

A.L.C. Loyolite Magazine : 1959



Andhra Loyola College

VIJAYAWADA :: MARCH 1959

A. M. D. G.

ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE

VIJAYAWADA



Fourth Issue of College Magazine

March - 1959

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Editorial

We are happy to present to our readers the fourth issue of the Andhra Loyola College Magazine, which contains a record of our work and activities during the fifth year of the College's existence. Five years is a short span by any reckoning, but during this period our College has grown to the stature of one of the largest affiliated Colleges of Andhra Pradesh, having by far the greatest number of hostel inmates. Our students hail from almost every district of the State and also from beyond. They belong to every religion and caste and social strata. One should, therefore, expect that life in the College has not a dull moment in it, even though a high standard of discipline and hard work is maintained. From this rich medley of staff and students, one may naturally expect a large number of would-be authors, artists, photographers. In fact the choice of matter to be published in the Magazine has not been an easy one. One criterion which has helped us in the choice of articles is their originality. In fact several ponderous and apparently learned contributions have proved to be mere transcripts or sometimes translations of articles by other authors. These had evidently to be rejected. We wish the students would seriously attempt to be original in their contributions to the Magazine. Their articles would then have a living interest, since they would convey something of the authors themselves.

CHANGE OF RECTORS

In a Jesuit College, the Rector plays a special role, even when he is not Principal at the same time; for he is the true head of the whole Institution and no major decision is taken without first being referred to him for consideration. If this is true of any of our Colleges, it is doubly so in Andhra Loyola which had to be built up from the very foundations. Right from the beginning, even before the College was actually opened, Rev. Fr. F. K. Deviah, S. J. was appointed first to investigate the possibilities of founding a College in Andhra, then to select the site and negotiate with the members of the Sahaya Sangham, to collect contributions and finally to build and establish the College itself. Fr. Deviah was, of course, given a band of helpers, but the principal responsibility was his. That he fulfilled his great task well is amply testified to by the great pile of buildings which almost miraculously rose in the midst of lush fields within the incredibly short space of 4½ years. In September 1958, our higher superiors esteemed that Rev. Fr. Deviah had done his work in Andhra, and that his services could now be diverted to other

fields where his special talents were more urgently required. And so on September 3rd, 1958, we bade farewell to our Founder and First Rector. He is now in charge of the finances of the entire Madura Province of the Society of Jesus, where he is rendering great service in his characteristically unobtrusive way.

Our loss on Fr. Deviah's departure was softened by the fact that one who is keenly aware of the problems and needs of the College was chosen as his successor – Rev. Fr. T. Baliah, S. J., our Warden for the last four years. We wish this issue of the Magazine to be considered as a tribute of gratitude to our First Rector and a congratulatory offering to his successor.

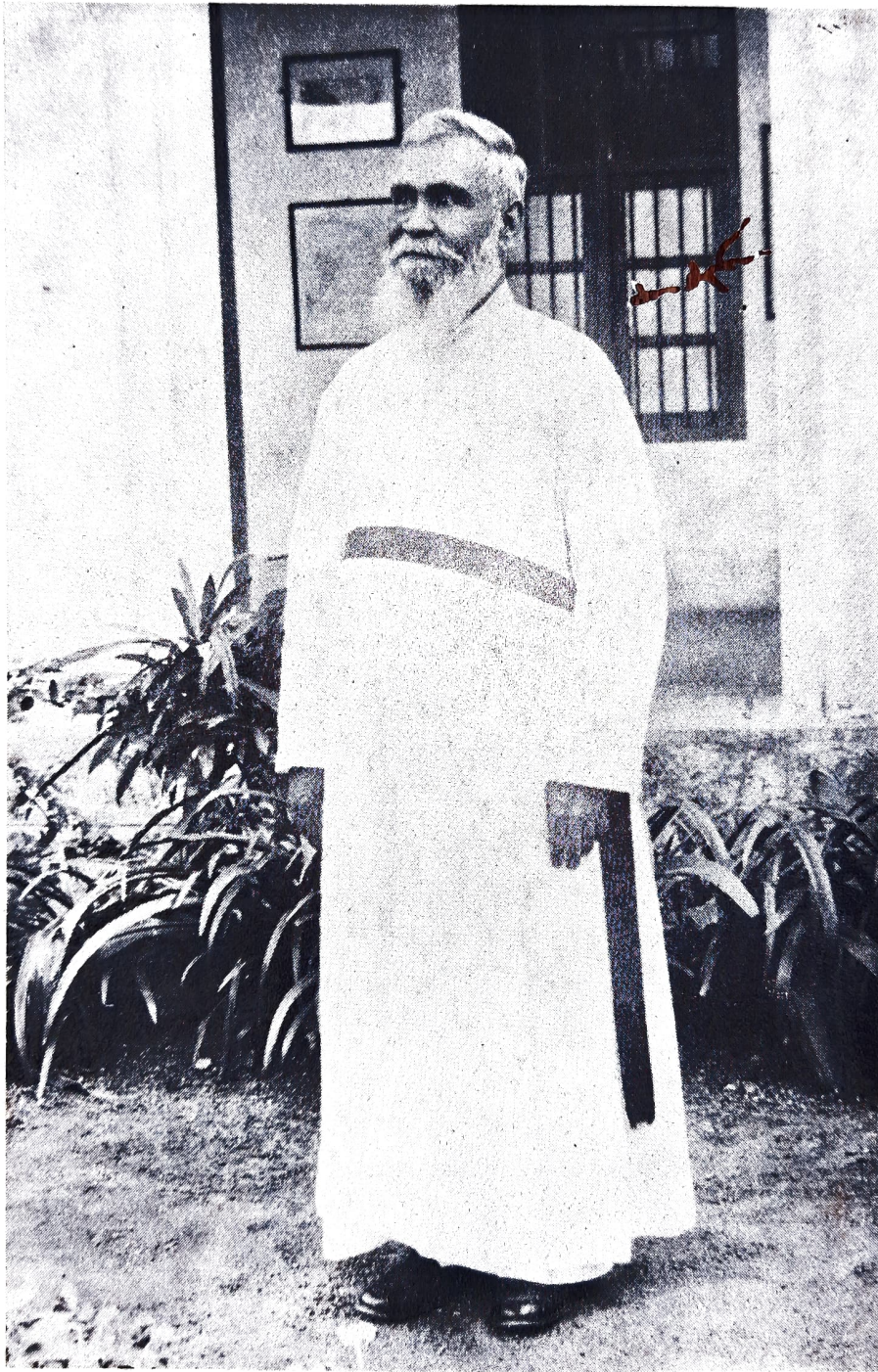


POPE PIUS XII

This year also witnessed the passing of one of the world's truly great and good men – Pope Pius XII. The whole world has paid sincere and glowing tributes to this champion of peace, of human dignity and of the spiritual values of life. We must add our little quota of praise and gratitude to the memory of the great Pontiff; for this College was started with a munificent gift of Rs. 4 lakhs from the papal treasury. The Magazine, therefore, contains a sketch of the life and reign of Pope Pius XII from the pen of our Vice-Principal, Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J.

THE THREE-YEAR DEGREE COURSE

India has witnessed tremendous changes in all spheres of the national life during the last 10 years of her history. In the field of education none have been more momentous than the one inaugurated in June 1958 with the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course. The new pattern of education has been introduced, as a consequence of the reform of secondary education recommended by the Mudaliar Commission. Few can doubt the superiority of a three year integrated course over a two year one; but the question arises whether the new combination of three years in the College plus an additional one year in the school is superior to four years in the College. This is open to serious doubt. Time will undoubtedly give us the answer to this poser. For the moment we Colleges must sincerely work the new scheme and make the most of it, so that the students do not suffer any loss during the period of transition.



REV. FR. F. K. DEVIAH, S. J.

Founder and First Rector (1954–1958) of Andhra Loyola College.



REV. FR. T. BALIAH, S. J.

Our New Rector.

Principal's REPORT

1958 - 1959

* *Hon'ble Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

You have assembled here once again at our invitation in order to show your sympathy for the College and to give encouragement to our students. It is with pleasure that I present to you a report of the functioning of the College during this the fifth year of its existence.

Development

Since the most characteristic trait of a healthy infant is its vigorous growth, let me begin with the development and improvements which have taken place in the Institution since last year. First comes the new B. Sc. Chemistry Wing completed in June 1958. It contains a fine and spacious laboratory laid out for 64 students to work in one batch, a store-cum-preparation room, two lecture rooms and a departmental staff room. Sanction has just been received for the construction of the third storey on the Physics Wing which will house the permanent Botany and Zoology department and provide some extra class rooms. I hope by next year to report its completion, and also the construction of a new and much larger, though still temporary Library and Reading room. When these projects are completed, the most urgent student requirements will have been met. We shall then have to take up the construction of large and decent common rooms for the staff.

During the year under report we have also completed with Government help the Open-Air-Stage on which I stand and the

new Hostel Dining Hall and Kitchens which are behind the stage. These will shortly be commissioned; thus providing the hostellers with a much-needed amenity. A spacious Recreation and Indoor-games Hall is also under construction over the new dining room. It will be completed by next July, so that the hostel residents will then enjoy all the conveniences which they have so cheerfully done without for the last five years. This year again our new 35 m. m. projector came into use, providing the hostellers with Hindi and Telugu films in addition to the weekly English shows they have on the 16 m. m. projector. Finally the building of the second Hostel block, identical with the first, has commenced with the help of a loan from the Central Government.

Courses

The year 1958 - '59 will ever be remembered for the momentous change in the pattern of University Education which was ushered in. Last year saw the first step in this minor revolution - the introduction of the Pre-University Course; and this year the change was completed with the inauguration of the Three-Year Degree Course. The results may be judged from several angles. From the financial point of view, the change, has brought near disaster to many Colleges whose enrolment has been cut by half. We too have been somewhat affected, for our strength fell from 1,477 at this time last year to 1,365 to-day. From the academic point of view, it is certain that

* Hon'ble Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Minister of Co-operation and Housing, Andhra Pradesh, President.

the new degree course will give a broader based type of education to our students. More subjects are being studied; but since the capacity of the students is not changed by modifications in the system of education, it is likely that the knowledge acquired in each of the subjects, will be more superficial than before. Anyhow, since we are embarked willy-nilly upon the new course, we must give it an honest trial before coming to final conclusions.

Examination Results

Last year we presented the first batch of our Pre-University, B. A. and B. Sc. students and the third and last batch for the Intermediate. The first three came upto our expectations. The Pre-University boys scored 80.5% of full passes (408 out of 507) against the University average of 47.8%. 86.4% of the Physics B. Sc. students passed as compared to 45% in the whole University. In the B. A. there were 97.6% of passes in Economics Main; 86.7% in History Main; 66.7% in Mathematics; 85.5% in English and 73.7% in Telugu. The complete passes were, however, 58.7% only which does not satisfy us, though it is well above the University average of 45%. This somewhat unsatisfactory percentage of full passes is due to the unaccountably low percentage of 66.7% and 73.7% respectively scored in Mathematics and Telugu.

As for the Intermediate, we are disappointed that the results of our last batch of students fell below the mark set by their predecessors. We had only 62.1% of full passes this year as against 72% last year, The University average was, however, less than 30%.

I must not leave this part of the report without congratulating our students on the good results they have obtained. As a consequence, it is encouraging to note that

the Honours and Professional Colleges in Andhra Pradesh have a large proportion of ex-Loyolians among their students. At the University Colleges in Waltair, there are more than 200 of our students and in the Pre-professional Medical Course at Visakhapatnam, no less than 29 out of 125 students are from this College.

Staff

In September 1958 our College lost Rev. Fr. F. K. Deviah, its first Rector and Founder. He was transferred to Dindigul to be Economist of the entire Madura Province of the Society of Jesus. It is difficult here to detail the work done by Fr. Deviah for the College. He was truly its Founder; it was he who nursed the College safely through the first five most difficult years of its existence and placed it on a firm footing. His absolute imperturbability in the face of numerous obstacles and difficulties gave others the impression that all was smooth sailing; whereas actually he was constantly harassed by pressing problems of finance and supply; which were solved only by ceaselessly touring the villages of Krishna, Guntur and East and West Godavary in the company of a few stalwart friends of the College, in quest of donations. It is easy to total up the sums, running into lakhs, thus collected. What will ever remain a secret are the hardships and discouragements faced by Fr. Deviah and his friends during their long tours in the blazing Andhra summer. Fr. Deviah has gone to shoulder even greater responsibilities and we wish on this occasion once more to express our deep and lasting gratitude to him.

Fr. Deviah's mantle, as Rector, fell on no other person than our own efficient and much beloved Warden Rev. Fr. Baliah. If Fr. Deviah is the Founder of the College, Fr. Baliah may justly be called the Founder and Organizer of our Hostel. It is entirely

due to him that the Hostel and its 600 inmates are characterised by such perfect discipline, coupled with such a wonderful family spirit. The first five months of Fr. Baliah's Rectorship have left no doubt in anybody's mind that Fr. Deviah's place has been well filled! We wish our new Rector a happy and prosperous period of office.

There have been some other important changes in our Religious Staff. Rev. Fr. George, our enthusiastic and smiling Head of the English Department left us to become Principal of Beschi College, Shembaganur and Rev. Br. Thiruchelvam, the Hostel Mess Manager was transferred to Madura in December. The College owes much to these two willing workers. The excellent results in the B. A. English are due in good measure to Fr. George's care. To replace our losses, we have been given the services of three men. Rev. Fr. Y. Papiah, one of the Founding Fathers of our College, who had to leave us right at the beginning in August 1954, owing to ill-health, now comes back as Warden in place of Fr. Baliah. Rev. Fr. A. Miranda formerly of St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli now forms a valuable addition to our staff as Librarian and Lecturer in Logic and Rev. Br. J. Chandy steps into the vacancy caused by Br. Thiruchelvam's departure.

Our lay staff increased from 70 to 78 members. 17 new Lecturers, Tutors and Demonstrators were recruited either as replacements or as fresh appointments. We welcome them all once more to the College. One of my pleasantest duties every year is to say, with utmost sincerity, how fortunate this College is in its staff. This year is no exception. Our staff have been uniformly excellent in their sense of duty, their punctuality, their attachment to the students and their efforts to give of their best in teaching. The good results and the fine

traditions which we have already established must be attributed in good measure to them. I thank them all.

Extra-curricular Activities

There were the usual four student Associations this year, besides the College Students' Society, the Quiz Club and the Dramatic Association. The office-bearers of all these Associations were peacefully elected at the beginning of the year and have done good work. We are particularly fortunate to have had as Chairman of the Students' Society, such a loyal, sensible and hard-working young man as K. Ranjit Kumar. Under his enthusiastic leadership the Students' Society functioned particularly well this year. A three day Association Week and a Mock Parliament were quite successfully organised owing to his tireless efforts. I must thank him and wish him all success in his future career.

The games and Physical Training activities of the College were somewhat marred by continuous rain during the first term and half of the second term. Still, there has been satisfactory interest in games; though I cannot say that our standard is high. It is only in Kabaddi that we have done well by winning the State Championships. In all other games our teams played a clean game and also suffered clean losses! Sarjuna Rao, our Kabaddi Captain, was chosen to represent the State and also to captain the University team. We have one other University player Jesupadam in Basket-Ball.

This year the College N. C. C. Unit was expanded to three Infantry Platoons composed of 167 men and 4 officers. Besides we have sent six other staff members for training for various units of the N. C. C. - the Signals section, Air-wing, Artillery and armoured Corps. When

these units are raised, the total strength of our N. C. C. will be about 400. During the annual camp held in December and January, our boys won a trophy for drilling.

General tone and spirit of the College

I am really happy to be able to record that the general discipline, punctuality and regularity of our students remain as good as before. General attendance for the first two terms exceeded 96%, thanks to the watchful care of Rev. Fr. Vice-Principal. I would like on this occasion to impress on our students and their parents, the prime importance of regularity in attendance at classes. It creates the habit of serious attention to duty which is the first requisite for solid character formation, and the first step towards success in studies and later on in life. It is no pleasure for the College authorities to impose penalties for irregularity and neglect of duty; but we should be failing in our first responsibility to the students and their parents if we were remiss in this matter.

Thanks

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now come to the end of my report and as usual I leave the pleasant task of thanksgiving to the last. The College has so many people to be grateful to that I am at a loss where to begin. First I must thank our student family for their loyalty and their spirit of affectionate obedience. Next our thanks are due to the numerous generous persons who have helped us with their donations to proceed with the development of the College. In particular we owe special gratitude to those few staunch friends who have become so identified with the College that we take their selfless services almost for granted. We are thankful to both the Central and State

Departments of Education for the financial help they are rendering us under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of the Institution. At the same time we earnestly pray the State Government to contribute its share of 25% towards upgrading the salaries of our staff. The College will willingly bear its quota of 25% of the additional expenditure and thus we shall be able to avail ourselves of the 50% offer made by the University Grants Commission. Next I must thank all the students and staff members who have worked for the successful organisation of today's function, among whom special mention must be made of our two Physical Directors; of Sri E. B. Satyam, Rev. Fr. Vice-Principal, Rev. Fr. Miranda and Sri Narayana Rao for the entertainment; and Dinakara Reddy and David George for the decorations and the N. C. C. volunteers for keeping order. To you our guests, I express our thanks for honouring and encouraging us with your presence. Finally I must thank you, Sir, for so readily consenting to preside over this function, when I asked you at a chance meeting in Hyderabad. Such graciousness can, of course, be expected from one like you, a scion of an aristocratic family who has distinguished himself in the service of the people. I can assure you that all of us feel honoured to have you in our midst to-day.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will conclude by giving public expression to our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God, the Giver of all good gifts, whose fatherly protection and watchful care all of us, staff, students and servants have enjoyed in the course of this year.

May I now request you, Sir, kindly to speak to the gathering and then to distribute the prizes.

University Examination Results - March 1958

PRE-UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

ABSTRACT

Whole Examination :	Number appeared : 507.
	Number Passed : 408.
	Percentage : 80.5%

Percentage of full passes in the various sections

Section 1 :	Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Logic	...	89.33%
Section 2 :	Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Indian History, Civics and Indian Administration	...	82. 6%
Section 3 :	Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Accounts and Commerce	...	88.23%
Section 4 :	Natural Sciences, Physical Sciences, Logic	...	83. 3%
Section 5 :	Natural Sciences, Physical Sciences, Indian History, Civics and Indian Administration	...	86.42%
Section 6 :	Physical Sciences, Logic, Indian History, Civics and Indian Administration	...	52.63%
Section 7 :	Physical Sciences, World History, Indian History, Civics and Indian Administration	...	41. 7%
Section 8 :	Physical Sciences, Economics, Accounts and Commerce	...	75%
Part I only (English and Languages) 436 out of 507		...	86. 3%
Part II only (Optional subjects) 431 out of 507		...	85%

I. Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Logic

FIRST CLASS

1. Appaji, K.
2. Dakshinamurti, V.
3. Kameswara Rao, K.
4. Krishna Rao, M. V.
5. Muralidhara Rao, P.
6. Prakasa Rao, C.
7. Prasada Rao, S.
8. Raghava Reddy, P.
9. Raja Gopal, M.
10. Satyanarayanamurthy, G. V. A. R.
11. Satyanarayana Rao, M.

12. Sunandana Rao, P.
13. Gangi Reddi, M.

SECOND CLASS

1. Anji Reddi, T.
2. Appala Raju, V. V.
3. Basava Rao, K.
4. Damodara Rao, G.
5. Innayya, P.
6. Kanta Rao, G. L.
7. Krishnamohan, K.
8. Krishnamurthy, V. V. C.
9. Muralidhara Sastry, H. V.
10. Nagabhushana Rao, V. .

11. Nageswara Rao, V.
12. Narasimha Rao, P.
13. Raghavayya K. V.
14. Ramakrishna, M.
15. Rangaswami Gowd, R.
16. Sambu Reddy, T.
17. Sobhanadreswara Rao, V.
18. Subrahmanya Sastri, N. S.
19. Surendranadha Choudari, G.
20. Suresh Babu, K.
21. Tirumala Reddi, V.
22. Venkateswara Rao, T.
23. Chennayya, G.
24. Prasada Rao, V. L. V.
25. Ramamohana Rao, K.
26. Richard Michael Gilbert
27. Geoffrey Patrick D'Cruze

THIRD CLASS

1. Appa Rao, M. R.
2. Atchyutaramayya, G.
3. Ayyeswara Rao, T.
4. Azad, N.
5. Bhavanarayana Sarma, K.
6. Hanumantha Rao, B. S.
7. Kesava Rao, Y.
8. Madanamohana Rao, T.
9. Mallikharjuna Rao, Y. K. D.
10. Nageswara Rao, G.
11. Parvatheesam Babji, G.
12. Ramakrishna Raju, P.
13. Rama Rao, P.
14. Rama Sarma, S. V.
15. Sadasiva Rao, B.
16. Satyanarayana, Katragadda
17. Satyanarayana, Kotapati
18. Satyanarayana Reddi, A.
19. Sitaramayya, C.
20. Venkatachalam, B. C.
21. Venkatappa Rao, S.
22. Venkateswara Rao, V.
23. Visweswara Rao, D. K.
24. Chandrasekhara Reddi, K.
25. Hanuman Gupta, G.
26. Mahommad Moheb Ali
27. Venkateswara Rao, C.

II. Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Indian History, Civics & Indian Administration

FIRST CLASS

1. Lakshminarayana, P.
2. Nageswara Rao, Gaddipati
3. Satyanarayana, Gopisetti
4. Satyanarayanmurti, U.
5. Venkata Reddi, A.
6. Raghunadham, T. S.
7. Subba Rao, B. K.

SECOND CLASS

1. Ahmed Azeez Khan
2. Eswara Reddi, V.
3. Janardana Rao, V.
4. Jaya Rao, C.
5. Krishna Prasad, R.
6. Krishna Rao, K. M.
7. Mohana Rao, A.
8. Mohan Rao, Y. S.
9. Narayana Prasad, K. J.
10. Narayana Rao, P.
11. Prasad Rao, E. L. C. V.
12. Prasad Rao, N. N.
13. Raghunatha Reddi, R. K.
14. Ramakrishna Rao, T.
15. Ramamohana Rao, T.
16. Rama Raju, M. A.
17. Rayanna, M.
18. Sadasiva Rao, K.
19. Saroja Babu, Y.
20. Satyanarayana, K. S. V.
21. Satyanarayanamurti, O. V.
22. Sivaramakrishnayya, K.
23. Srinivasamurti, P.
24. Swami Reddi, V.
25. Venkateswarlu, B.
26. Krishnakumar, K.
27. Papi Reddi, M.
28. Ramaswami, A.

THIRD CLASS

1. Acharyulu, K. S. K.
2. Bhaskara Rao, C. V.
3. Chandrasekhara Reddi, D.

4. Choudappa, K. C.
5. Jawaharlal, K.
6. Khasim Saheb, S.
7. Kishore Varma, G. L.
8. Koteswara Rao, T.
9. Muralikrishna, P.
10. Pardhasaradhi, C.
11. Pardhasaradhi, N.
12. Peter Paul, G.
13. Prasad, A. S. K.
14. Prasad, M. J.
15. Purnachandra Rao, M.
16. Radhakrishna, N.
17. Radhakrishnamurthy, S.
18. Radhakrishna Reddi, P.
19. Ramakrishna Rao, V.
20. Ramanjaneyulu, K.
21. Rama Rao, G. V. D. S.
22. Rama Rao, M.
23. Satyanarayana, B. C.
24. Satyanarayana, Gummadi
25. Seshasai, M.
26. Srihari, A.
27. Srinivasa Rao, G.
28. Subba Rao, D. V.
29. Subba Rao, J.
30. Subba Rao, N.
31. Subba Rao, P. V.
32. Subba Reddi, E. V.
33. Subba Reddi, G.
34. Subhaschandra Patnaik
35. Venkatanarayana, B.
36. Visnumurti, A.
37. Vivekananda, P.
38. Chandrasekhara Rao
39. Gopalakrishnamurti, G.
40. Ramakrishna Prasad, C. S.
41. Sambasiva Rao, G.
42. Suryanarayana Somayaji, B.

III. Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Accounts & Commercial Knowledge

FIRST CLASS

1. Jayaram, J.
2. Kutumba Rao, U.

3. Madanamohana Rao, S.
4. Muralimohan, S.
5. Rajagopalacharyulu, A.
6. Ramakrishna, G.
7. Ramamohan, S.
8. Ranga Rao, S.
9. Srikrishnamurthy, G.
10. Srimannarayana, B.
11. Tulasidas, G.
12. Venkateswara Rao, Mareedu
13. Dadakalandar Saheb, S.
14. Hatibelagal Muhammed Roshan
15. Subrahmanya Sarma, V. V.

SECOND CLASS

1. Babu Rao Chenji, G.
2. Bhaskara Rao, L.
3. Butchi Reddi, Y.
4. Chalapati Rao, T. V.
5. Eswarayya, M.
6. Innayya Reddi, S.
7. Kondala Rao, V.
8. Krishna Rao, P.
9. Narasa Reddi, A.
10. Narayya Naidu, G.
11. Ramachandra Rao, G.
12. Ramamohanlal, T.
13. Satyanarayanamurthi, V.
14. Sitapati Rao, U. V.
15. Subrahmanyam, C.
16. Subrahmanyam, K. P.
17. Syamasundara Rao, P.
18. Venkateswara Rao, Katragadda
19. Venkateswara Rao, Kosaraju
20. Venkateswara Rao, Malluru

THIRD CLASS

1. Ananda Reddi, S.
2. Atchutaramayya, V.
3. Atchuta Rao, T.
4. Babu Rao, G.
5. Bhaskara Rao, V.
6. Chandrasekhara Prasad, K.
7. Christopher, N. C.
8. Giri Babu, T.

9. Govardhana Rao, R.
10. Janakiramayya, C.
11. Kodandapani, J.
12. Koteswara Rao, N.
13. Krishnamurti, V.
14. Krishna Suri, N. S.
15. Nagabhushana Rao, T.
16. Nageswara Rao, G.
17. Nagi Reddi, M.
18. Narasimha Rao, S.
19. Narayana Rao, C.
20. Pardhasaradhi, P.
21. Ramalingeswara Rao, M.
22. Ramamohana Rao, E.
23. Rama Rao, C.
24. Ravindranath, C.
25. Sambasiva Rao, B.
26. Sambhi Reddi, K.
27. Satyamurti, B.
28. Sriramamurti, V.
29. Sriramulu, G.
30. Subba Rao, K.
31. Venkatapati Raju (alias) SubbaRaju
32. Venkataratnam, P.
33. Venkatarayudu, M.
34. Venkatarama Raju, G.
35. Vijayakumar, Y.
36. Virabhadra Rao, V.
37. Padmanabha Sastri, R. A.
38. Parthasarathi, N.
39. Prasada Rao, Z. B. V.
40. Venkateswara Rao, T. C.

IV. Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Logic

FIRST CLASS

1. Rami Reddi, P. C.
2. Victor, D. B. I.

SECOND CLASS

1. Appi Reddi, B.
2. Benarjee, K. S.
3. Janardhana Rao, P.
4. Joseph Reddi, V.
5. Kameswara Rao, Chodavarapu
6. Krishnamurti, N. S.

7. Madhusudana Rao, T.
8. Panduranga Vittal, A.
9. Parthasarathi Reddi, P.
10. Ramamohan Rao, M.
11. Ranganathan, S. S.
12. Ranga Reddi, E.
13. Ranga Reddi, K. L.
14. Ravindra Reddi, K.
15. Sanath Kumar, A.
16. Seshagiri Rao, T. V.
17. Srimannarayana Reddi, D.
18. Syed Muhammad Sirajuddin
19. Tilak, E.
20. Venkataratnam, V.
21. Venkata Reddi, G.
22. Vidyasagar, P.
23. Vira Reddi, B.
24. Krishna Rao, G.
25. Rama Rao, R. J.

THIRD CLASS

1. Ananda Rao, C.
2. Ankayya, K.
3. Babu Rao, K.
4. Bhaskara Rao, N.
5. Bhimeswara Reddi, P.
6. Chalapati Rao, K. V.
7. Chandrasekhara Reddi, M.
8. Dastagiri, N.
9. Deenabandhu, V.
10. Fleming, S. V. L.
11. Govinda Reddi, C.
12. Guru Babu, G.
13. Hanumantha Rao, V.
14. Hariprasada Rao, V.
15. Jagadeswaralingam, S.
16. Jarmayya, B. N.
17. Kameswara Rao, Chalasani
18. Kameswara Rao, V. S.
19. Koteswara Prasad, K.
20. Krishnayya, T.
21. Mangayya, G.
22. Mohan Das, B.
23. Mukteswara Rao, L.
24. Muralikrishna, D.
25. Nageswara Rao, G.

26. Nammala Raju, S.
27. Prasada Rao, K. D.
28. Radhakrishnayya, G.
29. Radhamohan, A.
30. Ramabhadri Raju, P.
31. Rama Rao, K. S. V.
32. Rama Rao, P. V.
33. Sambasiva Rao, G.
34. Saratchandra Prasad, K.
35. Sarveswara Rao, G. V.
36. Satyanarayanamurti, C.
37. Shourayya, P. L. B.
38. Souri Reddi, L.
39. Sriramulu, I.
40. Subba Reddi, P. C.
41. Subba Reddi, P. K.
42. Subbayya, D. V.
43. Subhaschandrudu, A.
44. Venkataratnam, C.
45. Venkateswarlu, E.
46. Vijayakumar Babu, S.
47. Viranjaneyulu, V.
48. Mastan, P.

**V. Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences,
Indian History, Civics & Indian
Administration**

FIRST CLASS

1. Easwar, M. D.

SECOND CLASS

1. Marreddi, C. L.
2. Narayana Kumar, V.
3. Narayana Reddi, V. L.
4. Prasada Rao, K. L. V.
5. Prasada Rao, T. S.
6. Raja Reddi, K.
7. Ramakrishna Reddi, V.
8. Ramamohana Prasad, G.
9. Sitaramayya, G.
10. Srinivasulu Reddi, A.
11. Subba Reddi, C.
12. Tatacharyulu, C.
13. Venkatachalam, N.
14. Rajendranath, K.

THIRD CLASS

1. Bhaskara Rao, M.
2. Chandrasekhara Rao, K.
3. Chittaranjan Das, P.
4. Francis, P.
5. Ganga Rao, B.
6. Gopala Rao, C.
7. Haragopal, G.
8. Jaganmohan Rao, C.
9. Janardana Rao, L.
10. Konayya, C.
11. Koteswara Rao, M. D.
12. Koteswara Rao, T.
13. Krishnamurti, K.
14. Krishna Prasad, E. S. R.
15. Lakshmayya, L.
16. Lakshmisekhara Reddi, G.
17. Mallikharjuna Rao, A.
18. Mohan Rao, D.
19. Nageswara Rao K.
20. Narasimha Reddi, A.
21. Narayana Reddi, S.
22. Prabhakara Reddi, J.
23. Prakasa Rao, B.
24. Prakasa Rao, D. J. X.
25. Praphulkumar Reddi, C.
26. Premakumar, I. V. S.
27. Pulla Reddi, S.
28. Purushothama Rao, A.
29. Ramakrishna Reddi, J.
30. Ramamohana Reddi, T.
31. Rosi Reddi, I.
32. Samarkumar, G.
33. Satyanarayana Reddi, K.
34. Sitaramayya, A.
35. Sivaji Rao, G.
36. Srihari Rao, M.
37. Srimannarayana, B.
38. Srinivasa Rao, G.
39. Srinivasulu, R.
40. Srirama Rao, G.
41. Srirama Reddi, N.
42. Subbayya, S. V.
43. Subrahmanyam, P.
44. Syamasundara Rao, P.

45. Thimma Reddi, K.
46. Venkata Rao, C.
47. Venkataratnam, G.
48. Venkateswara Rao, Borra
49. Venugopala Rao, K.
50. Hyder Ali, Md.
51. Krishna Rao, P. V.
52. Nagendra Sai, A. V. N.
53. Prasada Rao, N. G.
54. Radhakrishnamurti, A.
55. Ramamohana Rao, P.

**VI. Physical Sciences, Logic, Indian History,
Civics & Indian Administration**

FIRST CLASS

Nil

SECOND CLASS

1. Lourdu Marreddi, N.
2. Prasada Rao, A. V. V. K.
3. Purushothama Reddi, R.

THIRD CLASS

1. Abdul Kareem, S.
2. Anjaneya Sastri, M. S. R.
3. Babuji, P.
4. Gopala Reddi, S. R.
5. Jayarami Reddi, T.
6. Kodandaram, V.
7. Krishnaje Rao, G.
8. Lakshmikanta Rao, S.
9. Mohana Rao, D.
10. Narasimham, Y. R. L.
11. Narayana Reddi, N. C.
12. Ramakrishna, P.
13. Ramamohana Rao, P.
14. Subba Reddi, C. R.
15. Ramamurthi, B. S.
16. Muhammad Abdul Gaffar

**VII. Physical Sciences, World - History,
Indian History, Civics & Indian
Administration**

FIRST CLASS

Nil

SECOND CLASS

1. Veeraraghava Rao, D.

THIRD CLASS

1. Gopala Rao, Y.
2. Kodandaramayya, S.
3. Satyanarayana, M.

**VIII. Physical Sciences, Economics &
Geography, Accounts & Commercial
Knowledge**

FIRST CLASS

1. Vasudevan, K.

SECOND CLASS

1. Subrahmanyam, S.

THIRD CLASS

1. Koteswara Rao, S. S. R.
2. Lakshminarayana, B.
3. Madhava Rao, K.
4. Nagabhushanam Setti, K.
5. Narasimha Rao, J. V. L.
6. Pakirayya, T.
7. Papanna Sastri, U.
8. Prakasa Rao, P. G.
9. Pullayya, M.
10. Radhakrishnamurti, G.
11. Raghava Reddi, G.
12. Sambasiva Rao, A.
13. Satyanarayana Rao, A.
14. Seshaphani Setti, K.
15. Siva Reddi, E.
16. Venkateswara Rao, C.
17. Venkateswara Rao, V.
18. Venkateswara Rao, Y.
19. Babu Rao, K.

PASSED IN PARTS ONLY

Passed in Part I only

1. Seshagiri Rao, R.
2. Krishna Rao, Y. V.
3. Nageswara Rao, Gullapalli
4. Panduranga Rao, V.
5. Prasad, V. R.
6. Satyanarayana Raju, I.
7. Venkateswara Rao, S.
8. Ramayya Choudari, C. A.
9. Muhammad Abdulla
10. Harinath Babu, J.
11. Muhammad Ismail
12. Ramana Babu, K. V.
13. Ramayya, K. V.
14. Venkata Reddi, A.
15. Vijayakumar, K.
16. Panduranga Rao, K.
17. Venkateswara Rao, M.
18. Christopher, S. J. N.
19. Gopalaswamy, C.
20. Obula Reddi, K.
21. Prakasa Rao, D. S.
22. Rangayya Setti, B. P.
23. Venkatramayya, P.
24. Ashok Babu, T.
25. Obula Reddi, K.
26. Pydi Raj, D.
27. Ramamohana Rao, K.

Passed in part II only

1. Gundu Rao, D.
2. Subbarayudu, G. V.
3. Ekambaram, R.
4. Francis Reddi, K. B.
5. Gopalakrishna, Dandamudi
6. Gopalakrishna, Dasari
7. Joji Reddi, S.
8. Krishnamohan Rao, M.
9. Madhava Rao, K.
10. Govardhana Rao, N. V.
11. Subramanian, N.
12. Krishnayya, M. V.
13. Somasekharam, K.
14. Surendranath, C.
15. Addayya, D.
16. Ranga Rao, G. V.
17. Satyanarayana Rao, V. V.
18. Suryanarayana, A.
19. Venkata Rao, S.
20. Venkateswara Rao, Bobba
21. Chandrasekhara Sastri, G.
22. Pardhasaradhi, N.
23. Venkataratnam, C.
24. Nageswara Rao, Y.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

ABSTRACT

Number appeared : 428.

Number of complete passes : 266 (I Class : 89, II Class : 177)

Percentage : 62.2%

Part I - English :	327 passes out of 428	...	76.4%
Part II - (Telugu and Hindi) :	377 out of 428	...	88%
Part III - M. P. C. :	154 out of 233	...	66%
Bi. P. C. :	64 out of 73	...	87.7%
Histories :	50 out of 71	...	70.4%
Accounts :	33 out of 50	...	66%

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry

FIRST CLASS

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Anantanarayana, K. | 27. Nagabhushana Sastri, C. |
| 2. Anjaneya Gupta, G. | 28. Nageswararao, Koduri |
| 3. Avadhanulu, E. S. | 29. Nageswararao, M. |
| 4. Baburao, N. | 30. Narasimhacharyulu, M. |
| 5. Baburao, Y. | 31. Narayanarao, V. |
| 6. Bali Reddi, S. | 32. Narayanarao, V. V. |
| 7. Bhaskara Sastri, J. B. | 33. Panduranga Vittal, C. V. J. |
| 8. Chandrasekhar, R. | 34. Prabhakara Sarma, K. |
| 9. Ghantayya Sarma, K. | 35. Radhakrishnamurthy, V. |
| 10. Gopalarao, K. | 36. Radhakrishna Murthy, Y. |
| 11. Haragopal, M. | 37. Raghavayya, K. |
| 12. Janardanarao, Kamineni | 38. Raghavendraro, U. B. |
| 13. Kanta Prasad, V. | 39. Rajamraju, K. |
| 14. Karunakar, C. V. | 40. Rajeswararao, N. |
| 15. Konayya, K. | 41. Ramachandrarao, Machiraju |
| 16. Koteswararao, Anne | 42. Ramachandrarao, P. V. S. |
| 17. Koteswararao, Patibandla | 43. Ramachandrarao, T. S. |
| 18. Koteswararao, Pothineni | 44. Ramalingeswararao, P. |
| 19. Krishnamurthi, K. V. | 45. Rama Mohanarao, T. |
| 20. Krishnarao, Y. | 46. Ramayya, P. |
| 21. Krishnarao, Y. S. | 47. Ranapratap, L. |
| 22. Kshira Sagar, S. | 48. Ravindranath Tagore, T. |
| 23. Kumar Babu, T. | 49. Rosayya, B. |
| 24. Lingamurti, M. | 50. Sambasivarao Gupta, G. |
| 25. Madhavarao, Y. | 51. Sankara Reddy, P. S. |
| 26. Nagabhushanam, G. | 52. Sarveswararao, N. |
| | 53. Satyanarayana, Neppalli |
| | 54. Satyanarayana, Narra |
| | 55. Satyanarayana, P. |

56. Seshagirirao, A.
57. Sivajirao, A.
58. Sivaramavaraprasad, K.
59. Simhachalam, C.
60. Sivaji, K.
61. Srinivasulu Chetti, S.
62. Sripathi, T.
63. Srirama Murthy, G.
64. Srirama Murthy, Kunapalli
65. Subbarao, K.
66. Subramanya Saradhi, P.
67. Sundararao, D. J. F.
68. Suryaprakasarao, A.
69. Thimmaiah, M.
70. Venkureddy, P.
71. Vijayakumar Babu, S.
72. Fernandez, Carlyle
73. Janardanan, D.
74. Kesavarao, P. S.
75. Sudhish Babu, G.
76. Thirumala Reddy, R.

SECOND CLASS

1. Atchutaramanna, Y.
2. Augustine, B.
3. Basaveswararao K.
4. Bhaskara Sastri, T. V. R.
5. Chandra Sekhar, T.
6. Gangadhararao, K.
7. Gopalachari, B. T.
8. Gopala Krishna Murthy, B.
9. Gopalarao, G.
10. Harindra Babu, I. V. S. M.
11. Joseph, N.
12. Kamalakar, C.
13. Koteswararao, A. R.
14. Kranthi Kumar, T.
15. Krishnaji, G.
16. Krishnarao, D.
17. Krishnarao, J. V.
18. Krishnarao, N. V.
19. Krishnarao, U. B. V.
20. Krishna Reddy, T. V.
21. Kutumbarao, K.
22. Madhusudanarao, M.
23. Nageswararao, Koneru

24. Narasimharao, K. M.
25. Narasimharao, N.
26. Niranjanarao, C.
27. Pandurangarao, P.
28. Parama Hamsa, A. V. R. K.
29. Prasad Felix, J.
30. Raghupati Raju, A.
31. Raghurami Reddy, P.
32. Raghuvir, P.
33. Rajarao, K. G.
34. Rajendra Vara Prasad, B. B.
35. Ramakrishna, K.
36. Ramakrishnarao, S.
37. Ramarao, B. V.
38. Sankaranarayanarao, M.
39. Sanyasirao, Y.
40. Satchidananda Panigrahy
41. Satyanarayana Prasad, K.
42. Satyanarayanarao, T. V.
43. Showri, I.
44. Showri Reddy, Y.
45. Srikrishna, K.
46. Srinivasarao, G.
47. Srirama Murthy, P.
48. Subbarao, G. V.
49. Subbarao, M.
50. Subbarao, P. V.
51. Subba Reddy, K.
52. Subba Reddy, S. V.
53. Subramanyam, V.
54. Syed Sallauddin
55. Tirupati Reddy, P.
56. Umamaheswararao, K.
57. Venkatramana (alias) Prakasam, K.
58. Venkateswara Babu, S.
59. Venkateswararao, V. C.
60. Venkatrama Raju, K.
61. Viswanatham, M. K.
62. Chandra Kishore, V.
63. Ramarao, U.
64. Venkata Reddy, K.

II. Physics, Chemistry & Biology

FIRST CLASS

1. Krishnarao, P. A. V.
2. Lakshmanarao, B.

3. Purnachandrarao, V.
4. Rajagopalarao, G.
5. Ramarao, K.
6. Rami Reddy, G.
7. Sarveswara Reddy, M.
8. Satyanarayana Murthy, T.
9. Venkata Reddy, B.
10. Durgaprasadarao, V.
11. Kullayi Reddy, G.
12. Rangarao, J.
13. Venkateswararao, K.

SECOND CLASS

1. Anjaneyulu, D.
2. Atchuta Kumar, M.
3. Baburao, Y.
4. Balakoteswararao, T.
5. Bangar Raju, P.
6. Butchi Babu, D.
7. Chellarao, C.
8. Devendranath, N.
9. Dhanvantri, S.
10. Eswara Reddy, V.
11. Gopala Krishna, T.
12. Hari, K.
13. Jagan Mohanarao, N.
14. Jayakar, N. S. P.
15. Jojeppa, S.
16. Joji Reddy, Y.
17. Joseph, V.
18. Kondayya, G.
19. Krishnarao, G. V.
20. Madhusudanarao, M.
21. Muralidhararao, K.
22. Nagamalleswararao, K.
23. Narasimham, C.
24. Narasimharao, G.
25. Prasadarao, T. D. M. V.
26. Radhakrishnarao Nayudu, P.
27. Raghuramayya, K.
28. Rajagopalarao, D.
29. Rajasekhara Reddy, G.
30. Rajendra Babu, M.
31. Rama Krishnarao, G.
32. Rama Krishna Reddy, V.
33. Ramaprasad Bismil, C.
34. Ramarao, V. V.

35. Sambasivarao, P.
36. Satyanarayana, K. K.
37. Sitarama Murthy Raju, M.
38. Somasekhararao, A.
39. Subbarao, C. V.
40. Venkatarama Reddy, A.
41. Venkataramayya, M.
42. Venkataramayya, S.
43. Venkateswara Varma, P. K.
44. Viranjaneyulu, J.
45. Virayya Choudari, K.
46. Manohararao, P. S.
47. Pattabhiraman, K. C.

III. Logic, Indian History and British History

FIRST CLASS

1. Eswara Prasad, P.
2. Satyanarayana Murthy, A.

SECOND CLASS

1. Apparao, G.
2. Apparao, M.
3. Bali Reddy, P.
4. George Stanislaus, B.
5. Gokulchand, G.
6. Haranadharao, G.
7. Paidithalli, G.
8. Pitchayya, Z.
9. Raja Reddy, A.
10. Ramana Reddy, T.
11. Showrayya, A.
12. Somayya, N.
13. Subbarao, C.
14. Sundararao, D.
15. Venkateswararao, P.
16. Vira Reddy, G.
17. Yesupadam, B.

IV. Indian History, British History, Civics & Indian Administration

FIRST CLASS

Nil.

SECOND CLASS

1. Anandaroo, A.
2. Chandra Mouli, A.

3. Chandri Nayudu, D.
4. Chennakesava Reddy, M.
5. Francis, T.
6. Koteswararao, A.
7. Koteswararao, Gadde
8. Krishna Murthy, K.
9. Krishnarao, R.
10. Kutumbarao, M.
11. Nageswararao, P.
12. Narayana Reddy, A.
13. Raja Kumar, A. S.
14. Rama Mohanrao, S.
15. Sambasivarao, M.
16. Samuel Alfred, E.
17. Sankararao, J.
18. Saranath Seth, B. J.
19. Shouri R.
20. Sitarama Raju, A.
21. Sivakesava Prasad, Y.
22. Subba Rao, N. V.
23. Venkataramayya, G.
24. Venkata Reddy, S.
25. Venugopalachari, S. T.
26. Abdul Shukur

V. Accounts, Economics and Geography

FIRST CLASS

Nil

SECOND CLASS

1. Abraham, G.
2. Apparao, M. V.
3. Apparao, V. V.
4. Appi Reddy, N.
5. Bhaskararao, K.
6. Gopalakrishna Murthy, A.
7. Jojayya, M. .
8. Kesavakrishna, Y.
9. Koteswararao, A.
10. Krishna Murthy, C.
11. Kutumbarao, G.
12. Madhusudana Sarma, J.
13. Narayanaswami Reddy, C.
14. Raghavendraro, K.
15. Rajarao, K.
16. Satyanarayana, A.
17. Satyanarayana, R.
18. Satyanarayanawami, N.
19. Somasundararao, G.
20. Venkateswararao, A.
21. Viswanadham, V. K.
22. Vittalrao, M.
23. Mir Shahzahoor

PASSED IN PARTS ONLY

Passed in Parts I and II Only

1. Bhaskara Sastri, V.
2. Chalamayya, V.
3. Chandrasekhara Iyer, K.
4. Damodararao, P.
5. Ethirajulu, D.
6. Gangadhararao, M.
7. Gopala Krishnarao, M.
8. Janardanarao, Kanneganti
9. Jayanna, M.
10. Jojayya, M.
11. Joseph Jesudas, A. N.
12. Koteswara Sarma, B.
13. Krishna Murthy, K.

14. Krishna Reddy, U. V.
15. Maddayya, T. C.
16. Nageswararao, C.
17. Nageswararao, Katragadda
18. Punnarao, C.
19. Radha Krishna Murthy, J.
20. Ramanatha Reddy, V.
21. Sitaramayya, B.
22. Sivaprasadarao, G.
23. Suryanarayana, V.
24. Suryanarayana Raju, P.
25. Syamasundararao, K.
26. Varaprasad, R. S. P.
27. Venkata Nayudu, B. T.
28. Venkatapparao, G.

29. Visweswararao, C. V.
30. Krishna Murthy, E. V. R.
31. Shaik Lal Muhammad
32. Sitaramanjaneyulu, G.
33. Trivikramalal, V.
34. Bali Reddy, S.
35. Prasad, K.
36. Somasundara Reddi, C.
37. Subbarao, M. V.
38. Subba Reddy, P. V.
39. Umapati Reddy, C.
40. Muhammad Abdul Kaleem
41. Narasimha Rao, A. V.
42. Venkateswararao, K.
43. Anandayya, M.
44. Kondalarao, B.
45. Koteswararao, Gadde
46. Rama Mohana Reddy, K.
47. Nageswararao, Y.

Passed in Parts I and III only

1. Tirumala Rao, D.

Passed in Parts II and III Only

1. Anjaneyulu, M.
2. Lakshmana, K.
3. Lakshmanarao, K. L.
4. Mohanrao, K. B.
5. Nagi Reddy, P.
6. Ramarao, G. V.
7. Sambasivarao, M.
8. Satyanarayana Murthy, A.
9. Seshagirirao, Y.
10. Subbarao, G.
11. Venkatarao, Y. J.
12. Chandra Sekhararao, N.
13. Narendra Gupta, M.
14. Rama Mohanrao, S.
15. Gangadhararao, M.
16. Nagi Reddy, J.
17. David, J.
18. Sitaramayya, D.
19. Madhusudanarao, D.
20. Radhakrishna Murthy, P.
21. Ramarao, A. K.

