



Tamil Arasu

October 1-31, 1987 Re. 1.



Namakkal Kavignar
RAMALINGAM

Born: 19-10-1888.

Died: 22-8-1972.

TAMIL ARASU

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Namakkal Kavignar

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Dr. Sir A.L. Mudaliar

and

Dr. Sir A.R. Mudaliar

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—Thiru C. Subramaniam

Thiruvalluvar Year 2018

October, 1-31, 1987

Purattasi—Aypasi



Dr. M.G.R Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu returned on 31.10.'87 after his medical check-up in the U.S. He was given a rousing reception at Madras.

AWARD FOR TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu has won the first prize for quantitative performance in installing bio-gas plants during 1986-87.

The Secretary to Government, Rural Development, Mrs. V. Chandralekha received the

award from the Union Minister for Energy, Thiru Vasanth Sathe, at a function in New Delhi.

The State's achievement in installing improved Chulhas has also won the acclaim of the Union Government.



Gandhi Jayanthi Celebrations

GANDHI'S GOALS 'YET TO BE
FULFILLED'

His Excellency, the Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, participating in the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations organised by the Tamil Nadu Government on 2-10-87 at Gandhi Mandapam Guindy, regretted that Gandhiji's cherished goals like rooting out untouchability, inequality and ushering in of a social and economic democracy remained unfulfilled even after 40 years of Independence.

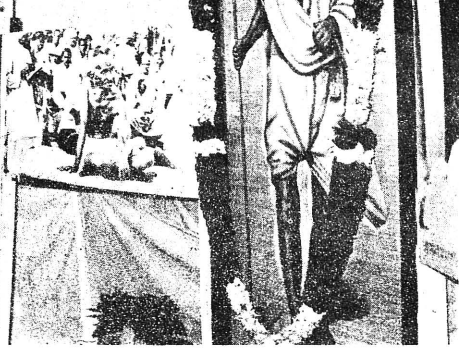
Bapuji continued to stress that India lived in its villages and gave a programme to banish rural poverty through khadi and village industries. He was a pragmatist and understood the problems of the people, Thiru Khurana said.

The ideals of the Father of the Nation and his message should be passed on to the younger generation to help to carry forward the tasks that continued to remain unfinished.

His Excellency, the Governor declared open a complex housing the Rajaji library built at a cost of Rs.3 lakhs located behind the Rajaji memorial near the Gandhi mandapam. The library consists of books written by Rajaji in English and Tamil besides audio tapes containing his speeches. Anyone could hear Rajaji's speeches between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. every day.

The Governor also inaugurated an exhibition of handicrafts and khadi articles at the Gandhi mandapam put up as part of the week-long celebrations.

Dr. V.R. Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Finance Minister, who presided, recalled the importance Gandhiji attached to the dignity of labour and discipline in all walks of life.



Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Minister for Industries, said Tamil Nadu could be proud of following the teachings of Gandhiji. The Chief Minister's noon-meal scheme benefiting nearly 90 lakh children and his zeal in battling untouchability were praiseworthy.

Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, Chairman of the high level committee on Tamil Development, said India was still held in high esteem in the committee of nations because it had the leadership of Gandhiji.

Messrs. C.R. Pattabhiraman, former Union Minister, N. Mahalingam, industrialist, and Dr. Avvai Natarajan addressed the gathering.

Thiru A.P. Muthuswami, Commissioner and Secretary, Information and Tourism Dept, welcomed the gathering.

In the morning, the Governor and the Ministers led by Dr. Nedunchezian, garlanded the Gandhi statue at the Marina. The Governor flagged off a rally by NSS volunteers to promote national integration and to spread the message that leprosy is curable.

Inauguration of khadi sale campaigns also marked the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations in the city.

Our nationalism can be no peril to other nations inasmuch as we will exploit none; just as we allow none to exploit us.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.



Mahatma Gandhi

and

Human Liberty

-HAILE SELASSIE

Mahatma Gandhi will always be remembered as long as free men and those who love freedom and justice live. It is indeed very rare that mankind produces such great sons as the late Mahatma. Their only rewards are the gratefulness of men in the years to come. In this, Mahatma Gandhi has done much more than expected of mortal man, not only for India but for the world at large.

The name Mahatma Gandhi has become synonymous with right and justice; towards this end it has become an inspiration to millions of oppressed people and has kindled the light of liberty. The world, when remembering his works, on his birthday centenary, stands indebted for his great efforts to make this world a better place to live in.

No one can deny the fact that unless the people of the world learn and accept the principle of peaceful coexistence, regardless of colour, creed, and political ideology, there can neither be genuine peace nor progress.

It was in clear understanding of this principle that Mahatma Gandhi once said:

"Not to believe in the possibility of permanent peace is to disbelieve in the godliness of human nature".

Mahatma Gandhi was indeed right when he said that "those who want to do good are not selfish" and there could be no better example for this than the late Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Gandhi's struggle for freedom and justice both in India and Africa has borne fruit. His philosophy has also been followed throughout the world and has become the corner stone as well as the deep foundation of the structure of human liberty.

India should be proud to have had such a great man who loved and did so much for mankind in his lifetime. He was indeed devoted to the principle that "man can only exercise perfect love and be completely dispossessed, if he is prepared to embrace death and renounce his body for the sake of human service".

The message of Mahatma Gandhi

INDIA OF MY DREAMS

I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such an India for the curse of untouchability or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women shall enjoy the same rights as men. Since we shall be at peace



with all the rest of the world, neither exploiting nor being exploited, we should have the smallest army imaginable. All interests not in conflict with the interests of the dumb millions will be scrupulously respected, whether foreign or indigenous. Personally I hate distinction between foreign and indigenous. This is the India of my dreams.....I shall be satisfied with nothing less.

The Swaraj of my dreams is the poor man's Swaraj. The necessities of life should be enjoyed by you in common with those enjoyed by the princess and the monied men. But that does not mean that you should have palaces like theirs. They are not necessary for happiness. You or I would be lost in them. But you ought to get all the ordinary amenities of life that a rich man enjoys. I have not the slightest doubt that Swaraj is not Poorna Swaraj until these amenities are guaranteed to you under it.

"When would India be said to have attained complete independence?"

When the masses feel that they can improve their lot by their own effort and can shape their destiny the way they like.

The cities are capable of taking care of themselves. It is the villages we have to turn to.

We have to teach them how to economize time, health and money. Lionel Curtis described our villages as dungheaps. We have to turn them into model villages.

DEMOCRACY

The idea behind the village industries scheme is that we should look to the villages for the supply of our daily needs and that, when we find that some needs are not so supplied, we should see whether with a little trouble and organization they cannot be profitably supplied by the villagers. In estimating the profit, we should think of the villagers, not of ourselves.

Hunger is the argument that is driving India to the spinning wheel. The call of the spinning wheel is the noblest of all. Because it is the call of love. And love is Swaraj....The spinning wheel is the reviving draught for the millions of our dying countrymen and country-women.

Swaraj has no meaning for the millions, if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness....A plea for the spinning wheel is a plea for recognising the dignity of labour.

Khadi, to me, is the symbol of unity of Indian humanity, of its economic freedom and equality and, therefore, ultimately, in the poetic expression of Jawaharlal Nehru, "the livery of India's freedom".

But the Khadi mentality means decentralisation of the production and distribution of the necessities of life. Therefore, the formula so far evolved is, every village to produce and use all its necessities and, in addition, produce a certain percentage as its contribution to the requirements of the cities.

