोजन का प्रोग्राम शुरू होनेवाला था तो उसे उठाने के लिये उसकी नाक के पास सुँघनी की चुटकी रख दी गई। बेचारा अटमबाम्ब की तरह उड़ा। लड़के हँसने लगे। जब भोजन परोसा गया तो उसने सोचा कि जरा हाथ-मुँह धो लें। जब तक वह लैटा तब तक उसकी थाली में से लड्डू और रसगुल्ले गायब हो चुके थे। उसने मित्रों से कुछ न कहा।

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अब तो वह रोज नयी नयी हरकतों का शिकार बनने लगा। सारी बोर्डिंग भर की नारंगियों के छिलके उसके दरवाजे पर

डाले जाते थे। उसके काले जूतों पर लाल पालिश की जाती थी। टोपी पर नानाप्रकार के व्यंग चित्र खींचे जाते थे। एक दिन जब वह पानी पीने लगा तो देखता कि मटके में जीता-जागता मेंढक टर टर कर रहा है। वह अचानक कार इन हरकतों से तंग आ गया था। किन्तु क्या कान्फेडर मेट्रिक पास किये बिना वह पाठशाला छोड़ नहीं सकता था।

* * *

सब घड़ी बराबर नहीं होती। नसीब का हेर-फेर होता जाता है। एक दिन सभी मित्र भोजन समाप्त कर घूमने के लिये कुछ एक मील ही चले होंगे कि मोला जोर से चिल्लाया "हाय, मैं अब मरा"। मित्रों ने जब माजरा पूछा तो बताया कि उसे साँप ने काट खाया है। मित्रों के प्राण सूख

आखिर बहुत कुछ हँडने के बाद कहीं एक झोंपड़ी में खटिया मिली। उस पर भोलानाथ को लादा गया। शहर के स्थान से आठ मील दूर था। देहात में कोई ऐसा डाक्टर न था जो साँप के विष को उतार देता। इसलिये चार-चार बारी-बारी से खटिया को उठा कर दौड़ने लगे। रास्ता काँटों और झाड़ियों से भरा था। लड़के हाँपने लगे। किन्तु बार-बार चिल्लाने लगता कि तुम मुझे रास्ते में ही नार डालने चाहते जल्दी चलो।

आखिर वे किसी प्रकार डाक्टर साहब के घर पहुँचे। डाक्टर साहब भोजन करते थे। उठ कर आये। जब भोलानाथ से पूछा गया कि साँप कहाँ काट खाया तो उसने बताया कि उसे किसी प्रकार के साँप ने नहीं काट खाया। उसके मित्रों ही बदमाश थे और उसे खटिया पर डाल कर भागने लगे। यह कहता हुआ वह चलता बना।

उस दिन से उसे कमी ऐसी हरकतों का सामना न करना पड़ा। उसका बोर्डिंग का जीवन सुखी हो गया।

पारसमल मांडोत,

VI फार्म

A Bird's Eye View of

The ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Bangalore



EXCHANGES

1. The Littleman—St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
2. Blue & White—St Joseph's College Bangalore.
3. The St Joseph's College Annual, North point, Darjeeling.
4. Carmela—St Agne's College, Mangalore.
5. The St Philomena College Annual, Mysore.
6. The St Joseph's College Magazine, Tiruchirapalli.
7. The Loyola College Annual, Madras
8. The St Thomas College Magazine, Tiruchur.
9. The St Xavier's College Magazine, Palayamkottai.
10. The St Xavier's College Annual, Calcutta.
11. The St Benedict's College Annual Colombo.
12. Chronicle—The Government College—Chittur—Cochin.
13. The Law College Annual, Bangalore.
14. Unitas—St Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore.
15. Home Review—St Paul's Seminary, Tiruchirapalli.
16. The St Joseph's European High School Annual, Bangalore.
17. Cottonian—Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Bangalore.
18. Baldwin Boys' High School Annual, Bangalore.
19. R.B.A.N.M.'s High School Annual, Bangalore.
20. The St Agnes School Magazine, Mangalore.
21. The Michaelite—St Michael's Anglo-Indian High School, Cannanore.
22. The St Joseph's Boys' High School Magazine—Kozhikode.
23. The Findlay High School Magazine, Mannargudi.
24. The Patrician St Patrick's High School, Karachi.
25. The Milagres High School Annual, Kallianpur.
26. The Khrist Raja High School Annual, Bettiah.
27. The St Paul's High School Annual, Belgaum.
28. The St Joseph's High School Annual, Bombay.
29. The Sacred Heart Convent Annual, Tellicherry.
30. Reddiar Higher Elementary School Annual Magazine, Samugarapuram, Tirunelveli Dist.