22. Ratna Nicholas, B.
23. Sankarappa, S.
24. Sivaramayya, V.
25. Venkata Raju, G.
26. Venkayya, K.

Passed in Part I Only

1. Basivi Reddy, V.
2. Jagan Mohan Patnaik, R.
3. Krishna Prasad, R.
4. Mohan Reddy, K.
5. Raghupati, K.
6. Ramabhupal Prasad, R. V. H. V.
7. Sambasiva Prasad, J.
8. Subbarao, R. V.
9. Thapo Mohan, U.
10. Ramana Murthy, R. V.
11. Koteswararao, K.
12. Venkateswararao, P.
13. Bernard, S.
14. Surendranath Reddy, B.
15. Thyagaraja, N. P.
16. Atchutharamarao, S.

Passed in Part II Only

1. Arlayya, P.
2. Bhaskara Rao, C.
3. Gopichand, C.
4. Hemachalarao, S.
5. Janardhanarao, P. R.
6. Koteswararao, Paturi
7. Krishnarao, K. V.
8. Krishnarao, N. S. V.
9. Muhammad Basheeruddin.
10. Nageswararao, J.
11. Parameswararao, V.
12. Prasadarao, G. H.
13. Purnachandrarao, P.
14. Purnachandrarao, V.
15. Radhakrishna Murthy, L.
16. Ramachandrarao, Matlapudi.
17. Rama Das, V.
18. Ramanarasimham, Y.
19. Ramarao, K.
20. Sankararao, P.
21. Sivarama Reddy, M.

22. Subhaschandra Bose, J.
23. Vidya Sagar, R. E. C.
24. Veerabhadrarao, K.
25. Muhammad Basha Mohiddin
26. Mallikarjunarao, K.
27. Sambasivarao, A.
28. Chowdayya, D.
29. Jojappa, G.
30. Hanumantarao, S.
31. Mareswararao, A.
32. Nagabhushanam, T.
33. Purnachandrarao, V. B.
34. Satyanarayana, S.
35. Srikrishna Murthy, A.
36. Srirama Murthy, A.
37. Subbarao, V.
38. Venkataramayya, G.

39. William Paul, S.
40. Satyanarayana, L.
41. Syed Fareed.
42. Bhupendranath, P.
43. Kameswararao, V.
44. Madhavarao

Passed in Part III Only

1. Pardhasardhi Sarma, P.
2. Prasadarao, A. N. R. V.
3. Ravindranatharao, K.
4. Rama Mohana Sarma, K.
5. Myniswami, S.
6. Saratchandra Babu, K.
7. Ramarao, C. V.
8. Veeraswami, G.
9. Mohan Reddy, B. K.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

ABSTRACT

Number appeared :	75	Full passes :	44	Percentage :	58.7%
Part I	-	71 out of 83	-	85.5%	
Part II	-	63 out of 95	-	73.7%	
Part III	-	Mathematics	-	18 out of 27	- 66.7%
		History Main	-	13 out of 15	- 86.7%
		Economics Main	-	40 out of 41	- 97.6%

Part I English

THIRD CLASS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avadhani, M. N. L. N. 2. Azariah, J. A. 3. Jagan Mohanrao, N. 4. Koteswararao, B. 5. Lakshminarayana, K. 6. Mohana Prasad, K. 7. Narasimhayya, G. 8. Radhakrishna Murthy, G. 9. Raghavendra Prasad, K. 10. Rajagopal Rao, V. 11. Rajavardhana, S. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Ramachandrarao, A. B. J. 13. Ramarao, A. 14. Satyanarayana, A. 15. Seshagiri Sarma, S. 16. Sivarao, T. V. S. 17. Subbarao, S. V. 18. Venkataratnam, D. 19. Viraswamy, A. 20. Mahabaleswararao, T. 21. Venkayya, K. 22. Guravayya, V. 23. Hanumantarao, B. 24. Krishna, T. R. 25. Krishnarao, Koganti |
|--|---|

26. Krishnarao, Kongara
27. Mariadasu, T.
28. Venkayya, T.
29. Jojaya, M.
30. Narasimharao, B. V. L.
31. Sivanarayana, T.
32. Abdul Rahiman
33. Shoukat Pasha
34. Bala Joji Reddy, R.
35. Bala Shourayya, N.
36. Basavayya, V.
37. Bhadrachala, L.
38. Damodararao, K.
39. Gopal Rao, D.
40. Gopal Rao, S. R.
41. Gopinatha Reddy, M.
42. Gouripatirao, N. M.
43. Konda Reddy, M.
44. Krishna Reddy, G.
45. Lakshmipathirao, P.
46. Joji, J.
47. Padmanabharao, K.
48. Prakasarayulu, A.
49. Raghavendr Rao, A.
50. Ramachandra Reddy, B.
51. Ramakrishna, G. V. S.
52. Ramanayya, M. V.
53. Sambasivarao, G.
54. Shaik Mahaboob Peeran
55. Sitarama Sastry, S. V. S.
56. Sleevayya, K.
57. Subbarao, K.
58. Subba Reddy, R. R.
59. Subba Reddy, K.
60. Suryanarayana, V. B.
61. Chandrasekhara Somayaji, B.
62. Krishna, S.
63. Venkatarama Reddy, N.
64. Venkateswararao, G.
65. Athar Pasha
66. Anthony, T.
67. Balthasar Raju
68. Hanumantharao, A.
69. Nageswararao, C. V.
70. Peter Paul, J.
71. Venkataratnam, Y.

Part II

SECOND CLASS

1. Kota Reddy, N.
2. Raghavendra Prasad, K.
3. Seshagiri Sarma, S.
4. Venkataratnam, D.
5. Lakshmipathirao, P.
6. Peter Paul, J.
7. Athar Pasha

THIRD CLASS

1. Avadhani, M. N. L. N.
2. Azariah, J. A.
3. Jagan Mohanrao, N.
4. Koteswararao, B.
5. Lakshminarayana, K.
6. Narasimhayya, G.
7. Radhakrishna Murthy, G.
8. Rajagopal Rao, V.
9. Rajavardhan, S.
10. Ramachandrarao, A. B. J.
11. Rama Satyanarayana, P.
12. Satyanarayana, A.
13. Sivarao, T. V. S.
14. Subbarao, S. V.
15. Viraswamy, A.
16. Bhaskararao, Y.
17. Guravayya, V.
18. Hanumantharao, B.
19. Krishna Rao, Koganti
20. Krishnarao, Kongara
21. Mariadasu, T.
22. Mastan Reddy, K.
23. Venkayya, T.
24. Jojaya, M.
25. Narasimharao, B. V. L.
26. Sivanarayana, T.
27. Abdul Rahiman
28. Shoukata Pasha
29. Bala Shourayya, N.
30. Basavayya, V.
31. Gopal Rao, S. R.
32. Krishna Reddy, G.
33. Joji, J.
34. Padmanabharao, K.

35. Prakasarayulu, A.
36. Raghaveadrarao, A.
37. Ramachandra Reddy, B.
38. Rama Krishna, G. V. S.
39. Ramanayya, M. V.
40. Ratna Francis, B.
41. Shaik Mahboob Peeran
42. Sitarama Sastry, S. V. S.
43. Subbarao, K.
44. Subba Reddy, R. R.
45. Subba Reddy, K.
46. Suryanarayana, V. B.
47. Venkata Reddy, B.
48. Chandrasekhara Somayaji B.
49. Krishna, S.
50. Narasimharao, K. V. L.
51. Venkateswararao, G.
52. Rangarao, K.
53. Rangayya, K.
54. Venkata Reddy, P.
55. Anthony, T.
56. Balthasar Raju
57. Hanumantharao, A.
58. Nageswararao, C. V.
59. Satyanarayana Murthy, V.
60. Venkataratnam, Y.
61. Joseph Judson, K.
62. Sitaramayya, N. P.
63. Subbarao, V.

Part III

Group (I) Mathematics Main

FIRST CLASS

1. Narasimhayya, G.
2. Radhakrishna Murthy, G.
3. Raghavendra Prasad, K.
4. Seshagiri Sarma, S.

SECOND CLASS

1. Jagan Mohan Rao, N.
2. Mohana Prasad, K.
3. Subbarao, S. V.

THIRD CLASS

1. Avadhani, M. N. L. N.
2. Kota Reddy, N.

3. Koteswararao, B.
4. Lakshminarayana, K.
5. Rajagopalarao, V.
6. Rajavardhan, S.
7. Ramarao, A.
8. Rama Satyanarayana, P.
9. Sivarao, T. V. S.
10. Venkataratnam, D.
11. Sriharirao, C.

Group (IV)

History & Economics (History Main)

THIRD CLASS

1. Bhaskararao, Y.
2. Guravayya, V.
3. Hanumantharao, B.
4. Joji Reddy, T.
5. Krishna, T. R.
6. Krishnarao, Koganti
7. Krishnarao, Kongara
8. Mariadasu, T.
9. Mastan Reddy, K.
10. Venkayya, T.
11. Narasimharao, B. V. L.
12. Sivanarayana, T.
13. Abdul Rahiman,

Group (V)

History & Economics (Economics Main)

SECOND CLASS

1. Gopalarao, S. R.
2. Krishna Reddy, G.
3. Lakshmipathirao, P.

THIRD CLASS

1. Bala Joji Reddy, R.
2. Bala Shourayya, N.
3. Basavayya, V.
4. Bhadrachalam, L.
5. Gopalarao, D.
6. Gopinatha Reddy, M.
7. Gouripatirao, N. M.
8. Konda Reddy, M.
9. Joji, J.
10. Padmanabharao, K.

11. Prasadaraao, N. R. K. V.
12. Prakasarayulu, A.
13. Raghavendraraao, A.
14. Ramachandra Reddy, B.
15. Ramakrishna, G. V. S.
16. Ramahayya, M. V.
17. Ratna Francis, B.
18. Sambasivarao, G.
19. Shaik Mahaboob Peeran
20. Showri Reddy, A.
21. Sitarama Sastry, S. V. S.
22. Sleevayya, K.
23. Subbarao, K.
24. Subba Reddy, R. R.

25. Subba Reddy, K.
26. Suryanarayana, V. B.
27. Venkata Reddy, B.
28. Chandraseakhara Somayaji, B.
29. Krishna, S.
30. Narasimharao, K. V. L.
31. Venkatarama Reddy, N.
32. Venkateswararao, G.
33. Athar Pasha.
34. Rangarao, D.
35. Rangarao, K.
36. Rangayya, K.
37. Venkata Reddy, P.

B. Sc. PART I - ENGLISH

ABSTRACT

Appeared : 132 Passed : 97 Percentage : 73.5%.

1. Adinarayana, L.
2. Arjuna Raju, M.
3. Atchayya, K.
4. Balachandran, K.
5. Balaramamurthy, Kosaraju
6. Bhaskararao, B.
7. Bhaskararao, G.
8. Bhaskararao, O.
9. Bhaskararao, P.
10. Bhogeswararao, D.
11. Chandramohanarao, K.
12. Dakshinamurthy, C.
13. Dattaguru, B.
14. Ganganna, K.
15. Gopalakrishna, C.
16. Harinadha Babu, K.
17. Jaganmohanarao, K.
18. Jagannadharao, N.
19. Janakiramarao, L.
20. Jayadeva Prasad, K.
21. Joji Reddy, A.
22. Joji Reddy, N.
23. Joseph Anthony, K.
24. Krishnamacharyulu, B. T.

25. Krishnamurthy, B. C. V.
26. Krishnamurthy, G. R.
27. Krishnarao, G. R. V.
28. Krishnarao, K. V.
29. Kumaraswami Sastri, P. C.
30. Lakshmipathirao, R.
31. Madhavarao, K.
32. Madhusudhanarao, V.
33. Mohanamurali, K.
34. Mohanrao, P. V.
35. Muni Reddy, M. V. R.
36. Muralikrishna, C.
37. Nageswararao, M.
38. Narasimharao, A.
39. Narasimharao, D. V.
40. Narasimharao, J.
41. Narasimharao, M. L.
42. Narayanarao, K.
43. Paddayya, J.
44. Paparao, M.
45. Parandhamayya, B.
46. Paul, B.
47. Peter Thomas, P.
48. Prabhakara Sarma, N. V.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 49. Prasadarao, K. S. K. | 74. Subbarayudu, J. |
| 50. Prataparudra Sastri, K. | 75. Subba Reddy, A. |
| 51. Radhakrishnamurthy, D. | 76. Subbayya Sastrulu, E. |
| 52. Radhakrishnamurthy, T. | 77. Subramanyam, Katragadda |
| 53. Ramakrishnarao, P. | 78. Sundararao, K. V. |
| 54. Ramanandarao, P. | 79. Surendra Babu, C. |
| 55. Ramarao, M. S. V. | 80. Suresh Babu, K. |
| 56. Ranjit Kumar, K. | 81. Tekla Reddy, Y. |
| 57. Ratnajirao, G. V. | 82. Thomas, M. S. |
| 58. Ravikumara Sastri, G. | 83. Upendranath, N. |
| 59. Sambasiva Sastri, S. | 84. Upendra Rao, A. |
| 60. Sambu Reddy, C. | 85. Venkatappayya, P. |
| 61. Sankararao, G. | 86. Venkatarao, C. |
| 62. Satyanarayana, G. | 87. Venkateswaran, S. |
| 63. Satyanarayana, R. | 88. Venkateswararao, D. |
| 64. Satyanarayanamurthy, D. V. | 89. Venkateswararao, J. |
| 65. Seshagirirao, R. | 90. Venkateswararao, K. |
| 66. Sitaramayya, C. | 91. Venkateswararao, P. |
| 67. Sri Krishna, K. | 92. Venkateswarlu, M. |
| 68. Srimannarayana, A. | 93. Vijayakumar, B. J. |
| 69. Srinivasa Sastry, N. | 94. Virabhadrarao, K. |
| 70. Sriramamurthy, K. V. | 95. Viraraghavulu, C. |
| 71. Subbarao, C. | 96. Vijayasaraadhi, D. |
| 72. Subbarao, Gandu | 97. Yaswantarao, S. |
| 73. Subbarao, M. V. | |

B. Sc. PART II - (Physics Main)

ABSTRACT

Appeared : 44; Full passes . 38; Percentage : 86.4%.

First Classes :	Main : 5	Subsidiaries : 23
Second Classes :	Main : 16	Subsidiaries : 7
Third Classes :	Main : 18	Subsidiaries : 9

Full Passes

FIRST CLASS

	Class	
	Main.	Subsidiaries
1. Kameswararao K. D.	1	1
2. Muralidhararao, T.	1	1
3. Ramanujam, G. V. V. R.	1	1
4. Satyanarayana L.	1	1
5. Seshavatara Sarma, B.	1	2

SECOND CLASS

	Class	
	Main.	Subsidiaries.
1. Anjaneya Sastri, C.	2	1
2. Balakrishna, K.	2	1
3. Chandrasekhara Rao, A.	2	1
4. Gopalakrishna Rao, V. V.	2	1
5. Krishna Murthy, T.	2	1

Class			Class		
Main.		Subsidiaries.	Main.		Subsidiaries.
6.	Manikyarao, K. K. S.	2 1	6.	Narasimharao, K.	3 1
7.	Padmanabha Somayaji, D.	2 1	7.	Narasimharao, K. L.	3 1
8.	Pappayya Patrudu, P.	2 1	8.	Prasad, M. S. V.	3 1
9.	Pattabhiramayya, K.	2 2	9.	Rajeswararao, C. P.	3 1
10.	Prasadarao, N. D.	2 1	10.	Rama Murthy, P.	3 2
11.	Ramachandrarao, G.	2 1	11.	Rama Satyanarayana, P.	3 3
12.	Ramakoteswararao, K.	2 1	12.	Sivaramakrishnayya, S.	3 3
13.	Rama Mohanarao, A. V.	2 1	13.	Sivasankar, G.	3 3
14.	Rama Mohanarao, N.	2 1	14.	Sohrab Jahangir Chinoy	3 3
15.	Satyanarayanarao, S.	2 3	15.	Sriramachandra Murthy, B.	3 2
16.	Subrahmanyam, S.	2 2	16.	Thakur Singh, N.	3 3
			17.	Venkateswararao, K.	3 2

THIRD CLASS

1.	Gopalakrishnayya, M.	3 2
2.	Janardana Babu, V.	3 3
3.	Lakshmanarao, V.	3 3
4.	Maheswararao, B.	3 3
5.	Nagi Reddy, P.	3 1

Passed in Main only

1.	Mohanarao, K. V. R.	3 —
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Passed in Subsidiaries only

1.	Suryanarayana Raju, K.V.	— 3
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A man was travelling by a ship. He put his hand bag somewhere on the deck and forgot it. He searched his cabin but did not find it. He went to the captain of the ship and accused him and his crew of theft. The captain protested in vain.

The man was wandering all over the deck when by chance he found his bag where he had misplaced it.

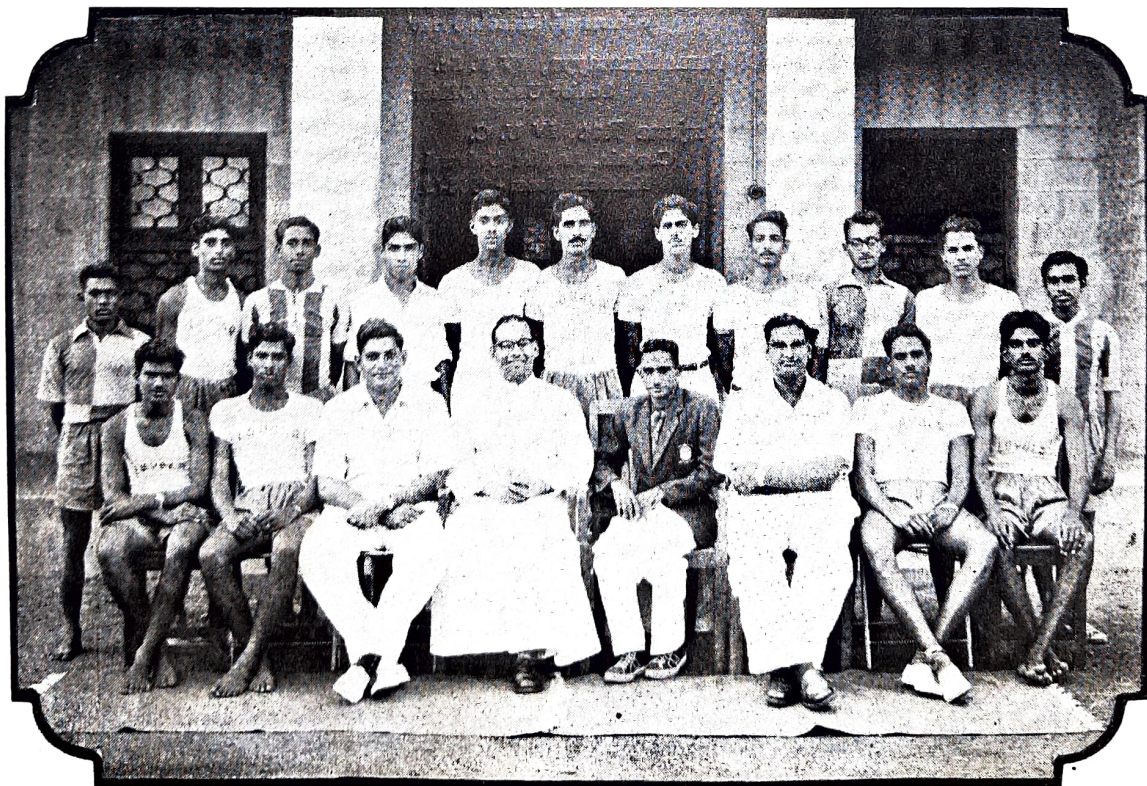
He rushed to the captain and said, "Sorry, Sir, I have accused you and the crew of theft. I found the bag just now."

The captain replied, "It does not matter. *It is just a mistake on both sides.* We mistook you to be a gentleman and you mistook us to be rogues."

(Contributed by G. Tulasidas.)

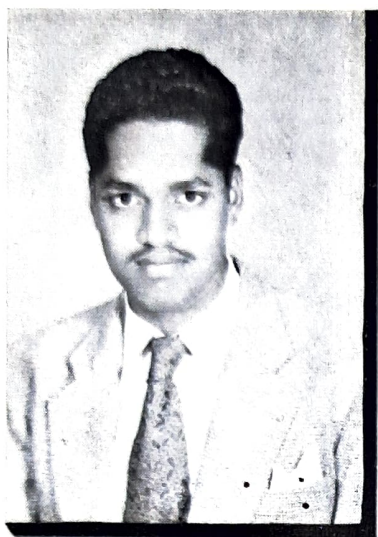


Presidents and Secretaries of the College Societies.

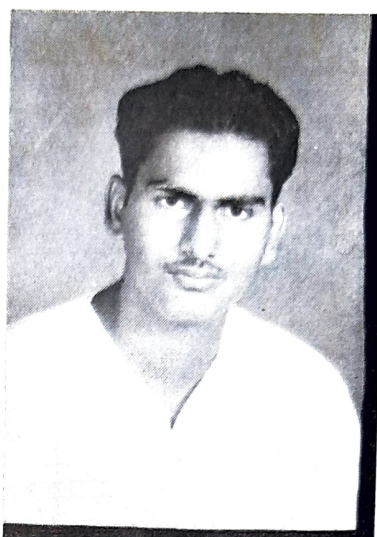


Captains and Vice-Captains of the College Teams.

1

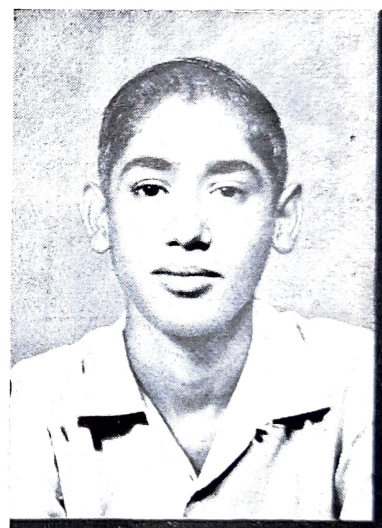


2



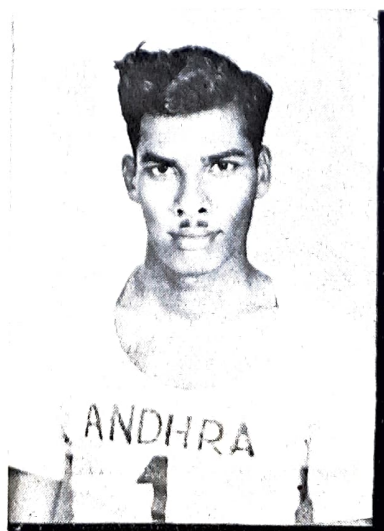
3

1. K. Ranjit Kumar, IV B. Sc.
Chairman, College Society.
2. Mullapudi Venkatarayudu,
I B. Com.
Secretary, College Society.
3. V. V. Subramania Sarnia, I B. Sc.
First in the University in
P. U. C. Examination - 1958-'59.
4. Ch. S. Rajeswara Rao, P. U. C.
Winner of 'Lincoln Prize'
5. B. Parandhamayya, IV B. Sc.
Senior Under Officer.
6. K. Surjuna Rao, IV U. C.
Captain, Andhra University
Kabbadi Team - 1958-'59.



4

5



6

List of Academic Prize Winners

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

Pre-University 1958

First in the whole Examination – V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma (765 marks out of 1,000)

English	1st Prize	V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma
	2nd Prize	H. Md. Roshan
Telugu	1st Prize	K. Vasudevan
	2nd Prize	G. Tulasidas
Hindi	1st Prize	V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma
	2nd Prize	H. Md. Roshan
M. P. L.	1st Prize	K. Kameswararao
	2nd Prize	P. Muralidhararao
M. P. I.	1st Prize	G. Satyanarayana
	2nd Prize	A. Venkata Reddy
M. P. A.	1st Prize	V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma
	2nd Prize	S. Dada Kalandar Saheb
Bi. P. L.	1st Prize	P. C. Rami Reddy
	2nd Prize	D. B. I. Victor
Bi. P. I.	1st Prize	M. D. Easwar
	2nd Prize	V. Rama Krishna Reddy
L. P. I.	1st Prize	N. Lurdu Marreddy
	2nd Prize	A. V. V. K. Prasadarao
W. P. I.	1st Prize	D. Veera Raghavarao
	2nd Prize	Not awarded
E. P. A.	1st Prize	K. Vasudevan
	2nd Prize	U. Papanna Sastry

Intermediate 1958

First in the whole Examination – Y. Krishna Rao (685 marks out of 950)

English	1st Prize	A. Satyanarayana Murthy
	2nd Prize	Y. Krishnarao
Telugu	1st Prize	Y. Krishnarao
	2nd Prize	R. Satyanarayana
Hindi	1st Prize	O. Thirumala Reddy
	2nd Prize	Not awarded
M. P. C.	1st Prize	Y. Krishnarao
	2nd Prize	V. Kanta Prasad

Bi. P. C.	1st Prize	M. Sarveswara Reddy
	2nd Prize	P. A. V. Krishnarao
2 H. L.	1st Prize	B. J. Stanislaus
	2nd Prize	P. Easwara Prasad
2 H. C.	1st Prize	B. J. Saranath Seth
	2nd Prize	Abdul Shukur
A. B. C.	1st Prize	A. Gopala Krishna Murthy
	2nd Prize	M. Jojaiah

B. A. 1958

English	1st Prize	S. V. S. Sitarama Sastry
Telugu	1st Prize	S. Seshagiri Sarma
Hindi	1st Prize	G. Venkateswararao
Part III Gr. (v)	1st Prize	P. Lakshmipathirao
Part III Gr. (iv)	1st Prize	B. Hanumantharao
Part III Gr. (i)	1st Prize	G. Radhakrishnamurthi

B. Sc. (Physics Main) 1958

Part II	1st Prize	T. Muralidhararao
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CLASS EXAMINATIONS

Moral Instruction

Pre-University	1st Prize	A. Venkata Reddy
	2nd Prize	G. V. A. R. Satyanarayana Murthy
	2nd Prize	S. Prasadarao
Intermediate	1st Prize	J. Rangarao
	2nd Prize	A. Satyanarayana Murty
III B. A.	1st Prize	A. Tejomurty
	2nd Prize	G. Peter Singh
III B. Sc.	1st Prize	Ch. Surendra Babu
	2nd Prize	P. S. Venkateswaran

Religious Instruction

Pre-University	1st Prize	M. R. Gilbert
Intermediate	1st Prize	J. P. Felix
	2nd Prize	C. Fernandez
III B. A.	1st Prize	B. Paul
	2nd Prize	Y. Tekla Reddy

III B. Sc. 1957-'58

English	1st Prize	A. Tejomurthy
	2nd Prize	S. Chandramouleswararao

Telugu	1st Prize	M. Nagaraju
	2nd Prize	S. Chandramouleswararao
Hindi	1st Prize	V. Subhaschandra Choudari
	2nd Prize	K. Rajeswararao
Maths. Main	1st Prize	S. Chandramouleswararao
	2nd Prize	I. Mallaiah Pantulu
History Main	1st Prize	G. Showri Reddy
	2nd Prize	U. Raghupathi Raju
Economics Main	1st Prize	A. Tejomurthy
	2nd Prize	U. Raghupathi Raju

III B. Sc. 1957-'58

Physics	1st Prize	B. Dattaguru (<i>The Rodrigues Prize</i>)
	2nd Prize	Ch. Murali Krishna
Chemistry (M & P)	1st Prize	P. S. Venkateswaran
	2nd Prize	C. Venkatarao
Chemistry (B & Z)	1st Prize	K. Chandra Mohanarao
	2nd Prize	Premabrahmam

Students' Associations' Prizes

Selected as best actors (In the dramas enacted during the Association Week)	}	A. B. Ananda Reddy
		T. Kameswararao
		K. Ramakoteswararao
English Elocution Contest	1st Prize	Ch. Surendra Babu
Telugu Elocution Centest	1st Prize	K. Pandurangarao
Telugu Essay Competition	1st Prize	K. Somasundaram
	2nd Prize	M. Lokeswararao
Hindi Elocution Contest	1st Prize	A. Gaffoor
	2nd Prize	H. Mohammed Roshan
Hindi Essay Competition	1st Prize	V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma
	2nd Prize	T. V. Subbarao
Essay Competition (History and Economics Assn.)		
(Senior)	1st Prize	A. Tejomurty
(Junior)	1st Prize	D. Raghavarao
Essay Competition (Maths. and Science Assn.)	1st Prize	P. Venugopal
Quiz Competition	1st Prize	J. Subbarayudu & Team
Biology Information	1st Prize	K. L. Narasimharao
	2nd Prize	V. Dinakara Reddy

God is Still our King



SRI C. ASEERVADA RAO
(TUTOR IN ENGLISH)

The earth rolls on o'er dang'rous hills
Escaping oft a fatal fall
Some deadly brinks are passed, and more are there
To damn this racing ball
And yet, O Man! lose not your hope,
The Good God still rules all.

Though men may rise 'gainst men
And lose fraternal love;
Though Might be Right, unlike of yore
Though states are thoughtless now;
You've got no cause to grieve or fear;
Our God is still above.

The dove of peace is just a speck afar
But still 'tis on the wing!
The clouds of war may hang above
Yet mark the wing ablowing!
So watch and pray, nor be afraid,
For God is still our king!



The society that he founded is now working in several countries and is engaged in a variety of activities.

St. Ignatius Loyola

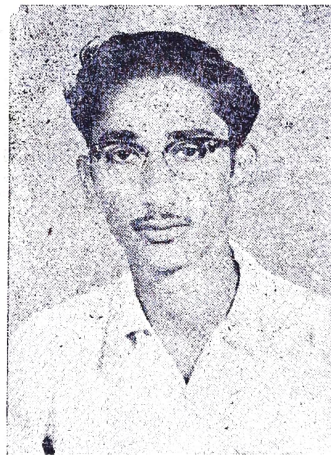
(PATRON OF OUR COLLEGE)

St. Ignatius was born in the year 1491 in his ancestral home of Loyola, in the province of Guipuzcoa in Spain. Ignatius was a soldier at the age of thirty. In 1521 he bravely fought against a big French army. In that great battle he was wounded. The French admired Ignatius' bravery and treated his wounds and sent him home. While convalescing he asked for some book of knightly adventure to pass his time. Some one offered him a life of Christ and a book of Saints. When Ignatius began to read these books, he experienced an extraordinary and novel movement of soul. A lively desire to imitate the virtues of Christ as the Saints had done, began to take root in his heart. He decided to make penance for his past sins. Having resolved to change his life he gave himself up entirely to the reading of the life of Christ and of the Saints. After recovery from his wounds, he went to spend sometime in a deserted cave called Manresa. The life he lead at Manresa was one of appalling austerity. He spent many hours in prayer, his food was what he received in alms. If people gave him meat or wine, as they did at times, he would not taste it, but gave it to others who were poor like himself.

Ignatius realised that unless he was educated he could not serve God and his fellowmen in a better way. Moreover in those days there were people who were teaching false doctrines. Ignatius wanted

to combat these false teachings and therefore he decided to study and get an M. A. Degree and also to form a company of learned men like himself who would serve God together with him. With this idea Ignatius began studying in an elementary school among little boys when he was already a grown man! Then he went on to higher studies. Ignatius was a man of strong will and he was determined to pursue his studies at all costs. He went to Barcelona, Alcala, Salamanca and Paris to get the best possible education, and in the course of seven years he succeeded in learning grammar, theology and philosophy. On April 22, 1541 Ignatius Loyola established the Society of Jesus with the help of nine holy and learned companions namely Peter Faber, Francis Xavier, James Lainez, Alphonsus Salmeron, Simon Rodriguez, James Bobadilla, Lejay, Pierre Broet and Nicholas Codure. All the companions were Masters of Arts of Paris University and the greatest of

them was Francis Xavier. St. Ignatius at first acted merely as one of the members of the company, doing nothing without their advice. They led a poor life, and were obedient to one another. In 1540 the 'Society' had received official approval from the Pope and its members had increased to sixty. Four years later no limit was laid to the number of members who might be enrolled. St. Ignatius then began to establish Colleges in various places including India, Rome, Lisbon,



Mareddy Royal Reddy,
Pre-University.

St. Ignatius died at Rome on July 31 1556. *Reverend*

Spain. The Society of Jesus began to spread all over the world.

In India there are now nine "provinces" of the Society. They are in Ahmedabad, Belgaum-Poona, Bombay, Patna, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Mysore and Madura. Our own Andhra Loyola College is run by the Madura Province of the Society of Jesus, which is also responsible for Loyola College, Madras and two other great

Colleges. In all the nine Provinces of India, there are over two thousand learned Jesuit Fathers who conduct 15 Colleges (the most famous in India) nearly 50 High Schools and many other Institutions. One cannot calculate the amount of good they are doing to our country by their selfless service. All this started 400 years ago with that great man St. Ignatius of Loyola whose name we are proud to bear!

Arnold Bennet once happened to visit Mr. George Bernard Shaw's home. He observed that there were no flowers on his table. He asked, "Well, Mr. Shaw! Why do you not have flowers in vases on your table? Don't you like them?"

Shaw replied, "I do like flowers; I like children too. But simply because I like them, I won't cut off their heads and put them on my table!"

(sent by G. Tulasidas, old student)

Nature's OWN ENGINEERS

K. RANJIT KUMAR, IV B. Sc,

Dams are one of the symbols of the technical progress of any country, but even from the earliest times, there were Engineers in nature living in a wild state and famous for their construction of dams. They are nothing but the Beavers, cousins of the rabbits and rats, mammals found mostly in Canada. Even today very few people know about their habits and habitats. Unnoticed by the civilised world they have been carrying on large projects since thousands of years. If I remember well, a member of the Indian Parliament recently asked why the Government did not import Beavers for the construction of dams in India, as a step towards economy!

The Beaver is brown in colour and its whole body is covered with fur. It is about three feet in length. The hind limbs are longer than the fore limbs and the webbed hind limbs are nicely designed for the aquatic life. The animal has a bushy tail which is of great importance to it. The Beaver is a very shy and timid animal; so shy that it does not even face the light, but comes out only during the night. It is more at home on water than on land.

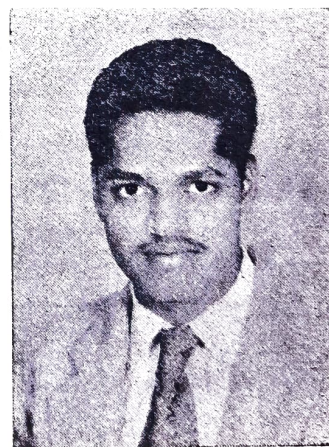
Beavers were to be found in Europe and America from early ages, but now they are confined mostly to Canada. In the sixth century Hippocrates, the philosopher and thinker mentioned this animal. The people of Greece then called the Beavers by the name 'Castor'. The origin of this name is interesting. The term Castor was coined from the term "Castronium", a secretion of the Beaver's perineal glands which was of medicinal value. It was said

to cure deafness and pleurisy and to make the skin finer and the eye-sight keener! Later the Romans called the animal 'Fiber', because of its environment. The Germans called it 'Biber' and the Anglo-Saxons called it 'Beauffer' from which the word 'Beaver' is derived.

Let us see why these Beavers build dams and what forces them to do so? The ever-flowing rivers and streams constitute a favourable environment for the Beavers. With the change of the seasons, these ever-flowing rivers get dried up, offering inhospitable circumstances to the Beavers. Under such drastic changes in the environment, the Beavers struggle to find means of preserving the water and creating a continuously agreeable environment for their existence. The only means is to put something across the river or to construct a dam.

Let us now discuss the Beavers' method of dam construction. It is clear that they have to face enormous difficulties, just as we have to when building dams. We have first to select a suitable site. The place should be far

from the reach of floods. Beavers too select such a place, where they are protected from other animals and from floods. We have to consider the availability of raw materials, while selecting the site, though it is easy for



men to get the raw materials from distant places by building railroads and side canals from the river, even at great cost. Along with the raw materials, engineers, technicians, men specially trained for the job arrive and only then the work starts. Beavers too work in colonies and groups and every Beaver knows his job on the dam. Beavers also select such a place where plenty of trees, gravel, stones, which form the building material are available; or else they have first to obtain these materials from elsewhere by ingenious means of transportation.

First the Beavers cut trees of various sizes with the help of their orange coloured incisor teeth, the only cutting apparatus with which they are provided. A big tree is cut down with the help of a number of Beavers, while a small tree is felled by a single individual. The trees have now to be transported to the work spot.

The transport is done by land or by water. The Beavers adopt a peculiar method of transporting materials on land. They hold the logs of wood with their teeth and drag them along. Finally after much effort the logs reach the river bank; they are pushed into the river with the help of the limbs. This is the case when raw materials are freely available on the banks of the dam site. Beavers have to go in search of raw materials to the interior parts of the forest, when they are not available nearby.

For water transport, the Beavers go on excavating side canals from the main river to the place where the raw materials are available. These canals go upto 300 feet from the dam site. The logs of wood are pushed along through the canals, the animals holding them with their fore limbs, while the webbed hind limbs help in swimming and the bushy tail gives the direction and acts like the rudder of a boat. At last the raw materials reach the dam site and the work can begin.

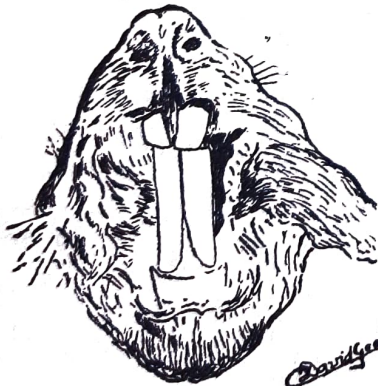
The task is enormous. The beaver engineers put some heavy logs into the water and form a frame-work on both sides. Then other logs are put diagonally into the frame-work. Thus a pile of wood is placed across the middle of the river. The crevices and spaces between the logs are filled up with gravel and sand which is used as the binding material. Finally heavy stones are placed on top of the logs to act as dead weights. The height of the dam increases with the rise in the level of the water. Each dam is the fruit of the communal labour of a herd of Beavers and if a particular herd is not competent to undertake singly such a huge project, the neighbouring herds would come to the rescue.

The Beavers also build their house at the side of the dams. The houses of the Beavers are dome-shaped and have an outer diameter of as much as fifteen feet. The same materials used for the dam are used here. Logs of wood are placed in a circular manner and one over the other so as to form a thick pile of wood which constitutes the walls. The walls are about two to three feet in thickness and about five to six feet of living space is thus available. The outer walls are lined with gravel, just as we plaster our walls. So far everything seems alright; but how is it there is no entrance for the house? Can it be forgetfulness on the part of the little creature? Not at all; on the other hand, it is intelligent enough to protect itself and its progeny from the clutches of unwanted guests, like bears and other carnivores. So it carefully designs a secret entrance and excavates this entrance from the bottom of the reservoir. The entrance is an oblique tunnel leading from the bottom of the lake into the centre of the house. Its length may even exceed fifty feet. Only a man with some mathematical knowledge can appreciate the brilliance involved in

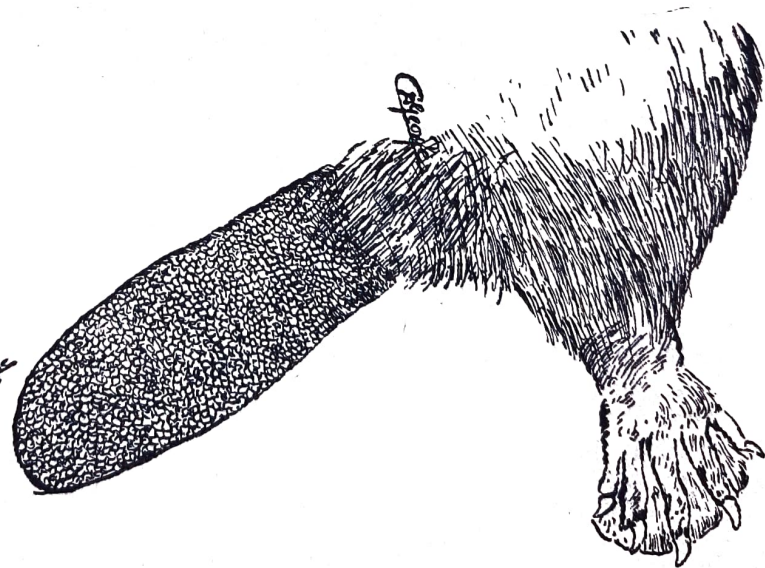
THE BEAVER



Felling a Tree



Incisor Teeth



• Webbed hindfoot and tail.

making such tunnels leading from the bottom of the reservoir precisely into the house! The Beavers' safety and security are linked up with their skill and talent in this matter, for only in this way can they be safe from their enemies. What about ventilation? Small holes are provided for air and light and they are camouflaged with bushes and leaves.

Beavers have great patience. Their dams and houses are destroyed many times by the turbulent currents, yet they do not get discouraged. On the other hand, they work with greater strength and conviction after every disaster. The existing houses and dams of the Beavers are the result of the incessant efforts of many a generation. Beavers are rightly considered a symbol of patience and persistence and the Canadian people have taken this lovely animal as a national symbol.

The social habits of the Beavers are equally interesting. Beavers live in groups, a number of families forming a society. As we have policemen to safeguard our interests, the Beavers too believe that individual safety is linked up with the safety of society as a whole. Individual sacrifices to safeguard society are not uncommon amongst the Beavers. While they are busy feeding on the feeding grounds, they leave behind a Beaver sentry. In some cases, the sentry has to sacrifice his life to save others. He gives the alarm call by beating his bushy tail on the water. On hearing this noise the other Beavers run to safety.

Beavers exhibit extraordinary parental care towards their offspring till the age of three. When the family grows, man has to

find greater accommodation. Similarly the Beavers also have to increase their dwelling area. But construction of a house in the case of Beavers involves a lot of time and energy. So the Beavers have devised a new method for this. They eat away the inner walls of the house with the result that the habitable area of the house is increased. This however, creates another problem; the walls may be weakened and made accessible to enemies. Curiously enough, the Beavers have the idea of strengthening the walls by adding a fresh layer of logs on the outside, thus retaining the original safety for the inhabitants.

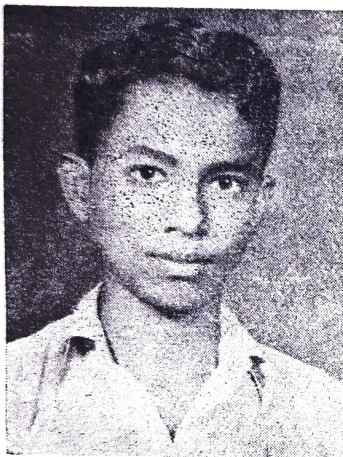
The dam-building activities of Beavers are at times harmful and at times very useful to mankind. Sometimes their dams prevent the free passage of flood-waters so that the waters are diverted into low-lying lands; and railways, forests and other property are swept away, causing damage worth millions every year. On the other hand Beavers are also quite useful to mankind. The same talent for constructing dams is being exploited now-a-days in Canada by the Agricultural Department, for rearing cattle in dry areas. Many grass lands in Canada suffer due to scarcity of water in summer and hence the cattle are affected. Beavers are now being brought up to the rivers, where they construct dams which form reservoirs for watering grass lands, thus saving the lives of numerous cattle.

The Beavers may truly be called "Nature's Own Engineers". Three cheers to these extraordinary and hardworking workers!

SOME ASPECTS OF SPACE-TRAVEL

*(Condensation of the prize essay in the competition
held by the Mathematics and Science Association.)*

What is it like in space? One of the main purposes of rocket research is to answer this question. Because of the thin protecting sheath of the atmosphere, conditions at the surface of the earth have little



P. Venu Gopal, III B. Sc. that is being penetrated deeper and deeper in the effort to extend our knowledge and understanding of the universe we live in.

The electrical and chemical activity of the upper atmosphere and of inter-planetary space is chiefly due to four kinds of energetic streams. Firstly there are X-rays and Ultra violet rays from the sun; secondly the sun also emits streams of protons and electrons; thirdly there are meteors and finally cosmic rays. The commonest element in the universe is hydrogen. The sun and the stars are largely made of it and it is everywhere in space.

How hot is it in space? This is the next question that comes to the mind and it is difficult to answer, partly because of our ignorance, and partly because the question is

more involved than it appears. If we take a thermometer and hang it in air away from fire, it will give us the air temperature. If we wrap the bulb with a black paper and hang it in air, it will read a temperature greater than that of the air. This is due to the greater intensity of solar radiation which is absorbed. If we wrap the bulb with polished zinc, it will read still higher. If we paint it white, it will read less. Hence the thermometer does not give an absolute reading of the temperature of the air. The same kind of thing is true in inter-planetary space. A rocket or satellite will record a certain temperature dependent upon the nature of its surface and having virtually nothing to do with the temperature of the surrounding gas. The temperature of the rocket depends on the intensity of solar radiation received by it and this in turn depends partly on the very short unexplored ultra - violet part of the sun's spectrum.

A start on the solution of many of the problems of interplanetary space is being made with the present attempt to launch satellites and moon-rockets. For most of these experiments, deep penetration of space is not required; and many of them require altitudes only upto a few earth radii. It seems certain, therefore, that the problems of inter-planetary space should soon be yielding to an invasion of that territory, not by men or dogs, but by well instrumented satellites.

Relativity and space-travel

Can one keep young by merely taking a round trip to outer space - say to one of

the fixed stars and back? In other words, can inter-stellar travel be a recipe for perpetual youth? Fanciful as this question may appear at first sight, it has nevertheless been the object of protracted controversy in recent scientific literature on space travel, stimulated by progress in rocket and missile technique, which has resulted in the successful launching of artificial earth satellites. While the connection between the progress in propulsion techniques and the problem of space travel is obvious, the effect of space travel on the age of space travellers may not be so apparent. The basis for expecting such an effect is provided by the theory of relativity, according to which a moving clock goes slower, in comparison to a fixed one, at a definite rate, depending on its speed, ("Einstein time dilation"). Thus take two observers A and B who are twin brothers. If B begins to move away from A at a certain velocity on a spatial voyage and later returns home at the same velocity, his elapsed time as measured by his watch will be less than the elapsed time recorded by A who stayed at home. The returning astronaut would find that his stay-at-home brother had aged faster than himself. The matter may be presented in a more striking and entertaining way as follows. Imagine a trip by B to Sirius and back in a rocket-ship travelling at nearly the speed of light. Now Sirius is about seven light years distant from the solar system. Suppose B starts just at 6 A. M. in his rocket-ship and accelerates very rapidly to a speed of say 99.9999995% of the speed of light. At this speed reckoned by A's time, it will take B slightly more than seven years to reach Sirius and A will grow older by fourteen years while he awaits the return of his adventurous brother. Let us put the time required for B to reach Sirius as exactly 60,000 hours. Now at the speed we have given B, the Einstein time-dilation factor will be very nearly 10,000 hours, so that 10,000 hours of A's time will correspond to

1 hour of B's time. According to B's reckoning, therefore, he will take only 6 hours, to reach Sirius, arriving there exactly at noon. He then swings round and heads back for earth. The return trip of 60,000 hours will again be recorded as 6 hours by B's sluggish clock, so that in his view he has returned home at 6 P. M. on the same day. But in the same period (the period of B's absence from home) A has aged 14 years.

This conclusion of the comparative youth of returning space-travellers was stated and discussed by Sir George Thomson in a recent book; and it has given rise to a controversy whether such a resulting asymmetry in age between the twins is a legitimate deduction from the postulates of relativity. The difficulty, an old one, known as "Clock Paradox" becomes apparent if we observe that, according to the relativity postulate, B is equally justified in considering himself to be the stay-at-home and A the moving astronaut; so that now A could claim with equal justice that he is the one who should be younger. Who is right? How to decide who travelled and who stayed at home? As long as A and B remain in relative motion at a distance apart and do not meet, there is no way of deciding who is right; the question has then no physical content. But if the twins having been originally together separate and subsequently meet again the situation is different, because ages can be compared directly when the two meet again and the question can be settled without ambiguity. It can however be shown that there is really no paradox and that whatever the view-point adopted, the stay-at-home, earth-bound twin will age at a more rapid rate than his wandering twin brother.