We can realise truth and non-violence only in the simplicity of village life....I must not fear if the world today is going the wrong way. It may be that India too will go that way and like the proverbial moth, burn itself eventually in the flame round which it dances more and more fiercely. But it is my bounden duty up to my last breath to try to protect India and, through India, the entire world from such a doom.

The highest form of freedom carries with it the greatest measure of discipline and humility. Freedom that comes from discipline and humility cannot be denied.

A born democrat is a born disciplinarian. Democracy comes naturally to him who is habituated normally to yield willing obedience to all laws, human or divine. I claim to be a democrat both by instinct and training. Let those who are ambitious to serve democracy qualify themselves by satisfying first this acid test of democracy. Moreover, a democrat must be utterly selfless. He must think and dream not in terms of self or party but only of democracy.

I value individual freedom but you must not forget that man is essentially a social being. He has risen to his present status by learning to adjust his individualism to the requirements of social progress. Willing submission to social restraint for the sake of the well being of the whole society enriches both the individual and the society of which one is a member.

Democracy is a great institution and, therefore, it is liable to be greatly abused. The remedy, therefore, is not avoidance of democracy but reduction of possibility of abuse to a minimum.

My notion of democracy is that under it the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest. That can never happen except through non-violence.

If we want to cultivate a true spirit of democracy, we cannot afford to be intolerant. Intolerance betrays want of faith in one's cause.

For me, justice for the individual, be he the humblest, is everything. All else comes after.

Hard experience is the most efficient teacher in democracy.

UNTOUCHABILITY

Birth and observance of forms cannot determine one's superiority and inferiority. Character is the only determining factor. God did not create men with the badge of superiority or inferiority; no scripture which labels a human being as inferior or untouchable because of his or her birth can command our allegiance; it is a denial of God and Truth which is God.

Harijan service is a religious obligation. There is no room in it for cunning. It has to be absolutely truthful and non-violent. It can be accomplished only by sacrifice and penance.

When temples are thrown open to Harijans, schools, wells and many similar facilities will be automatically open to Harijans.

WOMEN

Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to partici-

pate in minutest detail in the activities of man, and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he. She is entitled to a supreme place in her own sphere of activity a man is in his.

If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women.

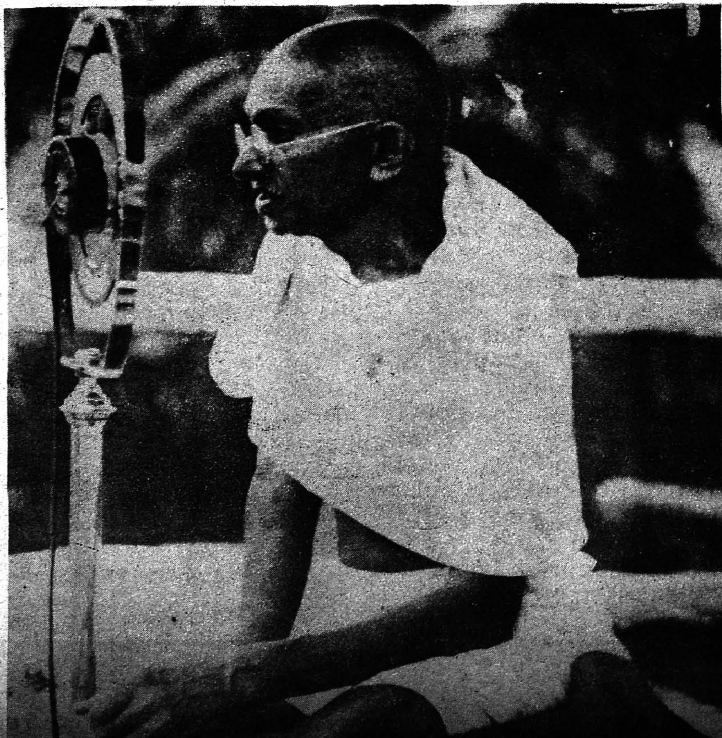
Women are special custodians of all that is pure and religious in life.

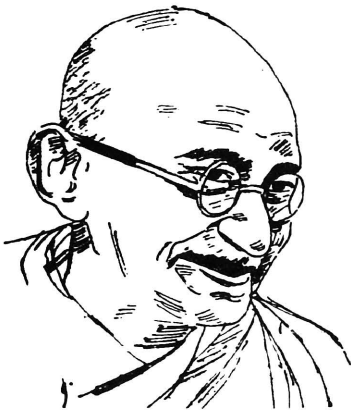
In short, I admit no distinction between man and woman except such as has been made by Nature and can be seen with human eyes.

A strong public opinion should be created in condemnation of the degrading practice of dowry, and young men, who soil their fingers with such ill-gotten gold, should be excommunicated from society.

The girls or boys or their parents will have to break the bonds of caste, if the evil is to be eradicated.

Compiled by: U.S. MOHAN RAO.





Leader and Teacher of women

—SUCHETA KRIPALANI

Gandhiji was not only a great political leader but, a passionate lover of humanity. An implacable enemy of all injustice and inequality, he was a friend of the lowly and the downtrodden. Harijans, women and the poor commanded his most tender attention. He had almost an instinctive understanding of women and their problems and had a deep and abiding sympathy for them.

Though preoccupied with heavy responsibilities, he took every opportunity to proclaim his views in this regard and educate the public to accept women as equal partners. He said:

I am uncompromising in the matter of woman's rights. In my opinion she should labour under no legal disability not suffered by man. I should treat daughters and sons on a footing of perfect equality.

Again he said:

To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to woman. Has she not greater intuition, is she not more self-sacrificing, has she not greater powers of endurance, has she not greater courage? Without her man could not be. If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with woman.

In the various constructive programmes he launched and in the social, economic and educational institutions he founded, women always found a place of equal responsibility and importance with men. This attitude of Mahatma Gandhi was the most significant factor in ensuring a status of equality for women in modern India.

He truly believed that woman was man's equal and both were jointly responsible for conducting the affairs of society.

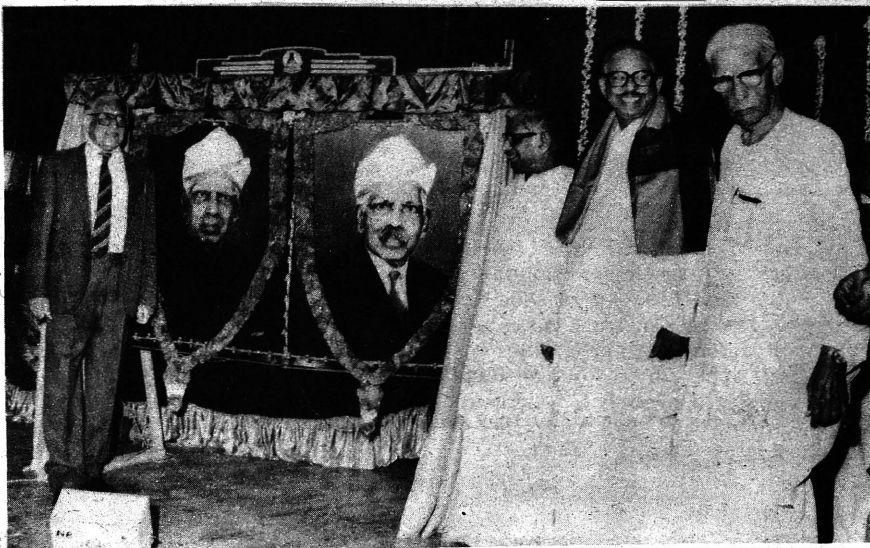
A few days before his death, while talking to some of us in Birla House in Delhi, he said that he would like to see a Harijan woman as the first President of India! "I shall dance with joy when I see her in this high place", he said.