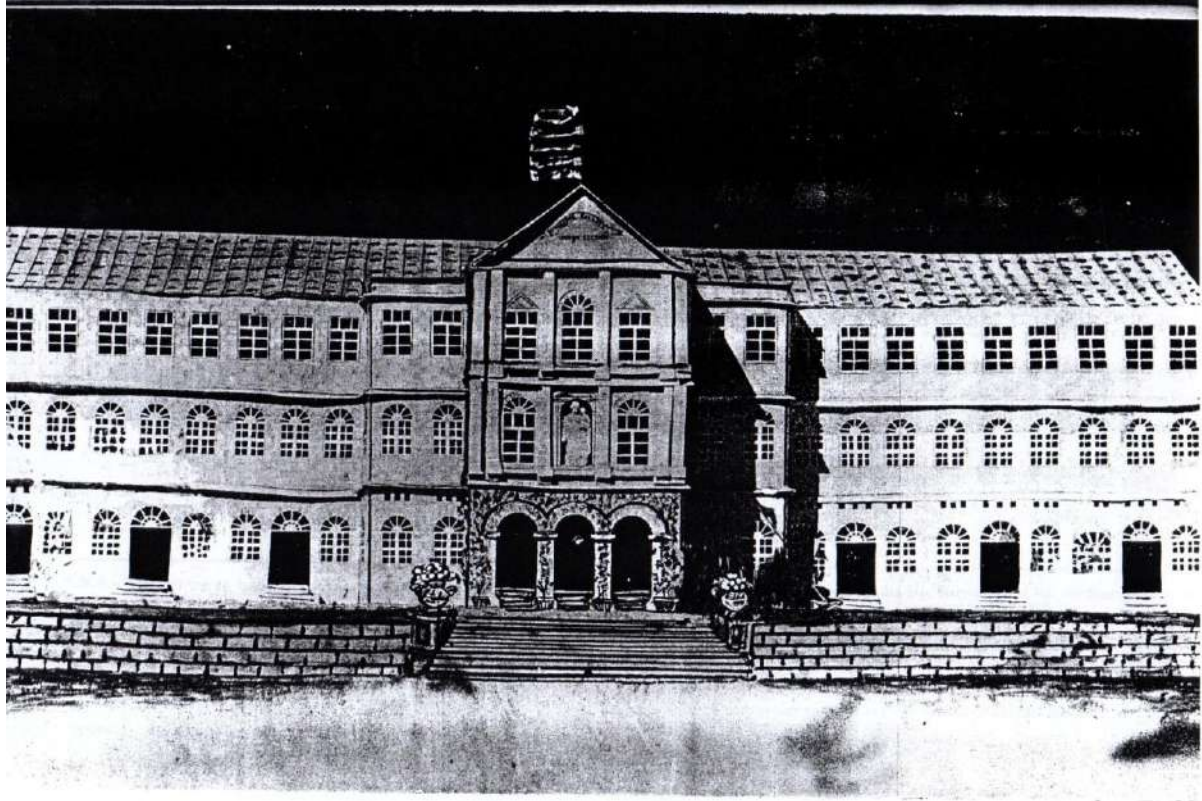


SCHOOL ASSEMBLY ACCOUNTS 1953-54

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
By collection for Union Activities	... 4,595 12 0	<i>Sports Day</i>	
By collection for Sports and Prize Days	... 2,139 4 0	To prizes	... 536 15 3
By credit balance, 1952-53	... 735 7 9	To tea to guests	... 241 12 0
		To decorations, garlands, tracks wall repairing and whitewashing	... 249 5 6
		To tent and bund hire	... 95 0 0
		To programmes, stationery etc.,	... 39 8 0
			1,162 8 9
		<i>Prize Day</i>	
		To prizes	... 555 6 0
		To reports and invites	... 160 12 0
		To decorations and garlands	... 73 3 3
		To stage repairing, colour and white washing, etc.,	... 80 0 0
		To refreshment to actors for 1 month	... 54 4 6
		To Furniture hire	... 50 0 0
			973 9 9
		<i>The Annual</i>	
		To photos and Blocks	... 864 5 0
		To printing	... 1,620 6 6
			2,484 11 6
		<i>Socials</i>	
		To High School	... 555 15 6
		To Middle School	... 462 2 0
		To Primary Dept.	... 235 0 0
			1,253 1 6
		<i>Other Expenses</i>	
		To Staff Jubilee gift	... 500 0 0
		To Jubilee Sweets to Students	... 392 10 9
		To Gift to Sudananda Eharathi	... 50 0 0
		To Gift to Sri Dandapani Pillai	... 50 0 0
		To tea to outgoing S.S.L.C. students	... 122 8 0
		To tea, garlands on different occasions	... 45 6 3
		To Radio repairs with spare-parts, fixing lights, loud-speaker in the Hall on different occasions	... 121 1 0
		To frame photos	... 36 9 6
		To various School and Inter School debates	... 60 0 0
		To Language debates and prizes	... 100 0 0
		To English Elocution competition for M.S. and H.S. throughout the year	... 100 0 0
			1,580 3 6
		Balance carried over	... 7,454 3 0
			16 4 9

Balance carried over ...

7,454 3 0
16 4 9



FRONT VIEW OF SCHOOL

Abstract of Accounts of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations

RECEIPTS				EXPENSES									
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
By St Joseph's College	500	0	0				24	0	0				