We may now ask how significant is this conclusion from the practical stand point especially in view of recent success in launching earth satellites which imply attainment of high velocities? Let us remember that

even at one quarter of the velocity of light the change in time scale is only about 3%; and in a round trip to the periphery of the solar system (say the planet Pluto) which would occupy about 44 hours, the time gained would be even less than this at the more modest speeds attainable now or in the near future. Relativistic time modifications are thus negligible for travel within the solar system. We should have to venture out into inter-stellar space in order to reach speeds approaching that of light which alone would enable us to gain an appreciable number of years. As Sir George Thomson says, "Whatever the attractions of inter-stellar travel, perpetual youth is likely to be an important one!"

The Soviet Space Rocket

The development of the Soviet multi-stage space rocket and its successful launching towards the moon on January 2nd, 1959, represent a great step forward towards eventual space travel and open a new page in the study of outer space. The rocket weighed just over 1830 kilograms (over 1 ton 16 hundred weight); the total weight of the scientific and measuring instruments together with sources of current supply and the container is 361 kilograms (296.5 pounds). The angle of inclination of its orbit to that of the earth is 4 degrees 30 minutes South and 63 degrees 30 minutes East. All the transmitters on board the rocket worked well

ensuring clear reception of their signals by earth stations. Russia's cosmic rocket swept down towards the moon at 1.52 miles a second on January 4th and then set out on its elliptical path around the sun to take its place as the first man-made planet. The temperature inside the rocket is plus 10 to 15 degrees centigrade. The rocket covered 2,30,000 miles from the earth to the moon in less than 36 hours. The artificial planet will approach the earth again some five years from now. Its period of rotation round the sun will be 460 terrestrial days. Besides radio transmitters the rocket is carrying instruments to make the following scientific observations: investigating the moon's magnetic field, if any exists; measuring photon intensity, and the distribution of heavy nuclei in cosmic radiation and the radio-activity of the moon; studying the gas components of inter-planetary matter, solar radiation and meteoric particles.

It is reported that preparations will now be made to equip an expedition to the moon. Leading scientists are saying that manned space-ships will be flying out from earth in a few years time. They are playing with the idea of having a television programme from the moon sent out by the first space-ship that gets there. We can only hope that these expectations will soon be realized.

DOCTOR : I am sorry, Sir, to say that the cheque you have given me
has come back.

PATIENT : And so has my rheumatism.

(Contributed by G. Tulasidas old Student)

"WHY I LIKE NEHRU"

Y. MURALI PRASAD, P. U. C.

I like Jawaharlal Nehru because he is the symbol of our new India. He is one of the great patriots that our beloved country has produced, and at the same time he respects and admires other countries also. He is not a man who admires his own country and despises other countries. He is ready to take whatever good other countries have. He is a true and sincere Indian, but he also likes the advantages and benefits that Western civilization can offer. He combines in himself the ancient traditions of India and the cultural benefits of the West.

I like Nehru because he is the great and fearless leader of our country, and also perhaps one of the greatest leaders of the world itself. He loves India deeply. For the sake of his beloved country he sacrificed all his great wealth; and comfort and suffered imprisonment many times. He was utterly fearless during the struggle for Independence. Attracted by his dynamic personality thousands of young men joined the Congress. I wonder whether there is any leader, in the world, to-day who is so much loved by the people of his country as Nehru is loved by the people of his own land.

I like Pandit Nehru because he is a clever man, a learned scholar, and a brilliant orator. He is "tops" in every line: Science, History and Philosophy. He has written a number of fine books. One of them is "The Discovery of India", a very famous book. It is a great store-house of information about the past and the present of India, and it shows a keen vision of India's future. Not only do Indians praise this book, but even foreigners are as warm in their appreciation of it as our own

countrymen. Nehru is a captivating orator. When he speaks, thousands listen to him spell-bound. There are very few in India who speak as well as he.

I like Nehru because he is a wise and intelligent Prime Minister who was trained by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. In the beginning many attacked his foreign policy, but to-day all are in admiration of it. He is doing his best for the improvement of Bharat. If there have been mistakes and failures, they are mostly due to those who are under him, who do not have his spirit. He alone can command the respect of the whole country.

I like Nehru because he is admired and respected by the whole world. India has a great reputation in the U. N. O., because of Nehru. All realize that he is the staunchest defender of Democracy in Asia. If he wanted he could have become a powerful Dictator, but he would never stoop to enslave his countrymen.

I am proud of being an Indian because I belong to that country whose Prime Minister is Nehru. For me and others like me he is the greatest Statesman not only in Indian History but also in modern World History. I want the leaders of our country, and also leaders of other countries, to be like him. Nehru is a man, who is utterly selfless, devoted to the country, cultured and intelligent and a perfect gentleman in all things.

May God bless him and give him long life !!!



ANDHRA LOYOLA

THE TALE OF THE TAIL

S. N. RAMASWAMY, B. Sc., (Hons.)

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.



Man is a unique creature among the animals of this planet. He stands erect and walks on his two legs. Another distinguishing feature which, however, he shares with the apes, is the absence of a tail. The tail is almost a universal feature among the various genera of the animal world. The tails of invertebrates are not so conspicuous as those of the vertebrates or animals with backbones, where the tail is an elongation of the backbone. The backbone of the human being also has a tail-like extremity which, however, is completely internal, and is called the "coccyx".

It is common to refer to children who are mischievous as having grown a tail. One also cautions them not "to wag their tails." Somehow the tail is associated with mischief by human beings. Obviously it recalls the pranks of its animal possessors. So also Satan or the Devil who indulges in tempting virtuous people is often represented as a tailed individual.

The aim of the present article is to make a brief survey of tails and their uses among the different animals. Among the backboneless genera, the worms offer us a paradox. One can hardly distinguish the head and tail extremities of these animals, for they are often similar. The tape-worm is a parasite sometimes found in the intestines of pork-eating persons. The tail end of the animal constantly gets broken off and passes out of the host carrying with it a large load of fertilised eggs. Arthropods are animals with jointed legs. Of these the

scorpions are unforgettable. This animal carries about a venomous

sting at its posterior extremity. But what we speak of as the tail of the scorpion is really only its abdomen. Stings are common among many insects like ants, wasps and bees. Often the poison is osmic acid which the insect injects into its enemy or prey through a hypodermic needle (sting) at its tail end. However, in other arthropods like the glow-worm and the firefly there is an incandescent lamp at the tail end of the animal. Why and how light is emitted by these animals is not clear. Many marine worms also exhibit phosphorescence at their tails ends.

Tails reach a prominent place in the chordates or animals with backbones. The fishes display a rich variety in respect of their tails. Many of the artificially bred fishes of aquaria exhibit most bizarre colours and complicated patterns in their tails. For any fish the tail fin serves as a rudder. A violent swish of the tail can completely reverse the direction of movement of its owner. In such events it is the tail that decides a course and not the head. It will not be improper to speak about the tail of the whale here. The whale is in fact a mammal that has taken to a marine life. Moby Dick is a famous novel on a white whale and the relentless feud between a sailor and this denizen of the sea. In one sequence of the story the whale causes havoc to the boat of his pursuers by using its powerful

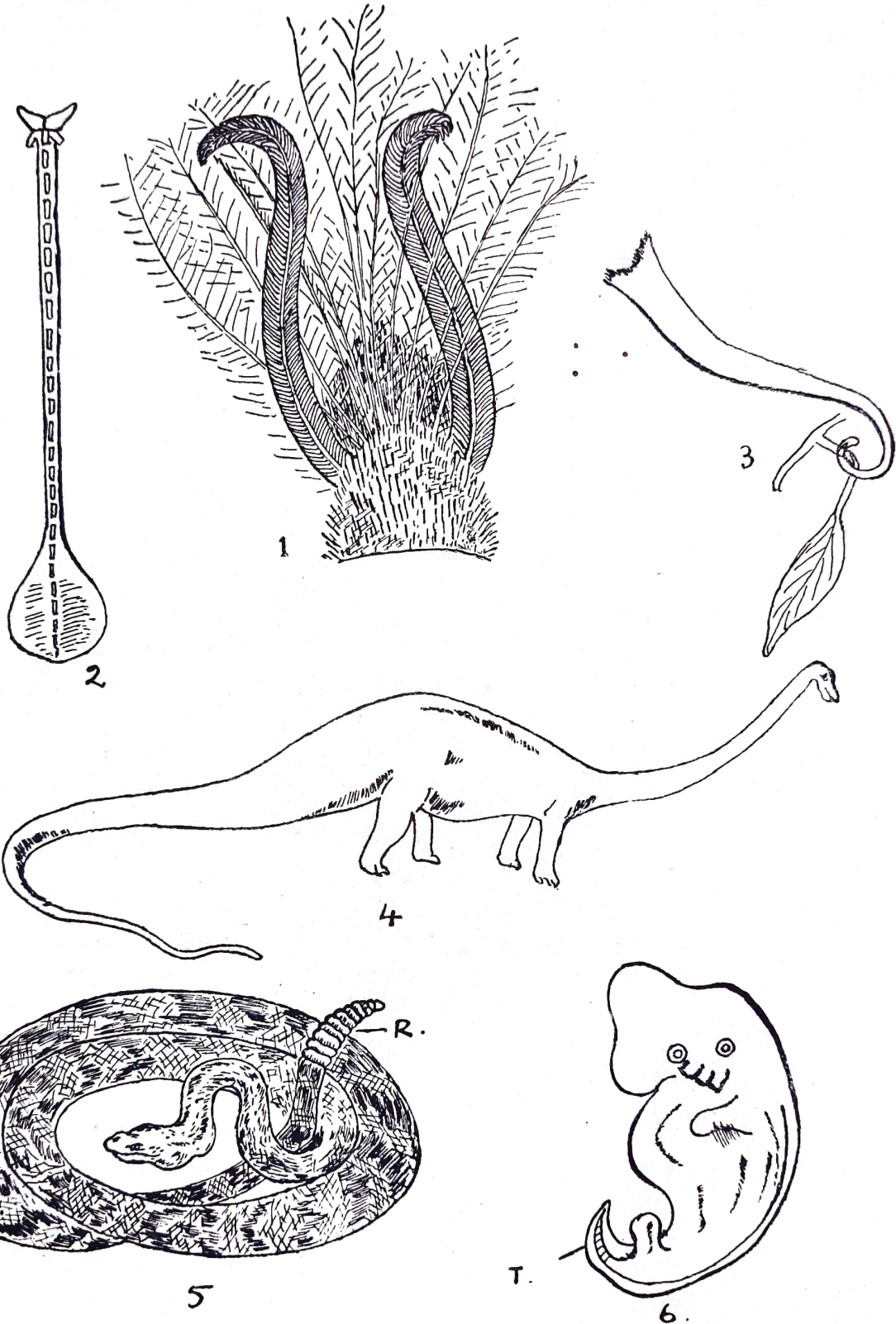
tail. Eels are curious fishes which do not possess fins. They have thin supple bodies with which they easily move about in the water. A few of these like the *Electrophorus* are capable of discharging electricity when touched by an enemy. The electric batteries lie on either side of the body and many occur in the tail region.

Reptiles are interesting from the "tail end". Thousands of years ago our planet was populated by a race of gigantic reptiles known as Dinosaurs. Some of these grotesque specimens were so big that a modern man would have looked like a pigmy by their side. A few of these had remarkably long tails. *Iguanodon* which was nearly thirty feet long had a thick short Kangaroo-like tail. *Diplodocus* was over eighty feet long and its tail alone measured more than thirty feet. Another giant reptile was *Brontosaurus*, about fifty feet in length. In general appearance some of these animals resembled the modern crocodiles with a thick armour of scales and powerful spiny tails. More often than not the tail was used against the enemy as a whip. Of the modern reptile, the chameleon is very strange. It has a long prehensile tail. While basking on some tree tops the tail coils round a twig to lend additional support. This animal frequently changes colour to synchronise with the colour scheme of its immediate neighbourhood. Snakes, though some of them are venomous, are easily the most charming members of the reptilian order. The streamlined body and the supple noiseless gliding of these animals make them surpass others in grace and speed. The rattlesnake, common in America, carries a bunch of dead scales at the end of its body. When the animal moves on a hard floor these scales make a clattering noise akin to that of a boy's rattle. The tail of a lizard helps in receiving shocks. The tail bones are specially constructed so that the tail can break off at any point depending

on the pressure applied on it. When the common house lizard falls down on the floor with a thud its tail gets severed at its base. In a couple of weeks the lizard grows a pretty new tail. The field lizards possess unusually long tails which sometimes contribute nearly half their body length. When pursued by an enemy this tail is a real danger spot. Often the enemy catches the victim by its tail. Under such situations, the animal simply "drops" its tail and makes good its escape.

The birds probably show the richest and the most colourful array of tails. Every oriental poet has sung about the exquisite grandeur of the peacock and its dance with the tail feathers in fine display. Nature has provided these fine feathers for the selection of a partner in life. During the courting season the female sits on a high pedestal and reviews the colourful parade of several males, conducted in its honour. Our domestic fowls and turkeys also possess well spotted dense tails which they spread out as a fan. The pheasants and birds of paradise possess the most gorgeous plumage among all the birds. They are hunted for their feathers. But the peak in tail feather arrangement is probably found in the elaborate posterior of the lyre birds of South Australia. These birds are the first cousins of the pheasants. The symmetrical arrangement of the tail feathers surpasses in beauty and grandeur that of all other members of the feathered community. The lateral feathers are exceptionally long. They curve gracefully upward and their tips roll backwards. These two feathers recall the frame of the string instrument, the lyre which was very popular in Greece. Neatly placed, tail feathers in between the two frames simulate the strings of the instrument very closely. One is tempted to pluck at these feathers and expect to hear the resonating sound

TAILS



1. Lyre Bird. 2. Pterodactyl. 3. Prehensile Tail. 4. Dinosaur.
5. Rattle-Snake (R = Rattle.) 6. Human Embryo (T = tail.)

of the instrument. It is a sight for the gods to witness the majestic strutting of these birds on a cool evening. Parrots and parakeets also exhibit very striking colours in their tail plumes. The tail feathers of the ostrich are exceptionally long and soft. So from the dawn of civilization, kings have hunted these unfortunate birds to adorn their helmets and crowns with ostrich feathers.

Moving nearer to man we come to the mammals of which man is also a member. The range of variation in the tails of mammals is really noteworthy. Marsupials like the opossums of Australia possess prehensile tails. Sloths which are close relatives of opossums lead their lives hanging down from the branches of trees, with their tails coiled round them. The Kangaroo that leaps about the plains of Australia has a short heavy tail which it uses as a propeller on the ground to add more push to its leap. It also uses its tail as a stool while squatting on its haunches.

Tails have been advantageously exploited by Scientists. In the field of Heredity, Weissman's experiments with the tails of mice have become world famous. To decide whether acquired characters are transmitted by heredity, Weissman crossed a pair of mice whose tails he had severed off at birth. The young ones born to this pair met with the same fate. This relentless war against tails was continued even after Weissman's death. But even after several dozen generations of artificial taillessness, the young mice persisted in brandishing fine tails at birth! Thus hundreds of poor mice went about without tails just to prove that acquired traits are not inherited!!

Many beautiful mammals are killed every year to supply thick and beautiful pelts for the preparation of costly fur coats for fashionable women. Silver foxes and animals suffer most by this vanity of women. More than fifty animals are killed before one coat is produced. Some of these coats cost many thousands of rupees.

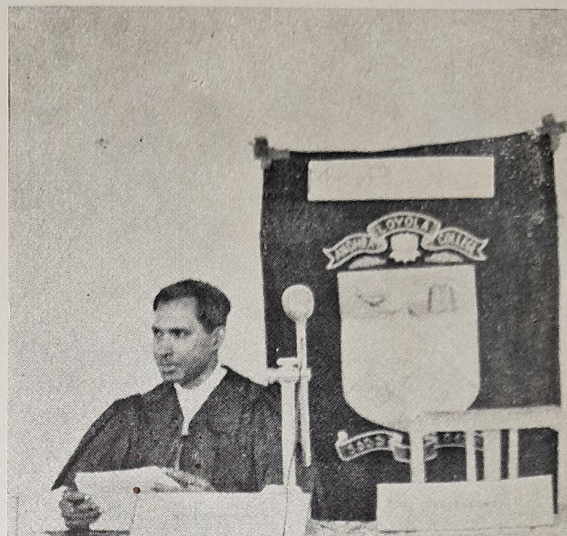
Flying foxes and flying squirrels use their tails for changing direction while taking short flights between trees. The brush tipped tail of cattle helps them to ward off annoying insects. The dog, the faithful servant of man, uses its curved tail to express its gratitude towards its master and protector. When it is afraid the tail is pushed between the hind legs and our canine friend takes to dishonourable flight.

The English language uses the word tail in a number of idiomatic expressions. We have already mentioned the expression "to wag the tail." A frightened person is said to go about with "his tail between his legs." In cricket the last few batsmen of a team are known as the "tail-enders". When the tail-enders play well, commentators say that the "tail is wagging the body!" A game begins only when the team which is to start playing is decided by spinning a coin to which the captains call "heads" or "tails". In detective fiction the close watch kept on a suspect is spoken of as "tailing" him. In Indian mythology the monkey warrior Hanuman was reputed to have had an endlessly long tail with which he made a bonfire of Lanka.

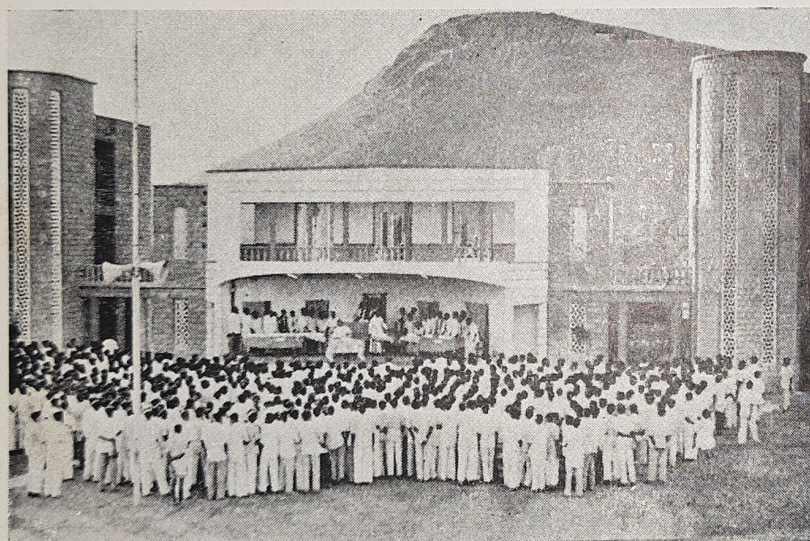
I have done my best to present to tailless men the importance of this seemingly unimportant organ of animals. Let me not, however, continue this subject endlessly, lest my readers should look upon this article as another example of a "tailless subject!"



THE PRESIDENT



THE SPEAKER



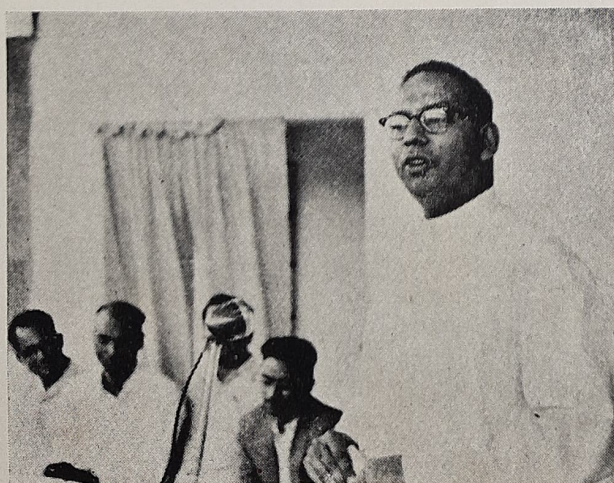
LOK SABHA

Mock Darliament

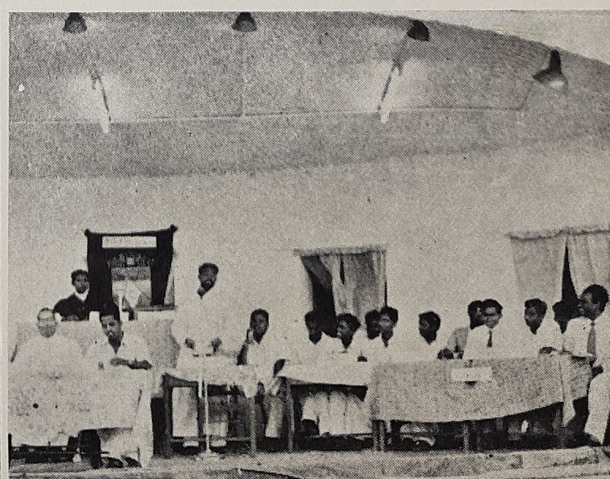


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A. MARKANDEYA, P. U. C.



THE PRIME MINISTER



THE OPPOSITION

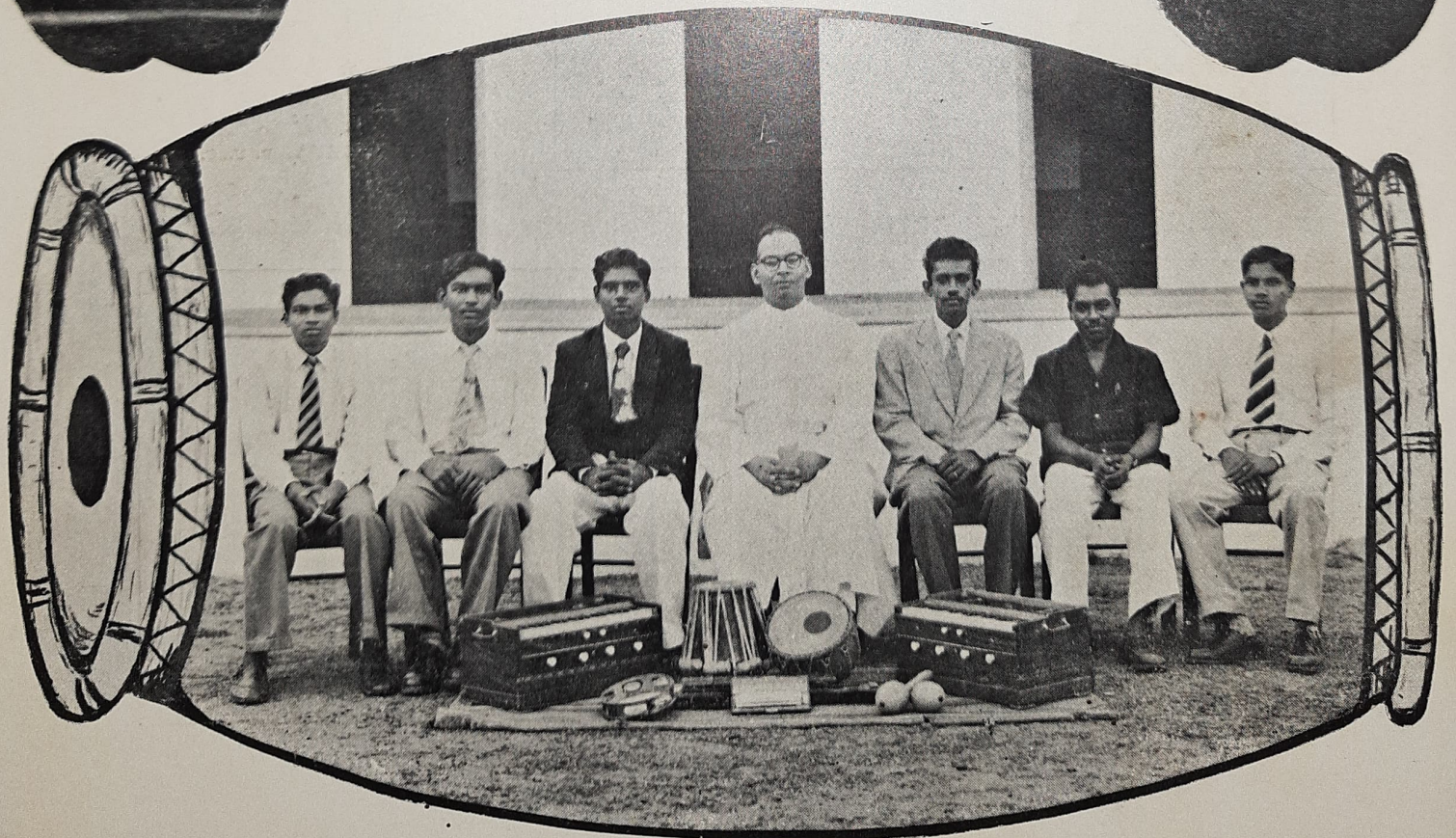
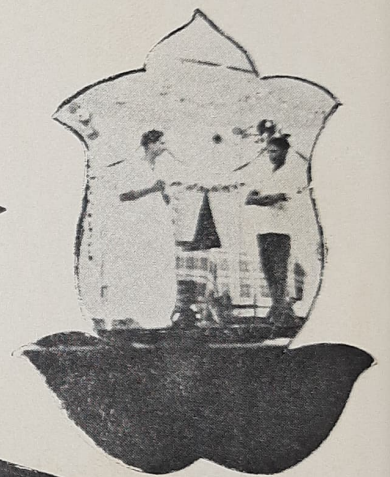


Actors in "VIMUKTHUDU"

YOUTH FESTIVAL - WALTAIR

← **HOSTEL DAY** →

COLLEGE ORCHESTRA





K. Krishna Kumar, 1 B. Sc.

Affaire d'Amour

OR

THE WOOING OF BINGO LITTLE

(A ONE-ACT PLAY IN THREE SCENES)

(With apologies to P. G. Wodehouse for filching the shadow of one of his plots and kidnapping three of his world-famous characters for the benefit of this playlet.)

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

BERTIE WOOSTER

JEEVES

BINGO LITTLE

JULIE TUPPING

and

OSWALD

Scene 1

(The bedroom in Wooster's flat. Bertie Wooster is lying awake in his bed as the morning sunlight filters into the room. Enter Jeeves carrying a drink on a tray. As Jeeves enters Bertie sits up.)

Bertie: Ah, Jeeves! There you are. (Seeing the drink) I fee. I could do with a dozen of those marvellous pick-me-up's of yours. (Takes the glass and gulps it down) Ah, I feel very much better! My head was feeling awful last night - as if somebody was driving red-hot spikes into it. Any news, Jeeves!

Jeeves: Nothing of importance, Sir. Mr. Little phoned up this morning, Sir, and he said he would come up presently to see you.

Bertie: What, old Bingo? Just the person I don't feel like meeting this fine morning. Anyway send him up, otherwise the old egg will feel offended.

And, Jeeves - lay out that dark-blue suit and those yellow stockings for me.

Jeeves: But, excuse me, Sir! If I have the liberty of saying so, those yellow stockings would not go well with the dark-blue suit, and if I may suggest, Sir....

Bertie: Now, now, Jeeves, old man! I know just what you are trying to drive at and my answer is "NO"! - understand "NO"! You can go now.

Jeeves: (in an offended tone) Yes, Sir. (Takes up the tray and opens the door to leave the room. Just then Bingo enters)

Bingo: What, Ho! Bertie. I did not expect you to be awake, yet. How's the old system this morning?

Bertie: Pretty awful. Well, come on, hurry up and tell me why you want to see me. I can't waste my precious time with never-do-well's like you.

Bingo: (Goes over to the mantelpiece and fiddles with a China figure on it.) You know, Bertie.....you know.....at last night's party.....I met the most lovely girl in the world.....She.....

Bertie: (Jokingly) I know, I know. How unfortunate for her! and I suppose you

promptly fell head-over-heels in love with her.

Bingo : (Offended) Oh, Bertie, how can you speak like that about her in that nasty tone without even meeting her. She was.....she was—I simply cannot describe her. She was like an angel and I worship the very ground she treads on.....and.....and...

Bertie: (shocked) Oh, Gosh! You aren't going to tell me you have fallen in love again! I suppose this is the hundred and one'th time that you have fallen in love. I wonder how this one is. The last one.....

Bingo: Don't remind me of that awful Gwendolyn. The others were only passing fancies. This is the real thing. And her name is Julie Topping.

Bertie: Oh, God! Not old Julie! She happens to be a cousin of mine. I never liked her even as a child and we were pretty often together for the holidays. Ever since she caught me smoking, one day, in the shrubbery and reported to Uncle and made me got the hiding of my life.....

Bingo: Oh, come on, Bertie! I am not interested in your lousy childhood; and if you got a beating, I am sure you deserved it. What I want is your help – or rather, Jeeves' help. You see, I am deeply in love with her, and so by some heroic act I want to show her how much I really love her, – that I am ready to do anything for her sake. Now, what I want from you, is some such plan, by which I can show my bravery.

Bertie: (pointing to Jeeves, who is still standing near the door, with the tray in his hand) You would better ask him.

Though I don't think, even he can help you, now.

Bingo: Well, Jeeves?

Jeeves: I am afraid, Sir, even I can't be of any use to you. I can't think of any plan, at present.

Bingo: What, Jeeves! Can't you use your brains and think of some little plan?

Jeeves: I am afraid, "no" Sir! I am sorry to disappoint you,

Bingo: Oh, God! (Jeeves turns to go)

Bertie: Now, don't go yet, Jeeves. You just wait there and listen to my plan. Just because we have been depending on you all along, don't imagine that I have no grey matter, and that I can't think up a clever plan when the need arises. Now, Bingo...

Bingo: (interrupting) No, I am not interested in your plans, Bertie. The other one...

Bertie: Oh, don't remind me of that, Bingo. This one is really brilliant and bound to succeed. You know my cousin Julie is very much attached to her younger brother, Oswald, who does not however deserve her affection. He is always upto some mischievous prank or other. I still remember that time when he...

Bingo: (eagerly) Come on, Bertie, old egg. Don't go off the track. Get down to brasstacks and tell me that plan of yours.

Bertie: Well, it also happens that the young brat is very fond of fishing. What I was about to suggest was that supposing somebody pushed him into the lake at the farm when he was fishing in the presence of Julie and supposing you had been hiding in the bushes by the lake

and had jumped in and rescued Oswald, then.....

Bingo: (eagerly) Yes, Yes! And then she would be pleased by my act and agree to my proposals. Yes, a perfect little plan.

Bertie: (looking haughtily at Jeeves) Well, Jeeves?

Jeeves: Indeed an excellent plan, Sir, but not without flaws. If I may say so, Sir, supposing.....

Bertie: (lifting up a hand) Now, Jeeves, I don't want any of your suggestions or doubts. Even without your blasted interference the plan will succeed. Understand? Now you can go.

Jeeves: Yes, Sir! (exit)

Bingo: And, Bertie! I want you to be that somebody who pushes Oswald in.

Bertie: What, me? Not on your life. You would better find somebody else.

Bingo: (in an injured tone) What! Is this really Bertie speaking to me? Is this how he repays an old buddy?

Bertie: There is no use in your extending the matter any further. My answer is a definite "No".

Bingo: (plaintively) Can't you return me even this small favour, Bertie, after all that I have done for you. Remember we were at school together and.....

Bertie: It wasn't my fault, that I was at school with you. Was it?

Bingo: (sadly) Bertie, remember that time when I got you out of that dreadful row with the Dean, and.....

Bertie: (resignedly) Oh, all right. If only for old friendship's sake.

Bingo: (delighted) Oh, You mean you will do it. That's really very kind of you.

Bertie: We had better get down to details first. This week-end I can easily get myself invited down to the farm. But, as for you, I think.....

Bingo: No difficulty about that, Bertie. Julie's mother happens to be a friend of mine and she has specially invited me down to the farm, to spend the weekend with her. So I'll be allright. Well, good-bye, for the present. I will be seeing you on Saturday morning at the farm. So long, Bertie. (exit.)

(Curtain falls)

Scene II.

(The Tuppings' farm - small lake with a wooden bridge across it. Oswald is sitting precariously on the parapet of the bridge, fishing. Julie and Bertie are walking leisurely towards the bridge)

Julie: There he is, Bertie. He loves fishing and sits for hours together on that bridge patiently, but it is very rarely that he gets a bite.

Bertie: Come on, let's go and watch.

(They walk across the bridge. Bertie stops and looks eagerly at the bushes adjoining the lake. He then places a hand on Oswald's shoulder.)

Bertie: How's the fishing, Oswald? Any catch yet?

Oswald: Aw, no! I am always unlucky. Never.....

(Suddenly Bertie gives a push with his hand and Oswald falls into the water with a loud scream)

Bertie: (To Julie who is also nearby and looking quizzically at him) Oh! I knew this would happen sometime or other. You ought to have told him it was dangerous to sit like that on the parapet. (Looks towards the adjoining bushes for any sign of movement, but as there is none, strips of his coat and jumps in. But, meanwhile, Oswald is swimming expertly towards the edge of the lake. Bertie comes up sputtering and then he sees with surprise that Oswald is already near the shore. So he also swims towards the shore. Oswald reaches the edge, clambers out and runs towards the house. Julie goes up to the edge and pulls Bertie out.)

Julie: Oh, Bertie! What a crazy old boy you are! Pushing poor Oswald in like that and then jumping in yourself to show me how brave you were by rescuing him. What a pity your clever little plot failed! I ought to have told you before that Oswald was the swimming champion of his school last year and spared you all this trouble!

Bertie: (choking with water and spluttering)
W...W...What? What d...do you mean?

Julie: Yes! But this idiotic plan of yours makes me love you all the more and...

Bertie: B.....B.....But.....you d.....don't understand, Julie! I.....I.....I had no intention of...

Julie: Come on, Bertie! I know you are feeling awfully embarrassed about it. So don't let's talk about it any more. Let's go in. (leads him towards the house)

(Curtain falls)

Scene III

(The Wooster drawing-room. Bertie is sitting in an arm-chair by the fire, smoking ruminatively. Suddenly the door opens and Bingo enters smiling cheerfully. When he sees Bingo, Bertie gets up angrily).

Bingo: Ah, Bertie! There you are. I say, Bertie a most amazing thing has happened.....

Bertie: (angrily) So this is what you call true friendship! You leaving me stranded there like that and...

Bingo:You see, that time when I was at Mudly-on-heath, a most extraordinary thing happened to me. I met the.....

Bertie: (angrily).....And I have to face all that trouble for nothing. My cousin Julie...

Bingo:Most enchanting girl in the world. She is the daughter of the village person and her name is.....

Bertie: (angrily).....Thinks that I am the craziest fool on earth, and all because of a nincompoop like you who can't even...

Bingo: Angela Freed. I simply cannot describe how charming she was. And her father asked me to spend the weekend with them, and...

Bertie: (spluttering with anger) Will you or will you not stop this silly prattle Bingo, and tell me why you left me there like that and...

Bingo: (hastily)...And so that's how it all ended by my being invited to their house. Well, good bye Bertie. See you some other time.....(exit)

(Bertie is left gazing after him in speechless anger. The door reopens and Jeeves enters respectfully)

Jeeves: Anything I can do for you, Sir?

Bertie: Jeeves, you know whom you had the privilege of seeing just now, leaving? The most ungrateful fellow on earth. After arranging our lovely little plan so well, he left me stranded there and I had to jump in myself and.....

Jeeves: I am already aware of the awkward details of that unfortunate occurrence, Sir. But, it is well that it has turned out that way, Sir. Otherwise, it would have created more complications.....

Bertie: What, you are already aware? And what do you mean by saying it has turned out well?

Jeeves: Well, Sir, probably you must have noticed that Miss Tuppington is a lady of strong disposition and that she has an unfortunate manner of throwing her weight around with lesser-willed people.

Bertie: You are right, Jeeves. I know it only too well after bitter experience.

Jeeves: And if there is anything Mr. Little detests, it's being bossed about by people. So, having thus decided that Miss Tuppington would not make a suitable life-companion to Mr. Little, I proceeded to make it so happen that on the day of that unhappy occurrence Mr. Little should meet Miss Freed with whom I am slightly acquainted. As Miss Freed is a lady

of winsome and charming disposition, the fickle-minded Mr. Little easily fell for her and was unable to meet you as per appointment.

Bertie: What Jeeves! So you were the brains behind the whole show. That was really very clever of you - heading off old Bingo like that. I suppose he hardly realises the near-miraculous escape that he has just had from an unfortunate matrimonial engagement.

Jeeves: Oh, that was nothing, Sir! It was only the humble performance of my duty towards the young master. And so, if you don't want anything now, Sir I shall withdraw myself from the room (goes towards the door)

Bertie: And.....ahem, Jeeves!

Jeeves: (Turning round) Sir?

Bertie: Those yellow stockings, Jeeves! you can get rid of them.....throw them into the fire or something.

Jeeves: Yes, Sir! I have already taken the liberty of doing so.

Bertie: What, already?

Jeeves: Yes, Sir! (exit)

(Bertie is left gazing after him in speechless surprise.)

(Curtain falls.)

The End.

ISAAC NEWTON

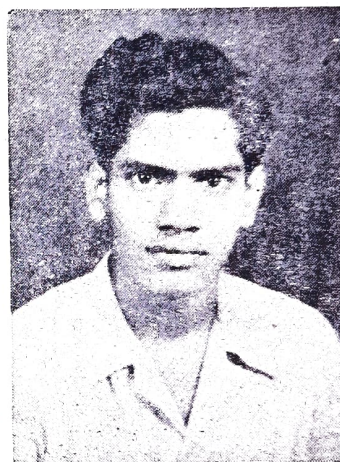
Isaac Newton, one of the greatest geniuses of all time was born on Christmas day 1642 at Woolsthorpe in England. At the age of twelve he was sent to King's School at Grantham where he was a mischievous boy and the lowest in the class. He did not pay attention to his studies, but showed much interest in the construction of several mechanical instruments.

When Newton was fifteen years old, he was called away from school to his home to be trained as a farmer. But now he showed more interest in studies than in farming! So he was sent back to school. At the age of eighteen he was enrolled as an undergraduate in Cambridge University. Here he worked with sincere devotion and proved some remarkable theorems. First he discovered the Binomial theorem, which is an important part of Algebra. At the age of twenty two he set forth the principles of Differential Calculus. In 1664 at the age of 22 he took his degree.

In 1665 on account of plague, the University was closed and Newton went back to his home. He continued his mathematical and scientific investigations. One day he was sitting in his orchard deep in thought, trying to find out why the planets move round the sun in elliptical orbits as Kepler had proved, instead of moving in a straight line. Suddenly an apple fell down from a tree; and at once the suggestion flashed across his mind that the force which drew the apple to the earth might be extended to explain the curved motion of the moon, and the planets, the earth or the sun being the attracting body. He thus formulated or established his universal Law of Gravitation. Newton then proceeded to test his theory by calculating the extent to which the moon

must be pulled towards the earth in a minute according to the inverse square law of gravity.

In 1667 Newton turned his attention from gravitation to optics. Among much other work, theoretical and practical, he also tried in many ways to improve upon the recently invented telescope, so as to get distinct images of the stellar bodies. But he found that the indistinctness of the images was due to some characteristic quality in light rather than to any fault in the lenses. This led him to the famous discovery of dispersion and the composite character of white light and in order to avoid dispersion Newton invented his reflecting telescope. Another instrument which he invented was the sextant.



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At the age of 27, Newton was appointed Professor of Mathematics. In 1672 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1703 he resigned his Professorship and was elected President of the Royal Society. In 1705 he was knighted by Queen Anne. Newton also proved himself a poet by writing a book entitled "I know not". Finally on March, 20th, 1727, at the ripe old age of eighty five, Sir Isaac Newton passed away, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey among other great sons of England; but in every country of the world, wherever science is studied, the name of Isaac Newton lives on and he is revered as one of the founders of modern science.

A FISH AQUARIUM

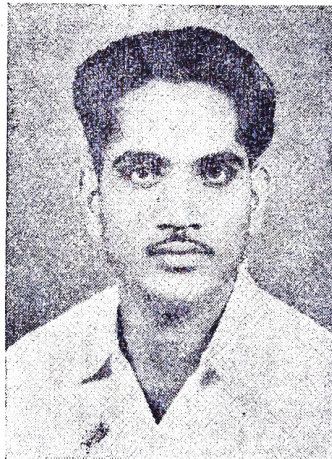
An aquarium is a container in which live fishes are maintained. It is a rectangular tank with glass sheets on all sides supported by wooden or iron or stainless steel pieces bent into angles and welded or riveted together.

The Egyptians were the first to originate the idea of keeping fishes alive in small receptacles. In China during the Ming dynasty (1368-1643), gold fishes were nurtured in vessels instead of ponds. Now-a-days aquaria are used all over the world for keeping beautiful fish-pets. Several techniques of keeping fish comfortable in aquaria have been perfected through experience, and information on these is disseminated through several popular books and journals.

Aquarium keeping is a fascinating hobby at a comparatively low cost and will prove of infinite amusement and instruction. Watching the graceful movements of fish and their instincts at such close range serves as a pleasant recreation to a worried mind. Aquarium fishes do not produce any noise or smell, which are very good points in favour of these pets as compared with dogs, cats, parrots which make harsh sounds and also sometimes have an offensive smell.

Aquaria can be made quickly and easily with angle iron or aluminium angle bars. Before making an aquarium one must decide the size required. A size of 20"x10"x12" is

one of the best suited for a beginner. It will hold about ten gallons of water. To make such an aquarium take a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch angle iron and cut it into (i) four pieces of 20 inches (ii) four pieces of ten inches (iii) four pieces of 12 inches. The pieces must be correctly measured, as otherwise the shape of the aquarium will be spoiled and it may not have stability. Then make a rectangular frame by getting the twelve pieces welded at the corners in the proper way.



Katta Brahmaiah, M. Sc.,
Department of Natural Science.

Now soak an asbestos sheet of a dimension slightly less than 20x10 inches (depending on the thickness of the frame) in water. Drain and wipe the sheet and allow it to dry a little. Apply an aquarium cement all along the innersides of the bottom angles sufficiently thick and then place the asbestos sheet soaked in water quite flat over the aquarium cement and keep the sheet under pressure by keeping some weights on it.

Leave the frame for 12 hours and scrape off the extra cement at the sides. After this take four glass sheets of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness of suitable dimensions to fit into the four sides of the frame from inside. These should be of good quality, free from any blue tint and optical defects. Then keep the aquarium frame in such a way that one of the sides to which it is desired to fix the glass first becomes the base. Apply aquarium cement as before all along the inner parts

of that side and fit the glass sheet correctly in the space and keep weights over the sheet. Scrape off extra cement. Allow the frame to remain in this position for six hours and afterwards proceed to fix the other glass sheets also in the same manner. With this the aquarium gets its shape. While making the frame for an aquarium, the corner angles can be kept about an inch higher at the top to serve as guards to protect a glass sheet which can be placed at the top to prevent dust falling in and to keep the fish from jumping out. The aquarium cement used should be non-toxic, strongly adhesive, water resisting and at the same time capable of setting well without becoming hard or brittle. If the cement becomes hard after fixing, the glasses may crack.

Sitting, arranging and taking care of the Aquarium

In a room, locate an aquarium on a suitable stand at a point where it gives the best view, and where too much sunlight does not reach. A place just by the side of a window is one of the best points for keeping an aquarium. Before using the aquarium, first disinfect it well with a solution of potassium permanganate. Take a few pounds of small gravel or coarse sand and boil it well in water.

Dry the gravel or sand and spread it at the bottom of the aquarium, starting from behind forwards. Then fill the aquarium slowly with water preferably by a rubber tubing after placing a paper on the top of the gravel or sand. The paper prevents the water from disturbing the position of the sand or gravel and it has to be removed after the water has been poured in. Do not use chlorinated water.

Obtain a few water plants such as Hydrilla, Vallisneria, Naias and Cerato-

phyllum, disinfect them for about 15 minutes in a mild solution of potassium permanganate and after rinsing in fresh water arrange them in the aquarium in such a way as to give an attractive background for the fishes to be introduced later. There are a few attractive water plants such as the Amazon Sword Plant imported from other countries, which can also be used for planting in aquaria.

At this stage the aquarium is ready to receive fishes. Before introducing the fishes, give them a bath in a salt solution 15 minutes a day for four days. Then make sure that there is no appreciable temperature variation between the water in the aquarium and the water in which the fishes are brought for keeping in the aquarium. If there are variations try to add the same water in which the fishes are brought. While admitting fishes into the aquarium take care to see that the fishes swim into the aquarium freely from the container. Also do not put too many or too few weeds. Do not over-stock an aquarium with fishes. Introduce fishes of about 2 inches size.

Balanced Aquarium

To make the maximum use out of an aquarium, we should take into consideration the requirements of the 'Balanced Aquarium', such as uniformity of temperature, moderate light, the nature and quality of the gravel, its mineral contents and acidity, the alkalinity of the water and so on.

Unless the conditions of water in an aquarium are properly balanced, the fish kept in it will be very uncomfortable and may die at any time. The plants in the aquarium, as everywhere else, release oxygen which is utilised by the fishes in it, and the carbon dioxide emitted by the fishes is utilised by the plants for photosynthesis. An aquarium maintained with a correct

balance between the dissolved oxygen and carbonic acid gas, by putting the right number of fishes and plants in it is often referred to as a "Balanced Aquarium". An aquarist must, therefore, always take care to see that his aquarium is properly balanced. The water in a balanced aquarium need not be changed for months together. The necessity for changing water in an aquarium arises only when the water become foul or turbid.

Feed the fishes in an aquarium with live or prepared animal or plant foods every day at a particular time. Feeding is best done by keeping in the water a feeding cup of a floating or attaching type laden with sufficient food. The fishes soon get accustomed to get into or dip their mouth into the cup and feed. They also get accustomed to nibble at the worms that come out through the small holes underneath the cup. Never overfeed aquarium fishes; underfeeding is safer than overfeeding.

The best live foods for aquarium fishes are (i) chopped raw earthworms (ii) tabifex worms (iii) water fleas (iv) copepods (v) Mosquito larvae. There are several types of prepared dried foods made of dried blood, prawns, fish, peas, groundnuts and other oilcakes.

Most of the aquarium fishes breed in aquaria, provided that there are males and females and the water conditions and facilities for breeding are congenial. An aquarist's work is complete when his fishes spawn in his aquarium. He should provide proper conditions for fishes to spawn. These conditions differ from fish to fish. Cichlids require hard substrata for laying eggs, while Angels lay eggs on broad leaves. When fishes spawn in an aquarium, feed the hatchlings on minute plankton organisms such as algae and diatoms. Do not allow the larvae of water

insects to get into an aquarium, especially into those in which there are fish fry as they prey upon them.

Aquarium Implements

For maintaining an aquarium successfully one must possess a few implements. They are (i) a siphon to remove uneaten food debris, etc. (ii) a scraper with a handle to scrape off algal growth and scum (iii) a small hand net made of mosquito curtain cloth for removing or introducing fishes (iv) a sufficiently long forceps and a smooth stick of equal length for embedding plants (v) a feeding cup for feeding the fishes (vi) a thermometer (vii) an aerator for aerating water when necessary and (viii) a fry trap which can be used when the fish fry have to be separated in the aquarium from the parents.

Aquarium Fishes

These fishes can be divided broadly into two varieties (a) live-bearers (b) egg-layers.

Live-Bearers : Some fishes instead of laying eggs, give birth to living young. These are very popular among amateur as well as expert hobbyists. The amateur likes them because they breed in aquaria without special attention, and the expert likes them because by selective breeding he can produce various new breeds. Some popular varieties are :

1. The Guppy (*Lebistes reticulatus*). These are slender and are between $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size;
2. Platys - Reddish in colour. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in size;
3. Wild Mollies - Black or golden or spotted;
4. Sword Tail - Reddish in colour. The males have a sword like projection at

the end of the caudal fin which gives the name Sword tail.

Egg-Layers : The best known are :

1. Gold fish (*carassius auratus*) It has become very popular as an aquarium fish throughout the world.

There are several varieties of this fish : the Shabunkin canet, Calico, Lionhead, Telescope, Fantail etc.

2. Siamese fighter (*belter splendens*) – a native of Siam. The males have a striking and gorgeous coloration with beautiful elongated dorsal and caudal fins.

3. Angel fish (*Pterophyllum Scalame*). It has a graceful, laterally compressed and broad body with high dorsal and anal fins. There are six or seven wide, black, vertical stripes across the width of the body terminating in the large dorsal and anal fins.

Diseases

Aquarium fishes are attacked by various kinds of diseases. When disease sets in, a prompt diagnosis has to be made and the necessary remedial measures have to be taken immediately. It is good for the aquarist to have a reliable book on fish diseases and their remedies which he can consult in time of need.

A woman stood at the middle of a busy road. There was a police man controlling the trafic.

SHE : Which is the *quickest* way to the hospital?

POLICE: Madam, *just stand where you are*.

(Contributed by G. Tulasidas, old student)

OUR COLLEGE

NAZEER AHMED, IV B. A.