He wanted to see the lowest of the land occupying the highest position. That was the dream that he dreamt. That was the trust and confidence that he placed in woman. Many a leader and reformer has espoused the cause of woman in this country but none held women in such high esteem as did the Father of the Nation. With infinite compassion and love he held us by the hand and led us forward to our rightful place in society.



NAMAKKAL KAVIGNAR—BIO-DATA

- 19—10—1888—** Birth
- 1907—** Passed Matriculation
- 1909—** Completed Intermediate at Bishop Heber College.
- 1909—** Married Muthammal.
- 1912—** Participated in the Coronation Ceremony of King George V at Delhi ; presented the King's Portrait and received a gold medal.
- 1914—** Honoured as 'Poet' by Salem Sri Vijayaraghavachari, for his 'Nattu Kummi'
- Served as Secretary of Trichy Congress Committee.
- Felicitated by Bharathiar as 'Poet' for his song.
- 1920—** Supported Gandhiji's doctrines at the Calcutta Congress.
- 1921—1930—** Namakkal Division Congress Secretary.
- 1924—** Death of his first wife and marriage with his ~~second~~ wife Soundarammal.
- 1930—** Achieved fame by singing 'Katti Inri Rathamindri', Salt Satyagraha Song.
- 1932—** Imprisoned for participating in Sathyagraha agitation.
- 1937—44—** Member of Salem District Board.
- 1942—** Formation of 'Tamil Pannai' - release of the books written by Namakkal Kavignar.
- Aug. 1945—** Madras citizens felicitated and presented cash award.
- 10th Aug., 1945—** Felicitation by the Corporation of Madras and presentation of cash award.
- 15th Aug., 1949—** Nominated as Poet Laureate by the Madras Government.
- 1953—** Nominated as member of Sahitya Academy, Delhi.
- 1954—** Member of the Administrative Committee, Sahitya Academy.
- 1956—** Nominated as MLC by the Madras Government.
- 1971—** Recipient of 'Padma ~~Bushan~~'
- 22nd Aug., 1972—** Died of heart-attack at Madras.



State Celebrates the Birth Centenary of the Arcot Twins

TRIBUTES TO ARCOT TWINS

The Madras University on 14th October, paid tributes to the Arcot Twins, particularly, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, who served as its Vice-Chancellor for 27 years on the occasion of their birth centenary.

The University also made a donation of Rs.3 lakhs to the Arcot Mudaliar Foundation to commemorate the birth centenary of the brothers.

Dr. B.B. Sundaresan, Vice-Chancellor, announced that as part of the centenary celebrations, the Madras University would be organising three national seminars during the year - on higher education, medical education and industry and environment.

Inaugurating the celebrations, Thiru C. Subramaniam, former Union Minister, described the Arcot Twins (Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and A.L. Mudaliar) as models

both for their professional ethics and for their public life. He hoped the younger generation could emulate their example and suggested that the universities in Tamil Nadu bring out a publication on their life and achievements.

Thiru Subramaniam noted that it was unfortunate that trade unionism had crept into even the medical and teaching professions. "Nobody can justify a strike by doctors and teachers. One deals with lives and the other with the future of the nation".

He said Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was also a model for opposition parties and leaders. "It is wrong to think that anybody in the opposition is an enemy or whatever the Government does is wrong and has to be opposed". His speeches in the legislature will be illuminating and a good lesson for our legislators.

Thiru Subramaniam urged the Madras University to convene a national conference on education to discuss strategies to improve the falling standards. 'Education itself has become a problem and the educated are creating other problems', he said.

He said the contribution of the Madras University to the foundation would be utilised for some project or programme in the university, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate. It was not enough to celebrate events like the centenary but to do something constructive for posterity to benefit from.

Dr. K.M. Marimuthu, Professor of Genetics, said Dr.A.L. Mudaliar was able to realise, even in his days, the distinction between medical sciences and basic medical sciences. The Institute of Basic Medical Sciences was his creation.

Dr. C. Balasubramanian, Professor of Tamil, said it was all the more impressive how the Arcot Twins, who lost their mother at the age of two and father at the age of 15, grew up to become giants in their respective spheres.

Dr. A. Venugopal, son of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, thanked the University for organising these celebra-



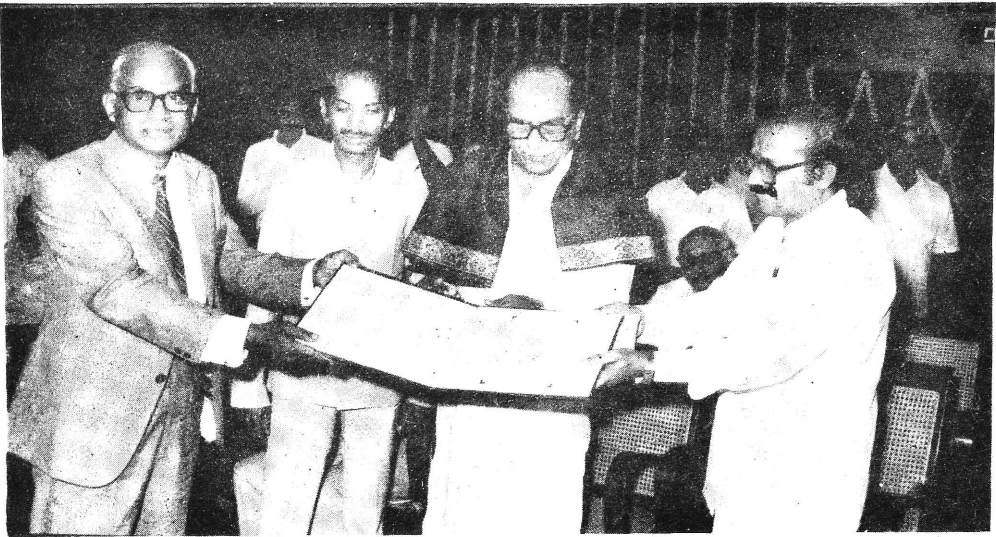
Dr. Sundaresan, welcoming the gathering, commended the foresight and vision of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar as Vice-Chancellor and said it was he who launched the first post-graduate Engineering course at the Guindy Engineering College and strove for progress in technical education.

Thiru C.G. Rangabashyam, Syndicate member, said the Arcot Twins were unparalleled in the world and Dr. A.L. Mudaliar's long innings at the Madras University won it international acclaim.

tions and said the Arcot Foundation had been set up to commemorate the centenary of the Twins through useful projects.

The birth centenary celebrations Organised by the Tamil Nadu Information and Public Relations Department was held at Kalaivanar Arangam on 14th October.

Presiding over the Function, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Hon'ble Minister for Education said that the State Government would help to bring out a biography of the Arcot Twins.



Thiru Ponnaiyan lauded Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar as one who worked for the uplift of the down-trodden. Thiru Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar was an educationist par excellence, who introduced "constructive education" in the Madras University, he observed.

Thiru P.U. Shanmugham, Hon'ble Minister for Health, who inaugurated a photographic exhibition on the Arcot brothers, wanted their life history to be included in the school syllabus. The Minister announced contribution of a month's salary of Thiru Ponnaiyan and himself for erecting a statue of Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

Thiru M.S. Rangaswami, Post-master-General, Tamil Nadu Circle,

released the album of a specially-cancelled cover to commemorate the occasion.