By St Joseph's E. H. School	500	0	0				25	0	0				
By O.B.A. of St Joseph's I.H.S.	500	0	0				25	0	0				
By Mr Kaleswaran	301	0	0				11	4	0				
By Mr Hoover	200	0	0				10	0	0				
By Mr Eswar	105	0	0										
By Staff Club of St Joseph's I-H-S.	100	0	0										
				2,206	0	0							
By Miscellaneous donations				710	0	0							
By I Entertainment (sale of tickets)				1,864	0	0							
By II Entertainment (sale of tickets)				268	8	0							
							328	13	0				
							72	14	0				
							193	5	0				
							30	0	0				
							27	7	0				
							67	5	9				
							67	13	9				
							69	2	9				
							15	0	0				
							241	14	0				
							105	6	0				
							1,329	0	0*				
									2,643	5	9		
										2,405	2	0	
										Total	5,048	8	0
				Grand Total	5,048	8	0						

* N.B.—The gift was to be 50% of the basic salary of the year. As the boys also expressed a wish to have a share in this gift, they donated Rs. 500 from the Assembly Funds. This amount is not shown here but in the Assembly Accounts. The total gift, therefore, amounted to Rs 1,829.

The Prizes proposed are as follows:—

The sum of Rs. 2,500 (the balance to be made up) is to be divided into five equal lots of Rs. 500 each, the interest at 2% on each lot is to form a Prize called the Golden Jubilee Prize and is to be awarded in the following manner:—

1. To the student who scores the highest number of marks in the S.S.L.C. and continues his studies in the St. Joseph's College.
2. To the best all round sportsman and athlete of the year in whatever section High, Middle or Primary.
3. To the best Scout of the year in High School or Middle School.
4. To the student who scores the highest number of marks in Moral Science and is of exemplary conduct in High School or Middle School.
5. To the student who scores the highest number of marks in Catechism and religion and is of exemplary conduct.

N.B.—1. Good conduct and a clean record are essential to win any prize.
2. In case the prize is not awarded, it will lapse.