

change in his anthropological outlook took place and he veered more and more to the functional standpoint.

Roy died ripe in years and rich with honours. A week before his death, a Volume of Essays was presented to him by the well-known anthropologists of India as a token of their grateful recognition of his services to the cause of Indian anthropology. In 1920, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Folklore Society of London. He was elected President of the Anthropology Section of the Indian Science Congress for the year 1920 and the President of the section of Anthropology and Folklore of the All-India Oriental Conference in 1932 and again in 1933. He was a foundation-Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences in India and also a member of the Senate of the Patna University. For more than two decades, Roy had edited the Quarterly Journal of Anthropology, *Man in India*. In 1913, he was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for literary and public services and the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1919. He represented the aborigines of the Ranchi District for successive terms in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council and was a member of the Provincial Committee that sat with the Indian Statutory (Simon) Commission and also the Indian Franchise Committee (Lothian Committee). On the 30th of April 1942, ended the useful career of this distinguished scientist whose researches have raised the status of Indian anthropology and have ensured him great fame in its annals.

D. N. M.

MR. M. VENKATANARANAPPA

IT is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa, Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, on Saturday, the 30th May 1942, at his residence in Bangalore. Mr. Venkatanaranappa, apparently in good health, was at work and carried through his normal round of engagements even on the day prior to his demise and his passing away, quietly in his sleep, of heart failure, came as a great shock to his relatives and a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Venkatanaranappa who came of an old Mysore family settled on land in the Kadur District was born in 1891; after his early education at Chickmagalur, he graduated from the Christian College, Madras,

securing a first in English. He then joined the Madras Law College but before taking a Law degree, Mr. Venkatanaranappa won the second place in the competitive examination of the Mysore Civil Service which he entered as a probationer in 1914. He had the normal service career of a Civil servant till 1921 when he was selected for being trained in the administrative and accounts section at the Tata Iron Works, Jamshedpur. On his return, he was posted as Accountant at the Mysore Iron Works, Bhadravati, which had just been born and which, in the eyes of its critics, looked none too robust an infant. Thus began Mr. Venkatanaranappa's association with Mysore industrial enterprise—an association which during the next twenty years was productive of such fruitful results. Mr. Venkatanaranappa was later appointed General Manager at Bhadravati till 1934 when he became Development Secretary to Government, and during the succeeding five crowded years, Mr. Venkatanaranappa was intimately associated with the launching of several new concerns in the State for the manufacture of steel, chemicals, paper, cement, silk, ferro-alloys, implements, matches, machine tools, etc., and for further developing other industries already established. In 1939 he became the Chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. He was also associated with a number of other concerns either as Chairman, or Director. He took a leading part in the negotiations preceding the formation of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., on whose Board he represented the interests of the Mysore Government. He also represented the State at a number of Conferences convened by the Government of India on industrial matters and notably at the Eastern Group Conference for gearing industrial effort to war needs.

Thus, although Mr. Venkatanaranappa was intimately associated with many of Mysore's industrial enterprises, some of which he helped to bring into being, his name will be long and specially associated with the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to which he devoted the best part of his life. He was one of the pioneers who nursed this great enterprise through its rather delicate infancy, and its teething troubles on to its vigorous and promising manhood. It looked as though the Works would be closed before they had a chance to be properly born, so to speak. Mr. Venkatanaranappa was

amongst those who saw clearly that more than the mere future of the Iron Works was at stake and the acceptance of failure meant that the very industrial policy of the State would be challenged and all industrial enterprise stifled for many years to come. It is not easy now to appreciate the hurdles that had to be cleared in the first years; technical difficulties, the normal concomitant of any big and new enterprise especially as the experiment of running a blast furnace on charcoal was unique in this part of the world; others again, like the economic collapse the world over, following the last War which hit all industries and all countries alike and over which Mysore had, naturally, no control; and, finally, and perhaps the most difficult to bear, was the criticism, sometimes very strong and often ill-informed, which was levelled at the Works by public opinion in the State which as yet had no experience of the running of heavy basic industries. When the early years did not bring the financial results that were almost taken for granted, impatient criticism gave place to almost a clamour for closing down the Works and in those dark days, Mr. Venkatanaranappa ranged himself on the side of those who with vision, robust optimism and uncommon courage, insisted on carrying through the enterprise in the larger interests of the State. Mr. Venkatanaranappa happily lived to see this confidence justified.

Although Mr. Venkatanaranappa had no formal training in science at his University, he was a votary of science, who believed and practised in scientific method and research. He was a voracious reader and this wide reading coupled with the knowledge he gained in the hard school of experience gave him an intimate knowledge of the many industries he was connected with. Moreover, he believed, long before it was the fashion to do so, in industrialisation and in the capacity of his fellow-countrymen to organise and run industrial enterprises. Many were the schemes of research he initiated at Bhadravati and many were the young men of science whom he started on useful careers. He actually showed what could be done even under the undoubted handicaps of which he was only too well aware of. All these traits won for him the confidence not only of Government but of

Indian industry, several of whose leaders all over the country were his personal friends. And no one could wish for a kinder, more generous or more loyal friend; sensitive, witty and brilliant in conversation he also had a rare sense of humour. Indeed, no one laughed more merrily than he when the facetious made obvious jokes at this gentleman of generous proportions being connected with the Development Department and the heavy industries.

Mr. Venkatanaranappa died in harness. His untimely death terminated a career which with the solid achievements behind it, held promise of even greater usefulness to the State. A large number of friends and admirers mourn the loss of a gentleman whose name is woven into the warp and woof of the pattern that is and that will be for some years to come of Mysore's industrial enterprise.

MR. M. SESA IYENGAR, M.A.

IT is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. M. Sesha Iyengar on the 30th of May 1942 at Bangalore. Mr. Sesha Iyengar was born in 1891 and after graduating from the Central College, joined the teaching staff of the Chemistry Department of the College in 1914. His remarkable administrative capacity was duly recognized when in 1928, with the starting of the Intermediate Colleges, he was appointed the Superintendent of the College at Bangalore—an institution of over a thousand students. He held this post, which carried with it the status of a Professor, till his death.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar was prominently associated with the teaching of chemistry at the Central College and was recognized to be a very capable teacher. Though his administrative duties took up most of his time, he was keenly interested in research—his main contribution being a Study of Substitution in Resorcinol Derivatives.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar was always enthusiastic about sports. As an undergraduate he played football. Later, he was keen about tennis, in which he won several trophies—the last, barely three months before his death.

By his death, the Mysore University has lost a capable teacher and a very efficient administrator.

B. S.