Dr. Vedhagiri Shanmugasundaram, Dr. A. Thambiah, Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, Thiru V.S.Kulandaisamy, Dr. Rathinavel Subramaniam, Thiru T. Jaganatha Reddy, Thiru S. Narayanaswami and Thiru M.V. Arunachalam paid tributes to the brothers' contribution to the nation as statesmen, administrators and educationists.

Thiru R. Karpoorasundarapandian, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations, earlier welcomed the gathering.

"Cultivate self-help; do not seek nor like to be dependent upon others for what you can yourself supply; and keep down as much as you can the standard of your wants, for in this lies a great secret of manliness, true wealth and happiness."

—GLADSTONE

Dr. Sir A.L. Mudaliar and

Dr. Sir A.R. Mudaliar

**BIRTH CENTENARY
1987**

A Chronology

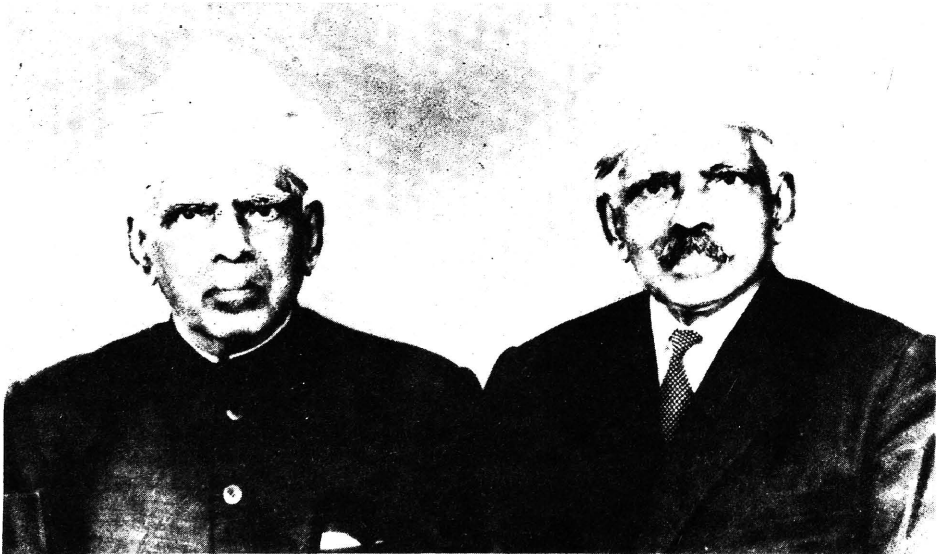
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The Twin Stars of Arcot

***Dr. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR
(1887-1974)**

***Dr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR
(1887-1976)**

**Two Stars born under the
Same Star**



They rose in their own spheres.

Held high the torch to serve
their fellow beings

Dedicated their lives to:

Health Care,
Education,
Public Administration,
Business and Commerce,
Environmental Protection,
International Peace and
understanding.

Today, even after their death
the torch continues to shine.

Dr. A.L. MUDALIAR

A CHRONOLOGY

1887 October 14: Born at
Kurnool to Thirumathi
Siddhammal and Thiru
Arcot Kuppuswami Muda-
liar, as the twin
brother of Sir A.Rama-
swami Mudaliar.

1889 Demise of his beloved
mother.

1902 Matriculated from Muni-
cipal High School,
Kurnool.
Demise of his beloved
father Kuppuswami
Mudaliar at the age
of 52 years.

1903 Joined the Madras
Christian College,
(Association with emi-
nent educationists like
Dr.W.Miller, Dr.W.
Meston, Dr. Skinner,
Dr.Macphail and Mr.
Pittendrigh.)
First in Arts (F.A.)
taking Telugu as his
second language.

1905 Joined the Madras
Medical College.

1909 Graduated from the
Medical College (L.M.&

S.) and joined the
Medical service.
The first year of ser-
vice was spent in the
District of Madura
and Palani.

1911 Was posted as Asst.
Surgeon to Lt.Col.
Donovan.

1912 Helped to establish
the Madras Medical
Association and was
its first Secretary.
Later Vice-President
and President. Joined
the Government Hospital
for Women and Childen,
Egmore.

1914 Took the B.A. Degree
of the University of
Madras.
Joined Maternity Hos-
pital at Royapuram
where he worked for
6 years.

1916 Married Radha Bai,
Daughter of V.Damodara
Mudaliar.

1918 Posted to Royapuram
(R.S.R.M.) Lying-in-
Hospital.

1920 Rejoined the Govern-
ment Hospital for Women
and Children, Egmore,
and served for 6 years.
Elected as member
of the Madras Medical
Council (1920-28).

1922 Took the M.D. Degree
of the University of
Madras.
Publication of Maternity
and Child Welfare:
A National Problem.

1923 Elected to the Senate,
University of Madras,
from the Graduates
Constituency.

1925 Elected to the Syndi-
cate, University of

Madras (From this year onwards he was returned to the Syndicate at every election till 1942 when he became the Vice-Chancellor).

Awarded the title of "Rao Bahadur" by the Government in recognition of his public services.

1927-28

Deputed for a year in 1927-28 to British and Continental Universities and visited Great Britain and Ireland, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels and Amsterdam.
Delivered lectures at Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

Elected to deliver the Elizabeth Mathai lecture and Curzon lectures.

Contributed several articles and delivered the Elizabeth Mathai lectures (which has been adopted as a standard text book for Medical Colleges).

1928

Tour of the Continent and Great Britain visiting centres of Medical education, (On return persuaded the University to introduce the Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the first of its kind in India).

Publication of the book "Causes of ante - natal, natal and neo-natal mortality of infants.

1929

University Delegate at the Quinquennial Inter-University Conference held in Delhi. Dr. Mudaliar was nominated Convener in 1929-

30, a position which he occupied with conspicuous ability till he relinquished it on becoming Vice-Chancellor.

1929

Awarded the Title of Rao Bahadur, Convener of Finance Committee, University of Madras.

1930

Elected Foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on its first establishment. (Dr.A.L. Mudaliar and the late Sir Kedar-nath Das were the first two to receive the rare honour).

Conducted a Survey of Maternal Mortality in Madras City. A Report (first of its kind in India).

Published a book on Maternity and Child Care. Elected President, Madras Medical Association.

1931

Appointed Hony.Asst. Surgeon to the Viceroy.

1933

Elected to the Indian Medical Council as the University's Representative and also later elected to its Executive Committee, when the Council was first constituted.

1934

The then Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University Sir K.Ramunni Menon, instituted a Gold Medal for the best student in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in honour of Dr. A.L.Mudaliar.

University Delegate at the Quinquennial Inter-University Conference at Delhi.