Our College is situated in a spot far removed from the town. The College buildings, though not yet magnificent, are huge and for four years have been under construction. They consist, at present, of four blocks; of which two are meant for the Arts and Science students including the Principal's office, Vice-Principal's office, College office and Library. Of the other two blocks, one forms the Hostel building and slightly (nearly one furlong) removed from the rest are the Fathers' residential quarters.

The College is only four and a half years old. It attaches great importance to character building, and is not satisfied with merely educating boys in great numbers. The method of imparting education is wonderfully planned and the system of teaching is a good combination of lectures, notes dictated and tutorial work. The aim is to encourage in the students the habit of self-development. Class tests are held once in a week in various subjects, especially group subjects, different classes having their tests at different times. For English nearly two hours a week are assigned to Composition where the principles of grammar are also taught; so also in the case of Telugu and Hindi under part II. Besides arts students have to do home work (assignments) every week in one subject, particularly group subjects. No student is promoted to the higher class or selected for the University Examination without a satisfactory report of his previous class tests, assignments, composition exercises and attendance. This keeps the

students regularly busy throughout the College days and this is the secret of their success in examinations in far greater percentage than any other College in Andhra University. Close contact exists between the teachers and the students. The Jesuit Fathers have an almost parental care for their students. There are extra-curricular activities throughout the sessions. These activities begin with the election of a Chairman for the Students' Society. They include debates, symposia, dramas, Mock Parliaments, essay and elocution competitions etc. Prizes are awarded for the best students who distinguish themselves in these activities. Liberal provision is made for all kinds of sports and games and for the N. C. C.

Regularity and punctuality are the chief features of the College. Any student coming late will not be allowed to enter the class unless he brings a late bill either from the Principal or Vice-Principal. Absence without leave is dealt with firmly. Students applying for leave have to give sufficient reasons; and the leave letter receives its due consideration, if it bears the signature of the parent or guardian. The College has a large number of hostellers. Though day-scholars are now in a majority, this will no longer be the case when further blocks of hostels are completed according to the plans.

The most important person in a College is its Principal. We love our Principal,

not because of his attractive personality nor on account of his fair skin, but because of his noble qualities. He is a man of great character and very popular with the students. I have never heard a single complaint against him from the boys and on the contrary many a time I have heard students praising him. He is gentle but firm; he is wise and prudent. He always acts with reason and he cares even for small details in the administration of his College. He wins our hearts with love and kindness. He is very particular about the character and discipline of the boys. If he comes across any act of indiscipline he is unsparing and the defaulter gets exemplary punishment. He does not at all believe in turning out mere Degree holders. I remember once in the very first class of moral instruction he said character is a thousand times better than a first class Degree or a gold medal!

He is an honest and God-fearing man and never breaks a promise whenever made. Once he said in our moral instruction class that if all the hundred students were present without a single absentee in three of his many classes he would give them all a tea

party. After a few months the occasion came. It is the habit of students that they will never sit quiet when anything amusing or interesting occurs, and so they reminded Father Principal of his forgotten promise. Then he said smilingly "If I said that, I must certainly fulfil my promise". If he wanted he could easily have got out of his promise, but he did not do so and so gave a party to all the hundred boys the next day. Prophet Mohammed once said: "If a man's wealth is lost, nothing is lost. If a man's health is lost, something is lost and if a man's character is lost, everything is lost." Fulfilment of promises is one of the noble qualities of a man of high character.

Our Principal is well versed in many subjects and can speak well and convincingly on any subject. I am not indulging in idle praise of the College or the Principal but merely mentioning facts. I would have written more many things about our College and our Principal, but I fear lest readers (other than Andhra Loyola College students) might imagine that such a College and such an exemplary Principal could hardly exist. Still all these are facts: "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet".



A rich man was going to be operated on by a doctor.

DOCTOR : Shall I give you a *local anaesthetic*?

RICH MAN : Certainly not ! Give me an *imported* one.

(Contributed by G. Tulasidas, old Student.)



HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII

Two Hundred and Sixty Second Vicar of Jesus Christ.



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XII

Died 9th October, 1958.

POPE PIUS XII

Fr. M. D. VARKEY, S. J.

On 9th October 1958 Pope Pius passed away in the 83rd year of his age and the 20th of his pontificate. Though his death was not unexpected, the news plunged into grief not only his Catholic subjects, but the entire world irrespective of nationality and creed. Few men have received such tributes from the press and radio of the world. Almost every nation sent messages of condolences and representatives to his funeral. Such universal expression of sorrow on the death of a man is unprecedented in history; it showed the deep esteem and love which the late Pope had won in the hearts of all men of good will.

Set in the most turbulent and revolutionary period of history, his 20 year pontificate must be reckoned among the greatest, both for the growth of the Church and her impact on the outside world. To take mere numbers, during his reign Catholics throughout the world grew from a total of 388,402,610 in 1939 to 496,512,000 in 1957, despite the persecution in communist countries.

Pius XII was born of the illustrious Roman family of the Pacellis in the year 1876. After brilliant studies, he was ordained priest when he was hardly 23 years old. Soon his extraordinary sanctity and brilliance attracted the attention of Pope Leo XIII, who drew him into the diplomatic service of the Vatican. During World War I Pope Benedict XV consecrated him bishop, and later sent him as Apostolic Nuncio to the new German Republic. In 1929 Pope Pius XI created him a Cardinal, and later made him his Secretary of State. When Pius XI

died, Cardinal Pacelli's singular gifts of sanctity and learning, his administrative and diplomatic abilities designated him as the natural successor of the late Pope. He was unanimously elected Supreme Pontiff in 1939.

Pius XII combined in himself the great qualities of his four immediate predecessors. He had the nobility, deep learning, diplomacy and burning sense of social justice of Leo XIII, the pastoral zeal and radiating holiness of Pius X, Benedict XV's intense pre-occupation with world peace, the dynamic Catholic Action and missionary zeal of Pius XI. He was, however, primarily a teacher of truth. His fearless, tireless voice spoke up like the voice of mankind's conscience. Great learning, experience, perfect mastery of many languages and, above all, his divinely appointed office as the universal teacher uniquely fitted him for this task. He was the first Pope to make full use of the Radio and whenever he spoke the world listened with respect. The output of his written and spoken word was prodigious in regard to the quantity, the wide range of their themes and the depth of thought they showed. Religious and moral subjects, of course, formed the primary topics of his teaching; but he was equally at home with an astonishing variety of other subjects—ranging from cosmic rocketry to beekeeping—on all of which he showed an amazing knowledge of technical details; and from these starting points he led his listeners to the sublimer things of the spirit. Thus he could speak interestingly and with equal facility to theologians, scientists, statesmen, soldiers, sportsmen, shop-girls, bus conductors and little children, using a language suited to each

group. He delivered thousands of addresses to audiences drawn from every imaginable country, creed and calling, each discourse being carefully composed by himself amidst his various administrative preoccupations.

The Pope had other claims to greatness. He was a man of unbounded charity. During the years of terrible privations and agonies caused by the war, he laboured more than any individual or institution to soothe and repair the broken lives of millions all over the world. His "Relief Service", organised at enormous cost, extended far beyond the boundaries of the Church and gave substantial help to all who needed it – Catholics, noncatholics and anticatholics all alike.

He earned a special claim to world leadership for his heroic efforts to promote world peace. His very name "Pacelli" meant peace, and his motto "Opus Justitiae Pax" (Peace through Justice) showed the path to true peace. On hearing of the passing of the Pope, the British Premier Mr. Macmillan declared: "The world is poorer by the loss of a man who has played so great a role in defence of spiritual values and the work of peace", and President Eisenhower testified: "He was an informed and articulate foe of tyranny. Without fear or favour he constantly championed the cause of a just peace among the nations of the earth." All his life he was tirelessly urging the nations and their rulers to follow the path of non-violence and laying down as conditions of peace, "justice and charity among men under obedience to

God's law." But it was the tragedy of our times that the world did not listen to him. This is the hour of the powers of darkness.

Above and beyond his intellectual, humanitarian and diplomatic role there, was his magnetic personality, the secret of which was an incandescent holiness. People of all creeds from all over the world were eager to see him. With him men instinctively felt the presence of a man of God – a true saint. His words, actions and his very appearance breathed the spirit of the beatitudes. In a prayer to the Blessed Virgin Mary composed by himself for the Marian Year (1954) he asked that all men may be made "to feel the attraction of Christian goodness." That was precisely what every man of good will felt in his presence.

Pius XII had special love for India. He was one of the first to hail the independence of our country with warm greetings; and he soon entered into diplomatic relations with the Indian government. In a short time he multiplied the ecclesiastical districts and provinces in the country and entrusted them to indigenous Bishops and clergy with astonishing rapidity.

Andhra Loyola College too, in a special manner, is indebted to the late Pope's generosity, since he is the largest single benefactor of this Institution. It was the handsome donation of 4 lakhs of rupees coming from Rome which enabled us to start this College in such a big way.

May his soul rest in peace!

THAILAND-LAND OF SMILES

Fr. T. A. MATHIAS, S. J.

Strange as it may seem, we Indians know much less about our Asian neighbours than about Europe and America. Familiarity with the English language, long years of cultural contacts and a century and a half of British domination have given us a fairly intimate knowledge and understanding of the West; whereas for the same reasons we have been cut off from other countries of Asia, most of which we ignore. For these reasons I was keen on seeing Thailand. I had spent five years in Europe; but this was the first time I was travelling Eastward from India and I was sure that a new world was waiting to be discovered. The distance from Calcutta to Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, is just about 1,000 miles by air (less than from Calcutta to Madras); but what a change in atmosphere, environment, manners and customs this short distance was to bring in!

The journey from Calcutta in a Thai Airways Skymaster (D. C. 4) took seven and a half hours including an hour's stop at Rangoon. As this was my first journey by plane, I was absorbed by the details of take-off, flight and landing. The rapid change of pressure and temperature from the ground to 10,000 feet, the plane's normal altitude of flight, made my pen overflow and caused me physical discomfort at the outset. However, this soon passed off, and the journey was made pleasant by the courtesy of the Thai crew one of whom was an old student of St. Gabriel's College, Bangkok, whose guest I was going to be.

We alighted at the splendid Don Muang Airport of Bangkok round 11 p. m. and I was pleasantly surprised to find a whole van-load of people waiting to receive me.

One of them was an old school-mate of mine, a Thai who had done his studies in India, and whom I had not seen since 1933, a quarter of a century ago!

My first impression of the country was the cleanliness of the airport and the smartness of the officials in it. This was an impression which would be confirmed and strengthened throughout my six weeks stay in the country. Soon we were speeding along the fine highway leading to the capital, 18 miles away. My stay in Thailand had begun! For the next six weeks, I enjoyed the hospitality of this lovable land and my sojourn was rendered all the more delightful by the exquisite kindness shown to me by my hosts the Brothers of St. Gabriel. I am an old student of their best-known school in India and now I was to appreciate the wonderful hospitality of these good Brothers who had invited me to come over and give them a three-weeks course of spiritual talks, called a "Retreat."

The Brothers of St. Gabriel run seven large boys' schools in Thailand, the finest in the country. These schools are in very great demand among parents who want to have the best education for their children. I was struck by the excellent modern buildings, the fine equipment, and above all the friendly and cheerful spirit of the boys in these schools. Since the Brothers are so well known and respected throughout the country, it is not surprising that Catholic priests are spontaneously treated with courtesy by the people and are generally called "*Bruddar*." Thanks to the good relations which the Brothers have with the elite of the country, I was introduced to

several interesting and cultured people. Moreover, the "Retreat" was held right in the north of Thailand, 500 miles away from Bangkok; and the 19 hour Journey there and back by train was a most interesting and instructive experience which gave me the chance of seeing much of the country.

Thailand has an area of 2,58,000 sq. miles, about one and a half times the area of Andhra Pradesh. But its population is a little over 20 millions. The land is exceedingly fertile and the rains so regular, that without any irrigation and with little toil the farmers are able to produce an exportable surplus of 2 million tons of rice every year. The thick forests are also a rich source of first class teak and other timber. Rice and teak - this is the wealth of Thailand, and on this simple agricultural economy the country has built up real prosperity and a high standard of living. The contrast with India is extraordinary. India is infinitely more developed in almost every way. She is the eighth industrial nation of the world, and second only to Japan in Asia. She manufactures almost all the requirements of daily life from locomotives to pins. Thailand, on the other hand, has practically no industry and imports even such simple articles as cloth, footwear, paper, pencils, pins, salt. India's railways, mines, network of roads, bridges, canals, irrigation schemes, post and telegraph system and civil administration are incomparably superior to those of Thailand. In education, India is far ahead as regards University and Technical education, though Thailand being a small country has achieved almost 100% literacy among her people. Methods of agriculture are equally primitive in both countries, but Nature is much less bounteous in India where the land is often barren, the monsoons fail, or floods destroy the crops. As a result the standard of living of the average

Thai is three times as high as that of the average Indian. A Thai bus driver, or railway porter will always be well fed, neatly and smartly dressed. He will have a small but comfortable house with a radio set and occasionally even television!

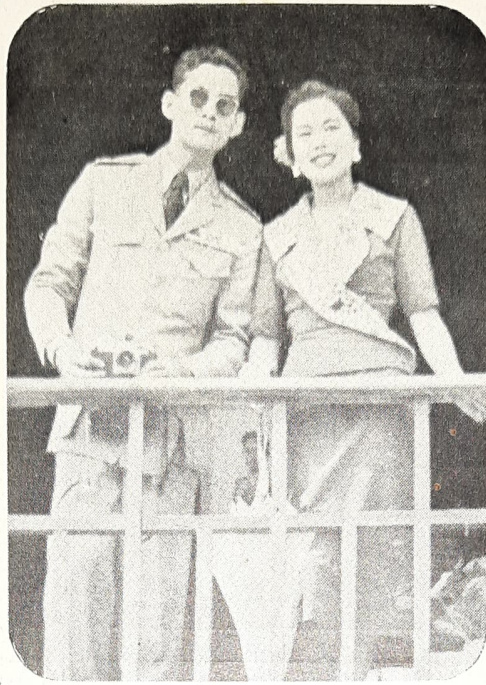
Prosperity, good living, absence of stark and grinding poverty on a large scale, no beggars - these are things which strike you first, chiefly in the opulent city of Bangkok. Every modern make of motor car can be seen in the streets of this city; every luxury article from all over the world can be bought in the shops; good and plentiful food is easily available, the streets are clean and well maintained and most of the people are well dressed in Western style. Even outside the capital, one is struck by the remarkable cleanliness of most of the people and their houses, but as one proceeds towards the country there is evidently less of Westernization and less of ostentatious prosperity.

The climate of Thailand is similar to that of South India and the grains, vegetables and fruits grown are also more or less the same. Thailand, however, produces two fruits almost unknown in India: the mangosteen and the durian. The latter is world famous for its delicious taste coupled with a most disgusting and offensive odour! The Thai diet is pungent and spicy; it is completely non-vegetarian, combining the use of rice, fish, eggs and meat of all kinds, especially pork. Strange to say, fresh milk is almost an unknown article of food. If milk is required, recourse is had to tinned condensed milk imported from Europe and Australia!

The Thai people are believed to have originally come down from South China. The original Thais can now be distinguished by their brown skins and rather flat features. They are to be found mostly in the country

THAILAND

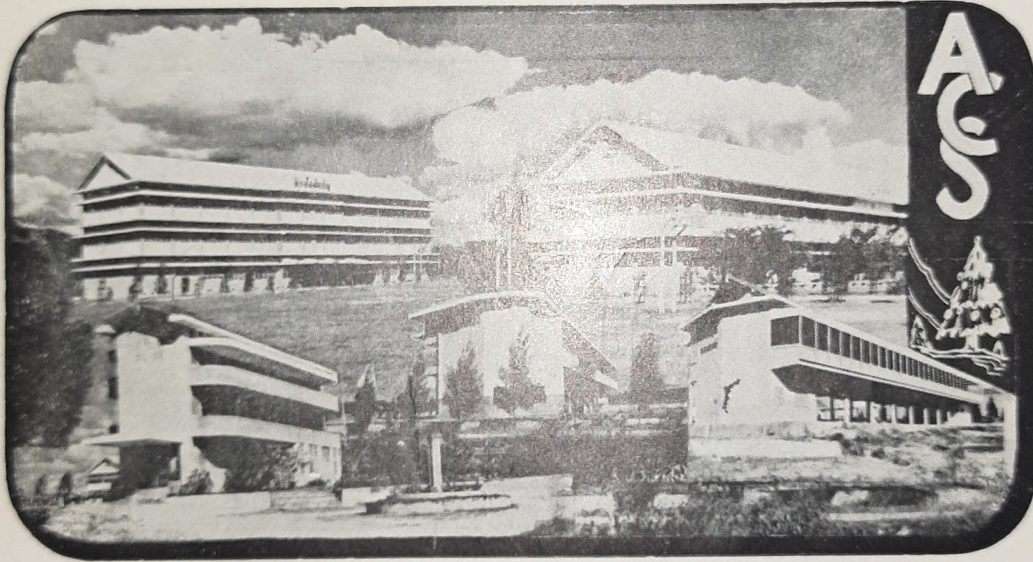
1. THE KING & QUEEN
2. THAI DANCERS
3. TRIBAL WOMEN



Assumption College, Sriraja



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1. College Band

2. College Buildings

3. Smiling Thais



parts. In the towns and larger villages they are heavily mixed with recent Chinese immigrants who number about 8 millions. The result of this mixture of races is the small-made, fair-skinned, fine looking people, having distinctly Chinese features who now predominate in the country. There are about one lakh of Indians, mostly bearded Sikhs and inhabitants of Bihar and U. P. The bulk of the textile trade is in their hands and moreover, practically all the day and night watchmen are burly Indians! The Indians can be immediately distinguished from the Thais by their strapping build, their swarthy complexion and their thick facial growth, for the Thais like the Chinese have smooth hairless faces! Sometimes the Indians also dress in their own way and of course the Sikhs wear their turbans.

As regards religion, 95% of the population of Thailand profess the Hinayana form of Buddhism which is also the State Religion. There are about five lakhs of Muslims in the country, mostly in the Southern provinces bordering on Malaya and two lakhs of Christians. Though Buddhism is the official religion; genuine liberty, respect and equality of treatment is accorded to all other religions. Thus the Government grants travel concessions to all Buddhist monks and on the same principle Catholic priests are also given this privilege!

The Buddhist religion which insists much on external composure and decorum has had a marked effect on the Thai character. The people are generally peaceful and do not show external signs of emotion, chiefly anger. As a result, public life is marked by great courtesy which undoubtedly contributes to the graciousness of living. Moreover, the people seem to be remarkably free from suspicions and prejudices against foreigners. Thailand means "The Land of the Free"; and, in fact, this country and Japan are the

only two Asian nations which have never been subject to foreign domination. This accounts for the fact that the Thais have no animosity towards foreigners and no irritating complexes either of superiority or inferiority. You are spontaneously treated in a friendly manner as an equal. The only nation which meets with fear and suspicion is Thailand's powerful and expansionist neighbour, Red China. To protect itself from the Chinese Communist menace, the Thai Government relies heavily on American protection through the agency of the SEATO.

Though the Thai people are racially akin to the Chinese, culturally their affinities are much closer to India, so that Thailand is a really part of Indian Asia. Both Buddhism and Hinduism were carried to Thailand from the 5th to the 9th centuries of our era by Indian marchants, missionaries and immigrants. The Thai language has been profoundly influenced by Sanskrit and a very large proportion of the words chiefly in the literary language are Sanskrit derivatives (Examples: School=Widyalay; Country=Pradep; Dawn=Arun; Sun=Surya; Moon=Chandra; Jewel=Ratna; Society=Sabha; King=Raja; Queen=Rajini). Pali is the language used in religious services. The classical dance and song of Thailand are very similar to those of India and the dance themes are generally taken from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. But India and Thailand have had almost no relations with each other during the last 150 years of British domination of India and it cannot be said that there is now much knowledge of or appreciation any sympathy for India among the people of Thailand, though there is certainly no hostility in evidence. Modern Thailand is very strongly influenced by European and American culture, ways of living and standards of value. Till recently Britain's influence was strongest, but now she has been replaced in this, as in so many

other fields, by the United States. American soft drinks, games, magazines, films, dress fashions, manufactured products are much in evidence everywhere and parts of Bangkok even give the appearance of a Western town!

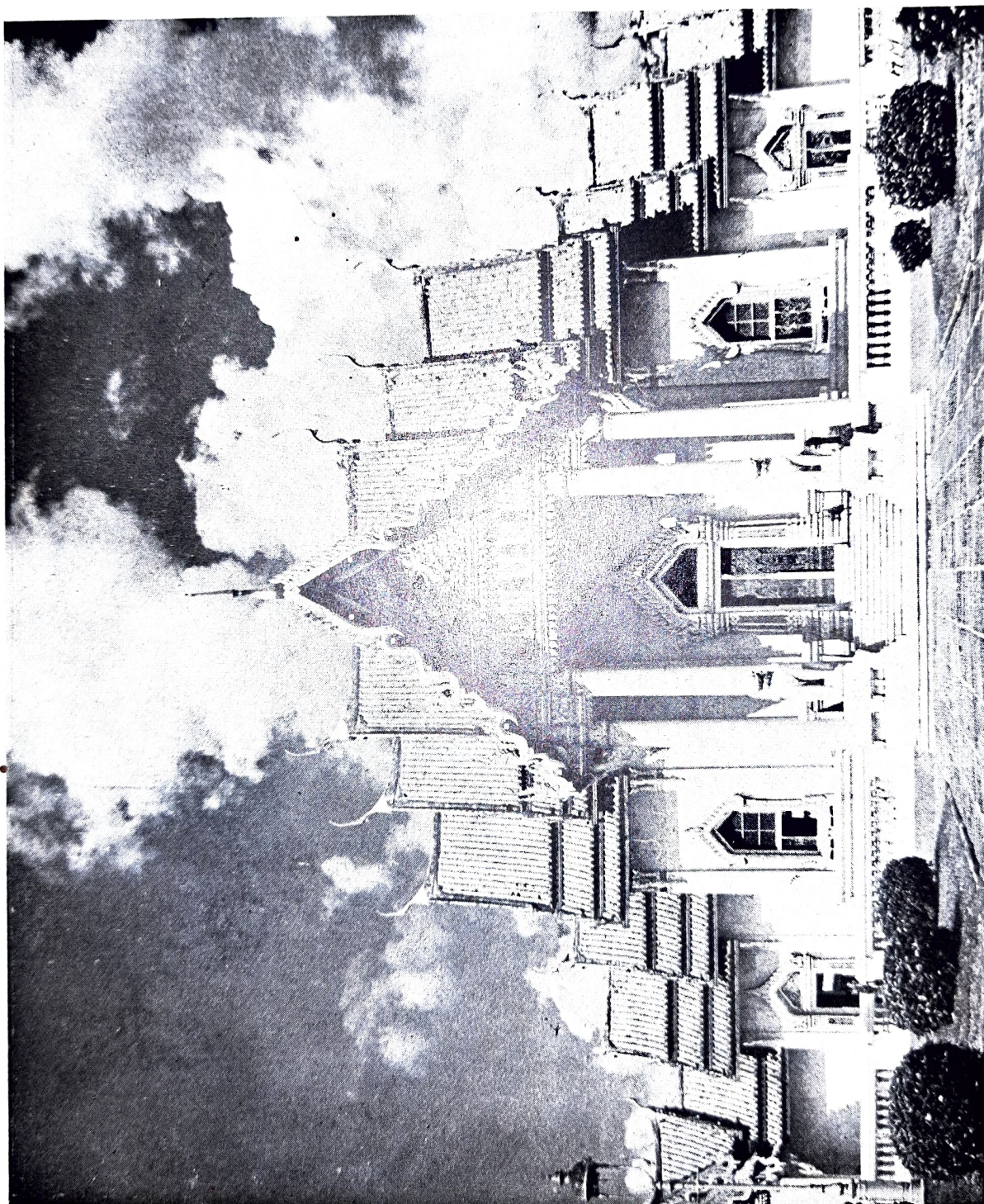
Thailand is a kingdom and the present ruler is young King Phumipol Aduldej. Till 1935 the power of the monarchy was absolute. In that year a successful revolution was staged which forced King Prajadhipok into exile and introduced a democratic constitution. However, since then power has always been in the hands of one or other of two important factions: the army and the police; and the country has always been dominated by a "Strongman" put up by these factions. The present one is Marshal Sarit Thanarat who has just suspended the Constitution. The people seem to be indifferent to these changes of government, provided their liberty and comfortable life is not interfered with.

The civic life of Thailand is entirely carried on through the Thai language. It is the medium of instruction for all courses of study; the means of communication in all departments of the national life: the army, the law-courts, trade and commerce, social life etc; and things seem to be going quite smoothly. English is a compulsory second language in the High School and the University, so that English text books are freely used chiefly for higher education. Since there is only one national language and it is used for all purposes, there is a strong unity and mutual comprehension among the people of all classes and social strata - a marked contrast to India.

I hope I have given my readers some idea of Thailand. To sum up: Thailand is a clean, prosperous, polite and joyous country. This is the indelible impression carried away with me when I took flight from Don Muang on May 18th, 1958 after six pleasant weeks in the Land of Smiles!



"WAT AROON" — TEMPLE OF THE DAWN, BANGKOK



MARBLE TEMPLE — BANGKOK

TIME

T. NITYANANDA SARVABHOWMA, P. U. C.



Time is more valuable than any other thing in the world. It does not exclusively belong to any one. It is nobody's monopoly. If we use our time properly, we can enjoy happiness in this world and also in the next. Success in life depends to a large extent upon the right use of time. Pandit Easwarachandra Vidyasagar rose from a humble position to be a wealthy and vastly learned man because he made the best use of time. He managed to find time to prosecute his studies in the midst of all his household duties. The French Emperor Napoleon considered time so valuable that he hardly slept, and when on the battle-field, a few minutes sleep while on horse back was considered sufficient by him.

We must utilize our time properly and punctually. The beasts and birds achieve their needs and wants at the right time; trees blossom at the correct time: much more then should an intelligent person know the worth of time. He is punctual and always does things just at the right moment. This enables him not only to finish all the work that he has in hand, but brings him ample leisure too.

We may rightly say that time is money. Benjamin Franklin, an American politician and printer once charged one of his customers two dollars for a book, the price of which was only one dollar. He added another dollar, said Mr. Franklin, because he had lost one hour in bargaining! Not only is time money, but it is even more valuable than money. Money once lost may be recovered, similarly lost health and even sometimes lost honour may be regained; But lost time is beyond recovery.

There is a proverb in English "Time and tide wait for no man". Neither wealth nor position can take away a jot from the fleeting nature of time; and once it has passed away nothing can bring it back. If such be its nature and if such be its value, is it wise and prudent on our part to spend such a valuable thing uselessly? Our life on earth is extremely short and if we are to do anything valuable we should not allow any moment to be wasted but make the best use of every minute.

If a man wants to be healthy, wealthy and wise, he must properly utilize his time. Idleness and the habit of putting things off from day to day are the two great enemies of time. The habit of keeping a thing which can be done today till tomorrow is the result of an irregular mode of life. There is no knowing what may happen tomorrow. We may meet with some accident or something quite unforeseen may happen or we may be pressed with heavy work, and in all these cases the work which we had contemplated finishing would remain incomplete. One eminent author rightly remarked that "Procrastination is the thief of time."

So, time being so valuable and considering that "every day is a little life and our whole life is but a day repeated"; we should on no account abuse the time that we have at our disposal. From the lives of the two eminent persons mentioned above, we see that time is the most important factor of human life and that everyone of us should utilise time cleverly and carefully if we want to be healthy, wealthy and wise. Every moment of our short life must be usefully spent and we must so act that "each tomorrow may find us farther than today."

Extracts from

THE COLLEGE DIARY

June 1958 - March 1959

June 1st

The papers publish our Pre-University results as a news item! 81% of full passes is truly an all-time record in these parts. All credit to our youngsters who have toiled hard for these good results! The B. Sc. (Physics) went one better with 87%! And in Economics B. A. only one failed. Unfortunately Fr. George is no longer here to receive congratulations on his excellent English results (87%). He has gone up to *higher* spheres as Principal of Sacred Heart College, Shembaganur (altitude 7,000 feet!).

June 7th

With the return of the Principal from his far-flung peregrinations to Burma and Thailand, admissions begin and proceed briskly. Unlike other Colleges which are starving for candidates, we are overfed and have to refuse more than half of the applicants for the Pre-University. Fond parents come from hundreds of miles bringing their little ones in tow, hoping to impress or move the College authorities by the sight of the boys' faces!

June 25th

The gentlemen of IV B. A. and B. Sc. have the privilege of reopening a week before the juniors. They stroll about the corridors with knowing looks on their first day of class, exploring the new buildings which have come up during the summer.

July 1st

The new students of Pre-University and I and III U. C. throng the verandahs, besiege the notice-boards dash through every open door in their efforts to find their class rooms! Staff members and clerks became guides for the day.

The strength of the College is about 1,450, roughly 100 less than last year, owing to smaller admissions (only 320) in the new I. U. C. - the First Year of the Three-Year Degree Course. The staff has, however, increased by 10 members owing to new courses (B. Com) introduced. We have now 80 lay staff-members and 11 Fathers teaching. Fathers Miranda and Oswald have joined us and Fr. Coyle who has done so much for the English Department replaces Fr. George as its Head.

July 7th

As usual it has been raining heavily since the reopening of the College. As the rain comes steadily down, the hopes of the students go steadily up - hopes that a rain holiday will be declared! But these hopes are generally shattered, when the clerk of the weather puts off the switch at about 9-15 a. m. and the skies clear up in time for the classes to start at 10 a. m.!

July 22nd

Election Day - not for the Andhra Assembly but for the Office-Bearers of our Students' Society and Telugu

Association. K. Ranjit Kumar, IV B. Sc. and M. Venkatrayudu, I U. C. are elected Chairman and Secretary of the Society with a thumping majority. The election was conducted in the usual dignified and gentlemanly manner.

July 31st

Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus and Patron of the College – a well deserved holiday, after steady work for a whole month! Fr. Rector invites the Catholic students and members of the staff to breakfast after Holy Mass.

August 5th

Inaugural meeting of the History, Economics and Commerce Association by Sri G. Subba Raju, newly elected Deputy Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Council. His speech is distinguished by its brevity and it shows that "Speakers" have not necessarily to be long speakers!

August 9th

The activities of the Students' Society are inaugurated by Sri V. Subba Rao, Principal of Hindu College, Guntur. The ceremony includes the solemn oath of office taken by the Chairman and Secretary. Who can now doubt that they are in earnest about their jobs!

August 15th

Independence Day and Last Vows Day of Fr. Varkey, our Vice-Principal.

Last year on the same day Fr. Principal dedicated himself irrevocably to God by offering to Him solemn and perpetual promises to live only for His service. This year in a similar ceremony Fr. Vice-Principal does the same and the staff and students gather round

to congratulate him in the same affectionate manner, so characteristic of the Andhra people.

Amidst deafening applause, Fr. Vice-Principal publicly reverses the previous decision of the Principal and grants an extra holiday the next day. Fr. Principal gracefully admits defeat!

August 21st

Our newly formed Dramatic Association sends a team of actors to Waltair to take part in the Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival organised by the Andhra University. They win no prize, but did "gloriously" if we are to give credit to their own words.

September 2nd

Rumours have been afloat for some time about an important impending change in the Religious staff of the College. Today the cat is finally let out of the bag. Rev. Fr. F. K. Deviah, Rector and Founder of the College has been transferred to Dindigul, inspite of all the efforts that had been made to retain him. Fr. T. Baliah, Warden of the Hostel is appointed second Rector of the Institution.

September 3rd

A simple yet genuinely moving farewell meeting is held in honour of Fr. Deviah. Staff and students are present in force and also many good friends of Fr. Deviah. Addresses are read, poems recited, speeches made, all harping on one theme - the great and silent work done for the College by the departing Rector. In his speech, Fr. Deviah, forgetting about himself, pays a moving tribute to the tremendous help, sympathy and support which from the very beginning the College had won from a noble band of devoted men.

September 4th

The hostel students hold a private and most affectionate meeting to congratulate their ex-Warden, Fr. Baliah who has now been made Rector and to thank him for his selfless labour on their behalf for the last four years.

September 5th

Terminal Examinations end and the College closes for the Michaelmas holidays. – The College looks deserted after 6 p. m.

September 8th

The “supplementary” students, as they call themselves, but in simpler language, the Detained and Failed students, begin warming the benches at the September Examinations.

September 17th

College reopens and many a College boy, snail-like, wends his weary way back to class! We said “many”, not all; for of course there is the usual band of sluggards who will find some reason (cousin brother’s wedding, grandmother’s ceremony; registration of land, or just the usual fever!) for prolonging their holidays till the next Monday.

September 22nd

Fr. Principal can be seen going from class to class with his “Doomsday Book” – the marks register. September Examination marks are being read out. This is the moment to which the diligent look forward with expectancy and the slackers with dread.

October 18th

The hostel begins to empty itself in the evening, for the next four days are Dusserah holidays. With all these holidays breaking the even tenor of work,

it is difficult for students and staff to settle down to a rhythm of serious study. The students will of course vigorously disagree.

October 20th

The Catholic students begin their annual “Spiritual Retreat” – three days of silence, prayer and reflection, alone with God, under the direction of Fr. Miranda.

October 28th, 29th & 30th

“Association Week” – usually called “Cultural Week” elsewhere This is a new venture in our College – Three evenings of symposia, quiz competitions, lectures, poems, songs, music, and plays – the whole an unqualified success. The chief credit must go to K. Ranjit Kumar, Chairman of the Students’ Society; but the co-operation of the staff and students was, of course, indispensable.

The performances were all held on the new open air-stage of the Hostel.

November 9th, 10th & 11th

Holidays again – this time for Divali, the Festival of lights – The hostellers who remain save up their fire-works in order to have a collective pyrotechnic display on the 10th and 11th nights. The Fathers are invited and readily go along to join in the fun. This year there seems to be less colour and more noise, but it is grand anyhow and it shows the excellent family spirit that prevails in the hostel.

December 1st

Examinations once again – Selection and Half-yearly Examinations this time. For some who fall by the wayside these days are truly “Ides of December!”

December 15th

Examinations end and the reward of hard work follows – Christmas holidays for more than three weeks.

December 31st

We thank God for all the blessings received in the course of this year.

1959

January 1st, 1959

We start the new year with many resolves to do better than last year.

January 2nd

This is the moment for testing the strength of our resolves – College reopens and we have to be back by 10 a. m. Nearly 150 N. C. C. cadets and four Officers are absent at the annual camp which began on 29th December and will continue till the eighth. Those who are tempted to envy the cadets should experience something of camp life!

January 9th

Amidst much cheering and clapping of hands, the N. C. C. boys return, preceded by excellent reports of their good behaviour and efficiency and followed by their Officers, bearing a trophy won for rifle drill. Bravo to the N. C. C.

January 13th and 14th

Sankranti holidays.

January 19th

The second big and new venture of our Students' Society – a Mock Session of the Lok Sabha. Staff and students take part and debate a bill for the abolition of co-education. In spite of the eloquence of the Prime Minister,

(Fr. Principal), the bill is roundly defeated, but of course the Government and chiefly the Prime Minister do not resign! The leader of the opposition (Fr. Miranda) captures the audience by his impassioned oratory and the Defence Minister (Sri V. Suryaprakasa Rao) succeeds in getting himself heckled for his frequent interruptions. The session lasts two and a half hours, but is interesting to the end.

January 20th – 23rd

Intra-mural tournaments for staff and students go on with much gusto. As usual the staff matches cause more interest and excitement among the students than their own!

January 24th

College and Sports Day – The great day of the year which has been preceded by three weeks of preparations. The ground is well done up and looks spruce with its new cinder track; the stage and hostel grounds and approaches have been tastefully decorated; and the sports items, the tea for 1,800 persons, the entertainment, the report are gone through with the usual efficiency and good order, before a large crowd of spectators and under the Presidentship of Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Minister for Co-operation and Housing, Andhra Pradesh. He makes a fine speech, paying sincere tribute to the College and its Management.

January 25th

Holiday to rest our weary limbs after the exertions of the previous day.

January 26th

Republic Day – Flag hoisting at 8 a. m., salute of the flag by the N. C. C. and a short but stirring speech by Fr. Miranda.

February 8th

Hostel Day, done on the usual grand scale by the boys themselves. This year the day is rendered even more solemn by the opening ceremony of the new dining hall, held in the morning. The hall is named the "Vadlapatla Venkata-ramaiah Hall" after the late and the only son of the generous donor Srimathi Vadlapatla Lalithamba. She provides dinner for students and guests. At 4 p. m. tea and meeting under the presidentship of Sri Gogineni Venkateswara Rao.

February 9th

Holiday to recover from the efforts of the Hostel Day.

February 11th

The IV B. A. Mathematics set the ball rolling and inaugurate the round of farewell parties and photos which will be held every evening for the next twelve days. This year speeches are severely rationed; but to compensate the tea is more sumptuous. Staff members loosen their belts and prepare for the ordeal. But it all shows the affection and good will of the students.

February 15th

N. C. C. closing day. Brief sports in the morning; march past, tea party, speeches and entertainment in the evening. Sri G. Subba Raju presides.

February 23rd - 27th

Clapping of hands from the fourth year classes is heard off and on during these days, which shows that one or other Lecturer has delivered his final peroration for the year. The P. U. C.'s catch the contagion, but they are promptly warned to wait for three weeks more!

February 28th

Classes end for fourth year students.

March 2nd

The P. U. C. alone are privileged to have a full-scale Rehearsal Examination which begins today. It will go on daily till 7th.

March 9th

Promotion Examinations begin for III B. Sc.

March 16th

Promotion Examinations begin for I U. C. and III B. A. Pre-University students have class as usual for the last week.

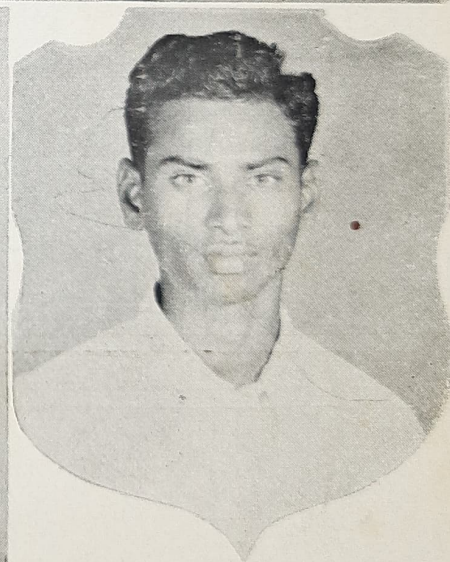
March 17th

80 familiar faces, absent for a year or more, are to be seen haunting the class rooms. The failed Intermediate students of last year and of previous years too turn up to write the Intermediate Examination which begins today. We admire their tenacity which certainly deserves its due reward.

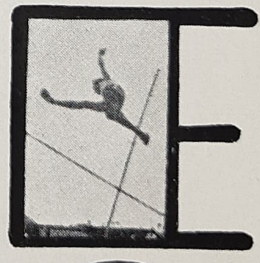
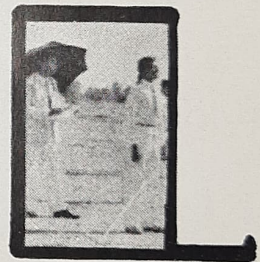
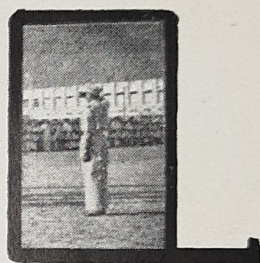
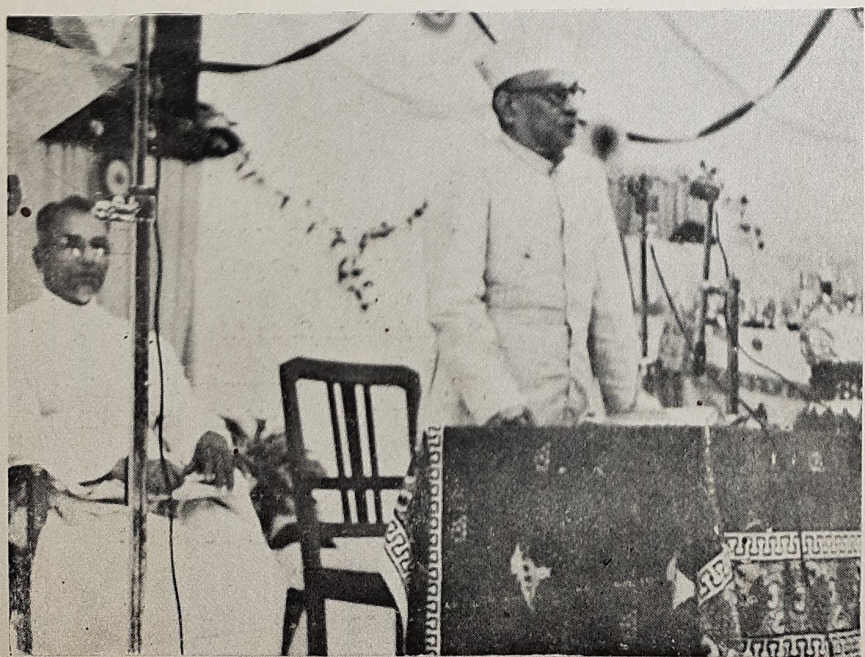
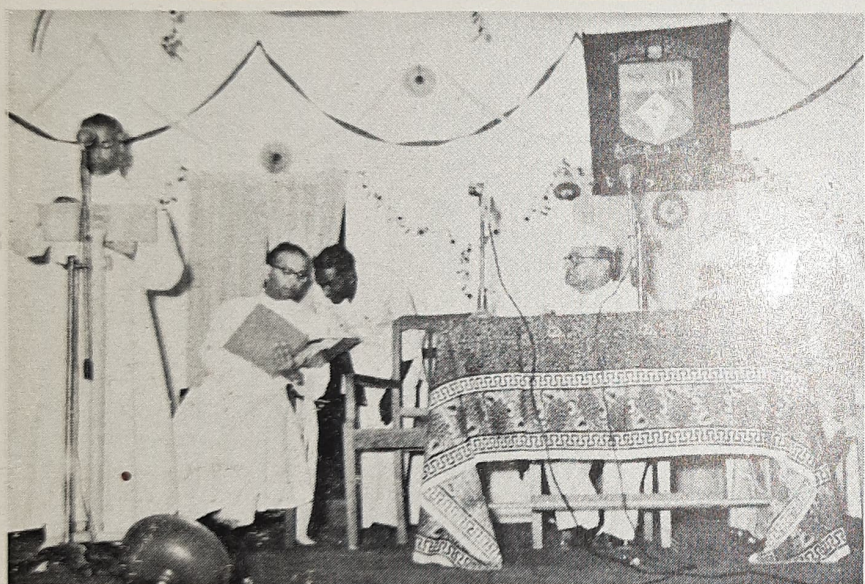
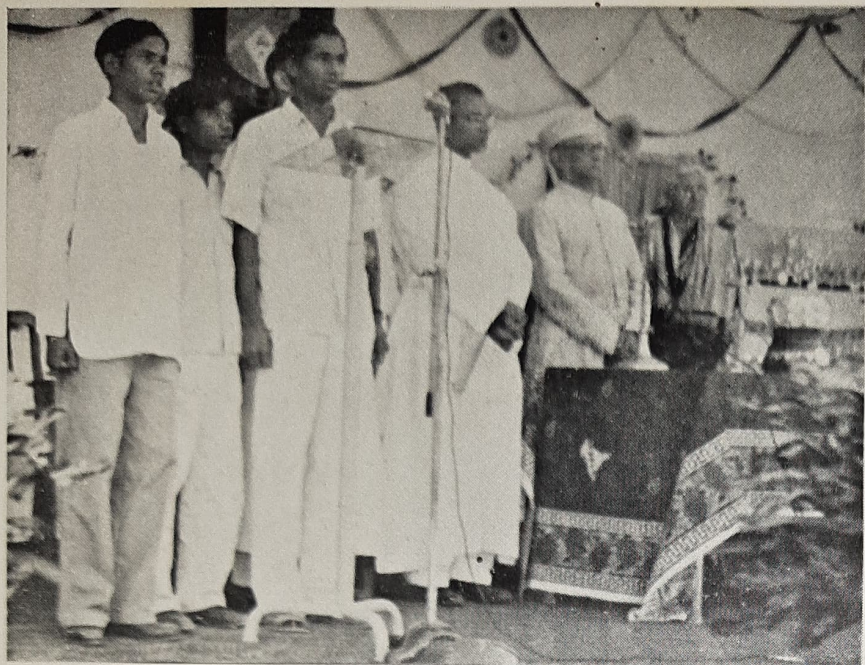
March 21st

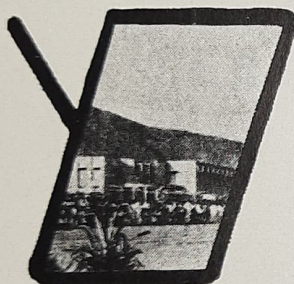
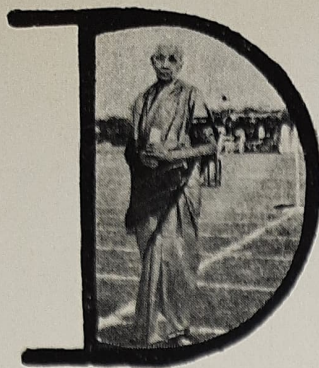
Last day of the year. At last, after three weeks of continuous Examinations for one class or another, the College closes for the year 1958-'59. Actually only I U. C. and III B. A. students can go home for the summer holidays. The others have to wait on for University Examinations.

And now the Samuel Pepys of the College lays down his weary pen, since the Swatantra Art Printers can wait not a day more. He is confident that his diary has been written with more veracity, though perhaps with less spice, than that of the original Pepys.



1. COLLEGE KABBADI TEAM
Winners of the Andhra University Championship and the Andhra State Meet 1958-'59.
2. Selected to represent the Andhra University in Kabbadi, Wrestling and Basket-balk
3. N. C. CHRISTOPHER
Inter-collegiate Pole-vault Champion.

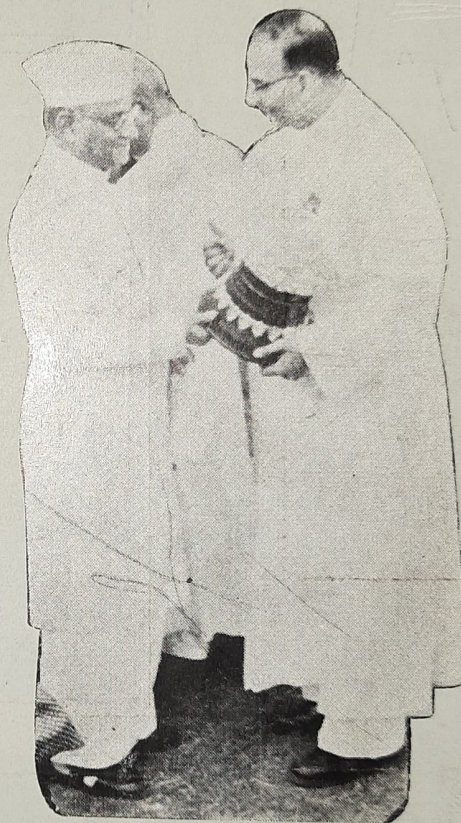
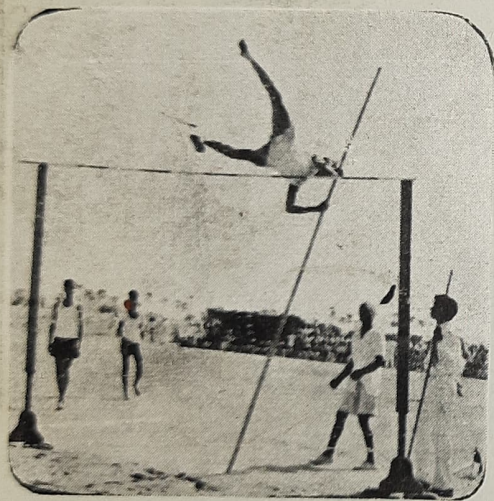


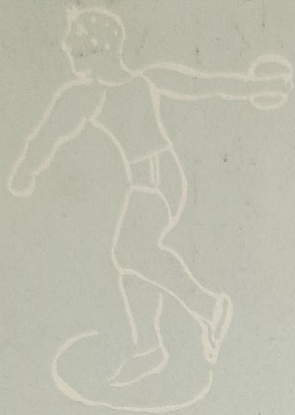


1. Vande Matharam
2. Annual Report
3. Rev. Fr. Rector thanks the donors
4. Distribution of prizes
5. The President,
Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung
6. Variety Entertainment –
‘Music from Mars’

*Photos by M. Venkata Rayudu, I B. COM,
T. Mangaraju, P. U. C.
A. Markandeya, P. U. C.*

SPORTS





4



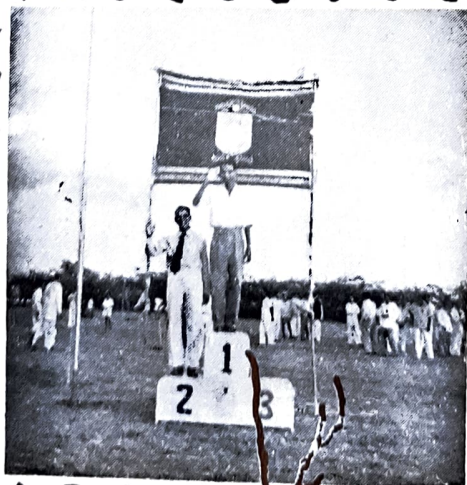
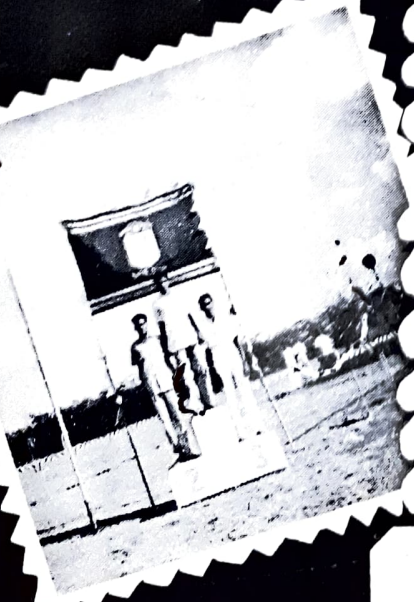
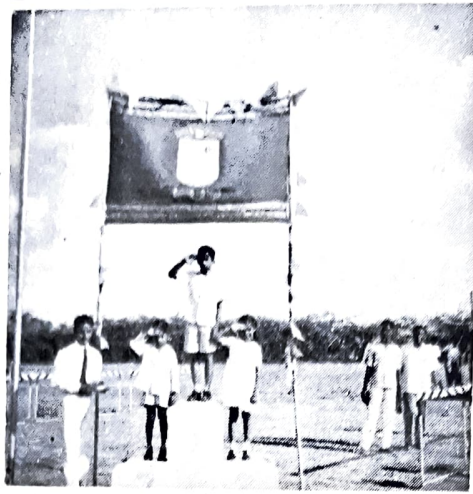
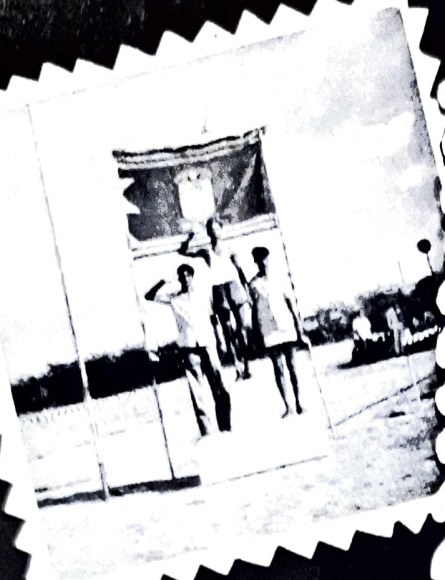
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1. The Minister with The Principal
2. Spectators at the Sports
3. Our Physical Director
4. Staff vs. Students
5. Senior Champions
6. Kids' Competition



6



LAURELS



“ప్రేమ శ్రీ”

వీణెం శ్రీరామ్

అది యమునా తీరం. అప్పుడే అహోరాత్రాలు కలుసుకొనటంతో ప్రకృతి జ్ఞానంచేత ప్రకాశిస్తూనూ, అజ్ఞానంచేత అంధ తమస్సులోకి పోతూనూ ఉన్న మానవ మూర్తిలా ఉన్నది. కనుకనే అది సంధ్య. ఉభయ భావ సమ్మిశ్రణంచేత లోకాలోకంవలె ప్రకాశమూ, అప్రకాశమూ నై వెలుగొందుతూంది.

అక్కడ ఒక నల్లని రాతిబండమీద అతడు కూర్చుని నీటిలోనికై నా -, శూన్యంలోనికి వలె చూస్తున్నాడు. తాను కళాధరుడైనా తనను తాను మరచిపోయి అలా చూస్తున్నాడెందుకో! ఎందు కేమిటి? ఆత్మ విస్మృతి మానవుడికి సహజంగా ఉండేదేగా. అయినా - ఆ చూపులలో ఏదో ఒక ఆంతర్యం లేకపోలేదు. పిల్ల గాలులకు కదలిన చిరుకెరటాలు వచ్చి నల్లరాతిబండకు కొట్టుకుంటూనే వున్నాయి. ‘తపుకు - తపుకు’మని సన్నని ధ్వని చేస్తూనూ ఉన్నాయి. అయినా -, అతడు లోతు లోతులలోకి చూస్తున్నాడు. ఇదెంత విడ్డూరం! అవును. ఈ ప్రపంచమే విడ్డూరం. తాను భాగ్యవంతుడు. అంతటితో తృప్తిపడి ఉరుకున్నాడా? ఉరుకుకోలేదు. ఈ భాగ్యంవల్ల కలిగే అనేక విధములైన సౌఖ్యాలూ - విలాసాలూ అనుభవించక పోయినాడా? అంటే - అదీకాదు. అనుభవించినా - ఆతనిలో ఒకానొక అపరితృప్త భావన మిగిలియే యున్నది. అదెందు వల్లనో? అంటే - మానవత్వంలోని జ్ఞానరూపమైన సంస్కారంవల్ల. కనుకనే - ఆత డెన్ని అనుభవించినా అసంతృప్తి. ఇది ఆ సౌఖ్యాలూ, విలాసాలూ యింకా కావాలనా? అంటే - అప్పుడతని కీ విచారంతో నిమిత్తమే లేదు. అతడికి కావలసినది శుద్ధము - బుద్ధము నైన శాంతి -, ఆంతర శాంతి. కనుకనే యీ అపరితృప్తత. అందుకొకటి యీ ఆశాంతి.

విచిత్రం!. (మానవునకు) శాంతి కొరకు ఆశాంతి!. అవును. ఆశాంతే. అదే లోపలా బయటా పెచ్చు పెరిగి అతన్ని ఊరుకుండ నీయటంలేదు. అదే - అచ్చటి బాహ్యప్రపంచంలో జరుగుతూ ఉన్న విహంగ కలకలారావాలు. యమునాతటినీ బాలోర్మికాపాషాణాఘాతనిస్సానాలు. అతని ఆంతరంలో బయలుదేరిన సర్వేంద్రియ శాంతివిషయిక నిస్సానాలు.

* * *

యమున కనతిదూరాన కళాధరుని ఆశ్రమ వాటిక. దాని చుట్టూ పలురకాలైన పుష్పవృక్షములు. వాటి సౌరభములతో ఆశ్రమ వాటిక ఆపూరితమై యున్నది. ప్రాంగణములోని ఒక బాలవృక్ష సమీపమున కళాధరుడు కూరుచుండి తనలో తాను సుదీర్ఘంగా ఆలోచిస్తున్నాడు. —

“జీవితము నీటిబుడగ. సుఖదుఃఖాలు - ఆశా నిరాశలు మొదలైన ద్వంద్వాలు మానవజాతిని పీల్చి పిప్పి చేస్తున్నాయి. నీటిలోనే పడి కొట్టుకున్నంతవరకూ నాకు శాంతి లభించలేదు. కనుకనే యీ దీక్ష తీసుకున్నాను. ఇల్లా తీసుకునికూడా కొలది మాసాలే అయింది. ఏమయినా నాకు మనఃపరిపాక దశ రాకమునుపే - మళ్ళాయిక్కడికి మా అమ్మ రావటం అనే సంఘటన జరిగింది. ఈదీనివలన నాకిష్టం లేకపోయినా, వెనుకటి సంపత్సౌఖ్యభావపరంపరలే నాలోనికి ప్రవేశపెట్టబడినాయి. మా అమ్మ నన్ను వెదకి వెదకి చివరకు యిచట ఉన్నానని తెలిసి వచ్చినాతో అనేక రకాల గోలపెట్టింది. నా మనస్సు ఆమె హితమని బోధించిన వాటిని సుతరామూ అంగీకరించలేదు. ఆమె నన్ను తప్పు. నిజమే. అయినా, అది నాకు హితబోధ అని

పించలేదు. కాని - నేను ఏ జ్ఞాన భాండారాన్ని సముపార్జించి ఈ ఉపాధిలో నిలబెట్టుకోవలసి వున్నానో దానిని ప్రసాదించి, ప్రస్తావనలతో పోషించి వెంచియిచ్చినది ఆమెయే. అట్టి ఆమెకు యీ ఉపాధిమీద ఏ అధికారమూ లేదా? ఉన్నది..... అదిగో నేను మళ్ళా పొరబడుతున్నాను. నా నుండి నేను నేనుగా జారిపోతున్నాను. ఇది తగునా? మనమా! నీకు సంకల్పించటం వలెనే వికల్పించటం కూడా లక్షణమని నాకు తెలుసు. కనుక నేను నీ కఠినిత్వమైన నిన్ను ధిగమించి తీరుతాను. లేకుంటే - ఏ ద్వంద్వాల వల్ల విసుగు చెంది, బాధపడి యీ ఈ శాంతి కొఱకై ఆరాటపడ్డానో ఆయిదంతా వ్యర్థమే. అంతేకాదు. నేనూ వ్యర్థమే. కనుక నేనూ నిన్ను సంధ్యా సమయాన యీ విషయం నాలో సుస్థిరంగా స్థిరపరచుకొనేందుకు యమునానదీతీర శిలావేదికపై కూర్చుండి ఆలోచించినప్పుడు, 'వత్సా! నీవు నీ నిశ్చయమునుండి జారిపోవద్దు' అని యమునాదేవత బాలోక్యంగా నిస్సానరూపంగా బుద్ధభగవానుడు పదేశించాడు. మఱిదాని తరువాత, యిక నేను జారిపోను. నిన్ను మా అమ్మ నన్ను చూచి విలపించినది. ఎన్నో ద్వంద్వోపదేశములు చేసినది. స్వర్గ సౌఖ్యములు చూపినది. ఏమైననూ నేను నేనుగానే నిలబడ్డాను. చివరకామె భార్యనయేడ్చినది. అటునుండి నేను తప్పుకున్నాను. అదే ఆ యమునానదీ తీరానికి వెళ్ళటం. అక్కడే నిన్ను - నీ లక్షణాలనూ కూడా విన్నాను. కన్నాను. అయినా - నేనునేనే. ఈ నా 'నేను' కిక తిరుగలేదు."

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ఆ జ్ఞాధారామంలో కరుణాంబ నిన్న తనకుమారుని మొదటగా చూచింది. అంతే. తనలోని పుత్ర దిద్దుక్ష సర్వాంగీణంగా వ్యాపించి పెల్లుబికి పోయింది. "నాయనా!" అని కాగలించుకొన్నది. ఆ పుత్రుని త్ర పరివ్యాగంలోనుండి కొన్ని ప్రేమరసముద్రోద్భవోత్సాహంతరంగా మాలికలు లేచి తమ నిర్మల నిర్వాజ వాత్సల్యంలో అతణ్ణి ముంచిలేవనెత్తినాయి. ఆమె ఒక్కటేసారి "నాయనా?" అని బిగ్గరగా అన్నది. అంతే ఆ ఆరామంనుండే యంతటి యిన్ని వీచికలు లేచి అతణ్ణి "నాయనా!" అని నిశ్శబ్దంగా పిలిచినాయి. ఆ వాటి అరుపులు వాటి ఆక్రందనలు అన్యదుర్లభం; అన్యాయోచరమూను. అట్టి ఆ స్థితిలో -

ఆ మాతృవాత్సల్యరస ప్రవాహంలో - ఆ మాతృ పరివ్యాగంలో - ఆతడు నిశ్చించుడు, నిష్క్రియుడు. నిశ్శబ్దతామూర్తి. అట్టి మూర్తి నవలంబంగా చేసికొన్న ఆమెకూడా ఒక కొంతవఱకు నిష్పంద, నిష్క్రియ, నిశ్శబ్ద. మఱి ఆమె యేడుపో! అది ఆమెలో లీనమై ఆమె రక్తంలోని ప్రత్యణువునుండి భాసిస్తున్నది.

కొంతసేపటికి ఆమె కన్నులు విప్పినది. చేతులు కుమారుని పరివ్యాగమునుండి విడివిడిసవి. తనకు తెలియకుండానే ఆమె "నాయనా! ఎంతపని చేశావురా!" అని మంద్రస్వరంతో అన్నది. ఆతడు పలుకలేదు. "నీ కిట్టి భావనలు లేశమాత్రమూ కలుగకుండా నే నెన్నిరకాల సౌఖ్యరాసులను నీ కొరకై సృష్టించి ఉంచినా చివరకు అవన్నీ నీకు పనికిరాకుండా పోయినవి. అన్నివిధాలా ఆ జయంతుని వలె ఉండవలసిన నీవు - యీ రూపం, యీ నేషం ధరించి ఉన్నావంటే - "నాయనా! యిట్టి నిన్ను చూచి నేను భరించలేను" అని ఎంతో గోలపెట్టింది. బ్రతిమాలుకున్నది. చివరకు భార్యన యేడిచింది. అదొక సముద్రపు ఘోష. అప్పటికీ - ఆతడు నిష్క్రియుడు, నిష్పందుడూను. అదిచూచి ఆమె ఒడలు తెలియక పడిపోయింది. ఆ జీవచ్ఛవాన్ని అచటి బాధభిక్షువులు ఆమెయింటికి జేర్చారు. ఆమెను తీసుకొని వెడుతూ వారు త్రిపీఠకాలను పారాయణ చేస్తూనే ఉన్నారు. అది ఆమెకు ఆస్థితిలో ఎక్కడో లీలగా వినిపించింది.

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మరునాడుదయాన ఆతడు తన ఆరామంలోని బుద్ధుని విగ్రహం ఎదుట కూర్చున్నాడు. అచటి వటువృక్షం క్రింద పాలరాతి తిన్నెపై ప్రతిష్ఠించబడిన స్ఫటిక విగ్రహం. దాని యెదుట ఆతడు పద్మాసనాసీనుడై, ధ్యాన నిమిలితనేత్రుడై కూర్చున్నాడు. అప్పటికి ఆరుణోదయమైనది. క్రమముగా లోకబాంధవుడు ప్రాగంబర తలముపై కెగ్రాటాకి భూలోకములోని తనబంధువు లందఱెల్లులున్నారో చూచుచున్నాడు. ఎనిమిది గంటలయినది. తొమ్మిది. పది. పదకొండు. పన్నెండు.

అంతవఱకును ఆతడలాగే - అక్కడే కూర్చుండి ఉండిపోయాడు. ఆతనిదృష్టి ధ్యాననిమిలితమై అంతరక్షత్రులలోని మూలమూలలకు చొచ్చుకొనిపోయి

ఉన్నది. అట్లా అతడు అచంచలుడు. అంతస్సందృశ్య
మాన బుద్ధభగవదాకృతీ (రూప) ప్రకృతిరూపుడు.
ఈ స్థితిలో ఆతడుండి పోయినాడు.

అప్పుడు అతనితో బుద్ధభగవానుడు - “వత్సా!
నీవు వీక్షతీసుకున్నది కాంతికోణమగుగాని, హింసకోణమగు
కాదని మరచిపోయినావా? చూడు. మీ యత్ను
నీచే నాగ్రూపముగ హింసింపబడినదై అచట మీ
యింటిలో యెంత వేదన పడుచున్నదో నీవు పోయి
ఆమెకు కాంతి నిచ్చి తిరిగి రమ్మ”ని నిశ్శబ్దముగ
పలికెను. ఈ విషయం యితని కొక్కనికే తెలియును.
ఉదయమునుండి యితనిని చూచుచున్న మిగిలిన భిక్షు
వుల కేమియు తెలియదు. వారి కీ పరిపాకస్థితి లేదు.
వారలు కేవల బౌద్ధభిక్షువులు. అంతే. కనుక ఆతడా
సందేశము వినినదే తెడవుగా లేచి యెచటికో పోవు
చుండుటను - ఆతడు మరల గృహభిముఖుడైనాడని
వారిలో వారు గుసగుస లాడుకున్నారు. నవ్వు
కున్నారు. వెనుక వెనుకగా పరిహాసంగా యేమో
అన్నారు. ఆతని కేమీ వినపడలేదు. ఆతడు వెళ్ళి
పోయినాడు.

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మాడవనాడు రాత్రి పన్నెండు గంటలకు, ఆరా
మంలో అంతా గాఢనిద్రావస్థలో ఉన్నప్పుడు అతడు
తిరిగివచ్చి అదే బుద్ధభగవానుని విగ్రహం దగ్గర

పద్మాసనాసీనుడై - ధ్యాన నిమిలిత శేత్రుడై కూర్చు
న్నాడు. ఈ సంగతి అచటి యీ గురు కూడా
తెలియదు. “తండ్రీ! నీ ఆదేశం ప్రకారం నేను
మా అమ్మగారి ఇంటికి వెళ్ళాను. అప్పటికి ఆమె
‘కుమారా!’ అనే ఆర్తనాదంలో మునిగి ఉన్నది.
ఆమె కాలు, చేయి, నోరు, పెదవి, చెవి మొదలగు
సర్వావయవములూ ‘కుమారా!’ అని ఒక్కొక్కటి
గాను - ఒక్కొక్కటిగాను విలపిస్తున్నాయి. అరుస్తు
న్నాయి. పిలుస్తున్నాయి. అదొక సముద్ర ఘోష.
అదొక యాతనాచయప్రపంచం. దుఃఖమే దాని
గమ్యస్థానం. సుఖం అనేది అచట లీలామాత్రముగా
నైన భాసించలేదు. అట్టి ఆ స్థితిలో అచటికి వచ్చిన
నన్ను మా ఆమ్మ మంచంమీదనుండే గట్టిగా కాగ
లించుకుని ఆ తన్మయత్వంలో కన్నుల నీరు సంతత
ధారాప్రవాహంగా కారుతూండగా - ఒక్కసారి
కన్నులు మూసింది. ఇదంతా -, నీవు మాతృమూర్తిగా
చూపుతూన్న ప్రేమరసప్రవాహరూపమైన నీ విశ్వ
భావన, అని నీవుగా నా అంతర్వాణి పలికింది. అంతే.
ఆమె మఱి కన్ను విప్పలేదు. ఆమె యిప్పుడు నీలో
ఉన్నది. అవునా? తండ్రీ! అని ఆతడు భగవాను
నితో అనగానే. —

కోడి కూసినది. చుక్క పొడిచినది. ఉషారేఖ
లుదయించినవి. అట్టి ఆ సమయాన బుద్ధభగవా
నుడు — “వత్సా! నీవు ప్రేమశ్రీవి” అని ఆశీర్వా
దించాడు.





సంక్రాంతి లక్ష్మి

(గేయము)

మైలవరపు శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రి.

సంక్రాంతి జయలక్ష్మి చనుదెంచెనే

కొంగ్రాత్త వెల్లులను కొనివచ్చెనే

వర్షమున కొకసారి వచ్చిపోయే లక్ష్మి

వచ్చి సింగారాలు వర్షించు హిమలక్ష్మి

॥సంక్రాంతి॥

మకర సంక్రమణంబు మహిమ దెల్పెడు లక్ష్మి

పితృదేవతలకు ప్రియముగూర్చెడు లక్ష్మి

॥సంక్రాంతి॥

పల్లెక్షేత్రాలలో పరవశించే లక్ష్మి

ధాన్యరాసులపై తాండవించే లక్ష్మి

॥సంక్రాంతి॥

క్రాంత అల్లుండకు కోర్కెదీర్చే లక్ష్మి

కూతుండ నునుసిగ్గు కొల్లగొట్టే లక్ష్మి

॥సంక్రాంతి॥

బొమ్మకొలుపులలోన ప్రొద్దుపుచ్చే లక్ష్మి

కన్న పేరంటాండ కనుల మెరసేలక్ష్మి

॥సంక్రాంతి॥

సాతాని జియ్యరుల సంగీత జయలక్ష్మి

సరస కవితామధుర సాహిత్య వరలక్ష్మి

మాడు కోట్లాంధ్రులకు ముద్దుగూర్చెడు లక్ష్మి

తలుగులను మమతతో కీవించు జయలక్ష్మి

॥సంక్రాంతి॥

గణితశాస్త్ర పారంగతుడు - రామానుజం

భారతదేశంలోని గణితశాస్త్ర పారంగతులలో శ్రీనివాస రామానుజం ఒకడని చెప్పటం యతిశయోక్తి కానేరదు. గణితశాస్త్రమునందు రామానుజం చేసిన అద్భుత పరిశోధనలు విదేశ గణిత శాస్త్రజ్ఞులను మైతము ఆశ్చర్యచకితులను చేసినది.

రామానుజం 1887 వ సంవత్సరము డిసెంబరు నెలలో "ఈరోడ్" పట్టణములో నిరుపేద బ్రాహ్మణ కుటుంబమునందు జన్మించెను. ఆతడు కుంభకోణములో నున్న ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలో విద్య నభ్యసించెను.

రామానుజం తాత దండ్రులు వస్త్ర వ్యాపారుల దగ్గట గుమాస్తాలుగా ఉండుటచేతను, తల్లి యొక సామాన్యని కుమార్తె యగుటచేతను ఆయనకు గణిత శాస్త్రమునందున్న అభిరుచి వంశపారంపర్యముగా వచ్చినదని చెప్పజాలము.

రామానుజం తదితర విద్యార్థులవలె గాక, పాఠశాలలో ప్రకాంతుడుగా, ధ్యానిగా కన్పడెడివాడు. ఆయన సహపాఠకులకు దురవగాహములయిన గణితశాస్త్ర సమస్యలను ఎల్లప్పుడు తనలో తాను పరిష్కరించుకొను చుండెడివాడు. రామానుజమునకు పండ్రెండు వయస్సు వచ్చునప్పటికే గణిత శాస్త్రమునం దాతనికిగల రుద్రుత్తశక్తులు బయల్పడెను. వైతరగతులకు నిర్ణయింపబడిన 'లోనీ' 'ట్రీగోనోమెట్రీ' యందుగల లెక్కలను అసహాయుడై పరిష్కరించి ఆనాటి యుపాధ్యాయులను ఆశ్చర్యపరచెను.

నిదురలో కూడా రామానుజం గణితశాస్త్ర సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుచు తన యిష్టదేవత యగు "నామగిరి" ప్రేరేపణము వలననే యది సాధ్యపడినట్లు భావించెడివాడు.

రామానుజము పదియారవ యేటనే మెట్రిక్ పరీక్షలో ఉత్తీర్ణుడై, పదియేడవ యేట ఉపకార వేతనమును పొంది కుంభకోణములోనున్న ప్రభుత్వ

కళాశాలలో ప్రవేశించెను. ఆంగ్లభాషలో తగిన పరిజ్ఞానము లేకపోవుటచే, వెంటనే ఆ ఉపకార వేతనమును కోల్పోయెను. రామానుజము పదునెనిమిదవ యేట ప్రవేశపరీక్షకు కూర్చొని, గణితశాస్త్రముతో పాటు, సర్వభాగములందు తప్పెను. ఒకవైపు గణిత శాస్త్రమునందు లీనమై యుండుటవలన, మరొకవైపు భుక్తిమాగ్ధము లేకపోవుటవలన రామానుజం పందొమ్మిదవయేట కళాశాలనుండి విరమించుకొనెను.

తరువాత కొంతకాలమువరకు దారిద్ర్యదేవత అతనిని

వదలినదికాదు. ఆనాడు మద్రాసు నగరములోనున్న ప్రసిద్ధ గణిత శాస్త్ర వేత్తయగు దివాన్ బహదూర్ రామచంద్ర రావుగారి పరిచయము కల్గునంతవఱకు రామానుజం ఉద్యోగముకొఱకై పడరానిపాట్లు పడెను. రామచంద్ర రావుగారు రామానుజమును సర్ ఫ్రాన్సిస్ స్పింగ్ అను ఆంగ్లేయునకు పరిచయముచేసెను. బ్రిటిటీ కళాశాలలో నున్న డాక్టరు జి. టి. వాకర్ మద్రాసు నకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, ఆయనతో ఫ్రాన్సిస్ స్పింగ్ గారు రామానుజం యొక్క అసాధారణ ప్రజ్ఞా వైపుణ్యములను గూర్చి చెప్పెను. రామానుజం యొక్క మేధాసంపత్తికి ముగిసినవాడై, అతనికి

పరిశోధనలో సర్వసదుపాయములు కలుగజేయవలసి నదిగా జి. టి. వాకర్ మద్రాసు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం "రిజిస్ట్రారు"ను కోరెను. దీనివలన రామానుజమునకు నెలకు డెబ్బదియైదు రూపాయల వేతనము లభించెను.

స్వతంత్ర పరిశోధనము

ఆనాడు మద్రాసులోనున్న ప్రసిద్ధ గణితశాస్త్ర కోవిదులసలహాల ననుసరించి రామానుజంను ప్రసిద్ధాంగ గణిత శాస్త్రవేత్తయగు జి. హెచ్. హార్డితో ఉత్తర ప్రత్యుత్తరములు నడిపెను. రామానుజం గణితశాస్త్ర ములో చేయుచున్న స్వతంత్ర పరిశోధనమును చూచి ముగ్ధుడై, హార్డిదొర సానుభూతి ప్రోత్సాహము



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కన్పటించెను. మద్రాసు విశ్వవిద్యాలయము వార్షికముగా ఒకసారి 250 పౌ. వేతనముతో, హార్టీదొర విశేష కృషి వలన 1914 సం॥లో రామానుజం ఆంగ్ల దేశమునకు వెళ్ళెను. ఆయన ఆంగ్లదేశములో అత్యల్ప కాలమునందే తన గణిత శాస్త్ర విజ్ఞానమును మనోవేగముతో అభివృద్ధి చేసికొనెను. కాని విధివశమున ఆంగ్ల వాతావరణము సరిపడక పోవుటచే క్షయవ్యాధికి గురియై, రామానుజము 1919 సం॥ మార్చి నెలలో భారతదేశమునకు తిరిగి వచ్చెను. 1920 వ సంవత్సరము ఏప్రిల్ నెల యిరువదియావ తేదినాడు రామానుజం మద్రాసులో కాలధర్మము చెందెను. ఇంతటితో గణిత శాస్త్ర ప్రపంచములో ఒక ద్రువతార అస్తమించెను.

కీ ర్తి ప్ర తి ప్త లు

1918 సంవత్సరము నాటికే శాస్త్ర ప్రపంచము రామానుజుని గణిత శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలను గుర్తించినది “ఫెలో ఆఫ్ ది రాయల్ సొసైటీ” (F. R. S.) కి ఎన్నుకొనబడిన ప్రప్రథమ భారతీయుడు రామానుజమే. అతడు కేంబ్రిడ్జి ట్రినిటీ కళాశాలకు ‘ఫెలో’గా ఎన్నుకొనబడెను. ఎట్టి నియమములు బాధ్యతలు లేకుండా ఆ కాల సంవత్సరమునకు 250 పౌనులు పారితోషికముగా ఇచ్చుటకు నిర్ణయించెను. నైసర్గిక ప్రతిభాశాలులేమహాపురుషులు. నెపోలియన్ చెప్పినట్లు అట్టివాడే ప్రపంచములోని అజ్ఞానాంధ కారమును పార ద్రోలి ప్రకాశింతురు. రామానుజుని ప్రతిభా పరిగణనము ఆయన కేంబ్రిడ్జికి వెళ్లుట. భారతదేశమునకు పునరాగమనము, మరణము ఇవి యన్నియు రెప్పపాటు కాలములో జరిగినట్లనిపించును.

వి జ య ము

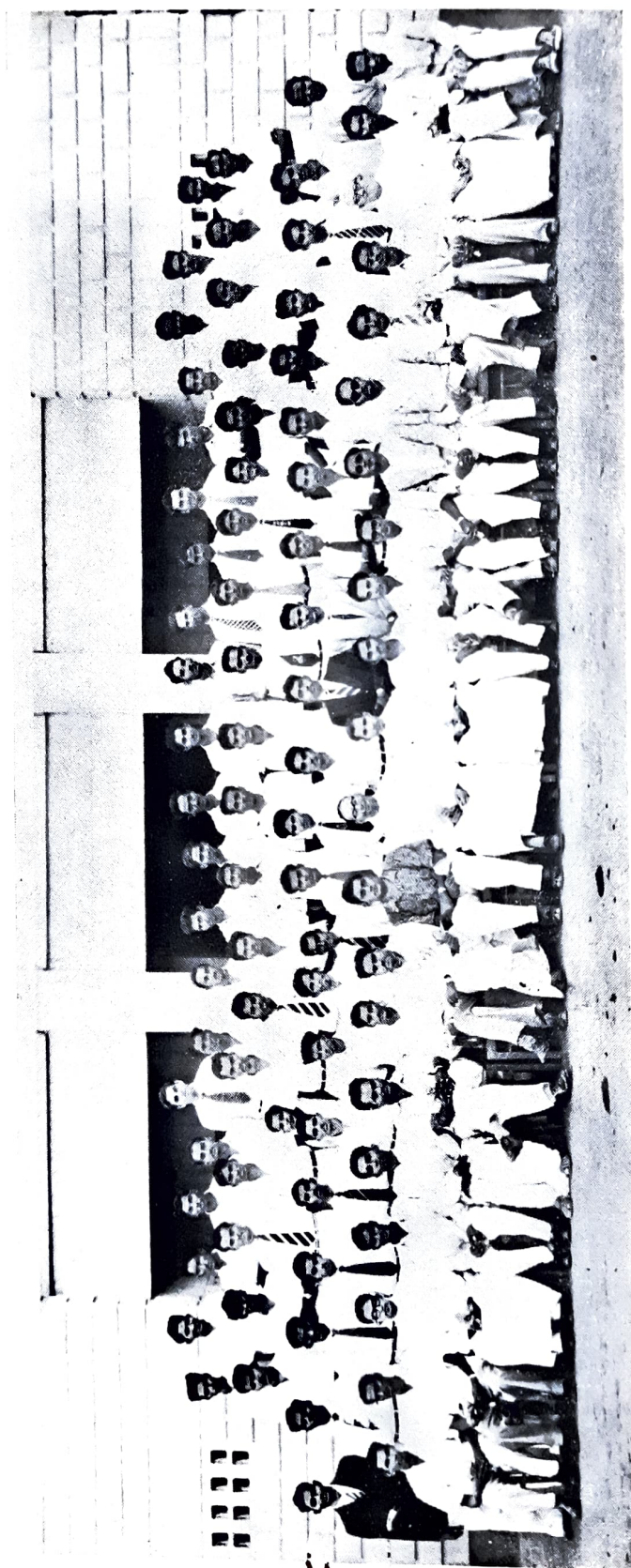
రామానుజుని బహుముఖ ప్రతిభలోకాతీతము, ఇది పరమ సత్యము. తాను వ్రాసిన యనేక పుస్తక

ములలో రామానుజుని ప్రశంసించుచు హార్టీదొర యీ విధముగా పేర్కొనెను. “రామానుజుని సాటి మఱి యొకనిని నేను చూడలేదు.” అతడు ఆయిల్లర్ (eular) జాకోబీ (Jacobi) వంటి వారితో మాత్రమే పోల్పదగినవాడు. బహుముఖమైన, అనితరసాధ్యమైన స్వతంత్ర పరిశోధనము రామానుజుని గ్రంథములలో విలక్షణముగా కన్పట్టును.” ఇట్లే జె. బి. యస్. హార్లేస్ రామానుజుని ప్రశంసించి నాడు. ఒకసారి రామానుజం హార్టీదొర కారునంబరడిగినాడు. దానికి హార్టీదొర “నా కారునంబరు 1729. దీనిలో ప్రత్యేక ప్రాముఖ్య మేమియు లే”దని చెప్పెను. దానికి రామానుజము “అదియేమి” రెండు ‘ఘనము’ లలో ద్వివిధమార్గములూడు $(10^3 + 9^3 + 12^3 + 1^3)$ వ్యక్తీకరింపదగిన సంఖ్యలలో కనిష్ఠ సంఖ్యయే నీ కారు నంబరునకు గల ప్రత్యేకత యని నీకు తెలియదా” యనుచు సమాధానమిచ్చెను.

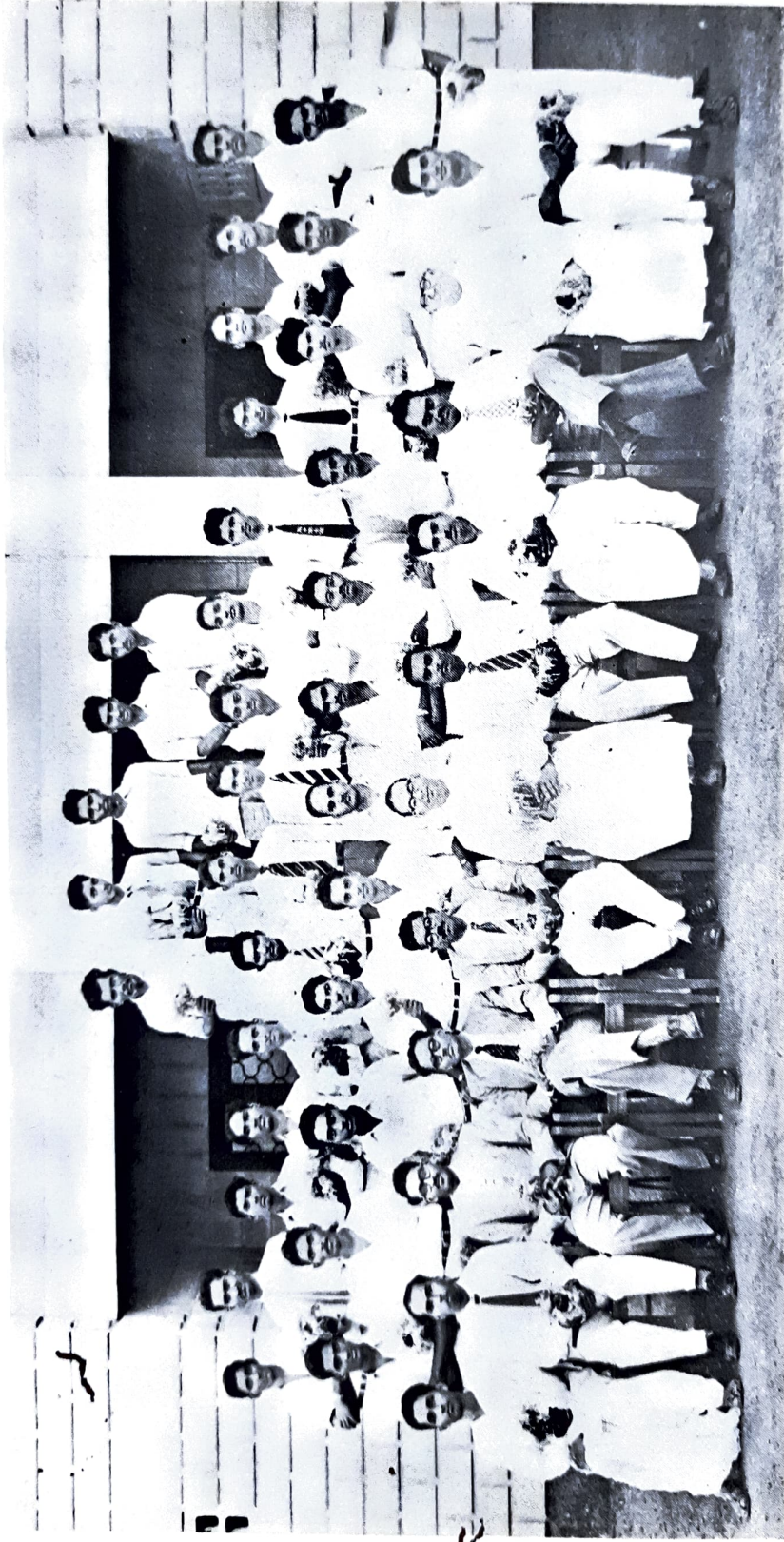
నిరాడంబరత

రామానుజమునకు 10,000 సంఖ్యల వరకు గల ప్రతి సంఖ్య యందలి నిగూఢార్థములు తెలియునని హార్టీదొర కొనియాడెను. తాను మహాప్రజ్ఞామూర్తి యైనను రామానుజం నిరాడంబరుడుగా నుండెడివాడు. యువకుడైనప్పటికి అత డెట్టి ప్రతిభాశాలియో అతనికి తెలియదు. పరిశోధనలో గల ఏకాగ్రత వలన ఆశక్తి సిద్ధమగు సునిశిత శక్తివలన రామానుజం లౌకిక జీవితము లోని కష్ట నష్టములను అంతగా పరిగణించెడివాడు కాదు.

తానెంతగా ప్రపంచ ప్రశంసలను పొందినను, రామానుజం తన నిరాడంబర జీవనమును విడువలేదు. ఇతరులు చెప్పనంతవరకు అతనికి తన విజయములను గూర్చి తెలియదు.



SENIOR B. A. - ECONOMICS AND HISTORY



FINAL B. A. - MATHEMATICS MAIN

ఉ ప రా స్థ ప తి

కుందూరి విశ్వసుందరరావు, IV B. Sc. (Physics).

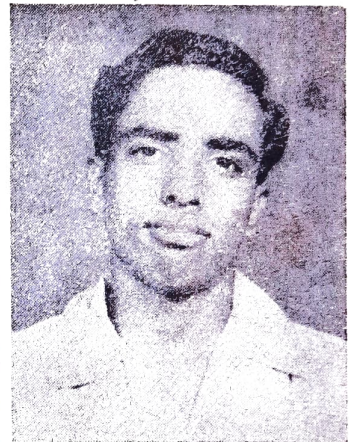
నరేంద్రుడు సర్వమత సమ్మేళనమున కానా డిచ్చిన మహాపన్యాసము లింకను, విశ్వమంతట ప్రతి ధ్వనించుటచేతను, నింకను చెరిగిపోని గాంధీజీ అడుగు జాడలను బట్టియు, విశ్వమంతయు - మానవ కళ్యాణ మునకు మార్గమును మాపించు భారతీయ తత్వజ్ఞులైన లెవ్ గా యని పరిశోధించుచున్నది. అందు మన భార తోపరాష్ట్రపతి, రాధాకృష్ణుడు పట్టువడినాడు. రాధాకృష్ణుడు తత్వజ్ఞులైన కాక యనన్య ప్రతిభా విభాసితుడు. అంతర్జాతీయ రంగమున విశ్వవిఖ్యాతి నార్జించిన భారతనాయక శిరోమణి. విశ్వవీణకు శాంతిగీతమును నేర్పు ఆంధ్ర వైణికుడు. అనేక విశ్వ విద్వాంసులకు మూలస్తంభ భూతుడై, అశేషప్రశ్న గడించి, “భారత రత్న” బిరుదము నొందెను.

ఆంధ్ర దేశమునగల చిత్తూరు జిల్లాయందు “తిరు త్తని” యను పుణ్యక్షేత్రమున బడునెనిమిది వందల యెనుబది యెనిమిదవ వత్సరమున, సెప్టెంబరు 12వ తేదీన, రాధాకృష్ణుడు డవతరించినాడు. ఆధ్యాత్మిక విజ్ఞానమునకు గూడలియైన తిరుపతియందు రాధా కృష్ణుడు డున్నతవిద్య నభ్యసించినాడు. అట్టి ఫలమున జదివిన మన కథానాయకుడు తత్వశాస్త్ర విద్యార్థి యగుట కిసుమంతయు నాశ్చర్యపడ నక్కరలేదు.

మదరాసు క్రైస్తవ కళాశాలయందు వేదాంతమున బట్టభద్రత నందినాడు. 1908 లో వేదాంత శాస్త్ర మును దఱచి తఱచి వ్రాసిన యొక మహాత్కృష్ట గ్రంథమును గాంచి, చెన్న నగరమునగల క్రైస్తవ కళాశాలవారు, రాధాకృష్ణునకు, ఎం. ఏ. పట్టము నిచ్చిరి. ఆ కళాశాలలోనే వేదాంత శాస్త్ర బోధ నాచార్యుడుగ బనిచేసినాడు. ఆసమయముననే యాతడనేకములైన ప్రాచ్య, పాశ్చాత్య వేదాంత గ్రంథముల సారమును సేకరించి యనన్య ప్రతిభ నందెను.

పిమ్మట మైసూరు విశ్వకళాపరిషత్తునందును, తదు పరి కలకత్తా విశ్వవిద్వాంసులమున జాలకాలము వేదాంత శాస్త్రోపన్యాసకుడుగ బనిచేసినాడు.

పిమ్మట మన ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్వాంసులమున నైడేండ్లు ఉపాధ్యక్ష పదవి నలంకరించి ప్రకాశించినాడు. అంతటితో నాతని కీర్తి దశదిశల వ్యాపించినది. ఆతని కీర్తిని విని, స్వాతంత్ర్య రథసారథియగు మదనమోహన మాలవ్యా 1939 వ సంవత్సరమున, తనచే స్థాపించబడిన కాళి విశ్వకళాపరిషత్తున కుపాధ్యక్షునిగా జేసి నాడు. ఆతని కీర్తిని బవనుడు తన మధుర మైన కంఠముతో దేశ దేశముల నాలపించి నాడు. పవనునకు సాగరుడుతోడైనాడు. అంతట రాధాకృష్ణుడు



యశశ్రీసమేతుడై, పేరుపొందిన “మాంచెప్పరు” “లండను”, “ఆక్సుఫర్డు” ఇత్యాది విశ్వకళాపరిషత్తుల ప్రత్యేకాహ్వానముల స్వీకరించి, యుపన్యాసము లిచ్చి వేదాంత వీధుల విదేశీయులకు సుగ్రముగా జూపినాడు. వేదాంతియనువాడు, రాజకీయముల యందు సామాన్యముగా బ్రవేశింపడు. కాని రాధాకృష్ణుడు డెంతటి మహాత్కృష్ట వేదాంతి యైనను, రాజకీయములందురికి, భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య సంపాదనమునకు గృహి సల్పినాడు. విశ్వకాంతిని స్థాపించుటకు బ్రత్యేకముగా నేర్పడిన మిత్రరాజ్య సమితి యను సంఘమున సంస్కృతి సంఘ ప్రతినిధు లకు నాయకత్వ మలంకరించినాడు. శుష్క వేదాంత వలె నుండక తన దేశమున గల ధనిక, దరిద్ర వ్యవస్థ లను గాంచి, విచారించినాడు. రాజకీయ రుంగుగా మారుతము ప్రపంచమును యుద్ధసముద్రమున ముంచెత్తు నాపత్సయన శాంతిస్థాపకుడై, భారత - రష్యా దేశములకు రాయబారియై, సఖ్యతను కుదిర్చి, ప్రపంచముయొక్కయు, నాటి రష్యా నియంత ‘స్టాలిన్’

యొక్కయు, భారత ప్రజానీకము యొక్కయు, మన్ననలనందినాడు. ప్రముఖ రాజకీయ వేత్తగా అతడు మన దేశమున కంతయో సేవగావించి ప్రముఖుడైనాడు. అమెరికా దేశమునకేగి యచ్చట గొప్ప యుపన్యాసములనిచ్చి, తత్త్వశాస్త్రోభాషణుడై, వివేకానందుని ప్రియికి తెచ్చినాడు. ప్రాచ్య వేదాంతమున వన్నె కెక్కిన విద్వాంసుడు. పాశ్చాత్య తత్త్వ శాస్త్రమును అమూల్యము ఆకలింపుచేసికొన్న అద్భుతమేధావి. ఆ మహాపురుషుని ప్రతిభా విశేషము, నాకృత్యము, తత్త్వజిజ్ఞాస, రాజనీతికి దగినట్లుగా, “డాక్టరు” “సర్” బిరుదములు సరిపడకపోవుటచే, భారత ప్రభుత్వము, రాధాకృష్ణునకు “భారతరత్న” బిరుదమునిచ్చి తన్నుతాను సన్మానించుకొన్నది.

ఈతని వాగ్ధాటి గంగాప్రవాహ వేగము నధిగమించును. భావములు సముద్రముల లోతును దాటును. ఎట్టి యపరిష్కృత సమస్యకైనను, దేటు తెల్లమగు పరిష్కరణోపాయమును దెలియజేయు మహావిద్వాంసుడు. ఈతని వాచామాధురి గ్రోలవలెనని యశేక

దేశములు, తుమ్మెదలవలె నభిలషించును. వేదాంత మెంతో కష్టతమమైనను దానిని పండిత, పామరులకు స్పష్టముగా విశదపఱచు భారత తత్త్వవేత్త. ఆతని యుదారబుద్ధి యసదృశము. రాధాకృష్ణుడు చూడని దేశములును, రాధాకృష్ణుఁ నెఱుంగని దేశములును లేవనియే చెప్పవచ్చును.

ప్రస్తుతము రాధాకృష్ణుడు భారతమునకు ఉప రాష్ట్రపతియై జాతి, మత వివక్షత లేని రాజ్యమును సుభిక్షముగఁ బాలించుచున్నాడు. రాధాకృష్ణుడు వ్రాసిన మహోత్కృష్ట గ్రంథములలో—

“The Reign of Religion in contemporary Philosophy”; “Hindu view of life” “East and West in Religion”; “The Bhagavad Gita” వాసికెక్కినవి.

ఆంధ్రుడై, భారతీయుడై, ప్రపంచపౌరుడై తన సహోదరులను గర్వపూరితులుగఁ జేయుచున్నాడు. అట్టి మన సర్వేపల్లి రాధాకృష్ణ పండితునకు భగవంతుఁ డాయురారోగ్యముల నిచ్చి రక్షించుగాత!





ନିତ୍ୟ ଓ ଜାତି



నాగళ్ల గురుప్రసాదరావు, M.A.

కావూరి పూర్ణచంద్రరావు, B. A.

శా. శీతాన్నత్యముఁ జాటు దేవయ మహాక్షీ! యీ లయాలా కళా
శాలన్ జూచుచు యానదాంధ్ర భువి హర్షంబంది, గర్వించి, యు
ద్వే లోత్సాహముతోఁ ద్వదీయ గళ వీధిన్ ముంచి యెత్తంగఁ బూ
మాలల్ దాలించి, యేగుదెంచినది సన్మానంబుఁ గైకొంగదే!

చం. అనితర లభ్యమై, లలితమై, సుకుమార గుణ ప్రపూర్ణమై
తనరు నెడందమిది; సముదాత్త కళానిలయ ప్రతిష్ఠతోఁ
గనులకు విందుగా, నవవికాసముమైఁ దెలుగుం బొలమ్ము వె
ల్లినది; భవత్ప్రియత్నము ఫలించి కవి స్తుతి కర్హమయ్యెడిన్.

మ. ఒక నాల్గేడులలోఁ గళాలయము దిగ్భూషాంబులం గీర్తి గాం
టకు మీ రాచటికంబు కారణమ యశాటన్ వింత యేమున్నదో
యకలంకాశయ ! మీ యుదార గుణ చంద్రాలోక మచ్చంపుఁ జ
ల్ప కొటార్తై యింక దక్షిణాపథము నెల్లన్ నిండి వ్యాపించుతన్.

మ. ముని చూడామణి! తెల్లవారి యతనంబుల్ బిట్టు తాటాకు మాటను బోలున్, క్షణికంబులన్న పలుకున్ టాటోటుగా మీరు చేసిన వారిట్టి కళాలయంబును బ్రతిష్ఠింపంగ యత్నించి; మీ యనవద్య స్థిర సౌమ్య భావమున కేనర్పింతు జోహారువుల్.