- 1934 Appointed professor of Clinical Obstetrics in Madras Medical College.
- 1935 Delivered a Commemoration address at the Anniversary Celebrations of the Pachaiyappa's Charities.
- 1936 Organization of an All India Obstetrics and Gynaecological Conference in Madras. (First of its kind in India.)
- Mr. Littlehailes availed himself of leave for three months and went to Britain. A.L. Mudaliar acted as Vice-Chancellor from 5th June to 29th August.
- President, Indian Federation of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
- Elected to the Senate. (Vote 563).
- 1937-41 Member and President of Pachaiyappa's Trust Board.
- Addressed the Annual meeting of the National Health Association.
- The Government passed orders abolishing the L.M.P. Course (A.L. Mudaliar has been urging the Government to abolish the L.M.P. Course).
- 1938 Publication of the book "Clinical Obstetrics (First Edition printed in Great Britain by Oliver & Boyd, S.W. Edinburgh).
- 1939 University Delegate at the Quinquennial Inter-University Conference in Bombay.
- Appointed Principal of Madras Medical College and Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women (First Indian to be appointed to the post.)
- Honorary Lt.Col., Dean of the Medical College.
- 1940 Acted as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras 10th April 1940 to 21st May 1940.
- 1941 Elected as a Fellow by the American College of Surgeons. (First Indian).
- 1942 Awarded the title of "Dewan Bahadur" by the Government in recognition of his eminent services. Acting V.C. 1st Aug. 1942 to 20th Aug. 1942. Took office as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras on 20-8-42, succeeding Sir Mohamed Usman. (He has been elected for nine consecutive terms as the Vice-Chancellor). Retd. as Principal of the Madras Medical College.
- 1943 University Delegate at the Quinquennial Inter-University Conference in Hyderabad.
- 1943 Awarded the D.Sc., Degree by the University of Andhra. Chairman, Post-War Education Committee of the University of Madras.
- 1943 Member, Bhore Committee on Medical Relief and Public Health.

	(Chairman, Medical Education Sub-Committee and in one of the Touring Committees). President of the Red Cross Society, Madras Branch.		cological Conference in Bombay.
	Dr. Mudaliar opposed the introduction of double shift system in Medical Colleges irrespective of facilities available.	1947	61st Birth Day Celebrations: His life-Size bronze statue was presented to the University by the admiring public.
1944	Awarded the D.Sc. Degree by the University of Lucknow. Chairman, Special Committee of the University of Madras on post-war Educational Re-construction 1944-45.	1947	An Endowment Lecture-ship at the University was instituted in his name and a Commemoration volume was also presented to him.
1945	Awarded the D.Sc., Degree by the University of Patna.	1948	Deputy Leader, Indian Delegation, World Health Organization (W.H.O.) Conference in Geneva (1948-56).
	Re-elected as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University uncontested.		Awarded the D.C.L. Degree by the University of Oxford. Chairman, Inter-University Board of India (1948-49)
1945	British Govt. conferred the title of Knighthood (Sir title).		Visited United Kingdom to attend the Congress of the Universities of the Common Wealth held at Oxford in dual capacity of Vice-Chancellor and Chairman, Inter-University Board.
1946	Nominated to the Madras Legislative Council.	1948	He was a member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and All India Council of Technical Education constituted by the Government of India.
	Elected as the President of the Central Board (for all India) of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.	1948	Member of the University Education Commission. (Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission).
	Member, Standing Committee, Inter-University Board of India (since this year).		Member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities (1948-58).
	President, All India Education Conference.	1949	February 21st--India's sole delegate to W.H.O. to Geneva.
1946	Clinical Obstetrics, Second Edition.		
1947	President, All India Obstetric and Gynaecological		

1949-50	Chairman of the Executive Board of W.H.O.	1955	Awarded the Honorary D.Litt Degree by the Annamalai University.
1949-57	Chairman, Standing Committee, Inter-University Board of India.	1956-62	Member, University Grants Commission.
1950	Deputy Leader, Indian Delegation, UNESCO. Awarded the D.Sc. Degree by the University of Utkal.	1957	Awarded the D.Sc. Degree by the University of Calcutta on 23rd Jan. Centenary Celebrations of the University of Madras.
1950-51	Chairman, Standing Committee on Administration and Finance. W.H.O.		Appointed as Vice-Chancellor for sixth term.
1950-56	Member of the Executive Board of the UNESCO.	1958	Awarded the LL.D. Degree by the University of McGill, Montreal, Canada.
1951	Awarded the LLD. Degree by the University of Glasgow.		Re-elected member of Madras Legislative Council (M.L.C.) from Graduate constituency securing 3,755 votes.
1952	Elected to the Madras Legislative Council (with a very large majority. Continued by re-election till 1969.	1959	President, Indian Science Congress. Vice-Chairman, II World Conference on Medical Education in Chicago.
1953	Became the de-facto Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council. Chairman, Secondary Education Commission (The Mudaliar Commission.) Vice-President, 1st World Conference on Medical Education in London.	1959	January 29: Annamalai University presented a portrait of Dr. A.L. Mudaliar to the Madras University Library on the occasion of the Centenary of the University.
1954	March 15th--Portrait of A.L. Mudaliar unveiled by Sri Sri Prakasa. Governor of Madras at Thyagaraya College, Madras.	1959-61	Chairman, Health Survey and Planning Committee.
1954	Awarded the title of "Padma Bhushan" by the President of India on 15th August. Chairman, Executive Board UNESCO (1954-56).	1960	Awarded the LLD. Degree by the University of Mysore. Chairman of one-man Commission to report on the working of the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act. Publication of the book "Search light on Council Debates".

1961	Awarded the LL.D. Degree by the University of Hong-Kong. Awarded the D.Sc. Degree by the University of Madras. President, W.H.O.	1978	Clinical Obstetrics, 8th Edition.
1962	Awarded the LL.D. Degree by the University of London. (Held 16 honorary doctorates).	1985	Clinical Obstetrics, 8th Edition, (Re-Print).
1962	Clinical Obstetrics, 5th Edition (Published in India by Orient Longmans Ltd.,)	1986	October 14th-Formal inauguration of the Birth Centenary of the Arcot twins. Formation of the Dr.A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Dr.A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Centenary Committee, Chairman- Thiru C.Subramaniam. Patrons-His Excellency Thiru N.Sanjeewa Reddy, Former President of India, His Excellency Thiru R.Venkataraman, President of India.
1963	Awarded the title of "Padma Vibhushan" by the President Dr.S. Radhakrishnan on 26th January.	1987	January--Formation of the Arcot Mudaliar Foundation.
1966	President III World Conference on Medical Education held at Delhi. Selected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Edinburgh.	1987	Lady Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is happily with us now.
1967	August 20th-Silver Jubilee Celebrations of his Vice-Chancellorship. October 21st-81st Birthday of the distinguished brothers Celebrated.		As mentioned already besides being the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, Dr. Mudaliar was the Chairman of the governing bodies of several institutions of higher education like the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
1968-70	Member of the Center-State Relations Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Dr.P.V. Rajamannar.		The following is a select list of some of the academic bodies with which Dr.Mudaliar was associated:-
1969	Clinical Obstetrics, 6th Edition.		Chairman, Academic Committee of the All India Institute of Medical Science. New Delhi (since its inception).
1969	Relinquishes office as Vice-Chancellor on 31st July.		Chairman, Board of Governors, The Indian
1972	Clinical Obstetrics, 7th Edition.		
1974	Passed away on 15th April at the Age of 86.		

Institute of Technology
Madras (since its incep-
tion).

Chairman, Council of
Management The Madras
Institute of Technology,
Madras.

Chairman, Governing
Council, Central Leather
Research Institute
Madras, (Since its
inception).

Chairman, Governing
Council Central Electro-
Chemical Research
Institute Karaikudi.

Chairman, Southern
Regional Committee,
All India Council for
Technical Education.

Chairman of Indian
Delegation to the
UNESCO during 1954-56.

A TRIBUTE FROM BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

Sir ARCOT MUDALIAR
LL.D., D.C.L., M.D.F.R.C.P.ED.,
F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.