మ. తెలుగుం దేశము రత్నగర్భవలె నుద్దీపించి, పెంపొంద ను
జ్వల వారిన్ సమకూర్చు నీ విమల కృష్ణాతీరమందున్న యీ
“నిలయం” బాంధ్ర కుమార భావ వసుధన్ విజ్ఞానమన్ మూఁడు పం
టలు పండించునుగాత ! నీ తెలుగునాటన్ వెల్లు క్రేళ్ళుబ్బుతన్.

శా. ఈ విద్యాలయరత్నమున్ వదలి మీరేచోటికో పోవ మా
భావం బొప్పదు; కాని తప్పదు, ఋషీ ! వాణీ విపంచీ సుధా
రావం బాంధ్ర సవిత్రి సౌధముల నుగ్రస్ఫూర్తి మార్మోగ, వి
ద్యా వైదుష్యము నేల నాల్గు చెఱుగుల్ వ్యాపింప దీవింపవే !

శా. ఈ విద్యాస్థల, నీ కళాశాలయముఁ దండ్రీ ! వీడి మీ రేడకో
పోవన్ మా మదిలో విషాదము జగా పోఁతైఁగానీ ! సుహృ
ద్భావ శ్రీ నిలయుండు బాలయతి యీ భారంబు సర్వంబు బై
మోవన్ వచ్చుట నూఱడింపు కలిగెన్ మోదమ్ము సేకూరెడిన్.

ఉ. బాలుఁడు కేవలంబు భగవంతుఁడు సుమ్మను వృద్ధ వాక్యముల్
పోలిక సేయఁగా మనసు పుట్టి సుదూరము నూహసేయఁగా
బాలయదేవ యాఖ్యలకు భావమునందును సామ్యముండుఁ గాఁ
బోలు నటంచు నెంచె దన పూర్వముగా బుధకోటి మెచ్చఁగా.

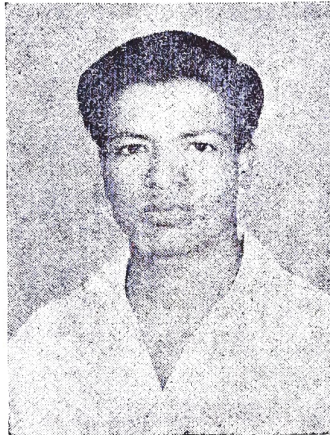
(ఫాదర్ దేవయ్యగారి వీడ్కోలు సందర్భమున చదివిన పద్యములు)



లలిత కళలు

కె. సోమసుందరం, Ist B. A.

కళాకారుని యావేశమునకు ప్రతిరూపమే కళ ప్రకృతిని గాంచినపుడు మానవుని హృదయ మావేశ పూరితమగును. ఊరిబైటికి సికారుగా వెళ్ళినపుడు - ఆ చెట్ల నడుమ, పంటచేల మధ్య, ఆ పక్షుల కిల కిలలో వివీలాకాశము క్రిందనున్న మనమేదో వింత యనుభూతిని పొందెదము. నిర్మలముగా ప్రవహించు నదిని, నదీతరంగాలవై కదిలిపోవు పడవలను, ఆవలి యొడ్డున కన్నించెడి అస్పష్ట దృశ్యాలను పరిశీలించిన విచిత్రమైన యూహలు పొడమను. సంధ్యారణిమను చూచుచునే స్వర్ణసీమలతో తేలిపోయె దము. శారదాంబరములోని నిండు చంద్రుని చూచుచు మైచురచి పోవుదుము. విరియబూచిన పూలమొక్కల మధ్య తిరుగుచున్న పుడు హృదయ మానంద పరవశమగును. ఉషాకాంతిలో హృదయము పరవళ్లుత్రొక్కును. వెన్నె వెలుగులో వెండి పామువలె తళతళ మెరిసిపోవుచున్న నదిని, ప్రశాంతత వహించిన నగరాన్ని చూచిన నేవో చిత్రాతిచిత్రమైన యూహలు తట్టును. ఇట్టి విధముగ ప్రకృతిని గాంచినపుడు హృదయ మానందముచే ఆవేశపూరితమగును. ఈ హృదయావేశము కావ్యముగనో, గీతముగనో, చిత్రము గనో, శిల్పముగనో రూపొందుచుండును.



కళలు విశిష్టములు. ఇవి ఆత్మానందదాయకములు. ఆకళలందు సంగీతము, సాహిత్యము, చిత్రలేఖనము, శిల్పము వన్నె కెక్కినట్టివి. ఈకళలు తమ సామాగ్రి యందును, సృష్టియందును, ప్రయోజనమందును, అతి కోమలములు, సుకుమారములును, లలితములును నై యున్నవి. అందుకే వీనికి "లలితకళ" అని పేరు.

నాట్యకళ మానవుల కపార్వమైన యానందమును కలిగించును. నాట్యకళయం దన్నికళలను కలిసి యున్నవి. అది "సమాహారకళ" (Compound Art) నృత్యము కేవలము కళమాత్రమేగాక శరీర మార్గ్య

ముగ నుంచుటకు దివ్యావధమువంటిది. శరీరమందలి ప్రతి కండరమును పుష్టివంతముచేయున దొక్క నృత్యకళమాత్రమే! ఎండ వేడిమిచే మంచు కరుగునట్లు నాట్యముచే క్రొవ్వు కరిగిపోవును. శరీర పరిశ్రమ లన్నిటివల్ల మనస్సు విసుగుకలుగును. వీపనిని చేయవలసి వచ్చినను చిత్తమును బలవంత పరచవలసి వచ్చును. కాని నృత్యమును చేయుట కెప్పుడును మనస్సువిసుగుచెందదు. ఈ విధముగ నృత్యముచే శరీరము పుష్టివంతమగుటయే గాక మానసిక అలసత్వం

కూడ పటాపంచ లగును. ఆనంద మిచ్చుటయే కళల ప్రధాన ధర్మము. మధుర గాన మాలకించు నపుడును, కావ్యము పఠించునపుడును, చిత్రపట మును దర్శించునపుడును, శిల్పమును గాంచునపుడును సహృదయుని హృదయము వికసించును. వానికి ఆనందము కలుగును.

మధురగాన మాలకించునప్పుడు మానవుడు తన్ను తాను మరచును. తన చుట్టునున్న ప్రపంచమును నైతము మరచును. సంగీతము కేవలము మనుష్యులనే

కాక పశుపక్ష్యాదుల నైత మలరింపజేయును. "శిశు ర్వేత్తి పశుర్వేత్తి నేత్తి గానరసంభవీ" యన్న వాక్యేంతయు విశిష్టమైనది. సంగీతము కేవలము ప్రాణికోటినేగాక, "రహి వుట్టి జంత్ర గాత్రముల రాల్చరగించు విమల గాంధర్వంబు విద్య మాకు" యన్న వాక్యానుసారముగ కఠినశిలలను నైతిము కరగించు నంతటి మధురమైనది. సంగీత మిట్లు విశ్వము నంతను మోహపరవశ గావించునదగుటచే దానిని "విశ్వమోహన విద్య" యనిరి.

చిత్రకారుని చిత్రమందలి వ్యక్తులు సజీవములై మన యెదుట నిలుచుదురు. నేర్పుగల చిత్రకారుడు రఘువీరుడు ప్రకృతిని గాంచినపుడు దాని నతడు సజీవములు చిత్రించును. 'రవివర్మ', 'లియోనార్డి'

మున్నగు ప్రపంచ ప్రసిద్ధ చిత్రకారుల చిత్రములందలి వ్యక్తులు సజీవులై మనకు గాన్పింతురు.

శిల్పకళయం దద్భుతములగు శిల్పములు వెలువడును. సిద్ధరాస్తువగు శిల్పిచే రచించిన శిల్పములు మనలను మాటలాడింపగలవు.

ఆనందమిచ్చుటయే కళల ప్రధాన ధర్మము. సంగీత సాహిత్యాదు లన్నియు ఆనందదాయకములే. కాని యొక్కొక్క దానియందు కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక గుణములు గలవు. అందు సాహిత్యము గుణాధిక్యము గల కళ.

శిల్పమందు సుందరపుగు మూర్తి నిర్మాణము మన యందు రసోద్రేకము కలిగించును. చిత్రలేఖకుడు రమ్యమగు రంగుల కలయికచే చక్కనిచిత్రములు చిత్రించి తన్మూలమున మనయందు రసోద్రేకము కలిగించుచున్నాడు.

సంగీత సాహిత్యాదుల రెంటియందును హృదయం గమత్వము గలదు. సంగీతము తక్షణమే ఆనంద మియ గలదు. సాహిత్యము వెంటనే యానంద మియజాలదు.

సాహిత్యమందు భావనగలదు. సంగీతమందు భావన లేదు. గానమాల కించునప్పుడు హృదయ మానంద భరితమగును. గానమాగినచో మిగులునది శూన్యము. సాహిత్యమందలిభావనాశక్తి విశిష్టమైనది. అందుప్రకృతి యంతయు ప్రతిబింబించును. నూత్న ప్రపంచము గోచరించును. ఈ ప్రపంచము పఠనానంతరముగూడ పాఠకుని మనసునందు స్థిరముగ నుండును. సంగీత మాపాత మధురము. సాహిత్య మాలోచనామృతము.

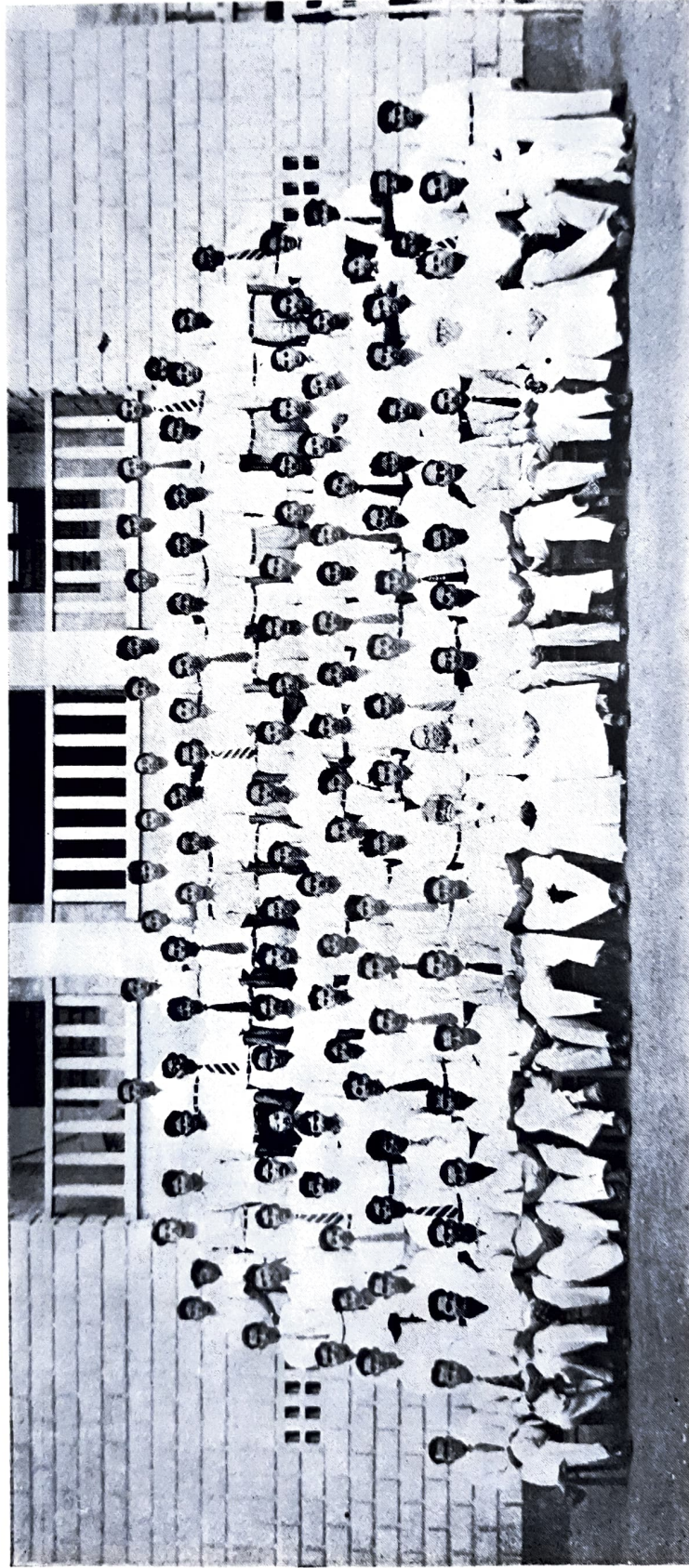
చిత్రలేఖనమందు నిర్దిష్టమగు భావముమాత్రమే జీత్రింప వీలున్నది. అందలి భంగిమలు స్థిరములు. సాహిత్యమం దనేక భంగిమలు, అనేక రూపములు చిత్రితము లగును. 'లియోనార్డి డావిన్చి' చిత్రమందలి శ్రోమూర్తి స్థిరభంగిమగల దయ్యను నది యిచ్చు ఆనందము, కలుగజేయు భావములు విశిష్టములు. ఆ శ్రోమూర్తిలో చిరునవ్వు గలదు. పెదవి విప్పకయే మాటలాడగల దామూర్తి. సాహిత్యమందలి వ్యక్తులు మన మధ్య తిరిగి మనలతో మాటలాడగలరు.

శిల్పమం దవయవములు చక్కగ రచింపబడును. అందుకే శిల్పమందలి సౌకుమార్యము చిత్రలేఖనమందు గన్పించదు. చిత్రలేఖనమందు నిర్దిష్టభావమును జీత్రింప వీలున్నది. శిల్పమందిదియంత సులభ సాధ్యముగానేరదు. శిల్పి "ఉలి యంచులలో సరస్వతి పలికిన" శిల్పములు లేపాక్షియందున్నవి. సాహిత్య మందలి రూపములు, విగ్రహములు శబ్దనిర్మితములు. అవి చిత్రాతిచిత్ర ములు. శిల్పమందలి ప్రతిమలు జీవరహితములు సాహిత్య మందు జవజీవములు గల వ్యక్తులెదుట సాక్షాత్కరిం తురు వీరు ఆట యాడగలరు. పాట పాడగలరు. వీరిపాటలు మధురాతిమధురములు.

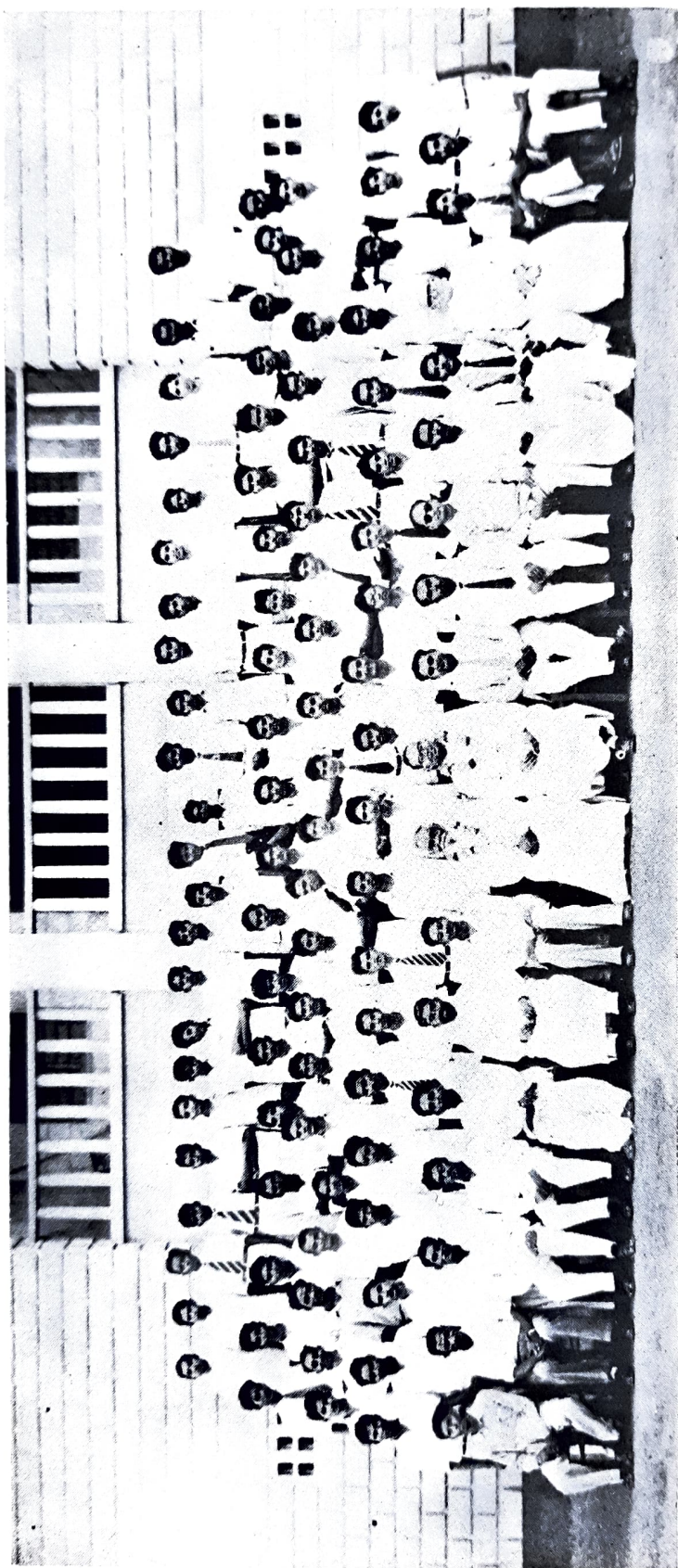
"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter" (By Keats).

శబ్దములు భావభరితములు. వాని శక్తియపారము. వాని యందు గానమున్నది. రూపములున్నవి. సుందర సుకుమార విగ్రహములున్నవి. అట్టి శబ్దములచే నిర్మిత మైన సాహితీకళ ఉత్తమోత్తమము.





PRE-UNIVERSITY - SECTION V



PRE-UNIVERSITY - SECTION I

ఉ ద్యో ధ న

యస్. టి. పి. రాధాకృష్ణమాచార్య,

బి. ఏ. (అనర్పు), విశాఖ.

అరుణ జాగృత రేఖలు అలుముకొనియె
నిద్రవీడుడు ! గాఢాంధముద్రబాపి
బాలభానుడు నూత్న ప్రభాత కాంతి
దిశల నింపెను సౌందర్య దీప్తిసపుడె !

మింటనున్నట్టి తారలు మినుకు మనుచు
పద్మబాంధవు ప్రగతికి భయమునంది
ఎచటదా గెనో తెలియదు - హితులవీడి
కుముదనాధుడు సుల్తాను కోటజొచ్చె !

ప్రాగ్దిశాంగనా దరహాసరమిత మధుర
వీక్షణాహూత పరవశోద్వేగగతుల
నిల్పి - యొక కొంత వడి, మనోనేత్రమందు
నతివత్సర పెట్టె మధు పాత్రమందు కొనగ.

కలసిపోయిన 'దీరాము' కాలగతిని
'జమ్షియదు' ఏడు సగిషీల జంటపాత్ర
మాయమైనది - సెలయేటి పాయవద్ద
మధువు నీయగ ద్రాక్షలు మాత్రముండె.

మున్నె 'దావీదు' పెదవులు మూతవడియె
లేగులాబీల తోటల రాగ ఫణితి
'మధువు మధువం'చు మంజుల మధురగీతి
కూయ చొచ్చెను కోయిల కొసరి కొసరి.



నిముస మాత్రమెసుమకోటి నిల్చుశోభ
అంతమొందును సౌరభమంతలోనె,
దినకరుని వెంట విరిసెను - ఇనునివలెనె
ముకుళితంబయ్యెనంతలో మోదమేది ?

కొందరందురు "జీవిత"మంద మనుచు
సణుగువారుండరానున్న స్వర్గమనుచు
పొందుమెట్టులైన ప్రకృతానుభూతి - నలదు
భావి జీవిత సుఖదుఃఖ భావమింత !

ఆశభాసించు హృద్వీధి నర్థఘటిక
ఇంతలోననె శూన్యమై యిట్టెచనును
సిద్ధినొందినలేకున్న చివుకునాన
చవిటినేలను హిమబిందు సన్నిభముగ

“ప్రేయసీ! నింపు మధుపాత్ర వెతలనెదను
మరపుగల్గించు తీయని మధువుతోడ
భావిజీవితానుభవపు భయము లెపుడు
తలపులను చేరనీయ ని ద్రాక్షతోడ!”

మనుగడుండగె జీవిత మధురిమలను
తనివి తీరగ చవిచూచి దనియవలయు
ఆలసించిన కోర్కెలు స్వర్ణమగును
దీప ముండగ యింటిని దిద్దవలదె?

* * * * *

“ప్రేయసీ! నీవు పాడుచు వెంటనుండ
జనున చవులు పుట్టెడు షడ్వచయములుండ
మధువు నీయగ మధుపాత్ర మనకునుండ
స్వర్ణమదిగాదె గహనంపుఁ బ్రాంతమైన?”

సఖులు, చెలికాండ్రు బందుగుల్ చాలమంది
మధుకలశమున జీవన మధువు గ్రోలి
పాత్ర నిటనుంచి ధాత్రిని వదిలిచనిరి
నకునవారిగ నిశ్శబ్దభావమంది.

(నా “రుబాయతు గీతం” నుండి)



ప గ టి దీ పా లు

పి. సుబ్బరామయ్య, బి. ఏ.

ఎనిమిది గంటలు దాటియుండును. ఇంటి ఎదురుగా నున్న ఈతచెట్టు ప్రక్కగా పూర్ణచంద్ర బింబచుప్పడే ఉదయించెను. పుచ్చపువ్వువంటి వెన్నెల అంతటనుతానై వ్యాపించెను. ఇంటిచుట్టును నున్న మట్టి గోడలపై మొలిచిన ఏవేవో మొక్కల ఆకులపై వెన్నెలపడి తళతళలాడుచుండెను. దూరమునుండి సముద్రపు హోరు నిర్విరామముగ వినిపించుచుండెను.

ఊరంతయు మాటుమణియుండెను. ఆ యూరిలో నెల్లప్పుడు నిశ్శబ్దమే రాజ్యము చేయుచుండును.

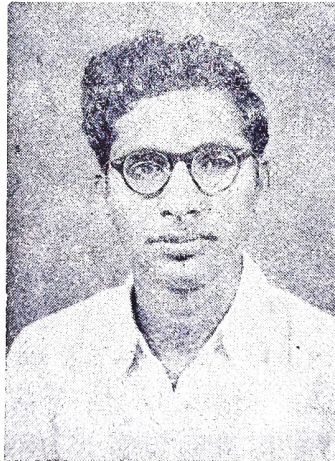
ఇండ్లన్నియు కలిసి యేబదియైనను లేవు. అందువలన వీధులలో జనసంచారము పగలే తక్కువగనుండును. ఇక సూర్యాస్తమయమైన తర్వాత చెప్పవలసిన పనిలేదు.

వాసుదేవయ్య ఆరుబయట వెన్నెలలో ప్రాతకాలమునాటి పడకకుర్చీలో కూర్చుండి యుండెను. ఆ యింటి చుట్టునున్న మట్టిగోడలు ప్రతిసంవత్సరము వర్షములకు కరిగిపోయి మన్నంతయు నేలపై జారిపోవుచుండెను. మరియొక రెండుమూడు సంవత్సరము

లలో మట్టిగోడలు పూర్తిగా పాడైపోయి మట్టికుప్పలు మిగులునేమో! ఇంటిముంగల వివిధములైన పిచ్చి మొక్కలు మొలిచియుండెను. ఇటీవల రెండు పర్యాయము లాచెట్ల నడుచు వాసుదేవయ్యకు పామొకటి కనుపించెను. రెండు పర్యాయములు నొకే పాము కనుపించినదో లేక రెండు పాములున్నవో! గుంపులు గుంపులుగ వెరిగిన ఆ పిచ్చి చెట్లనడుచు ఒకటేమి, ఎన్ని పాములైన నుండవచ్చును.

ఆ యింటివెనుక రెండువందల గజముల మేర ఇల్లే లేదు. అంతదూరమును వెదురుపొదలు దట్టముగ వ్యాపించియుండెను. వానిమధ్య అక్కడక్కడ నాలుగైదు పెద్ద కుంకుడుచెట్లును నున్నవి. అంతమేరయును

భయంకరమైన నిశ్శబ్దము రాత్రింబవళ్ళు నిరంతరముగ రాజ్యము చేయుచుండును. రెండుమూడు నెలలక్రితమే ఆయూరి కరణముగారి కుమార్తెను - అయిదేండ్ల పసి పిల్లను - ఎవరో అపహరించుకొనిపోయి నగ లాలించి కొని గొంతునులిమి చంపి ఆ వెదురు పొదలనడుచు వదలివైచి పోయిరి. రెండు దినములవరకు ఆ బాలిక కొఱకు వెదకి చివరకామె కళేబరమును ఆ వెదురు పొదలమాటున కనుగొనిరి, అప్పటినుండియు నందరకు నాప్రదేశమనిన భయమే.



వాసుదేవయ్య ఆయూరికి వచ్చి పన్నెండు సంవత్సరము లగుచుండెను. ఆ య న భార్యయు, నాయనయు, నాయూరి కొకనాటి యర్థరాత్రమున వచ్చిరి. అంతకు పూర్వము వారెచ్చట నుండెడివారో ఆయూరి వారెవరికిని తెలియదు. వారు వచ్చునప్పుడు వెంట తెచ్చుకొనిన వస్తువులు నెన్నోలేవు. ఒక గుడ్డలమూట, కొలదిగ పాత్ర సామగ్రి, రెండుమూడు పుస్తకములు మాత్రమే తెచ్చుకొనిరి. ఆ మూటలో పదునాలుగేండ్ల బాలునికి సరిపోవు

దుస్తులు రెండు జతలుండెను. కాని వారివెంట మరెవరును లేరు. వారిరువురును వచ్చిన తర్వాత ఎన్నో దినములవరకు విచారగ్రస్తులైయుండిరి. ఎవ రెంత గ్రుచ్చియడిగినను వారు కన్నీరు నించుటేగాని సమాధానము చెప్పెడివారు కారు. రెండు సంవత్సరములు గడిచిన పిదప ఒక పర్యాయము మాత్రము వాసుదేవయ్య ఆయూరి కరణముగారితో “నాకు పదునాలుగేండ్ల యీడుగల కుమారుడొకడుండెను.

వాడు మేమీ యూరికి రాకపూర్వము హైస్కూలులో నైదవ ఫారము చదువుచుండెను. వాడొక నాడు బడికి పోయి మఱిల ఎన్నడు నింటికి రాలేదు. నేను వానికొరకు వెదకి వెదకి వేసారితిని. వాని జాడ

లేదు. నానిత్తని నానికొరకు దుఃఖించి, దుఃఖించి, మానసిక వ్యవస్థ కృశించి చీపురుపుల్లవలె నైనది. నాడు బడినుండి యింటికినియే బయలుదేరెననియు, త్రోవలో నెవరో గడలేక్కి యాడుచుండగా చూచుట కాగి గుంపులో జొరబడెననియు వాని స్నేహితులు తరువాత చెప్పిరి. నేను విచారించుసరికి, ఆ గడలేక్కి యాడువారి గుంపు చుట్టుప్రక్కల యూళ్ళలో గూడ నెచ్చటను కనుపింపలేదు" అని చెప్పి యుండెను. ఆ పుస్తకములా కుర్రవానివి. ఇన్ని సంవత్సరముల నుండియు వాని కాగితములు కూడ మాయలేదు. ఆ పుస్తకములలో 'మొదటి పుటలపై ఆ బాలుని పేరు, తరగతియు, స్కూలు పేరును వ్రాయబడి యుండెను. ఆ దుస్తులను, పుస్తకములను ఒక చిన్న పెట్టెనుండు వాసుదేవయ్య భద్రపరచెను. వారా యూరిలో రెండు మూడెకరముల భూమిని సంపాదించుకొని, సేద్యము చేయించుకొనుచు, ఆ యింటిలో కాలక్షేపము చేయుచుండిరి.

బడికివెళ్ళుట కిష్టములేని పసిబాలని గమనమువలె, కాలము నెచ్చుదిగ గడుచుచుండెను. వాసుదేవయ్య జుట్టు తెల్లబడెను. ఆయనభార్య గువ్వవలె నుండును. ఆమెకు చత్వారము వచ్చెను. చూపానదు. కంటికిదో పలుచనిపార అడ్డము వచ్చినట్లామెకు వస్తువులన్నియు నన్నవ్వముగ మాత్రము కనుపించును. అయినను నల్లే అవి దొర్లించు కొనుచు నివి దొర్లించు కొనుచు నామె నెచ్చుదిగ పనులు చేసికొను చుండును.

• వాసుదేవయ్య, ఆలోచించుచున్న వాడులికిపడెను. ఇంటిలోనుండి హీనచుగు కంఠస్వరమున నాయన భార్య ఆయనను "భోజనమునకు లెచ్చు"ని పిలిచెను. ఆయన లేవకనే ప్రాతకాలమునాటి కుర్చీ 'కిట్టు' మని చప్పుడు చేసెను. ఆయనలేచి వాకిటనున్న బావికడ కేగెను. ఆ బావికి బాడ్డులేదు. ఒక కాలిని, బావి కడ్డముగ నుండిన కట్టదుంగువై నుంచి, రెండవకాలిని బావియొకట ప్రక్కగనుంచి బుంగతో నీరులోడు కొని ఆయన కాళ్ళు చేతులును మొగమును కడిగికొని లోనికి పోబోవుచు వెనుదిరిగి చూచెను. మట్టి గోడకొక కందికంపతో చేయబడిన తడికయున్నది. దాని వెనుక కెవరో వ్యక్తివచ్చి నిలువబడెను. వాసుదేవయ్య మొగము తుడుచుకొనుచున్న వాడాగి 'ఎవరది?' అని ప్రశ్నించెను. ఆ వ్యక్తి నెచ్చుదిగ తడికను తొలిగించు కొని లోనికి వచ్చెను.

అతడాజానుబాహువు. నిరంతర వ్యాయామము

వలన గట్టిపడిన శరీరము కలవాడు. దట్టముగ పెరిగిన గడ్డమును, మీసములును కలవాడు. జీర్ణవసనములవాడు. అతడు లోనికి వచ్చుచునే మూర్తీభవించిన దైన్యము వలె వాసుదేవయ్యకు రెండు చేతులెత్తి నమస్కరించెను. తరువాత చేతులతో కడుపంటి 'ఆకలి వేయుచున్నద'నియు, 'నాలుగు దినములనుండియు తిండి లేద'నియు, స్పష్టము చేసెను.

వాసుదేవయ్య ఇదియంతయు జూచెను. అతడు కన్నులనిండ నీరు నించెననియు నాయన యూహించెను. అతని కన్నులలో నిజముగ నీరుండెనో లేదో ఆయనకు కనుపింపలేదు. ఆయన కాతనిపై మిక్కిల మగు జాలికలిగెను. ఆయన యాతనిని సాదరముగ స్పృశించి, బావికడకు తీసికొనిపోయి బుంగతో నీరు తోడి, కాళ్ళు చేతులు కడుగుకొనుటకునిచ్చి తరువాత తడియొత్తుకొనుట కొక యుత్తరీయము నందించెను.

"భోజనమునకు లెచ్చుని పిలిచి యింతసేపైనను నంతులేదే"మని, చూచుటకు పంచలోనికి వచ్చిన యాయన భార్య గుమ్మములో నల్లే నిలువబడి పోయెను. వాసుదేవయ్య ఆమెతో పెద్దగ, "ఎవరో పాపము! నాలుగు దినములనుండియు తిండిలేదట! వైగా, ఎవరినడుగుటకును వీలులేకుండ మూగతన మొకటి" అనెను. గాజు బిళ్ళలవంటి యామె కన్నులలో జాలియుదయించెను. ఆమె బలహీనచుగు కంఠస్వరముతో 'లోనికిరానాయనా' పాపము నీ ప్రాణి ఎంతగిలగిల లాడుచున్నదో! ఒక్కవూటకు మాకు బరువుకావు." అనుచు లోనికిబోయి వడ్డన ప్రారంభించెను. ఆ గదిలో ఒక చిన్నదీపము మందముగ వెలుగు చుండెను. ముందుగదిలో మూలగ నొక ప్రాత సండుగు పెట్టెయుండెను. మఱియొక మూల ధాన్యపు గాదెయుండెను. ఆగదికొక చిన్న గవాక్షమున్నది. అందుండి సన్నని వెన్నెలరేఖయొకటి లోనికి వచ్చి పడుచుండెను.

వాసుదేవయ్య నూతనునితో ఏమియు మాటలాడుట లేదు. ఆయన యింతసేపటినుండియు తమజీవిత గమనములను గుటించియే ఆలోచించు చుండెను. 'నిన్న' ఎట్లుగడిచినదో నేడట్లే నిశ్చయముగ గడుచును. రేపు వచ్చి పరామర్శించి యదియు నిశ్చయిష్టము లేనిదాని వలె గడిచిపోవును. ఈలోపుగ శరీరము జరాక్రాంత మైపోవును. కన్నులకు పొరలు క్రమిృచ్ఛి యానదు. అవయవములు క్రమముగ నెదురుతిరుగును. బయటకు నింటిలోనికి తిరుగుటయే కష్టమై ఒకనాడు కన్ను

మాయవలసి వచ్చును. తను యిరువురులో నెవరు ముందు చనిపోవుదురు? ఇరువురు నొకేనిముసమున చావరుకదా? ముందు నెనుకలు తప్పవు. అప్పుడీ మాత్రపు సాహచర్యముకూడ కరువైనచో రెండవవారు దినములు గడుపుటెట్లు? వాసుదేవయ్య ఇట్లాలో చించుచుండగ ఆయన కన్నులశ్రుభూష్ణములయ్యెను. ఎప్పుడో చిన్నతనమున దేశములమీద బడిపోయిన తన కుమారుడినా డవృష్టవశమున రాకూడదా? అంత కంటే తన వ్యధితహృదయమునకు కావలసినదేమున్నది? అట్లు జరిగినచో ఎండాకాలమున తీవ్రమైన వేడిమికి పగిలి బీటలువారి, ప్రేతములతెరచిన నోళ్ళవలె, పగుళ్ళతో నిండియున్న పుడమికి ప్రావృట్కాలము వచ్చి నట్లగును. తృప్తార్తుడై, ఎటుచూచినను కనచూపుమేర యంతయు గొడ్డు నేలయందు నడిచివచ్చిన మానిసికి ఊటబలము లభించినట్లగును.

ఆయన నూతనునివైపుచూచి 'లోనికి పోవుదము రమ్మ'ని పిలిచెను. వారిరువురును లోనికిబోయి భోజనముచేయ నారంభించిరి. వాసుదేవయ్య నూతనుని శ్రద్ధగచూచెను. అతనికి ముప్పదియేండ్లుండెను. శరీరము నల్లగుండెను. అయినను మొగమున నేదో నైర్మల్యము మంచితనము గోచరించుచుండెను.

ఆమెయు కన్నులు కుంచింది యాతనినే పరికించి చూచుచుండెను. ఆమె కతడొక యిరువదియేండ్ల వయసుగలిగిన యువకుడని మాత్రమే తెలిసెను. అతని కన్నులు చింతనిప్పులవలె నున్నవనియు, నతని శరీరము దినదిన వ్యాయామము చేయువారి శరీరమువలె గట్టిపడి యుండెననియు తెలియదు. కొలది క్షణములలో శుష్క కాసారములవలె నున్న యామె కన్నులలో నీటి బిందువులు నిలిచెను. తన కుమారు డింటిపట్టున నున్నచో నింతవాడై యుండెడివాడు!

భోజనములైనంతనే వారిరువురును వాకిటిలోనికి బోయిరి. వాసుదేవయ్య పంచలో మూలగ తన చేతి కట్టి కొఱకు వెదకుచుండెను. నూతనుడు కట్టి నాయన చేతి కందించెను. ఆయన భోజనానంతరము ప్రతి దినమును కొలది దూరము నడుచు నలవాటు కలవాడు. నూతనుచకు పండుకొనుటకు మంచము నిచ్చి, ఆయన కట్టను నేలపై మోపుకొనుచు, తడిక తొలగించుకొని బయటకు వచ్చి నడువసాగెను. ఇరువది, ముప్పది గజముల దూరములో నాయనను మఱి యొకవ్యక్తి పలుకరించెను. ఆయన ఆ యూరి కరణము. ఏబది యేండ్లవాడు. ఆయన వాసుదేవయ్యను 'మీ యింటి

కెదురుగ నెవరో నిలువబడి యుండగ జూచితిని. ఎవరాతడు?' అని యడిగెను. వాసుదేవయ్య ఆ ప్రశ్నను సరిగ వివరించెను. ఆయన తన కుమారుని గుఱించియే ఆలోచించుచుండుటచే 'నా కుమారుడు...' అని ఏదో అనెను. కరణముగా రదిపడి 'ఏమీ! మీ అబ్బాయి వచ్చినాడా!' అని పెద్దగ ననెను. వాసుదేవయ్య కొడలు తొలగెను. ఆయన తమాయించు కొని 'మా అబ్బాయి వచ్చుటఏమి? నేనేదో ధ్యాసలో నున్నాను. మా యింటికి వచ్చినవాడెవరో దిక్కులేనిమూగవాడు. వానికి నాలుగు దినములనుండి తిండిలేదట' అనెను. కరణము గారనుమానించుచు 'అట్లందఱు చేరదీయట మంచిదికాదు. ఈ మధ్య దొంగ లెక్కువైనారు. పొమ్మనక పోతిరా?' అని యడిగెను. వాసుదేవయ్య నివ్వెఱ పోయెను. తన కాయూహయే లేదు. అయినను నతని రూపము దొంగ వలెలేదు. దొంగలకట్టి గరభీరమగు కదలికలు సాధ్యమగునా? అతడు చేయకదలించుటలోనే రాజసమున్నది. అతడు దొంగయనుటకు వీలులేదు.

వాసుదేవయ్య ఇంటికి తిరిగి వచ్చుసరికి మఱియొక గంటసేపు పట్టెను. ఆయన చేతికట్టను పంచలో నొక మూలనుంచి యింటిలోనికి పోబోవుచు పంచలో నొక వైపున మంచములో బరుండి నిర్మలముగ నిద్రించుచున్న నూతనుని జూచెను. పంచలో రెండవవైపున తన కిరువురకు రెండుమంచములు వేయబడియుండెను. ఆమెకింకను వంటయింటిలో పనివూర్తి యైనట్లులేదు. ఆయన మంచముపై గూర్చుండి, చెప్పలు విడిచి మూలకుద్రోసి, చంద్రబింబము వంక జూచెను. స్వచ్ఛముగ వెలుగుచున్న చంద్ర బింబమునకు కొలదిగ క్రిందుగ నొక నక్షత్రము 'మినుకు మినుకు' మనుచుండెను. ఆయనకు నిద్రముంచుకొని వచ్చినది. ఆమె మరియొక పదినిముసములలో పని ముగించుకొని వచ్చు సరి కాయన గుఱ్ఱుపెట్టి నిద్రపోవు చుండెను. ఆమె ఆకాశమువంక జూచెను. చంద్రుని క్రిందుగ మినుకు మినుకు మనుచుండిన నక్షత్ర మామె కన్నులకు కనుపింపలేదు. ఆమెయు పండుకొనిన కొలది నేపటిలోనే నిద్రించెను.

రెండు మూడు గంటలు గడిచిన వెనుక నూతనుడు మేలుకొనెను. మెలకువ వచ్చినంతనే లేచికూర్చుండి యాతడాకాశమువంక జూచెను. చంద్రుడు నడిమింట వెలుగుచుండెను. ఆ దంపతు రిరువురును గాఢముగ నిద్రించుచుండిరి. అతడు తనలో తాను "పరిస్థితు

లన్నియు ననుకూలములుగ నున్నవి. వీరిరువురును నిద్రించివారు. కాని వెన్నెలమాటయేమి? అంత లెక్కచేయనవసరములేదు. ఇంటివెనుకగ నన్నియు వెదురుపొదలే. అచ్చట పగలు రాత్రులూకే విధముగ నుండును. అంతపనిని మూడునెలల క్రితమచ్చటనే కదా చేసినది! మనల నెవరును పసికట్టుటకు వీలు లేదు. పాపమియిట్లాలు కొసరికొసరి వడ్డించి తినిపించి నది. ఆయనయు వాకిటిలోనికి వచ్చినంతనే, కుక్కను తరిమికొట్టినట్లు, తరిమి కొట్టలేదు. కాని ఆవెండి కంచము మాటయేమిటి? ఆయన భోజనము చేసిన దందులోనే. ఎంత లేదన్నను వంద తులములుండి తీరును" అని గొణుగుకొనెను.

తరువాత ఒకటి రెండు క్షణములలో నతడు కృత నిశ్చయమయ్యెను. అతడు లేచి ముందు గుమ్మములో నున్న చిన్న దీపమునూది యార్చెను. పంచలోసగము వఱకు నింతకు పూర్వము వెన్నెల పడుచుండెను. చంద్రుడు క్రమముగ వైకి పోవుటచే వెన్నెల జారి పోయినది. అయినను నతని కన్నులు అలవాటుపడిన వానివలె చుఱుకుగ పనిచేయుచుండెను.

అతడు నెమ్మదిగ వాసుదేవయ్య పండుకొనియున్న మంచము కడకేగి తలగడక్రింద వెదికెను. తాళము చెవి లేదు. అతడు వెంటనే ఆమె పండుకొనియున్న మంచ మును సమీపించి తలగడక్రింద వెదికెను. ఆమె యొత్తిగిలి పండుకొనెను. అతని చేతికిపర్యాయము తాళముచెవి దొరికినది. అతడు నిశ్శబ్దముగ తలుపుతీసి లోనికి బోయెను. ఇల్లంతయు చీకటి వ్యాపించి యుండెను. ఇంటికప్పునకున్న అద్దముగోనుండి చంద్రునికాంతి కొలదిగ గదిలోనికి వచ్చుచుండెను. అతడు గుమ్మములోనున్న దీపపుబుడ్డిని లోనికి దీసికొని పోయి తలుపు మరల దగ్గరకువేసి, జేబులోనున్న అగ్గి పెట్టెతీసి, దానిని వెలిగించెను. తరువాత 'ఇప్పుడు శ్రద్ధగ పనిచేసికొనవచ్చున'ని తనలో తాను గొణిగి కొనెను. అతడు సందుగువెట్టె తలుపువైకి లేవనెత్తెను. అందులో వైననే వెండి కంచము కనుపించెను. అతడు దానినొక గుడ్డలో చుట్టుకొనెను. 'ఇంకను నేమైన నున్నవేమో!' అని ప్రక్కనున్న చిన్న రేకు పెట్టెను తీసి చూచెను. అతని కందులో పదునాల్గు పదునైదేండ్ల యీడుగల బాలునకు సరిపోవు దుస్తులు రెండు జతలు కనుపించెను. ఒకటి రెండు పుస్తకములును కనుపించెను. ఆ దుస్తులు తీసి క్రిందపారవైచి యాతడా పుస్తకము లను చేతిలోని దీసికొని 'పుస్తకములలో నొట్టనుంచుట

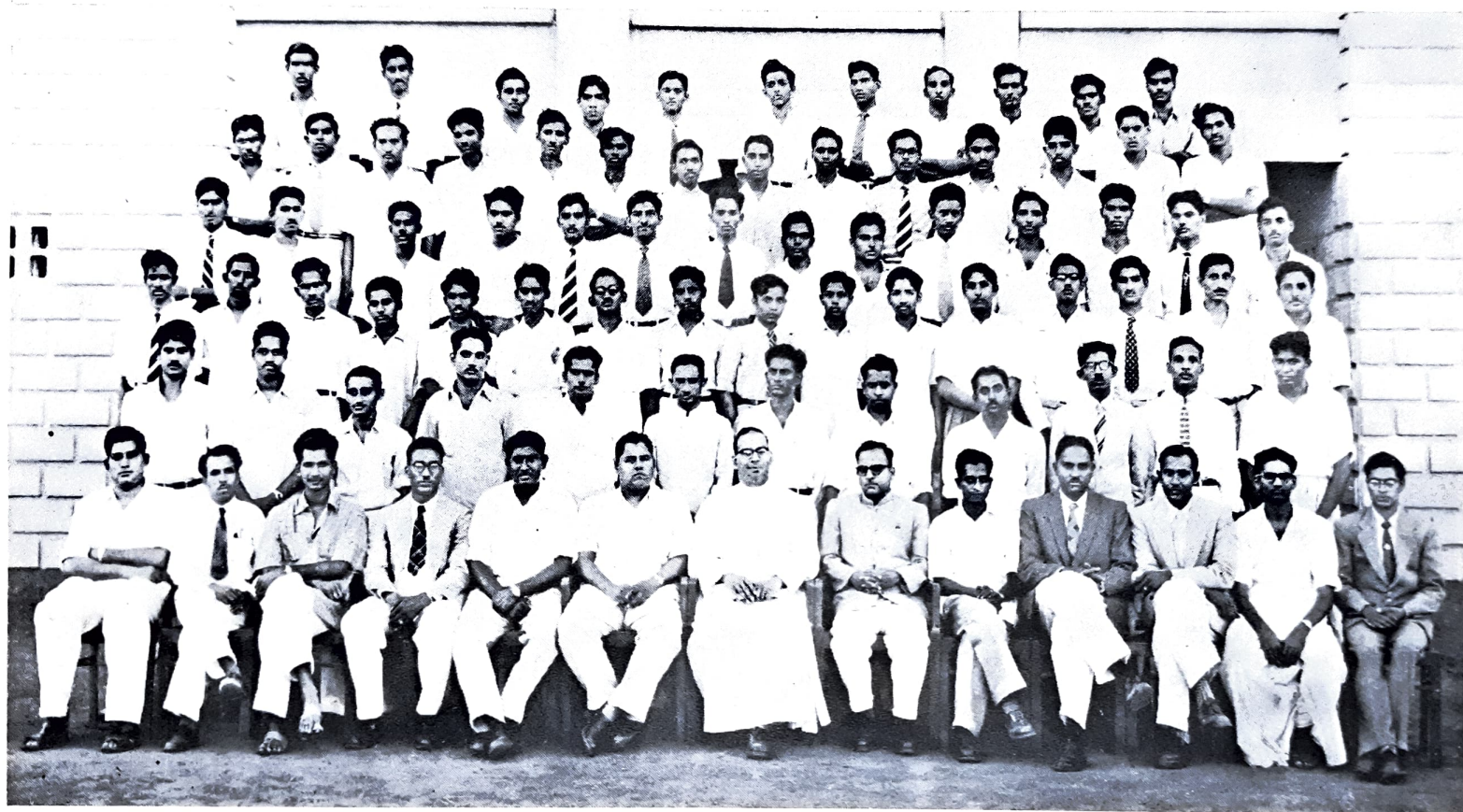
కొందరకలవాటు' అనుకొనుచు పుటలు త్రిప్పెను. అందేమియు కనుపింపలేదు. అతడు మొదటి పుటలో వ్రాయబడియున్న ఊరు పేరులను చూచెను.

ఒక్కక్షణమాత్రని ముఖము ఆలోచనాధీనమైనది. ఆతడాశ్చర్యపోవుచు 'ఇదేమి? నాపేరే వ్రాయబడి యున్నదే! ఇవి నేనెన్నడో చదువుకొనిన పుస్తక ములవలెనున్నవి. ఇక్కడిచెట్లువచ్చినవి? వీరునావారా?' అనుకొనెను. అతడు సందిగ్ధములో నున్న వానివలె ఒకనిముసమునేపు మాన్పడి నిలుచుండి పోయెను. తరువాత అతనికి అత్యంత సాహసోపేతమైన తన జీవి తము గుర్తునకు వచ్చెను. మిక్కిలి ప్రేమతో గౌర వించు తన గుంపులోనివారును, అందు మహాసౌందర్య వతియైన తన ప్రియురాలును స్మృతికివచ్చిరి. ప్రక్కన గుడ్డలో చుట్టబడియున్న నూరుతులముల వెండివస్తువు అతనిని "త్వరపడుచు"ని హెచ్చరించుచుండెను.