Sir Arcot Mudaliar, the grand
old man of medicine in India and
internationally respected as a leader
in education and medicine, died
on 15 April. He was 86.

Arcot Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar,
son of Kuppuswami Mudaliar, was
born at Kurnool, southern India,
on 14 October 1887 along with
his identical twin brother Arcot
Ramaswami Mudaliar who became
a member of the viceroy's council,
a temporary member of the British
war cabinet, and a leading political
figure in British India. As
a medical student Lakshmanaswami
established the Madras Medical
Association and became its first
secretary. In 1914 he graduated
B.A. Madras and later gained the

diploma of L.M.S. passing the
examination for the M.D. Madras
in 1922 with special exemption
from the M.B. examination. In
1923 he entered the university
senate with the support of the
graduates' vote and in 1925 was
elected to the syndicate, in which
he established a commanding posi-
tion as chairman of the finance
committee. Since qualifying in
medicine he had remained in the
hospital for women and children
in Madras, gradually advancing
to be deputy superintendent and
Assistant professor of obstetrics.
He gained a wide reputation in
his subject and in 1938 published
a textbook of clinical obstetrics.
On the occurrence in 1936 of a
vacancy in the principalship of
Madras Medical College, a post
previously always occupied by
an I.M.S Officer, the Prime
minister of Madras appointed Laksh-
manaswami joint professor of ob-
stetrics and 'principal of the
college--a wise move' sympathetically
received by his British and Indian
colleagues. At heart he was a
university administrator and after
officiating as vice-chancellor in
1936 he was appointed substantively
in 1942. He completed 25 years
of office in 1967, celebrating his
silver jubilee and his 80th birthday
along with his distinguished twin.
During the second world war his
active co-operation in the war
effort was of great importance
and resulted in the remarkable
contribution from Madras of specia-
lists and medical officers. He
played a great part in both the
World Health Organization and
UNESCO. He was for a time chairman
of the executive board of W.H.O.
and later presided over the special
committee on finance. He was a
member of the executive board
of UNESCO. In 1959 he presided
over the Indian Science Congress
and in 1966 over the third World
Conference on Medical Education.

Under the British regime he
received the highest Indian title
of Diwan Bahadur and was appointed
a knight bachelor. By the Presi-

dent of India he was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1954 and Padma Vibhushan in 1963. He held 16 honorary doctorates from universities all over the world, including the D.C.L. Oxon and the LL.D. of London, Glasgow, and Montreal. Lakshmanaswami, as he was called in India, from an early age was an organizer and vote-getter. He was a fluent orator in English, though not so accomplished in his native Tamil, and established ready ascendancy over audiences large and small and presided over committees with great efficiency. Respected all over the world, he was as well known in Geneva as in New Delhi. In 1916 he married Thirumathi Radha Bai. One of his sons is a consultant in Madras. G-R.McR.

-Courtesy B.M.J. 29th June 1974.
P.733.

Dr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR

A CHRONOLOGY

- 1887 Oct. 14: Born at Kurnool to Thirumathi Siddhammal and Thiru Arcot Kuppuswami as the twin brother of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
- 1889 Demise of his beloved mother
- 1902 Matriculated from Municipal High School, Kurnool. Demise of his beloved father at the age of 52 years.
- 1903 Educated at Christian College. First in Arts (F.A.) and then B.A., Degree. Joined Law College, Madras. Became Junior Advocate of Mr. Richmond.
- 1910 Married Kamatchi Amma.
- 1911 Enrolled as a High Court Vakil in Madras High Court and worked in the chamber of M.Richmond, Barrister-at-law.

- 1917 Joined the Justice Party with Sir P.T. Theagaraya Chettiar and Dr. T.M. Nair.
- 1920 Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education.
- 1920-1923 Elected to the Madras Legislative Council under the Montague Chelmsford Reform.
- 1923-1926 Re-elected to the Madras Legislative Council.
- 1927-1935 Honorary Editor, **Justice** (First to introduce publishing of Cartoons in India.)
- 1928-1930 President of Corporation of Madras for 2 terms.
- 1930 Member, Council of States.
- 1931-1934 Entered Central Legislature at Delhi representing the City of Madras. (Opposition bench-Mr. N.N.Sirkar, Mr. Govinda Vallabh Pant and Dr. A.Ramaswami Mudaliar).
- 1933 Member of Special Textile Tariff Board. Member of the Round Table Conference. Member of Franchise Committee. Led the Indian delegation to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference-Toronto. Chairman of Army Retrenchment Committee.
- 1936-1937 Member of Reserve Bank Committee. Member of Statutory Railway Committee.
- 1936 Member of Indian Council, U.K.
- 1937 Indian Delegate, Nine Power Conference, Brussels,

Received the accolade of Knighthood from the reigning King of U.K. King George V.

1937-

1939 Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

1939-

1942 Commerce Member of Governor General's Executive Council.

1942 Awarded K.C.S.I.
Founder-President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

1942-

1943 Member of Viceroy's Executive Council without portfolio.
Representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council in London.
Leader, Indian Delegation, I.P.R. Mount Tremblant.

1943-

1946 Appointed Supply Member of the Governor General's Executive Council and was in-charge of Planning and Development.

1945 Awarded LL.D.Degree by Osmania University.
Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

1946-

1949 Dewan of Mysore.

1946 The First President of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. (The First Asian to have this distinction).

Awarded the D.C.L. Degree of the University of Oxford by the Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax.
Led the Indian Food Delegation to the U.K. and U.S.A.

1947 Re-elected President of the U.N. Economic and Social Council.
Chairman, India Steamship Co.Ltd.,

1948 Leader, Indian Delegation, U.N. Maritime Conference and Freedom of Information Conference.

1949 Member. International Civil Service Advisory Board.
(its chairman between 1960-69)

1950 Senior Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, United Nations.

1951-

1959 He was the Vice-Chancellor of Travancore University.

1952 Chairman of National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepa Nagar.
Created Knight Commander of the Star of India.

1952-

1962 Elected to the Rajya Sabha.

1953-

1957 Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala University.

1953 Awarded Honorary Degree of D.C.L. by Durham University.

1957 Awarded Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law by Madras University.

1961 President of the Indian National Steamship Owners Association.
Chairman of Ashok Leyland Company in India.

1967 81st Birthday celebrated by well wishers and friends (October 17, 1967)

1970 Awarded Padma Vibushan.

1976 Passed away on 17-7-1976
at the age of 89.

Dr. A.R. Mudaliar served
as Chairman, Director and
in other capacities as given
below:

Chairman of the Board of Directors
of Nepal Mills.

Adviser to the Secretary of State
for India in U.K.

Legislator, Parliamentarian and
Central Minister.

Chairman of the Sethusamudram
Project.

Member of the Governing Body
as well as Chairman of the Exe-
cutive Council of National Labora-
tories (C.S.I.R.)

Chairman of the Third Reviewing
Committee.

President and Vice-President of
ECOSOC.

Chairman U.N. Committee on Forced
Labour and International Civil
Service Board of UNO.

Chairman, T.I. Cycles of India
and Carborundum Universal Ltd.,

Chairman of Tube Investments of
India, Chairman of India Steamship
Company Ltd.,

Director of Hindustan Motors Ltd.,
and Guest Keen Williams.

Chairman and later Director of
the Industrial Credit and Investment
Corporation of India.

Chairman of the Madras Industrial
Investment Corporation (Now called
Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment
Corporation)

WORDS OF WISDOM

"Hard work is the best
investment a man can make.

-C.M. Schwab.

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge
self-control, these three
things alone lead life to
sovereign power."