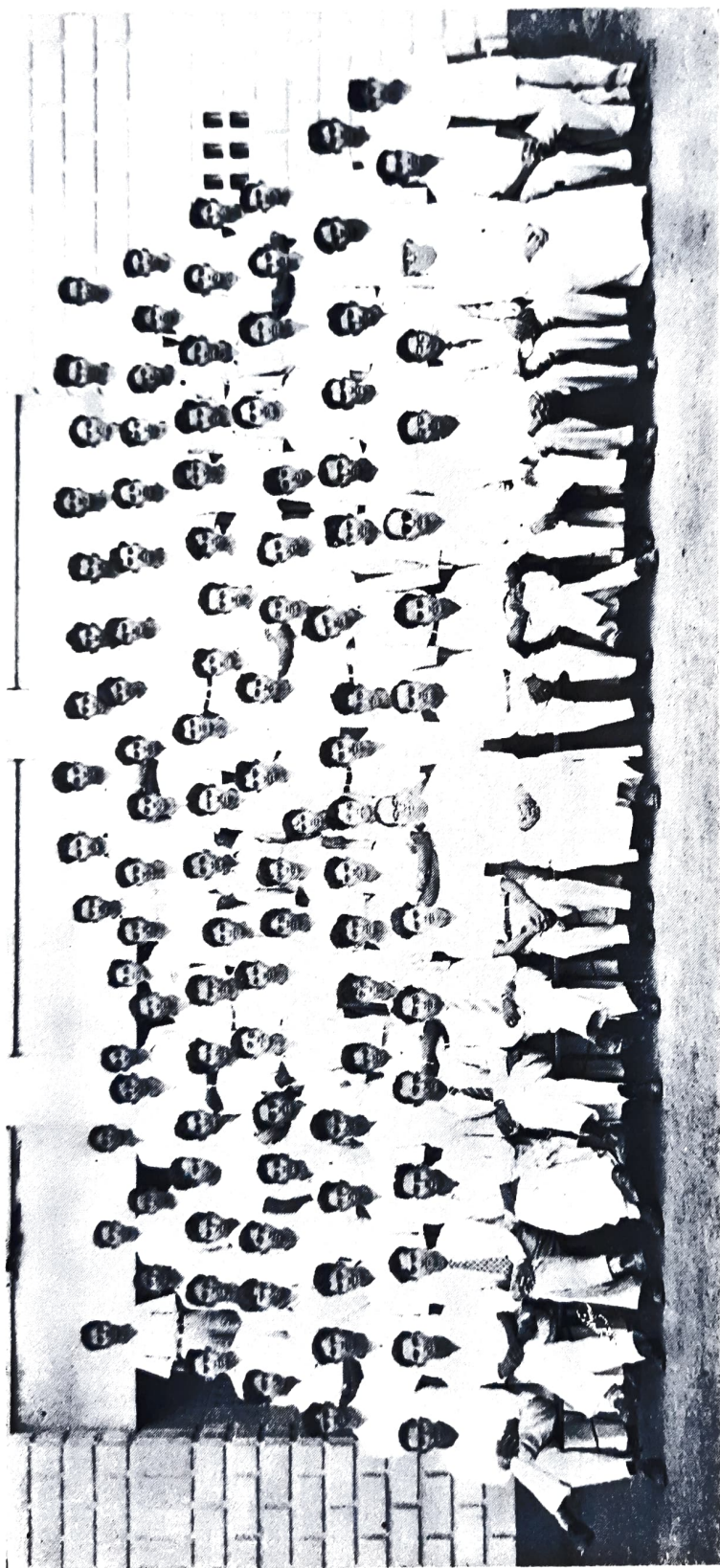
అతడు మరుక్షణములో నాపుస్తకముల నచ్చటనే పడవైచి, యాకంచమును తీసికొని నెమ్మదిగ, బయ టకువచ్చి తలుపుమఱలదగ్గఱకు వేసెను. వాసుదేవయ్య నిద్రలో నవ్వుచుండెను. ఆమెయు ప్రళాంతముగ నిద్రించుచుండెను. అతడొక్కక్షణములో కంది కంపతో చేయబడిన తడికను నిశ్శబ్దముగ తొలగించు కొని బయటకు వచ్చెను. ఇంటివెనుకగ వెదురుపొదలు, కుంకుడుచెట్లు, చంద్రుని కాంతిని నేలమీద పడకుండ జేయుచుండెను. అచ్చట దట్టముగ నీడలు వ్యాపించి యుండెను. అతడు కొలదిక్షణములలోనే ఆనీడలలో నంతర్నితుడయ్యెను.

చంద్రాస్తమయమై, క్రమముగ వెలుగువ్యాపించు చుండగా, ఆమెకు మెలకువవచ్చెను. ఆమెలేచి దైవ స్మరణము చేసికొని యింటిలోనికి పోబోయి యాగి పోయెను. ఆమెకు దీపమేమైనదో, తలువెందులకు తీయబడియున్నదో అవగతము కాలేదు, ఆమె భర్తను చేతితోతట్టి లేపెను. ఆయన యులికిపడిలేచి కూర్చుండి, యామె చెప్పినమాటలను విని లోనికి బోయెను. లోపల దీపము వెలుగుచుండెను. నేలపై పుస్తకములును గుడ్డలును పడియుండెను. ఆయన పుస్తకములను చేతిలోనికి దీసికొనుచుండగ, ఆమె కంచముకొరకు వెదకెను. ఒక్క క్షణమాగి యామె తలవైకెత్తి సంభ్రమముతో, "అయ్యో ఎంత పని యైనది? వాడెవడో దొంగ" అని యరచెను.

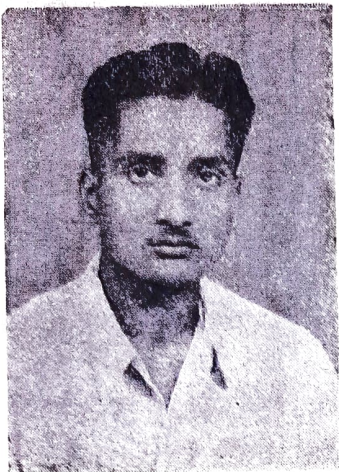
క్రమముగ నింటిలోనికి ప్రసరించుచున్న వెలుగు ముందా యింటిలోనున్న దీపము వెలవెలపోవుచుండెను.



FINAL B. Sc. - CHEMISTRY MAIN



PRE - UNIVERSITY SECTION III



క నే ది

వి నే ది

అలపర్తి ప్రసాద్, బి. ఏ. (నీనియర్)

‘ఈ ప్రపంచం ఒక నాటక రంగం. నీడ బొమ్మలు మరుజులు’ అని అంటాడు ఉమర్ ఖయ్యూమ్. మానవుడు ఒక ఆట వస్తువు. కీలుబొమ్మ. ఈ కీలుబొమ్మ ఎటు త్రిప్పితే అటు తిరుగుతుంది. ఆడిస్తే ఆడుతుంది; లేకపోతే నిర్జీవంగా పడిఉంటుంది. నిజంగా మానవుడు తనకు మంచి అని తోచినది, ఇష్టమైనది చేయలేక పోతున్నాడు. ఒక కీలుబొమ్మై పోతున్నాడు. ఆడించి నట్టట్లా ఆడుతున్నాడు.

ఆ తండ్రి తన కూతురికి ఒక మంచి భర్తను తేవాలనుకున్నాడు. అయిన సంబంధం అని ఒక అయోగ్యుడిని పట్టి తెచ్చారు, అతని బంధువర్గం అని చెప్పుకొనబడే వారంతా. ‘ఈ సంబంధం నాకిష్టం లేదన్నాడు’ పిల్ల తండ్రి ‘అయిన సంబంధం కాలదన్ను తావేమిరా’ అని సాధిస్తూ ఇంట్లో ముసలమ్మ రాగం మొదలెట్టింది. ‘ఇది కాదంటే నీముఖం చూడం, నీగడప తొక్కిం’ అన్నారు అతని క్షేమంకోరే బంధువర్గం. ఆ రోజు ఇంట్లో పొయ్యిమీద పిల్లి ఎక్కలేదు. వీళ్ళందరిని ఎదిరించి తన కిష్టమైనది, మంచి అని తోచిన మార్గాన్ని అనుసరించే ధైర్యం లేకపోయింది, ఆ ఆడపిల్ల తండ్రికి. తన కిష్టంలేని దానికి ఒప్పుకున్నాడు. అభం, శుభం తెలియని ఆ పిల్ల మెడలో ఉరిత్రాడు పడింది. బంధువులంతా ఆనందించారు. తన కూతురికి అన్యాయం చేశానని ఆ తండ్రి దుఃఖంతో దురపిల్లాడు, కృశించాడు. ఆఖరికి నశించాడు. ఈ కీలుబొమ్మ కొంతకాలం అడించబడింది. తరువాత ఆడలేక విరిగిపోయింది.

ఈ ‘పురాతన పాంథశాల’లోకి అనేక చిత్రవిచిత్రమైన వేషాలతో యాత్రికులు వస్తున్నారు. వేషాలతో వచ్చేది నాటకాలాడటానికేగా. అందుకనే కాబోలు

వివిధమైన రసాలను ఉద్దీపింపజేస్తూ చిత్రమైన నాటకాలను విచిత్ర భంగిమలలో ప్రదర్శిస్తున్నారు. సుఖాంత నాటకాలు, విషాదాంత నాటకాలు, సుఖాంత విషాదనాటకాలు, విషాదాంత సుఖదాయక నాటకాలు అనేకం ఆడుతున్నారు. ఈ ‘పురాతన పాంథశాల’ను ఒక నాటకశాలగా మార్చి వేశారు. ఈ నాటకశాలలో తమ నిలకడ శాశ్వతమని భ్రమించి పోతున్నాయి, ఈ ‘నీడబొమ్మలు’ ఒకనీడ బొమ్మకు అనేక మణిహారాలున్నవి. ‘అవి నాకు చాలవు, ఇంకా కావాలి’ అంటుంది. మరి ఒకబక్క చిక్కిన నీడబొమ్మ ‘నాకవేమిలేవు, ఒక్కటైనా నాకివ్వకూడదా’ అని ఆశతో, ఈర్ష్యతో మొదటి బొమ్మవంక చూస్తూ వుంటుంది. ‘నన్ను చూచేటప్పటికి దీనికి కన్ను కుట్టింది’ దీనిని సర్వనాశనం చేయకపోతే నావన్నీ దోచుకుంటుందేమో’నని అందుకు సంసిద్ధమౌతుంది మొదటిబొమ్మ. నాటకం ఇప్పుడు క్లెమాక్స్ కు వచ్చిందన్నమాట. మొదటి దాని తీవ్రతకి రెండవది ఆహుతి అయిపోతుంది. ఇది కొందరికి దుఃఖాంత నాటకం, మరికొందరికి సుఖాంత నాటకం. ఇలాంటి నాటకాలు నిత్యం విరామంలేకుండా ప్రదర్శించబడుతున్నాయి. మరొక పాత్ర నాటకంలో తనకు లోకువైన వాటిని పట్టుకొని నలుగురిలో దూషిస్తు ఉంటుంది. ఇది తన దౌర్బల్యాన్ని బైటపెట్టుకోటమని గుర్తించదు. ఒక బొమ్మ నిజం చెప్పితే నమ్మదు. పచ్చి అబద్ధాన్ని నిజంచేసి చెప్పితే అందుకు తలవూపి అది అంతా యధార్థమన్నట్లు ఆడుతుంటుంది. ఇలాంటివి ఒకటి ఆరా! అనేకం చెప్పశక్యంకాదు.

‘ఈ జనమంతా ఒట్టి చిత్త జనం. వీళ్ళనసలు లెక్క చేయకూడదు’. ఇందులో అంతా నిజం కాకపోయినా

కొంతవరకయినా నిజం లేకపోలేదు. 'లోకులకు దడిచి తనకు 'మంచి' అని తోచిన మాగ్గాన నడవలే నంతటి భీరుత్వం వేరొకటి కాదు' అట్టివాడు వ్యక్తి త్వన్ని కోల్పోతాడు. వైగా అతనికి భవిష్యత్తే లేకుండాపోతుంది' అని ఒక్కొక్కప్పుడు ఒక్కొక్క బొమ్మ ఉపన్యాసం చెప్పినట్లు చెప్పుకుపోతూవుంటే వాస్తవిక ప్రపంచంలో అప్పుడప్పుడే అనుభవం చూరగొంటున్న నాకు యీ సత్యాన్ని కాదనే ధైర్యం లేకపోతూవుండేది. ఈరోజు ఉన్నవాణ్ణి చూచి నాకున్నదంతా ఖర్చు పెట్టుకుంటే రేపు నాకు పుట్టగతులుండవు. ఎదుటింటివాళ్ళకు ఒక కారుంది. ఒక కుక్కపిల్లకూడా ఉంది. తనకూ అవి

కావాలి. వాళ్ళమ్మాయికి పాతికవేలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఈ మధ్యే పెళ్ళిచేశారు. తనూ ఆ విధంగానే చేయాలి. లేకపోతే పెద్ద అప్రదిష్ట. నలుగురిగో తలవంపులు. అందులో ఒకప్పుడు నాయకపాత్రలే తప్ప మిగిలిన వేమాలు తెలియకుండా బ్రతికిన తను ఇప్పుడు చిన్న వేషం కట్టడం ఎలా? కాబట్టి ఉన్నదంతా అమ్ముకొనైనా సరే ఉన్నవాడిలా మెల్ల వలసిందే. నాయక పాత్ర వేయాలి! ఈవిధంగా ఎంతకాలం జరుగుతుంది? ఎప్పుడో ఒకసారి ఈబొమ్మ బొక్కబోగ్గా పడుతుంది. వల్లంతా దోక్కుపోతుంది. కళ్ళకు నెత్తురుకనపడుతుంది. మనసుకి లోకం ఎదురవుతుంది; 'తాను, ద్యోతక' మవుతుంది. అప్పుడు అర్థమౌతుంది అసలు పరిస్థితి.



“ మధుర స్వప్నం ”

యమ్. జనార్దన శర్మ, IVth B. Sc.,

ఇంక రెండురోజులు మాత్రమే గడువున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరమైనా తప్పనిసరిగా యేదో వ్రాయాలన్న ఆశ జనించింది. కాని యేం వ్రాయాలో బుద్ధి బద్దలైనా ఆలోచనలు రావడంలేదు. పద్యాలు వ్రాస్తామా లేక ప్రేమగీతాలా, ప్రేమకథల విషాంత నాటకాలా మరే అంతమైన నాటకాలా, యేం వ్రాయాలన్నా కలం ముందుకు సాగకుండా వుంది. ప్రతివాడు రచనలు సాగించగలిగితే అందరూ రచయితలు, కవులు అయ్యేవాళ్ళే. అప్పుడు రచనలకింత విలువుండేది కాదేమో? ముందుగా దేన్ని గురించి

వ్రాయాలో ఆలోచించకుండా కథలు వ్రాయడం సాధ్యమా? అవును ముందుగా ఆలోచించుకోవాలి. అటు తరువాత మనస్సులో తర్జన భర్జనలు జరుపుకోవాలి. పిమ్మట ఆలోచనల కొక రూపాన్ని కలిగించాలి. ఇంటివద్ద ఆలోచనలు సరిగా సాగవని యేకాంత ప్రదేశంలో చల్లని పిల్లవాయువులకు శరీరం గగుర్పాటు నడుతుంటే మధురాతి మధురమైన ఆలోచనలు వాటంతటవే పుట్టుకొస్తాయని ఒక మహారచయిత స్వానుభవంవల్ల నాకు విదితమైంది.

“అలస్యా దమృతం విషం” అన్నారు. వెంటనే బయలుదేరి కృష్ణానదీతీరము చేరుకున్నాను.....

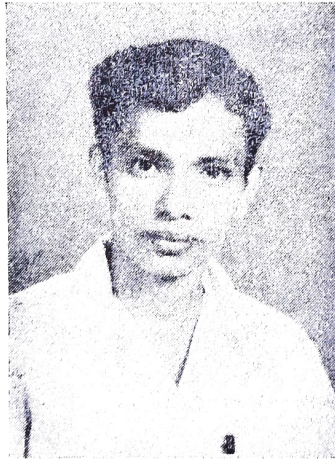
సూర్యభగవానుడు మెల్లగా తల్లి గర్భములోకి మాయమైనాడు. విద్యుద్దీపాలు వెలిగించబడ్డాయి. ఆ వెలుగులో కృష్ణ తన సమస్త సౌందర్యాన్ని వెదజల్లుతు మిలమిలా మెరిసిపోతూ చూపరుల కెంతో ఆహ్లాదాన్ని కలుగజేయుచున్నది. నదీ ప్రవాహ వేగానికి, వేయిదుండుభు లొక్కపరి మ్రోగినట్లున్నది. ఆ చల్లని తల్లి పరిపూర్ణానందంతో పరవళ్ళుత్రొక్కుచున్నది. వేలాది ప్రజలాయన కరుణాకటాక్షంవల్ల సంతోష జీవితాన్ననుభవించుచున్నారు. ఆ నదీ జలాన్ని సముద్రుని కాహుతికాకుండా మానవులెంత

సద్వినియోగ పరుస్తున్నారో. బిడ్డల శ్రేయస్సుకోసం ఆ తల్లి సర్వస్వము త్యాగం జేస్తున్నదిగూడా! కనక మన మీనాడు ఆనందంగా జీవించగలుగుతున్నాము.

సుమారు 7 గం. మించిపోయిందనుకుంటాను. నే ననుకున్న ఆశయం నెరవేరదని నిశ్చయించుకున్నాను. ఇంతలో నన్నెవరో తియ్యని కంఠంతో పిలిచినట్లయింది. అది నాకు పరిచితులైనవారి పిలువే. కాని కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలుగా వినలేదు. ఆ వాక్కులు చాలా మధురంగా వున్నాయి. దూరా న్నుండగనే నా వైపుకే వస్తున్న నా హౌసు చూశాను. విద్యుద్దీప

కాంతులలో ఆమె సోయగం మరింత వృద్ధినందింది. మంద మందంగా వీచే పిల్లవాయువుల కామె పయ్యెద యెంత ప్రయత్నించినా ప్రక్కకు తొలగి పోతున్నది. ఆమె ధరించినదుస్తులు దేహ సౌందర్యానికి మరింత శోభ చేకూరుస్తున్నాయి. నన్ను సమీపించేకొద్దీ చెప్పలేనిఆనందం ఆనందంతో పాటే దుఃఖము ఆ ముఖంలో స్పష్టంగా విదితమౌతున్నవి. ఆకన్నులలో చెప్పలేని ఆవేదన, తీరని నిరాశ గతజీవితాన్ని గుర్తుకుతెస్తున్నవి. దగ్గరగాజేరి, “కృష్ణా యిక్క

డున్నావేం” అని పలుకరించింది. “కృష్ణా నిన్ను చూడకుండావుండలేక రెండు సంవత్సరాలతరువాత మళ్ళీనిన్ను వెతుక్కుంటూ ఎవ్వరిలోనూ చెప్పకుండా వచ్చేశాను. నేను నీ కసలు గుర్తున్నానా?” “నీ నోటివెంట యింతమాట వినవలసి వస్తుందని నే నెన్నడూ అనుకోలేదు హైదూ! నా జీవితంలో ఏదైనా మరువగలనేమోగాని నిన్ను మరువగలనా. కాని పరిస్థితు లనుకూలించలేదు. భగవంతు డానాడు మన అన్యోన్య జీవితాన్ని సహించలేకపోయానాడు. కనకనే ఆనాడు పూర్తిగా ధైర్యంచేసి నా తలిదండ్రుల నెరించలేకపోయానాను. ఇంకా నిల్చునే మాట్లాడుతున్నావే! ఇలా కూర్చో. మనం మన గత జీవితంలో, పండు వెన్నెలలో గన్న



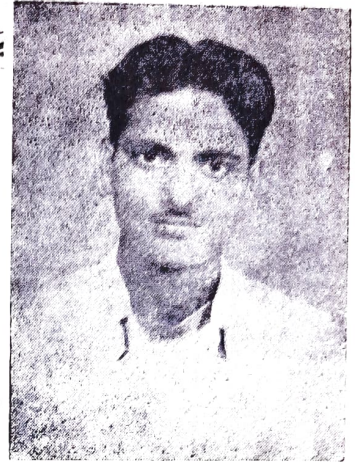
మధురస్వప్నాలు మరొక్కమా రవగాహనం చేసుకుంటే ఎంతో ఆనందంగా వుంటుంది కదూ? ఆనాడు నీ కన్నులలో వున్న దివ్యశక్తిని నేడు మళ్ళీ చూడగలుగుతున్నాడు. ఆనాడు నీ చిరునవ్వునం దొలకించిన అచ్యుతాన్ని మరల యీనా దాస్వాదించగలుగుతున్నాను. రోజూ నిన్ను ధ్యానిస్తున్నాను. ఏ విధంగా వైనా నిన్ను నా దానినిగా చేసుకోవాలని ఆరాటపడుతున్నాను. అదెలా సాధ్యపడుతుందా అని ఊణఊణము నిరీక్షిస్తున్నాను. నా హృదయంలో నీకు తప్ప యితరులకు స్థానం లేదు. ఇప్పటినుండైనా నన్ను విడిచి వెళ్ళని ప్రమాణం చెయ్యి హైమా.”

“కృష్ణా నిన్ను విడిచి పోవాలనుకొంటే యింత మారం వచ్చేదాన్నే కాదు. ఇంకెవ్వరు మనల్ని వేరు చెయ్యలేరు. నా జీవితాన్ని కాశ్యతంగా నా కృష్ణ కంకితంజేశాను. నీ యెడబాటువలన కలిగిన దుర్భర ఏకాంతవాసం భరించలేక నీ దగ్గరకు పరుగెత్తుకుంటూ వచ్చాను. మన జీవితం యికనుంచి మధురాతి మధురమైన స్వప్నాలతో హాయిగా గడపగలం. మనం కలిసి ఉన్నంతవరకు యుగాలు ఊణాలుగా గడిచిపోతాయి. మన అనురాగ జీవితాని కీలోకంలో స్థానంలేకుంటే మరోలోకాని కిప్పుడే వెళ్ళిపోదాం. నేను నీ సాన్నిధ్యంలో నున్నన్నిరోజులు నా జీవితానికి విచారమంటూ వుండదు. మన ఆనందమయ జీవితానికింక యెవ్వరి ఆటంకము వుండదు.” అనే ముద్దులూలుకు మధుర వాక్యాలు వింటూంటే అవ్యక్తమయిన ఆనందానుభూతితో ఈ లోకాన్ని మరిచాను. గత జీవితంలోని మధుర ఊణాలు మరొక్కమారు స్మృతి పథంలో తిరిగి పోతున్నవి. గత రెండు సంవత్సరాలుగా యిలాంటి మధుర ఊణాలను పిరికిదనంతో చేజేతులా జారవిడుచుకున్నాను. ఆనాడు పెద్దల అంగీకారమే నా అంగీకారంగా తలాడించవలసిన పరిస్థితులేర్పడ్డాయి. నాలోని ఆత్మ బలహీనతే దీనికంతకు కారణమయింది. నా హైమాకున్న ధైర్యం నా కానాడుండి వుంటే యిలా జరిగేది కాదు. కాని జీవితంలో ప్రేమకున్న విలువ తెలుసుకోవాలంటే యిలాంటి అడ్డంకులు అనురాగాన్ని నిజస్వరూపానికి తీసుకొని రాగలుగుతాయి. ప్రేమించి విఫలమైనవాడు ప్రేమను చక్కగా నిర్వచించి వారి అనురాగజీవితాన్నర్థం చేసుకోగలడు. ఐశ్వర్యం బాగా అనుభవించి కోల్పోయిన తరువాత దానివిలువను బాగా తెలుసుకోగలడు. దాస్యజీవితాన్ననుభవించేటప్పుడే స్వతంత్ర జీవితంలోని గొప్పదనాన్నర్థం

చేసుకోగలడు. ఆత్మీయుల విషయంగాడా అంతే. అందరూ కలిసి వున్నంతకాలము ఒకరిపైన మరొకరు సంపూర్ణానురాగాన్ని చూపలేరు. యే కారణం చేత వైనా యెడబాటు గలిగితే అప్పుడే ఆ అనురాగం మరింత వృద్ధిచెందుతుంది. మెల్లగా నా హైమా సమీపానికి చేరాను. హైమా పారవశ్యంతో నావాళ్ళో వాలిపోయింది. శరీర మొక్క ఊణకాలంలో గగుర్పాటు చెందింది. ఆ మధురఊణాన్ని మరువలేక పారవశ్యంలో కన్నులు మూసుకు పోయినాయి. వెంటనే వీపుమీద మంచిదెబ్బ తగిలింది. “ఒరేయి ప్రేమపిచ్చి బాగా తలకెక్కినట్టుగావుంది గదరా. పూర్తిగా మజ్నూ వైపాయ్యావేరా? నన్ను పట్టుకొని హైమా హైమా అంటూ కలవరిస్తావేరా బాబు నన్ను ఆడదాన్ని చేయడమేగాక నీ ప్రేయసిని గూడా చేసుకున్నావే. తమరిక్కడ ఒంటరిగా కూర్చుని చేసే ఘనకార్య మిదా స్వామీ. నేను గనక సరిపోయిందిగాని మరొకరైతే వీపు విమానంమోత ప్రమాదే అన్న మోహన్ రావు హేళనకు తిరిగి యీ లోకంలోకి ప్రవేశించాను. నేనింతవరకు స్వప్న జగత్తులో వున్నాను. వాడి మాటలవల్ల తెలిసి సిగ్గు వెంటనే కొంత దుఃఖము గలిగింది. వాడు మరల “యేరా కాలేజీ మేగజైను కేదో కథ రాయాలన్నావు. మంచి పూహలు రాలేదన్నావు. నీ ముఖము చూస్తే కథలు వ్రాసేలాగున్నావు. నీలాంటి చవటలు కథలు వ్రాస్తే యిక నవలా రచయితలు విశ్రాంతి తీసుకొని హాయిగా వుండురు. ఇంక కథలూ అక్కర్లేదు; కారణాలూ అక్కర్లేదు - ఇంటి ముఖం పడ్డాం రారా దేముడా” అంటూ వుంటే మెల్లిగా అడుగులో అడుగు వేసుకుంటూ వాడిని అనుసరించాను. ఆ రోజు రాత్రెలాగో గడిచిపోయింది. మరుసటి రోజు యేదో వ్రాద్దామని కాగితాలు, కలం తీసుకున్నాను. కాని కథ మరల మొదటి కొచ్చింది. ఏమి వ్రాయాలన్నదే సమస్య. ఇంక దేన్ని గురించి వ్రాయలేనని చాలా విచారం గలిగింది. క్రిందటి సాయంత్రపు మధురస్వప్నాన్ని తలపోస్తూ ఆ రోజు గూడ వెళ్ళబుచ్చాను. ఇంకెప్పుడు రచనలను గురించి తలపోయగూడదని కాలేజీ మేగజైన్ కు నాకు చాలా దూరమని అందులో రచయితగా నా పేరు ముద్రితమయే భాగ్యం నాకు లేదని నిశ్చయించుకున్నాను. అంతటితో నా రచనా జీవితాని కొక గుడ్ బై కొట్టి నిత్యకృత్యాలలో లీనమయ్యాను.

చమత్కార కవిత్వము

కె. కె. విశ్వనాథరావు, Ist B. Sc.



చమత్కార కవిత్వమును పేరు వింటేనే యేదో క్రొత్తదనం గోచరిస్తుంది. కవిత్వము ప్రతివారి కళ్ళపై విద్య గాదనుటలో ఆశ్చర్యమేమిలేదు. కొంత వరకు సహజంగానే అలవడుతుంది. అది సాధన చేత బాగా రాణిస్తుంది. ముఖ్యంగా చమత్కార కవిత్వము వ్రాయాలంటే మిక్కిలి చమత్కారముతో విద్యాధికులొసగిన సుశ్రుతి పూరించాలన్న సుయమున్నూర్తి యొతనా యవసరం. నేటి యువకులలో కొందరు త్యాగవాంతులు కవిత్వము వ్రాయాలని పరితపించటం సహజం. ఛాకోబర్థిగా పద్యాలు వ్రాయడమటుంచి చవకబారు చెత్త కవిత్వాన్ని అర్థములేని వ్యర్థ ప్రహేళనలతో ఇతరుల కర్థంగాని వారి ఆవేదనలతో నింపి కవితా మాధుర్యాన్ని మంటగలుపు తున్నారు. హృదయరాజకంగా వుండే కవిత్వం నేటి యువకులలో లేశమాత్రము గూడ లేదు.

చమత్కార కవిత్వం పేరునుబట్టే చాలవరకు అర్థం అవుతున్నది గదా! ఈ కవిత్వానికి ప్రధాన లక్షణం చిత్ర విచిత్ర సుశ్రుతి. చమత్కార ధోరణిలో హాస్యపూరితంగా డొంక తిరుగుళ్ళతో పూరించటం. ఈ చమత్కార కవిత్వంలోనే ఆంధ్ర సాహిత్యంలో అరుదుగా కనిపించే అధిక్షేపక ధోరణి గూడ అక్కడక్కడ కనబడుతుంది.

మహాకవులెందరో మన ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విలసిల్లి వారి కీర్తిని నేటికిని వాడవాడలయందు చాటు మహోన్నత కృషి స్పృహ ఆంధ్రదేశానికి శాశ్వత కీర్తి తెచ్చినారు. అందు ముఖ్యంగా నెన్నదగినవారిలో తెనాలి రామలింగకవి ఒకరు. వారి ప్రతిభావిశేషమును స్వయముగా వారే యీ క్రిందివిధముగా చాటు కొన్నారు.

లింగని పిద్దు కల్వల చెలింగని మేచక కంధురున్ ద్రినూ
లింగని సంగతాళి లవలింగని కర్దమ దూషితన్ మృణా
లింగని కృష్ణచేలుని హలింగని నీల కచన్ విధాతృ నా
లింగని రామలింగ కవిలింగని కీర్తి హసించు దిక్కులన్.

ముఖ్యంగా సుశ్రుతి పూరించుటలో మహాకవులెందరో మిక్కిలి చమత్కారంతో ప్రవర్తించి రనుట అతిశయోక్తి గాదు. ఏ పరిస్థితి యందైన సమూహసంగా నూహించని విషయములను సుశ్రుతిగా ఇచ్చినపుడు వారు చూపిన మేధాశక్తి అనుపచుము. దానికి తార్కాణంగా ఈ క్రింది సుశ్రుతిలను చూడండి.

1. భీష్ముని పెండ్లికేగిరట పిన్నలు పెద్దలు
బంధు లందరున్.
2. ఉత్తమున భానుబింబ ముదయం బాయెన్.
3. గుండ్రానికి కాళ్ళు వచ్చి గున గున నడచెన్.

ఇందులో మొదటి సుశ్రుతి నించుక పరిశీలించిన మహాభారతము నందుగాని మరి యే యితర గ్రంథము నందుగాని భీష్మచార్యులు వివాహము చేసికొన్నట్టు గానరాదు. వా రాజన్య బ్రహ్మచారులు. కాని యిందలి సుశ్రుతియు ననుసరించి బంధువులు పిన్నపాపలు భీష్ముని పెండ్లికి తరలివెళ్ళినటు స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఈ సుశ్రుతి మిక్కిలి నేర్పుతో గాడేపల్లి వీరరాఘవ కాశ్రి గారు ఈక్రింది విధంగా పూరించాడు.

ఉ॥ గ్రీష్మములోన లగ్న మరిగెన్
సచకూర్చిన నన్న భాగవా
ర్చిచ్చువనూన కోప మతి
శీతల మయ్యె ప్రతిష్ఠ చూడగా

భీష్మును గాగమారే దల

పెట్టని వన్నియు దాపురించె నా
భీష్ముని పెండ్లి; కేగి రట
పిన్నలు పెద్దలు బంధు లందరున్.

ఉత్తర దిశయందు సూర్యుడు దయించుట కేవలం
అసంభవమే గాక వైపరీత్యాన్నిగూడ సూచిస్తున్నది.
కాని ఈక్రింది పద్యాన్ని చూచిన అంతయు విశదం
అవుతుంది.

కం. హస్త్యుగ మారుపు పడమర
చిత్తరపు లిఖించి నిదుర జెందితి నారా
చిత్తరపు వ్రాయ బోవలె
సుత్తరమున; భానుబింబ ముదయం బాయెన్.

“గుండ్రాతికి కాళ్ళువచ్చి గునగున నడిచెన్.”

ఈ సమస్యను కవిని పరీక్షించి అతనిని అవమానింప
నెంచి ఒసంగినందున కవి వాని భావన నితీంగి వానికి
తగిన విధంగా యిలా సమాధానం యిచ్చాడు.

కం. ఉం డ్రా యోరి దురాత్మా
ఈం డ్రా ప్రాస కవుల కీయందగునా
అం డ్రాము పదము సోకిన
గుం డ్రాతికి కాళ్ళు వచ్చి గునగున నడిచెన్.

కవుల చమత్కారము సమస్య పూరణములయందే
గాక వారి సరస సంభాషణల యందును గానవచ్చును.
ఇందు ఒక కవి సరసముగా తన మిత్రునకు ఒక కన్ను
గ్రుడ్డిదని తెల్పుట కీ క్రింది విధముగా తెలిపినాడట.

కం. అన్నాతిని గూడ హరుడగు
అన్నాతి గూడకున్న నసుర గురుండో
దన్నా! తిరుమల రాయా
కన్నొక్కటి తక్కుగాని కారవపతివే.

ఇంతేగాక శ్రీ పురుషులు గూడ నొండొరులు
సంభాషించుకొను నపుడు గూడ చమత్కారము

గోచరిస్తుంది. ఒక పురుషుడు తన ప్రేయసితో నీక్రింది
విధమున ముచ్చటిస్తాడు.

తే. పర్యతశ్రేష్ఠ పుత్రికా పతి విరోధి
యన్న పెండ్లాము నల్లను గన్నతండ్రి
ప్రేమతో గన్న ముద్దుల పెద్ద బిడ్డ
సున్న మిప్పుడు తేగడే సుందరాంగి.

పర్యతరాజ పుత్రి పార్వతీదేవి, భర్త పరమేశ్వరుడు.
పరమేశ్వరుని విరోధి మన్మథుడు. అతని సోదరుడు
బ్రహ్మదేవుడు. అతని భార్య సరస్వతీదేవి. ఆయన
అత్తగారు లక్ష్మీదేవి. ఆమె దండ్రి సముద్రుడు.
అతని పెద్దకుమార్తె దరిద్ర దేవత. కనుక యిందలి
సారాంశమునుబట్టి చూడ ఓ దరిద్ర దేవతా! సున్న
మించుక గొని తెచ్చును విషయము బోధపడుచున్నది.
అందుల కా యువతి మాత్రము సామాన్యమైనదిగా
గానప్పట్టుటలేదు. ఆమె సమాధానము మిక్కిలి
చమత్కారముగా సున్నది.

కం॥ శతపత్రంబుల మిత్రుని
సుతుజంపిన వాని బావ సూనుని మామన్
సతతము దాల్చెడి యాతని
సుతు వాహన వైరి వైరి సున్నం బిడుగో!

శతపత్రములకు మిత్రుడు సూర్యుడు. అతని
సుతుడు కర్ణుడు. కర్ణుని జంపినవా డర్జునుడు. అతని
బావ కృష్ణుడు. ఇతని కుమారుడు మన్మథుడు.
మన్మథునకు మామ చంద్రుడు. చంద్రుని నిరంతరము
దాల్చువాడు పరమేశ్వరుడు. అతని కుమారుడు విష్ణు
శ్వరుడు. అతని వాహనము ఎలుక. ఎలుక వైరి
పిల్లి. పిల్లి వైరి కుక్క. కనుక ఓ కుక్కా! సున్న
మును స్వీకరించుచుని చల్లగా బలికినది.

ఈ విధముగానే చిత్ర సంభాషణములు పెక్కులు
గానవచ్చును. మహాకవుల ప్రతి పదము వారి కవిత్వ
చమత్కారమును వెదజల్లుచుండును.

कविवर बाबू मैथिलीशरण गुप्त - एक परिचय

V. V. SUBRAHMANYA SERMA, I-B. Sc.

कविवर मैथिलीशरण गुप्तजी का जन्म संवत् १९४३ में झांसी जिले के चिरगाँव नामक स्थान में हुआ। उनके पिता सेठ रामचरण भगवान श्रीराम के परमभक्त थे। अतः गुप्तजी के काव्यों में रामभक्ति की छाप पड़ती है। उन्होंने अपने कवि जीवन के प्रारंभ में आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी जी से प्रेरणा ली थी। द्विवेदी जी से प्रोत्साहन लेकर उन्होंने अनेक श्रेष्ठ काव्यों की रचना की। भक्ति के अतिरिक्त उनके काव्यों में राष्ट्रीयता को भी प्रमुखस्थान प्राप्त रहता है। इसीकारण उन्हें राष्ट्र कवि कहा जाता है।



की है, परन्तु इसमें लक्ष्मण की पत्नी ऊर्मिला के विरह का वर्णन करने में अधिक ध्यान दिया गया। इसी प्रकार इसमें कैकेयी का चरित्र चित्रण नवीन रूप में किया गया। गुप्तजी ने ऊर्मिला और लक्ष्मण का संयोग और ऊर्मिला के मनो वैज्ञानिक भावों का वर्णन इसका मुख्य विषय बना दिया। इसी प्रकार इसमें

कैकेयी के कलंक को मनो वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। साकेत और यशोधरा के दो उपेक्षित पात्राओं- ऊर्मिला एवं यशोधरा- के आँसुओं से भीग कर ये ग्रंथ गुप्त जी की अपकीर्ति के आधार

कविवर मैथिलीशरण के काव्यों में प्रबंध काव्य और मुक्तक काव्य दोनों हैं। उनके प्रबन्ध काव्यों में जय भारत, साकेत, पंचवटी, जयद्रथ वध और मेघनाथ वध प्रमुख हैं। इनमें जय भारत और साकेत महाकाव्य हैं। पंचवटी और जयद्रथ वध खंड काव्य हैं। मेघनाथ वध इनका बंगला से अनूदित महाकाव्य है। साकेत की रचना उन्होंने राम-भक्ति को लेकर ही

बन गये हैं। गुप्त जी ने पंचवटी में श्रीराम और सीता जी के पंचवटी निवास की प्राकृतिक सुषमा पर सुन्दर प्रकाश डाला था और जयद्रथ वध में महा भारत के एक कथांश का वर्णन किया था।

गुप्तजी ने अनेक मुक्तक काव्यों की रचना गीति काव्य और छंद युक्त काव्य दोनों रूपों में की है। गीति काव्य की दृष्टि से "झंकार" उल्लेखनीय है। उनकी

कृतियों में “भारत-भारती” का भी विशेष महत्व है। इस में भारत के भूत भविष्यत् और वर्तमान की स्थितियों का जीता जागता चित्र है।

गुप्तजी समन्वयवादी कवि है। उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में राम, कृष्ण, बुद्ध सिक्ख गुरुओं आदि के विषय में अपनी भावनाओं को स्पष्ट किया है। कृष्ण भक्ति पूरक उनका “द्वापर” शीर्षक काव्य सुन्दर है। इनकी कविताओं में छायावाद की झलक भी होती है।

कविवर गुप्त जी ने मुख्यरूप से भक्ति काव्य और राष्ट्रीय काव्यों की रचना की है। ईश्वर की शक्ति के प्रति उन्हें अखंड विश्वास है। उनकी भक्ति विनय से संबंधित रहती है।

गुप्त जी वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को लेकर लिखते हैं। भक्ति और राष्ट्रीयता के अलावा इनकी कविता में कला की चर्चा भी होती है। वे “कला कला के

लिए है” विश्वास को नहीं मानते। पर वे भारतीय दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार कला और जीवन का संबन्ध मानते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए “साकेत” की ये पंक्तियाँ देखिये —

“जो अपूर्णकला उसकी पूर्ति है !

* * * *

हो रहा है जो जहाँ से हो रहा
यदि वही हमने कहा तो क्या कहा ?
किन्तु होना चाहिये कब क्या कहाँ ?
व्यक्त करती है कला ही यह यहाँ ॥”

इस तरह गुप्त जी ने अपने काव्यों में विविध विषयों पर प्रकाश डाला है। उन की कविता सरल एवं प्रसादपूर्ण है। इन को कविता शुद्ध खडी बोली की है।

मैथिलीशरण हिन्दी के राष्ट्रीय कवि हैं। वे खडी बोली के सिद्ध कवि हैं। वे हिन्दी भारती के वरद पुत्र हैं।





पाहेलियाँ

Collected by:

GHANASYAM DAS, T.

P. U. C.

- १) काला हूँ, पर काग नहीं ।
लंबा हूँ, पर नाग नहीं ॥

(उत्तर - बाल)

- २) कुत्ते की पूँछ मेरे हाथ
कुत्ता भूँका इलाहाबाद ॥

(उत्तर - बन्दूक)

- ३) लंबी लंबी सांझ सवेरे
छोटी सी दुपहर को ।
नहीं छोड़ती है यह मुझ को
सारे दिन पल भर को ॥

(उत्तर - परछाई)

- ४) जलकर मैं पैदा होता हूँ ।
फिर भी मैं जल में रहता हूँ ॥

(उत्तर - काजल)

- ५) सिर पर पत्थर मुँह में उँगली ॥

(उत्तर - अंगुठी)

- ६) एक आदमी चलता था
चलते चलते थक गया ।
निकाला चाकू काटा गला

- फिर चलने वह लग गया ॥

(उत्तर - पेन्सिल)

- ७) एक माँ के बारह बालक
बाप बड़ा माँ छोटी ।
नाम बताओ मेरा वर्ना
पकड़ूँ तेरी चोटी ॥

(उत्तर - घड़ी)

- ८) बिना पंख मैं उड़ता हूँ
रंग है मेरा काला ।
मेरा नाम बताकर बच्चों
पिओ चाय का प्याला ॥

(उत्तर - धुँआ)

- ९) पर कटे तो बनता कौआ
सिर कटे तो हाथी ।
कमर कटे तो काज बनता
सबका हूँ मैं साथी ॥

(उत्तर - कागज)

- १०) मैं हूँ एक, मेरे हैं सौ लाल
सबने देखा है उन्हें इसी साल ॥

(उत्तर - रुपये के सौ नये पैसे)

नरक की यात्रा

SRI K. T. PANIKKAR, B. A. (Sahitya Ratna)

महाकवि दान्ते (ई० सन् 1265-1321)

विश्व के महाकवियों में दान्ते का नाम भी लिया जाता है। इसके प्रसिद्ध महाकाव्य “डिवाइन कामेडी” (Divine Comedy) को विश्व साहित्य में ऊँचा स्थान प्राप्त है। दान्ते इटली के फ्लारेन्स नगर का निवासी था। उनका यह महाकाव्य नरक (Hell), पापनाशिनी



(Purgatory) तथा स्वर्ग (Heaven) नामक तीन भागों में और प्रत्येक भाग कई सर्गों में विभक्त है। यह एक आध्यात्मिक रूपक व उपमिति कथा है जिस का सांकेतिक अर्थ होता है। कथा के बाह्य आवरण को हटा कर देखने से सार्वजनीन और सार्व कालिक मानव जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं का विश्लेषण हमें दिखाई देगा। इस में कवि स्वयं कथा का नायक है।

कवि नरक आदि स्थानों की सैर करता है। उस सैर का वर्णन ही इस महाकाव्य की कथा है। पहले नरक में पहुँचता है और तटस्थ प्रेक्षक की भाँति सब देखता है। नरक से उस लोक में पहुँचता है

जहाँ पापी लोग पछताते हैं और प्रायश्चित्त रूपी दंड भोगते हैं ताकि स्वर्ग में प्रवेश पाने के अधिकारी हो जावें। फिर कवि स्वर्ग का दिव्य दर्शन करके लौट आता है।

प्रथम सर्ग में कथा का यों आरंभ होता है। कवि एक बीहड़ वन में भटक जाता है और एक शेर, एक चीता और एक भेड़िये को रास्ते में देखकर भयभीत होता है। इतने में विरजिल उसकी मदद के वास्ते पहुँचता है। वहाँ से वह विरजिल के साथ नरक की यात्रा करने निकलता है—

जीवन यात्रा के जिस पथ पर
हम चलते रहते हैं आगे आगे,
आधा रास्ता तय कर जागा जब मैं
अपनी निद्रा से

पाया मैंने अपने आप को
एक तमोवृत वन के बीचों बीच।
सीधे मार्ग से भटक गया था मैं
और आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता मालूम था
नहीं।

हाय! कैसे कहूँ अब उस बीहड़ वन
के बारे में,

उसकी स्मृति थोड़ी सी भी
आती है तो अब भी मैं
कांप उठता हूँ अतीव भय से
इतनी कड़वी लगती घटना वह अब भी ;
मृत्यु निकट मैं पहुँचा था तब ।
फिर भी उस से भला हुआ था मेरा,
लिखता हूँ मैं इसलिए अब कहानी पूरी ।
कैसे वहाँ पहुँच गया था मैं,
कह नहीं सकता, पलकें भारी थीं निद्रा से
जब भटक गया था मैं सीधे पथ से ।
आखिर मैं जाकर खड़ा हुआ था
एक ऊँचे पर्वत के नीचे ।
फैली हुई तलहटी का मार्ग आगे
अवरुद्ध था ।
देख कर कांप उठा था दिल मेरा ।
नजर उठायी जब ऊपर को मैंने ।
रवि की प्रातःकालीन किरणें
पड़ रही थीं उस पर्वत पर
जिन किरणों से पथ सब दीखते
पथिकों को ।

शान्त हुआ था मन थोड़ा सा
जब निकल गया था रात का डर ।
जैसे उदधि में तैरनेवाला
थका मांदा हाँफ हाँफ कर
पहुँच जाता है किनारे पर, और
पीछे मुड़कर देख लेता फिर
भीतिकारक जलधि की ओर,
वैसे ही तो आत्मा मेरी

देख लेती थी फिर उस दरें को
जहाँ से प्राण लेकर
बच निकल न सका था कोई कभी ।
अंग अंग मेरा ढीला पड़ कर
विश्राम किया था थोड़ी देर मैं
उठकर पुनरपि आगे बढ़ता गया
उस निर्जन मग पर अति शीघ्र ।
पर्वत की उस तरफ से तब, हाय !
निकल आया था एक चीता
अति फुर्ती से
रंग बिरंगा श्वापद वह
आता था उसी पथ से
मेरा रास्ता बंद हुआ आगे सीधे,
पीछे मुड़ने को हुआ था मैं बार बार ।
किरणें बाल रवि की पड़ती थीं सब ओर
जिससे आशा कुछ बनी थी तब भी ।
चमक रहा था रवि किरणों से
रंग बिरंगा श्वापद वह भी ।
इतने में फिर देखा आगे
आते हुए मृगराज को पथ पर ।
तेजी से आ रहा था वह भी
सिर उठाकर मेरी ओर
भूखा हो कर लपक कर ।
कंपने लगे डर के मारे
तन के रोवें रोवें मेरे ।
इतने में इक (मादा) भेड़िया भी
आ धमकी उसी जगह पर ।
तीव्र बुभुक्षा पीडित वह भी
दुबली थी अति भीकर थी ;
सब से खतरनाक वही थी ।

निराशा और भय दोनों ने
बांध दिया था कस कर मुझ को;
पर्वत पर चढ़ जाने की
आशा लुप्त हुई बिलकुल ।
चिर संचित धन को
लुट जाते लख कर
जिस भांति खड़ा रहता है कोई
निज सुध बुध खोकर

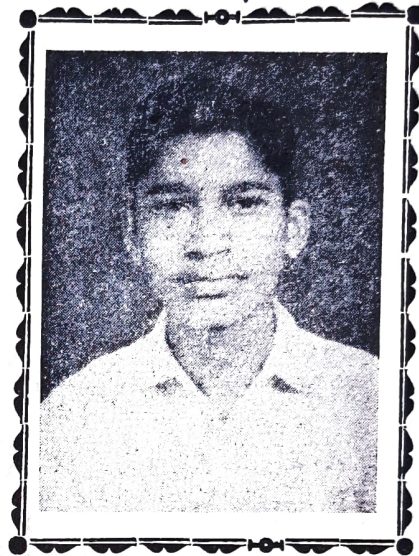
स्थित था तब मैं भी उस भांति ही
निश्चेष्ट
जब उस हिंस्र पशुने आकर
गिराया था झट पीछे मुझ को ।
लुढ़क लुढ़क कर उठता गिरता
खिसका जाता था पीछे ही उस पथ पर
तब अचानक देखा मैंने
एक व्यक्ति को चुपचाप मेरे
मार्ग काट कर चलते जाते ।



चुटकुले

G. NIYANTHA,
P. U. C.

एक कृपण तीर्थ करने गया पैसा खर्च करना तो जानता ही न था। पंडोंने बड़ी कठिनाई से रुपये निकलवाये। परंतु जब वह वहाँ से बिदा हुआ तब पंडोंने कहा कि नियम के अनुसार तीर्थ में एक वस्तु छोड़नी चाहिये। सो एक वस्तु छोड़ने की प्रतिज्ञा करो। कृपण ने कहा कि मैं सदा के लिए तीर्थ करना छोड़ता हूँ।



तीन मूर्ख एक मीनार के पास से निकले। एक ने कहा— अगले जमाने में कैसे-कैसे लंबी कारीगर थे जो इस मीनार की चोटी तक पहुँचें। दूसरा बोला— “तू मूर्ख है। इस मीनार को तो हर एक बना सकता है; जमीन पर लिटाकर बना लिया फिर खड़ा कर दिया।” तीसरा बोला— “तुम दोनों बेवकूफ हो। तुम इसे क्या जानो कि यह क्यों कर बनाया होगा। सुनो हम बतलाते हैं, यह इस तरह बना है— पहले वहाँ कुआँ था उलट कर मीनार हो गया। इस बातचीत को एक राहगीर सुनता जाता था। वह बोला— “वाह! तुम्हारी समझ तो सबसे बढ़िया निकली।

एक दिन किसी जगह सभा हो रही थी। बहुत आदमी व्याख्यान सुनने आये। उनमें से एक आदमी को बैठे-बैठे नींद आ गई। एक कुत्ता उसके मुँह में मूत कर चला गया। थोड़ी देर में जब सभा समाप्त हुई सब लोग उठ-उठकर अपने-अपने घर चले। इनको भी किसीने सोते से जगाया था। जब घर आ रहे थे तो रास्ते में सब कहने लगे— “आज के व्याख्यानों में क्या ही अमृत बरसा! -यानी अच्छी अच्छी बातें सुनी।” इस पर वह आदमी जो सो गया था वह बोल उठा— “हां, भाई ठीक कहते हो, परन्तु अमृत बहुत खरा होता है, मुझे अब तक कड़ुआ लग रहा है।



आग्रा . ताज का शहर (AGRA - CITY OF THE TAJ)

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K. KRISHNA KUMAR,
I B. Sc.