-Tennyson.

Self-Trust is the essence
of Heroism.

-Emerson.

"Self-confidence is the first
requisite to great under-
takings."

-Samuel Johnson.

The Glittering Arcot Twin Stars

Thiru C. Subramaniam

The birth centenary of the famous Arcot brothers, A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar falls on 14th October, 1987.

There can hardly be any household in this country, not familiar with the names of Rama and Lakshmana. They have come down to us, through the ages, as byword for brotherly affection and harmony. They are real to us, though they may belong to the world of myths and legends, epics and puranas. In recorded history, however, it would be difficult, nay impossible for us to think of two brothers, as eminent and distinguished as the Mudaliar brothers-Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar and Arcot Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. What is even more remarkable is that these were indetical twins,

which Rama and Lakshmana of the Ramayana were not. There might have been a few other famous brothers in history, like the Wellesleys, Richard and Arthur, the Haldanes, and the Huxleys-Julian and Aldous - or the Kennedys but none of them were twins.

The Mudaliar brothers were not born to fame and fortune. Adapting the familiar words of the poet, it could be aptly said of them that they were not born great, nor was greatness thrust upon them. They achieved greatness every bit of it. And they did so through a steady life of discipline and hard work, of devotion and dedication, of intellectual effort and integrity of character. It was part of their greatness that at the highest pinnacle of achievement they did not overlook





the lessons of humility and human consideration.

It was in the middling town of Kurnool (now in Andhra Pradesh) that the twins were born on October 14, 1887, in a middle class family steeped in the Vaishnavite tradition. Their father was Arcot Kuppuswami, a Government Revenue official, and their mother Siddhammal. In keeping with the Hindu practice, applicable to twin brothers they were named Ramaswami and Lakshmanaswami. Within a couple of years of their birth, they lost their mother. They were later admitted to the Municipal High School in Kurnool from where they matriculated in 1902. Their early promise at school did not go unnoticed and their Headmaster, Raghunatha Char, highly respected for his learning, predicted great things for the boys in the fullness of time. Their father too died soon after that, leaving them to the care of their elder brother, Duraiswami.

In 1903, the boys joined the Madras Christian College, associated with famous educationists like Miller, Meston, Skinner and Macphail. The college was then

located in the crowded area of George Town, opposite the High Court. Both passed the First Examination in Arts (FA) with Telugu as the second language. It was here that there was parting of ways in their academic career. While Ramaswami continued in the same college, for his B.A. degree, Lakshmanaswami joined the Madras Medical College for the LM&S Course.

After graduation, Ramaswami joined the Law College taking his B.L. degree in 1909. He then entered the chambers of Richmond, Barrister-at-law, and worked as his junior before enrolment as High Court Vakil in 1911. Meanwhile, he married Kamatchi Amma. He did not practise Law for a long time for there were other distractions drawing him in another direction.

It was a new direction in social thinking and political activity of the composite Madras State, then covering the best part of South India. It was represented by the Justice Party (the South Indian Liberal Federation) founded by Sir. P. Theagaraya Chetti and Dr. T.M. Nair, who sought to organise the non-Brahmin community,

dominant in numbers but backward in education and employment, in the interest of social justice and self-improvement. The times were propitious as constitutional reforms were on the anvil and diarchy (under the Montagu Chelmsford constitution of 1919) would soon be in practice. In 1920, Ramaswami was elected to the Madras Legislative Council and appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, and later Chief Minister, the Raja of Panagal, and was re-elected to the Council for a second term in 1923.

Then as now, perhaps, then more than now, politics and journalism seemed to go hand in hand. Ramaswami became Editor of 'Justice' (the organ of the Justice Party), in which he wrote hard-hitting editorials, marked by trenchant views. He was among the earliest to introduce political cartoons in this part of the country. Civic affairs were not neglected either, and he was elected President of the Corporation of Madras for two terms, during 1928-30. I still remember the days when we, who were college students, attended his meetings to listen to his powerful oration of various current topics, even though many of us had leanings towards the Indian National Congress. Those were days when different political ideology did not emanate personal animosities. Even political adversaries were respected and admired for their talents.

Ramaswami's tenure in the provincial council and government were notable for substantial contribution - the Madras Education Act of 1920, the Elementary Education Act, the Madras University Act of 1923, conferring substantial autonomy, the Annamalai University Act, the Hindu Religious Endowment Act, followed later by the T.T. Devasthanam Act (of 1932).

The 30's marked the opening of wider horizons in the political career of Ramaswami. It was in

1930 that he became a member of the Council of State (the Upper House) in New Delhi, and was elected to the Central Assembly, where he stayed on till 1934. He attended the Round Table Conference in London. His knowledge of public affairs and powers of articulation soon attracted the attention of the British Government which had other use for him. He was included in the India Council in London (1936-37) and later appointed Adviser to the



Secretary of State for India (1937-39). There was no looking back for him hereafter.

In 1939, in the year of the beginning of the Second World War, Ramaswami was made Commerce member of the Governor-General's executive Council, later supply member in-charge of planning and development (1942-46). It was during this period that Ramaswami



planned for the establishment of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) which later on blossomed and expanded as the parent body for the founding of various national laboratories when India achieved Independence. The Sindri Ammonium Sulphate Fertilizer Plant was the first of its kind in India and this too owes its existence to the foresight and vision of Ramaswami. During this period, he represented India at the imperial War Cabinet (presided over by Churchill) and the Pacific War Council in London.

From the country to the Empire, and from the Empire to the world at large, Ramaswami's progress was quick, unimpeded and meteoric. He represented India as leader of the delegation to the U.N. conference in San Francisco in 1945. Among the constituent units of the UN, he was closely associated with the formation of the Economic and Social Council and was elected its first President (1945-47), incidentally the first Asian to have that rare distinction. He was re-elected in 1947 and became its senior Vice-President. After India's Independence he was sent as spokesman on the Hyderabad

issue to the UN Security Council by Jawaharlal Nehru. He was also associated with the ILO, and later with the International Civil Service Advisory Board.

As in the case of some other seasoned administrators, Ramaswami's talent and experience were used as Dewan of Mysore State (1946-49) where he helped its peaceful merger. Soon after the merger a representative government was established with K.C. Reddy as Chief Minister. Some sections of the Mysore Congress wanted Ramaswami Mudaliar to resign and a representation was made to Prime Minister Nehru. The Prime Minister through the Governor General, C. Rajagopalachari, wrote to K.C. Reddy that it would be wise to retain the services of Ramaswami Mudaliar for some more time in view of his known abilities as an administrator and statesman. Travancore had utilised his services as Vice-Chancellor of the University for more than six years in the 50's.

The manner in which he adjusted himself to the requirements of free India was remarkable. There was no title that he did not receive

from the British Government from Rao Bahadur to K.C.S.I. He was also awarded Padma Bhushan by the Government of free India. He made himself equally useful to society in the new setup by shifting his main interest from politics and governmental administration to the guidance of commerce and industry. As chairman of many major units in the private and joint sectors, like India Steamship Company, Ashok Leyland, T.I. Cycles, Carborandum Universal etc, he became a father figure in the corporate world, helping the process of economic growth and industrial progress.

Elected to the Rajya Sabha (during the years 1952-62) for a time when his son, Dr. A. Krishnaswami was member of the Lok Sabha, Ramaswami Mudaliar was in every sense an elder statesman. Though he spoke rarely in later years, his sage advice and mature guidance were eagerly sought by those who had laid great store by free enterprise, individual liberty and a civilised society which knew the value of the English language and higher education.

An archetypal liberal, who believed the wisdom of the old maxim, 'estina Lente' (Hasten slowly), Ramaswami Mudaliar would have found himself much at home in the august company of Gladstone, Morley and Asquith. He might have shone equally well and risen to greater heights in Victorian or Edwardian England. He died on July 17, 1976, at the age of 89, full of years and honours, as also achievement.

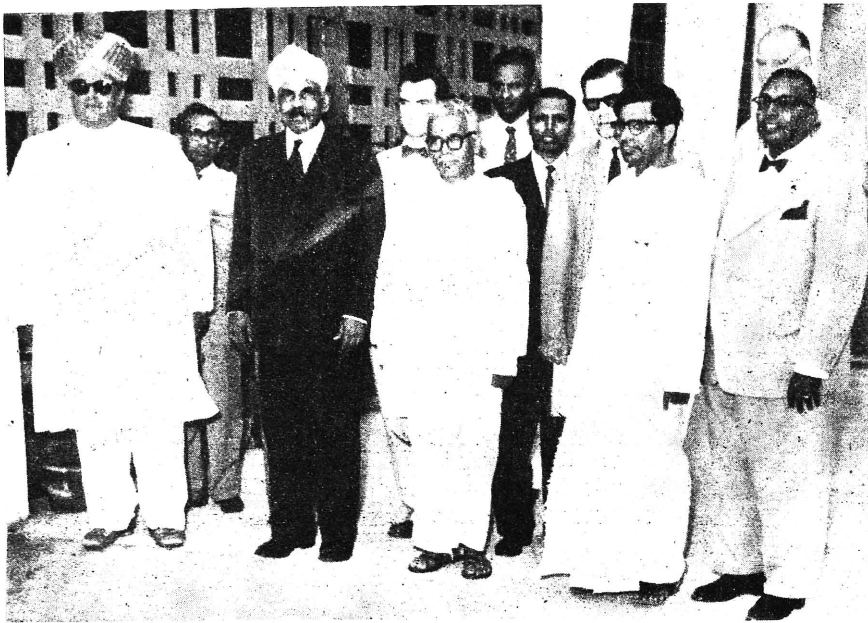
RELENTLESS FIGHTER FOR QUALITY IN EDUCATION

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar joined the Medical Service, after taking L.M.&S., spending the early years in the districts. It was in 1912 that he joined the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore (popularly known as Maternity Hospital), for a life-long association (students used to joke about his 'paternal' interest in the Maternity Hospital). He married Radhabai (daughter of V. Damodara Mudaliar), still happily with us, now in her late 80's. He was a lifelong student, taking his B.A. degree (from Madras, of course) in 1914, and the MD degree in 1922. The same year, he published the book: "Maternity and children care: A national Problem".

It is difficult to keep count of Dr. Lakshmanaswami's study tours abroad and visits to foreign countries in general. He was deputed for a year in 1927-28 to British and other European Universities, probably for the first time. His lectures on Obstetrics and Gynaecology were highly valued at home and abroad. He not only published a book but persuaded the University to introduce a Diploma Course in the subject. His other book on 'Clinical Obstetrics' (first published in England in 1938, under-went any number of editions and still remains a classic in this field).

In his long and eventful life, Dr. Lakshmanaswami had many





firsts to his credit. In 1939, he was appointed Principal of the Madras Medical College and Superintendent of the Hospital for Women (the first Indian to be so appointed). In 1941 he was elected a Fellow - of the American College of Surgeons (again the first Indian to be so elected).

From medical education to educational administration was perhaps a natural step for Dr. Lakshmanaswami, but not an easy one. As it happened, when he was first elected to the Senate, in the late 20's eyebrows were raised, especially by an European Principal of the law college, who wondered what a medical man was going to do in the Senate or Syndicate. The history of the University during the next four to five decades was to prove what he could do; perhaps he alone and none else.

Acting Vice-Chancellor in 1940, he was elected to the post in August 1942(succeeding Sir Mohammad Usman). After this he was re-elected for eight consecutive terms, holding the office for a total period of 27 years. This must be a record in the annals of university educa-

tion not only in this country, but any country in the world. He relinquished office on July 31, 1969. He presided over the Inter-University Board in 1948 and submitted the report on Secondary education a few years later.

But neither longevity of tenure nor multiplicity of positions was the main title of Dr.A.L. Mudaliar to fame as an educationist. He fought relentlessly for standards in education and for autonomy of the university and no one can say lightly that he fought in vain. He always believed that Indian medical degree should compare favourably with those anywhere in the world. As for academic freedom he zealously guarded the autonomy of the university, without alienating the powers that be at the Centre or in the State. He had to walk the tight rope of firmness and tact and of courage with a flair of diplomacy. As long as he was in office, he never compromised, but stood firmly by his convictions.

During the centenary celebrations of the University, which could be rightly described as his hour of glory, the persuasive

eloquence and practical resourcefulness of Dr. Lakshmanaswami had found their best expression. No one else could have persuaded Nehru at the Centre or Kamaraj in the State to loosen their purse strings to the same extent. The concrete result thereof could be seen in the spacious centenary auditorium. The Alagappa College of Technology (now in Anna University) and the Ramanujam Institute of Higher Mathematics were but two of the specialised institutions encouraged and protected by Dr. Mudaliar.

Dr. Lakshmanaswami's entry in politics might have been late but it was effective. Elected to the State Legislative Council in 1952 he was continuously re-elected till 1969. With no prejudice to his work as Vice-Chancellor, he functioned virtually as the Leader of the Opposition. His views were heard with attention and respect not only by the House of Elders and the enlightened public outside, but taken seriously and often acted upon by the Government itself. Though his oratory was likely to be described as mid-victorian by some not so friendly, it is undeniable that he was a shining example as well as a ceaseless exemplar. My relationship with Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was unique. I was the Minister for Education from 1954 to 1962 and as such the Pro-chancellor of the Madras University. In the Legislative Council he was the Leader of the Opposition and I was the spokesman for the Government when Rajaji was the Chief Minister and later when Kamaraj occupied that distinguished position. But our relationship was cordial and friendly, Dr. Mudaliar was a shining example for others as to how the Opposition should function in a parliamentary democracy. Those were not days when oppositions considered it their duty to oppose everything Government did.

At the international level, the younger brother was not lagging



behind in his achievement. If Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar made a mark in the Economic and Social Council and ILO, the younger one played a vital part in the formation and progress of the UNESCO and WHO., whose deliberations were incomplete without his presence. He was deeply committed to the one world ideal, to be achieved through education and communication. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar died on April 15, 1974, at the age of 86.

Starting at the same school and college, and drifting apart into separate fields, the great brothers seem to have come closer in their course, towards the close. It is difficult to keep count of the honorary degrees and international distinctions achieved by them. It is no less difficult to decide whose achievement was the greater of the two. No twin stars on the firmament of Indian public life or international councils had shone so brightly or so steadily in our living memory. We could only hope and pray they would serve as the polestars in our journey towards progress and fulfilment in the different fields of national life.

Courtesy: "THE HINDU."



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31, KAMARAJAR SALAI, CHEPAUK,
MADRAS - 600 005.

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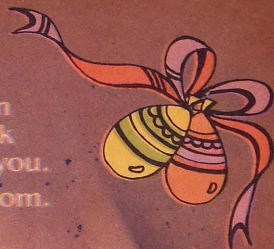
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E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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