पिछले गर्मी की छुट्टियों में जब मुझे नई दिल्ली जाने का अवकाश मिला, तब मैं एक बार आग्रा भी गया। आग्रा तो “सिटि आफ दि ताज” या “ताज का शहर” नाम से सारे संसार भर में प्रसिद्ध है। मुझे भी ऐसे मशहूर ऐतिहासिक और पुराने शहर को देखने का इरादा पूरा हो गया।

हम दोनों शनिवार सवेरे साढ़े आठ बजे नई दिल्ली स्टेशन से ‘तूफानी एक्स प्रेस’ पर रवाना हुए। करीब साढ़े चार घंटे सफर के बाद हम “राजा की मंडी” नामक एक छोटी स्टेशन पर पहुँचे। गाड़ी कुछ दूर और चलने से आग्रा ‘कांटोन्मेंट’ स्टेशन पर पहुँच जाती है। यह तो एक शहर है जहाँ सब नयी नयी इमारतें हैं जो ब्रिटिश काल में बनायी गयी थीं। यहाँ से ताज और किला देखने में कुछ मुसीबत पड़ती है, क्योंकि ये शहर से काफी दूर

पर हैं। लेकिन अगर “राजा की मंडी” स्टेशन पर ही उतरा जाय तो वहाँ से ताजमहल और किला दोनों बहुत निकट हैं। यह तो एक नया स्टेशन है जो यात्रियों के सुखके लिए ही बनाया गया है।

हम स्टेशन के बाहर कदम रखने ही वाले थे कि एक आदमी हम से मिला और हमको एक कार्ड दिया, जिस पर एक होटल का नाम और पता लिखा हुआ था। हमें बाद मालूम हुआ कि यह “चन्द्रामहल होटल” का ‘रिसेपशनिस्ट’ (Receptionist) है जो हमेशा स्टेशन पर ही रहता है और यात्रियों को उस होटल पर ले चलता है। वह हमें उस होटल की खूबियाँ बताने लगा और यह भी कहा कि सारे आग्रा में वह यानी “चंद्रा महल” एक ऐसा होटल है जहाँ मद्रासी और गुजराती भोजन मिलता है। यह सुनकर हमने सोचा कि यहाँ तो मद्रासी भोजन मिलता है फिर

क्यों न हम यहीं चले । तो हमने उस 'रिसेपशनिस्ट' से कहा— अच्छा भाई, हम तुम्हारे होटल में ही ठहरेंगे । अब तुम हमें वहाँ पहुँचने का रास्ता तो दिखाओ । उसने कहा कि इसमें तो कोई मुसीबत नहीं है । टांगावाला ले चलेगा । यह कह कर वह चला गया । शायद और यात्रियों को अपनी जाल में फँसाने के लिए !

जब हम स्टेशन से बाहर आ गये तो हमें चारों ओर टांगेवाले घेर चुके । वे सब एक साथ अपने अपने घोड़े और टांगे की तारीफ करने लगे । क्योंकि सब टांगेवाले होटल के लिए एक ही दाम बता रहे थे, हम उसी टांगे में जाकर बैठ गये जो टांगेवाला सब से अधिक शोर मचा रहा था । रास्ते में हमें मालूम हुआ कि वह होटल स्टेशन से "बहुत निकट" नहीं है । लेकिन करीब तीन मील दूरी पर है । हमें यह भी मालूम हुआ कि वह होटल "सारे आग्रा में एक ही होटल" नहीं है "जहाँ मद्रासी भोजन मिलता है" मगर अनेकों में एक । रास्ते में हमें छोटे - बड़े अनेक होटल मिले और हमने सोचा कि इतनी दूर जाने के अलावा यहीं कहीं ठहर जाएँ तो अच्छा होगा । लेकिन हम उस रिसेपशनिस्ट से अपनी बात टाल नहीं सकते थे और वहीं जाने का निश्चय किया ।

बहुत सड़कें और गलियाँ घुमाने के बाद टांगेवाले ने एक पुरानी इमारत के सामने टांगा रोका । देखने में वह होटल जैसा

प्रतीत नहीं होता है, लेकिन उसके सामने एक लंबे बोर्ड पर बड़े २ अक्षरों में लिखा हुआ था— "चंद्रामहल होटल" । हम अपने सामान लेकर उतर गये । मेनेजर से हमें मालूम हुआ कि एक कमरा खाली है और उसका किराया चौबीस घंटों के लिए पाँच रुपया है । हम उसी कमरे में घुस पाये । कमरा तो बहुत बड़ा नहीं था, लेकिन उस में दो चारपाइयाँ थीं और एक ऐलेक्ट्रिक पंखा भी था । इससे ज्यादा हमें और क्या चाहिये था ?

उस समय एक बजनेवाला था और हमने बाहर जाकर घूमने जाने के पहले कुछ खा-पीकर आराम लेनेका निश्चय कर लिया । जब मेनेजर से हमने खाना मँगवाया तब हमें मालूम हुआ कि वह "मद्रासी भोजन" कितना अच्छा था ! वह न पूरे तौर से मद्रासी था न हिन्दुस्तानी । वह मानों इन दोनोंकी खिचड़ी है—'सांबार' और रोटी, आलू - मटूर और 'रसम' । और उस में कोई भी स्वाद नहीं था । तब हमने मेनेजर साहब को बुलाकर कहा "अरे भाई, तुम्हारा मद्रासी भोजन तो बहुत अच्छा है । लेकिन हमें तो तुम्हारा हिन्दुस्तानी भोजन ही चाहिये — यह खिचड़ी नहीं; आज रात से वही लाया करो ।"

थोड़ी देर विश्राम करने के बाद हम साढ़े तीन बजे फिर रवाना हुए, क्योंकि हमें मालूम हुआ कि किला पाँच बजे बंद होता है । हम उसी टांगे में फिर जाकर

बैठ गये और टांगेवाले ने हमें किला पर उतराया। किला देखने के लिए दर्शकों को चार आने का टिकट लेना पड़ता है। किला तो कई विषयों में दिल्ली के “लाल किला” की तरह है, जिसे हमने पहले ही देख लिया था। वहाँ भी ‘दिवान-ई-खास’ ‘दिवान-ई-आम’ आदि हैं जो लाल किले में हैं। लेकिन यह किला तो लाल किला से बहुत बड़ा है। मुगल साम्राज्य के समय में तो यह किला बहुत मशहूर था। किले से हमें ताजमहल का एक सुन्दर दृश्य मिला। वहाँ स्नान-गृह, नाट्य-शाला, बड़े बड़े दरबार भवन और अन्य कमरें भी हैं। किला देखने के बाद हम ताजमहल देखने चले।

ताजमहल तो किले से करीब दो मील दूरी पर है। यह जमुना नदी के किनारे बनाया गया था। लेकिन आज नदी उस से कुछ दूर पर बह रही है। ताजमहल के इतिहास के बारे में तो आजकल देश के हर एक बच्चा २ जानता है। यह मुगल सम्राट शाहजहाँ से अपनी प्राण प्रिया पत्नी मुमताज (जिनके नाम से ताजमहल का नाम लिया गया है) के लिए तीन करोड़ रुपये और अनेक मजदूरों के खर्च से बनवाया गया था। शाहजहाँ की मौत होने पर उनका शरीर भी इसी में अपनी पत्नी के पास गादा गया था।

आजकल तो ताजमहल संसार भर में अपनी अनुपम सुन्दरता के लिए प्रसिद्ध है

और हर साल दुनिया के हर कोने से लोग इसे देखने आते हैं। लेकिन बहुत लोग उसकी अद्भुत सुन्दरता को देखकर उससे मुग्ध हो जाते हैं और यह भूल जाते हैं कि वह किसका प्रतीक है। वह मुगल साम्राज्य का चकाचौंध कर डालनेवाला वैभव का प्रतीक नहीं है, मगर उसकी निष्ठुरता और क्रूरता का। जो विदेशी ‘टूरिस्ट’ इसे देखने आते हैं वे यह नहीं जानते कि इसके बनाने में कितने गरीब किसानों को भूखों मरना पड़ा और कितनी औरतों और बच्चों को अनाथ होना पड़ा। शाहजहाँ के राज्य-काल में देश में एक भयंकर अकाल हुआ, मगर वह मुगल सम्राट लोगों की पीड़ा दूर करने के लिए एक उँगली भी नहीं उठाई और अपना और अपनी पत्नी का नाम स्थिर रखने के लिये गरीब किसानों से रुपये-पैसे चूसने में उस कुछ भी संकोच नहीं था।

लेकिन हमें यह मानना ही पड़ता है कि ताजमहल बहुत सुन्दर और आकर्षणीय है। वह हमारी दृष्टि अपने अद्भुत सौंदर्य की ओर खींच लेती है। ताजमहल की ओर जाने के पहले हमें एक बड़े दरवाजे से प्रवेश करना पड़ा। ताजमहल के सामने बहुत सुन्दर बगीचा है और इस में अनेक रंग-बिरंगे फूल हमारी दृष्टि में आये। इस बगीचे की देखभाल भारतीय सरकार से बहुत अच्छी तरह की जा रही

है । ताजमहल के सामने कई फव्वारें हैं जिन में से पानी हमेशा आता रहता है और बहता जाता है ।

ताजमहल के अन्दर प्रवेश करने के पहले, दर्शकों को जूतें निकालनी पड़ती है । उसके अन्दर जाने पर हमें एक संगमरमर का बनाया हुआ बड़ा कमरा - सा दिखाई दिया जो तीनों तरफ बंद है । उस के अन्दर दो मुकबरें दिखाई देती हैं । एक शाहजहाँ का है और दूसरी उसकी पत्नी मुमताज का है । हमें वहाँ एक गाइड से मालूम हुआ कि असला शव उसके बहुत नीचे गादा गया है । नीचे जाने के कुछ सीढ़ियाँ भी हैं और हम नीचे गये हैं । नीचे बहुत अंधकार छाया हुआ था और गाइड एक लालटेन लेकर हमें नीचे ले गया । यहाँ भी ऊपर जैसे दो मुकबरें भी हैं । यह देखकर हम बाहर आये । गाइडने

नदी के दूसरे किनारे की ओर इशारा करके कहा कि वहाँ शाहजहाँ ने अपने आप के लिए ताजमहल जैसा और एक महल काले संगमरमर से बनाना चाहा । लेकिन वह रुपये और मजदूरों के अभाव के कारण अपनी इच्छा को पूरा कर नहीं सका ।

ताजमहल के चारों ओर संगमरमर की दीवारों पर उर्दू में कई वाक्य लिखे गये हैं और पूछने पर मालूम हुआ कि ये वाक्य "कोरान" से लिए गये हैं । इसके बाद हम कुछ देर बगीचे में आराम लेकर फिर होटल वापस लौटे । रास्ते में हम कुछ देर बाजार में ठहरें और कुछ अजब चीजें खरीदकर होटल गये ।

दूसरे दिन प्रातःकाल हम फिर नई दिल्ली वापस रवाना हुए ।



हिन्दी के उपन्यास सम्राट—

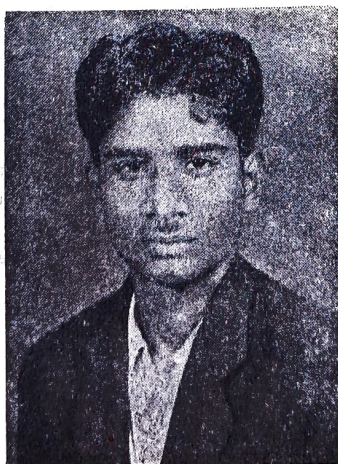
प्रेमचन्द

V. SUBHASCHANDRA CHOWDARY, IV B. A.

नवीन युग के हिन्दी साहित्य के साहित्यकारों में मुंशी प्रेमचन्द जी सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहानीकार, कलाकार, उपन्यासकार और नाटककार तथा विचारक और कर्मठ क्रांतिकारी थे। उपन्यास लिखने में तो वे बेजोड़ थे और इसी कारण से आप “उपन्यास सम्राट” कहलाये जाते थे। प्रेमचन्द हिन्दी साहित्य के अमर लेखक थे और हिन्दी साहित्य में आपका स्थान उत्कृष्ट तथा अनुपम और अलौकिक है।

आप हिन्दी साहित्य के “गोर्की” हैं। पहले आप उर्दू साहित्य के लेखक थे बाद उन की दृष्टि हिन्दी साहित्य की ओर पड़ती थी। आपकी कुछ कहानियाँ विश्व साहित्य में भी स्थान पाने लायक हैं।

कलम के धनी, हिन्दी के अमर कहानीकार और उपन्यास सम्राट श्री प्रेमचन्द का असली नाम था धनपतराय श्रीवात्सव। पिता अजायबराय श्रीवात्सव और



माता आनन्ददेवी थे। आप बी. ए. तक पढ़ चुके थे। एक बार आप सारे देश का दौरा करते हुए गांधी जी के यहाँ आते थे। पूज्य बापूजी के पुण्य दर्शन और जोरदार भाषण का असर प्रेमचन्द पर ऐसा पड़ता था कि आप तुरंत अपनी बीस साल की नौकरी पर लात मार देते थे और हिन्दी प्रचार और साहित्य सेवा करने को अपने जीवन का लक्ष्य बना लेते थे। पिछले ३०-३५ वर्षों की राजनैतिक और सामाजिक हलचलों, तथा; किसानों, मजदूरों और शहर के महाव्यक्ति कुटुंबों का जैसा

सफल चित्रण आपने किया है वह अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। आप का साहित्य ही राष्ट्रीय साहित्य का इतिहास है।

भारतीय साहित्य में प्रेमचन्द जनता के लेखक थे; किसान और मजदूरों के रहनुमा थे। दीन और दुखियों के उद्धारक थे। आप तो भारतीय जनता के प्रतिनिधि

कलाकार थे। यही नहीं, प्रेमचन्द दुनियाँ की किसी भाषा में भी इज्जत पा सकते थे। इसलिए आप विश्व साहित्य के पहले दर्जे के साहित्यकारों में गिने जाते थे। आपके उपन्यास मृतवत् प्राणों को नव जीवन और नव स्फूर्ति प्रदान करनेवाले हैं। अब हम देखेंगे कि प्रेमचन्द का साहित्य कितना विशद है! विपुल है! विभिन्न है! आप हिन्दी और उर्दू साहित्य का समन्वय कर एक नयी शैली का निर्माण करते थे। गरीबी और गरीबों का, देहात और देहातियों का, सम्मिलित परिवार का, अनमेल विवाह का, दहेज प्रथा का और सौतेली माँ के व्यवहार का उन्हें निजी अनुभव था।

उपन्यास :- वरदान, प्रतिज्ञा, सेवा सदन, प्रेमाश्रम, रंगभूमि, गबन, कर्मभूमि, निर्मला, कायाकल्प, मंगलसूत्र, गोदान।

नाटक :- संग्राम, कविता, प्रेम की वेदी।

कहानी :- सप्तसरोज, अग्निसमाधि, कफन, नारी जीवन की कहानियाँ, ग्राम्य जीवन की कहानियाँ, प्रेरणा, प्रेमपूर्णमा।

वरदान :- इस उपन्यास की विशेषता है इसकी कथावस्तु। इसमें प्रताप, विरजन और माधवी के पात्र प्रधान हैं। विरजन का प्रताप से बचपन का प्रेम है, किशोरी है। प्रेमचन्द विरजन में आदर्श भारतीय नारी का चित्रण करता है। कथा संघटन और चरित्र चित्रण- दोनों की दृष्टि से 'वरदान' असफल उपन्यास कहा जायगा।

प्रतिज्ञा :- यह तो प्रेम का परिवर्द्धित रूप है। इसकी समस्या है विधवा विवाह। वरदान की तरह प्रतिज्ञा का कथानक भी प्रेम है। कथा संघटन, चरित्र चित्रण और भावों के उत्थान पतन की दृष्टि से यह छोटा उपन्यास साधारण कथा-श्रेणी का अतिक्रमण कर जाता है।

सेवासदन :- यह आपका पहला सुप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक सफल उपन्यास है। यह तो सामाजिक सुधारवादी उपन्यास है। इस में, समाज में वेश्यावों का क्या स्थान हैं? कैसे बंद की जाती है? इन सब समस्याओं को प्रेमचन्द इसमें कुशलता से चित्रित करते हैं। इस बुरी प्रथा को सुलझाने के लिए भी मार्ग दिखाते हैं। यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि प्रेमचन्द का उपन्यास सेवासदन उसकी नायिका 'सुमन' की जीवन गाथा है।

प्रेमाश्रम :- यह हिन्दी का ही नहीं; भारत का ही पहला राजनैतिक उपन्यास है। इसकी कथावस्तु से किसानों की दयनीय दशा-उसका प्रतीकार और समाधान अन्ध विश्वास आदि की स्पष्ट झलक है।

रंगभूमि :- कला की दृष्टि से रंगभूमि प्रेमचन्द का सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपन्यास है तथा उसकी मास्टर पीस है। इसमें सूरदासका सत्य और अहिंसा का एक मूर्ति रूप है। इसमें कहानी है, कविता है, दार्शनिकता है, मनो वैज्ञानिकता है और सुन्दर सजीव चित्र है।

गबन :- इसकी कथावस्तु 'गहनों' की असार्थकता और आभूषण प्रिय होने की हानि है। कथावस्तु मध्यवर्गीय समाज के घराने से संबंध रखती है। समाज में स्त्री, पुरुष की कमाई हुई। संपत्ति की अधिकारिणी होना चाहती है। गबन स्त्री की इस अर्थलिप्सा का इतिहास है। हर एक पति यह चाहता है कि अपनी स्त्री की देह पर दूसरे पुरुषों की पत्नियों से अधिक गहने हों।

कर्मभूमि :- इसमें क्रियाशील जीवन का चित्रण किया जाता है। कर्म ही यज्ञ है। इस उपन्यास में संघर्ष की भावना है, विरोध है, परन्तु वह हलका है। इसके प्रधान चरित्र हैं अमर, सुखदा, नैना, सकीन, समरकांत और सलीम।

निर्मला :- प्रेमचन्द की अमरकृति 'निर्मला' की निर्मला का जीवन एक करुण कहानी है और सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। 'निर्मला' वृद्ध विवाह का एक चित्र है। एक पूरा परिवार इसके कारण नष्ट हो जाता है। यहाँ विमाता का एक कुशल मनो वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन भी है। अपने मर्यादित क्षेत्र में यह उपन्यास बहुत ही कलापूर्ण ढंग से समाज में प्रज्वलित हुई दहेज प्रथा और अनमेल विवाह आदि कुरीतियों का विवेचन करता है। यह अतिशय पवित्र प्रभावशाली करुणारसपूर्ण सामाजिक उपन्यास है।

कायाकल्प :- इस उपन्यास में प्रेमचंद एक रहस्यपूर्ण अद्भुत कथाचक्र जोड़ देता है। इस में दो कहानियाँ हैं। एक का विषय समाज है; दूसरी का जन्म-जन्मांतर

में चलनेवाले प्रेम रोमांच। गोदान के बाद यह प्रेमचंद का सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपन्यास है।

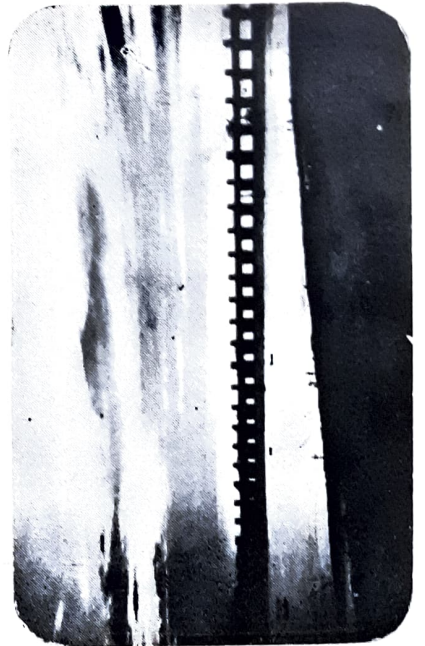
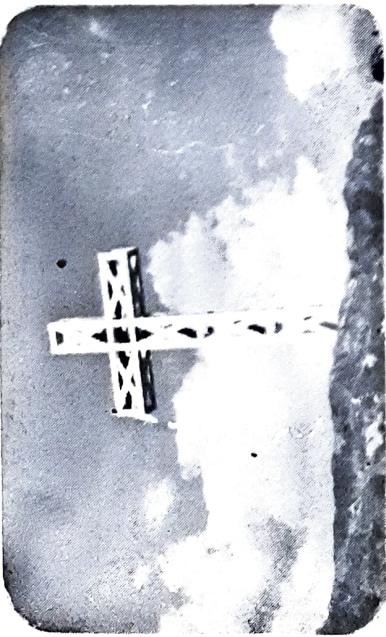
गोदान :- यह तो आपके अन्तिम तथा सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपन्यास है। कला की दृष्टि से यह महत्वपूर्ण है। यह हमारे ग्राम्य जीवन का एक जीता जागता चित्र है। उसमें ग्राम्य जीवन की आशा-निराशा, प्रेम-द्वेष और त्याग-भोग का प्रतिबिंब है। होरी के जो कष्ट हैं; दुख हैं; वे व्यक्ति के नहीं; लेकिन उस वर्ग के तमाम लोगों के हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के पीड़ित और शोषित किसानों का प्रतिबिंब ही गोदान का होरी है।

वास्तव में प्रेमचंद गाँधी युग के एक युग प्रवर्तक कलाकार हैं। आप तो राष्ट्रीय लेखक हैं। राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रीयता, मानव और मानवता के प्रेमी हैं, पर प्राचीन संस्कृति के उपासक नहीं हैं। आप की भाषा पात्र के अनुसार परिवर्तित होती रहती है। यही नहीं, यह तो सरल, सुगम और सुन्दर है। शैली विशिष्ट है; मुहावरेदार, जीती जागती; बोलचाल की शिष्ट हिंदी है। जहाँ कोमल भावों की व्यंजना है, वहाँ भाषा मधुर और कोमल है। जहाँ क्रोध की उग्रता दिखाई जाती है वहाँ शैली भी उग्र और ओजपूर्ण होती है।

वे इस लोक से १९३६ ई० के अक्टूबर की महीने में चल बसे हैं। देश भक्त और गाँधीवादी प्रेमचंद से कलाकार प्रेमचंद बहुत ऊँचा उठा हुआ है। हिंदी साहित्य में और विश्व साहित्य में भी उन का स्थान अमर और अजर है।



COLLEGE BUILDINGS (Still incomplete) AND FIRST HOSTEL BLOCK



Gogineni Hostel

1. CROSS ON GUNADALA HILL
By T. Chandrasekar
2. FATHERS' RESIDENCE
By T. Chandrasekar
3. KRISHNA REGULATOR BRIDGE
By P. Raelha Krishna Reddy, I B. Sc.

HOSTEL REPORT 1958-'59

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yet another year of successful and happy hostel life has sped by and I have the privilege to stand before you and submit the report for the year 1958-'59.

Strength :

The Gogineni Hostel is meant for 300 boys; there is possible accommodation for 600, but actually we were compelled to take in 608 students at the beginning of July and squeeze them into the 300 rooms. What is worse, over 900 claimants appeared on the scene clamouring for hostel seats, and more than ordinary human persuasion was needed to satisfy the disappointed seekers. Today there are actually 590 in the hostel, the rest having fallen easy victims to the desire for independent living, with the ever ready concurrence of a few parents with the boys' plan to live at large in Gunadala and elsewhere.

In the hostel, today, the highest number is from Krishna District with 228 boys; Guntur comes a close second with 196, West Godavari takes 63 seats and East Godavari 28. The relative strength in the hostel of the other districts is as follows: Nellore 22, Srikakulam 16, Chittoor 8, Vizag 7, Hyderabad 6, Warrangal 4, other districts 4. Though in general, there is a persistent demand for hostel accommodation, yet the fact remains that some boys stand for the freedom of ordaining their life, and left to themselves they would not like to part with it, be it for hostel life or home life, and Gunadala lodges amply testify to the veracity of this statement. It is said to note that this lamentable situation may have to be

tolerated for some time more, until the second hostel is completed.

Accommodation :

The first batch of 1954 has left the College last year without seeing better living conditions in the hostel. I only wish and pray that at last the 2nd batch of 1955, who are now in their fourth year, and about to leave us this March, may see the new dining hall and bathrooms put in commission and enjoy the convenience of a complete and well-equipped hostel. In this connection, the hostel must express its deep gratitude to Srimati Vadlapatla Lalithamba garu for her munificent donation of Rs. 25,000/- for the dining hall.

Management :

Startling changes struck the hostel this year, completely disturbing the even tenor of life. The old Warden having left the hostel for shouldering other burdens, Rev. Fr. Papiah became the Warden from the first of October 1958. It may be news to some that he was the first Warden in Moghulrajapuram in 1954 and later twice served as Warden in two of our sister institutions. Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, our able Assistant Warden, after two years sincere service has left us to become Vice-Principal of the College. We are deeply grateful to him for all that he has been and done for us, specially for the efforts he took to make us study. We take this opportunity to welcome and thank Rev. Fr. Oswald, our present Assistant Warden for his self-sacrificing, silent and unobtrusive help to each one of us. He is as efficient as he is silent. Rev. Br. Thiruchelvam, our old Mess Manager has

left us to take up a new appointment in Madura, and Rev. Br. Chandy has taken his place. Rev. Br. John is now able to devote all his attention to buying all that is needed for the hostel mess and the College. The hostel is grateful to all the Brothers who sacrifice their time and energy to make us happy and healthy.

Discipline :

A hostel is identified with the school of discipline, where every item in the drab daily routine is regulated, and where the boys learn submission and regularity. It is a well-known fact that our boys are the best behaved, have the highest praise from all and are thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Not once have they given an anxious moment to their Warden. They deserve all the love and gratitude of the Warden for their ready obedience, loving submission and filial attachment to him and all the Fathers of the College.

Studies :

The year under review suffered a slight setback in its academic achievements compared to the previous records. The reasons are obvious to the Warden; it is enough to mention only two: one, boys began to rest on the laurels of the previous years with the blind hope that glorious results will come by their way, with little or no effort made, two, far too many occasions for distraction are frequently made available in the College campus, which make serious application in the hostel most difficult. In spite of this our results are really praiseworthy. Though the Pre-University students secured 80% passes on the average, yet some of the groups secured more brilliant results. The Bi. P. I. students top the list with 94% passes, M.P.L. coming a close second with 90% passes. We

missed an overall result of 90%, thanks to the dead weight of the two History groups which secured a bare 33% only. It is a great thing that in spite of this bad performance of the Historians, the Pre-University gained 80% as a whole, with 17 first classes, 67 second classes. The Intermediate results are poor compared to the previous year, with only 59% passes, though there were 32 first classes out of 188. The Bi. P. C. Students once more top the list with 73%. The B. A. and B. Sc., results are poor, with only 56% passes. But what we failed to get in the percentage of passes, we more than made up in the distinctions we gained. The following Pre-University boys have obtained first place in the various groups: K. Kameswara Rao in M.P.L., M.D. Easwar in Bi.P.C., N. Lourdu Marredy in L. P. I., and second place in all the other groups. Out of the 9 first places according to the Intermediate University result, all but three have been captured by the hostellers - 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th. In spite of Rev. Fr. Principal strongly wishing for the success of the day scholars, the hostellers, as in the previous year, have done marvellously well, judged by the first prizes they obtained as per University marks: A. Satyanarayana gets 1st prize in English, O. Thirumala Reddy 1st prize in Hindi, M. Sarveswara Reddy 1st prize in Bi. P. C., B. J. Stanislaus 1st prize in 2 H. L., Saranath Seth 1st prize in 2 H. C., and Kantha Prasad 2nd prize in M. P. C. Surely the above tale speaks for itself about the brain work in the hostel.

In spite of the laurels gained by our boys, the results have been poor in the hostel, and I seriously invite our boys to shake themselves up and strain every nerve to bring better results to the hostel. They should never rest content until they reach the target of 90%.

Games :

The hostellers this year emerged from sports and games with flying colours. Nearly all the 1st prizes and all championships were annexed by the hostel. The two 1st senior champions D. Radha Krishna and Veerabhadra Rao, Junior 2nd, M. Venkayya, and the Sub-junior champion K. Satyanarayana Murthy, are all hostellers. Nay, for the 18 items for seniors, our boys snatched 16 first prizes and 14 second prizes, out of 9 items for the Juniors, 4 first prizes and 9 second prizes are ours; out of 6 items for the Sub-juniors, all the first and second prizes are won by the hostellers, except one second prize. In athletics, hostellers stand first. Would that our boys fared equally well in their studies!

To conclude, we owe a special debt of gratitude to God, the Father of mercies for all His singular protection of, and providence over, this hostel. In the name of the hostellers I offer unqualified thanks to God.

Next we thank our numerous donors who are making so many sacrifices that our hostel may become complete in all respects. Every stone in this grandiose structure will claim a donor. May God bless all our donors. We must not forget to thank Fr. Principal for so graciously giving a full holiday to make the hostellers happy.

And finally, to you Sir, we offer our sincere thanks for acceding to our request to preside over this function. We realise the trouble and the difficulty which you may have had to leave your business in the Mica and the Gold mines, and to forgo your other engagements, to be amidst us. Of course, we have a right to expect your presence here and you have a pleasant duty, to encourage us, the members of this hostel, which proudly bears your family name and for which you have made such a munificent donation. We request you to come here often to see your hostel and follow its progress.

Thank you, Sir.

“ I have faith in India and her great destiny. A country must have military strength, but armed power does not by itself constitute a country's real strength. Her real strength lies in the capacity of her people for disciplined work. Only hard work can produce wealth for us and rid us of our poverty. Each one of us, man or woman, young or old, must, therefore, toil and work. Rest is not for us. We did not win our freedom so that we might rest afterwards, but in order to work harder to hold and strengthen that freedom ”.

(Jawaharlal Nehru - 15th August 1949)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Year 1958-'59, though successfully ended, has not much in particular to be recorded here except that there were few days when it did not rain. The major part of the year was dull, as the grounds were not fit for play due to the heavy and incessant rains. The work on the ground was limited only to the maintenance and improvement of the old grounds. No new grounds have been prepared during the year. The much awaited Tennis courts have yet to take final shape. It is disheartening to see the boys with new rackets and no court to play on. Next year, i. e., 1959-'60, we are sure to have at least three Tennis courts. A separate cricket-pitch also is very much in need and it is hoped that it will be ready during the next year. The track has been remade with cinder and clay and is in excellent condition.

Early in the year the following were nominated Captains and Vice-Captains for the various games and the players were also selected so that they could undergo intensive practice.

1. Football :	Captain :	H. Mukunda Rao;	Vice-Captain :	B. Paul
2. Hockey :	„	B. J. Saranath Seth;	„	C. Narayana Swamy Reddy
3. Volley-ball :	„	K. Ranga Rao;	„	Ch. Konaiah
4. Basket-ball :	„	B. Yesupadam;	„	V. V. Satyanarayana
5. Badminton :	„	V. Lila Prasad;	„	N. Showraiah
6. Cricket :	„	P. Thomas;	„	P. S. Venkateswaran
7. Shuttle Cock :	„	N. Ramesh;	„	P. V. Ranga Rao
8. Kabadi :	„	K. Sarjuna Rao;	„	V. Veerabhadra Rao
*9. Athletics :	„	V. Veerabhadra Rao	„	P. Rayanna

In the course of the year, the following matches were arranged with outside teams in the various games:—

<i>Game</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Result</i>
Hockey :	Special Armed Police	11- 8-'58	College grounds	Lost
Volley-ball :	Hindu College, Guntur	5-10-'58	Guntur	Lost
Foot-ball :	Special Armed Police	20- 9-'58	College grounds	Draw
	Gunadala Team	24- 9-'58	„	Won
	Reserve Police	23- 9-'58	„	Lost
	Bhadraiah Memorial Club	4-10-'58	„	Lost
	Gunadala Team	5-11-'58	„	Draw
Badminton :	Town Team	11-10-'58	„	Lost
	Private Team	1-11-'58	„	Lost
Cricket :	Town Team	28- 9-'58	„	Lost
Basket-ball :	Hindu College, Guntur	5-10-'58	Guntur	Lost
	Andhra Amateurs, Guntur	26-10-'58	College grounds	Lost

The following teams represented the College at the Inter-Collegiate Tournaments :-

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Cricket | 6. Kabaddi |
| 2. Foot-ball | 7. Table Tennis |
| 3. Volley-ball | 8. Tennis (Singles) |
| 4. Hockey | 9. Shuttle Cock |
| 5. Badminton | 10. Athletics |

We are proud of winning the Andhra State and Inter-Collegiate Kabaddi Championships for the year 1958-'59, with the following players who played very well under the excellent leadership of K. Sarjuna Rao :-

1. K. Sarjuna Rao - Captain.
2. V. Veerabhadra Rao - Vice-Captain.
3. D. Yesudas.
4. B. Sitarama Swamy.
5. B. Satya Murthy.
6. K. Krishna Rao.
7. D. Bhogeswara Rao.
8. P. Raghavendra Rao.
9. B. Parandhamaiah.

Special mention must be made of K. Sarjuna Rao, who was also selected for the State team and was the Captain of the Andhra University Kabaddi Team. He gave a fine performance in all the matches.

The following players formed our Table Tennis Team :-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. P. S. Venkateswaran | Doubles (Captain) |
| 2. P. S. Balasubrahmanyam | Doubles |
| 3. Ch. S. Bhupathi | Singles |

We were declared the zonal winners. The following players were selected for the various Andhra University Teams :-

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. K. Sarjuna Rao | Kabaddi Gaptain (also for State) |
| K. Sarjuna Rao | Volley-ball (Stand bye) |
| 2. B. Yesupadam | Basket-ball (also for State) |
| 3. T. Madhusudana Reddy | Wrestling |
| 4. S. Abdul Jabbar | " |
| 5. V. Veerabhadra Rao | Kabaddi (Stand bye) |

The Intra-Mural tournaments were lively with a large number of students and staff members participating.

The following teams were the winners in the various games :-

STUDENTS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Cricket | P. S. Venkateswaran's team |
| 2. Foot-ball | Y. Ramachandra Rao's team |
| 3. Hockey | C. Narayana Swamy Reddy's (N. C. C.) team |
| 4. Tug-of-war | K. Sarjuna Rao's team |
| 5. Valley-ball | K. Babu Rao's team |
| 6. Basket-ball | B. Yesupadam's team |
| 7. Badminton | G. Subba Rao's team |
| 8. Volley-ball (doubles) | K. Nageswara Rao and partner |
| 9. Badminton do | A. Rama Mohana Rao and partner |
| 10. Ring Tennis | B. C. Manohar and partner |

STAFF

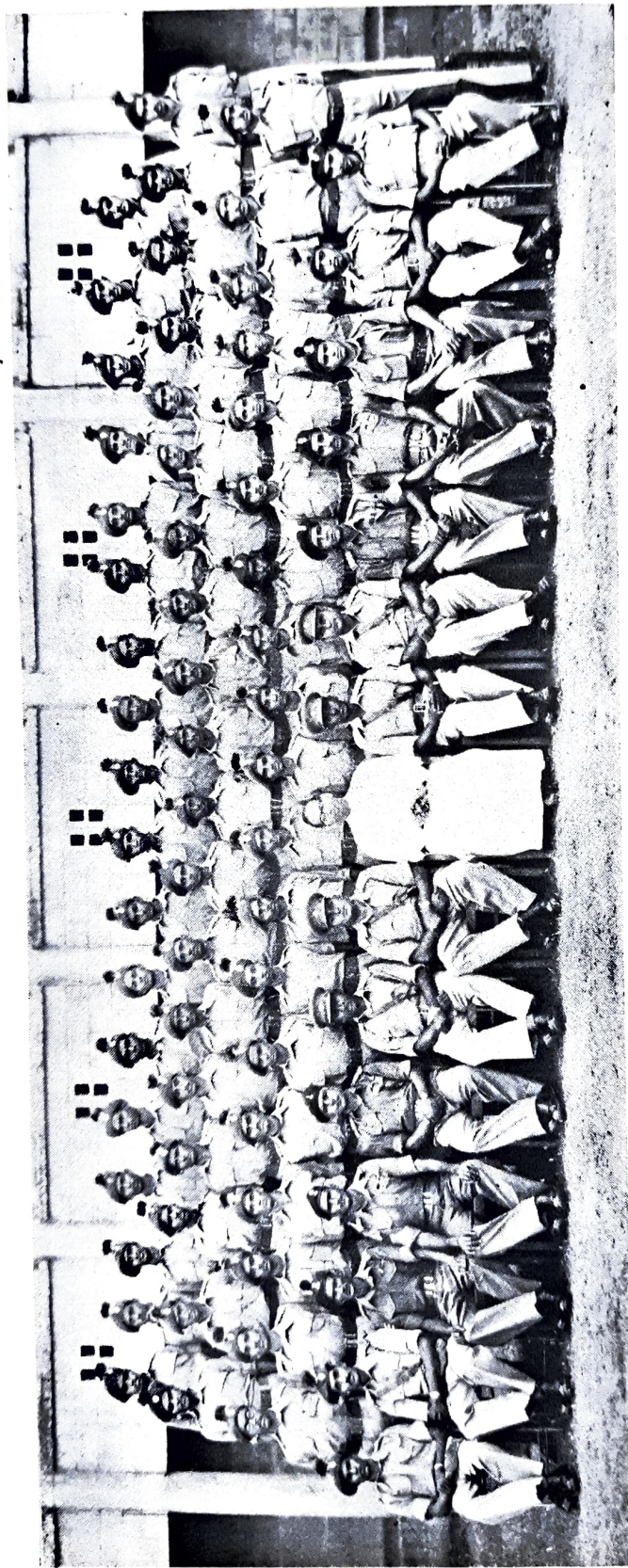
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Volley-ball | Department of Chemistry |
| 2. Badminton | Department of Physics |
| 3. Tug-of-war | Departments of Mathematics and Biology |
| 4. Ring Tennis | Economics, History and Commerce |
| 5. Badminton (doubles) | Y. Raja Babu Choudary and partner |
| 6. Ring Tennis (singles) | B. Subba Reddy |

The Sports and College Day was held on 24-1-'59 under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung. As usual the sports meet was a great success. The results are appended. We thank Rev. Fr. Principal for donating the splendid "Montfort Bowl" for the best Athlete. A photograph of it is shown on another page.

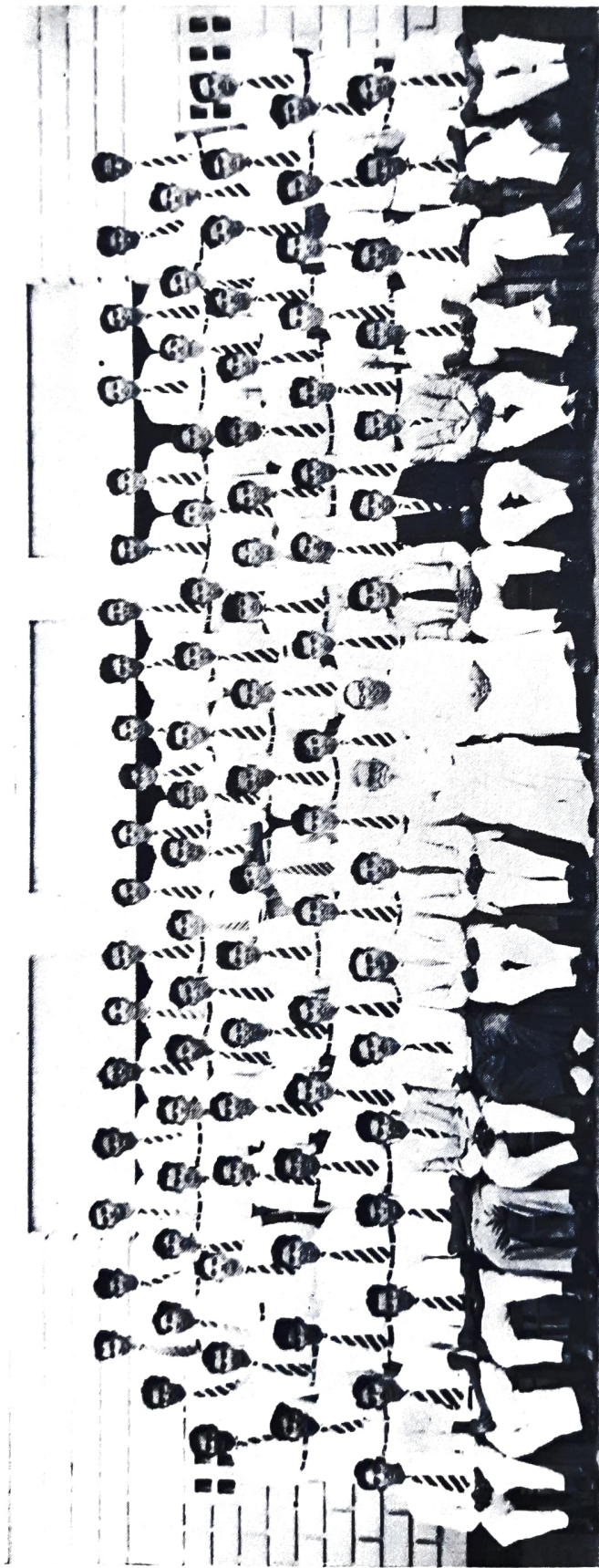
The Andhra University teams in Wrestling and Kabaddi were selected in our College and both the teams were accompanied by Lt. V. S. Prakasa Rao as Manager and Coach.

On looking back, over the last five years, one is inclined to feel quite complacent about the all-round progress of the College along the proper lines. We are particularly proud of the fine spirit uniformly shown by our sportsmen. This is, after all, more important than victories. Yet we have still to go a long way to achieve the high standards of play which we aim at. We pray God to help us and keep us on the proper path - Service to God and Country.

V. S. Prakasa Rao, M. A.,
Physical Director.



N. C. C. - SENIOR CADETS, OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS



N. C. C. - JUNIOR CADETS AND OFFICERS

FOURTH ANNUAL SPORTS MEET 1958-'59

PRIZE LIST

SENIORS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 100 Metres Race | 1. H. Mukunda Rao. |
| 2. 200 Metres Race | 2. D. Radha Krishna Rao. |
| 3. 400 Metres Race | 1. P. S. Manohar Rao. |
| 4. 800 Metres Race | 2. H. Mukunda Rao. |
| 5. 1500 Metres Race | 1. H. Mukunda Rao. |
| 6. 110 Metres Hurdles 3' 6" | 2. B. S. S. Jagadees Kumar. |
| 7. 400 Metres Hurdles 3' | 1. K. Srinivasulu. |
| 8. Long Jump | 2. B. S. S. Jagadees Kumar. |
| 9. High Jump | 1. B. S. S. Jagadees Kumar. |
| 10. Pole Vault | 2. K. Srinivasulu. |
| 11. Hop-Step & Jump | 1. D. Radha Krishna Rao. |
| 12. Shot Put - 16 Lbs. | 2. V. Veerabhadra Rao. |
| 13. Discus throw | 1. D. Radha Krishna Rao. |
| 14. Javelin throw | 2. K. Sarjuna Rao. |
| 15. 4 x 100 Metres Relay | 1. B. Paul. |
| 16. 4 x 400 Metres Relay | 2. G. Jayakanta Raju. |
| 17. Hammer throw | 1. K. Sarjuna Rao. |
| 18. 5,000 Metres Race | 2. K. Babu Rao. |
| | 1. N. C. Christopher. |
| | 2. K. Babu Rao. |
| | 1. D. Radha Krishna Rao |
| | 2. G. Jayakanta Raju. |
| | 1. V. Veerabhadra Rao. |
| | 2. G. Jayakanta Raju. |
| | 1. V. Veerabhadra Rao. |
| | 2. K. Raghu Ramaiah. |
| | 1. B. Bali Reddy. |
| | 2. B. Jesupadam. |
| | 1. K. Sarjuna Rao. |
| | 2. B. Paul. |
| | 1. H. Mukunda Rao. |
| | 2. D. Radha Krishna Rao. |
| | 1. V. Veerabhadra Rao. |
| | 2. K. Raghu Ramaiah. |
| | 1. B. Gnanaprakasa Reddy. |
| | 2. C. D. Prabhakar Virjil. |
| CHAMPIONSHIP | 1. D. Radha Krishna Rao } TIE. |
| | 2. V. Veerabhadra Rao } |

JUNIORS

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 100 Metres Race | 1. M. Venkaiah. |
| 2. 200 Metres Race | 2. B. Radha Krishna Rao. |
| 3. 400 Metres Race | 1. V. Subhas Chandra Choudary. |
| 4. 110 Metres Hurdles 3' | 2. M. Venkaiah. |
| 5. Long Jump | 1. V. Subhas Chandra Chowdary. |
| 6. High Jump | 2. M. Venkaiah. |
| 7. Pole Vault | 1. V. Subhas Chandra Chowdary. |
| 8. 4 x 100 Metres Relay | 2. K. Satyanarayana Murthy. |
| 9. Shot put - 12 Lbs. | 1. V. Subhas Chandra Chowdary. |
| | 2. M. Venkaiah. |
| | 1. C. Rama Krishna. |
| | 2. M. Venkaiah. |
| | 1. V. Subhas Chandra Chowdary. |
| | 2. C. Rama Krishna. |
| | 1. M. Venkaiah. |
| | 2. C. Rama Krishna. |
| | 1. Ramalingeswara Rao. |
| | 2. C. Rama Krishna. |
| CHAMPIONSHIP. | 1. V. Subhas Chandra Chowdary. |
| | 2. M. Venkaiah. |

SUB-JUNIORS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 100 Metres Race | 1. K. Satyanarayana Murthy. |
| 2. 200 Metres Race | 2. V. Nirmala Prasad. |
| 3. Long Jump | 1. K. Satyanarayana Murthy. |
| 4. Cricket Ball throw | 2. M. Sambasiva Rao. |
| 5. Shuttle Relay | 1. K. Satyanarayana Murthy. |
| 6. 400 Metres Race | 2. M. Sambasiva Rao. |
| | 1. M. Sambasiva Rao. |
| | 2. M. Leela Prasad. |
| | 1. E. S. R. Krishna Prasad & Party. |
| | 2. M. Sambasiva Rao & Party. |
| | 1. K. Satyanarayana Murthy. |
| | 2. M. Sambasiva Rao. |



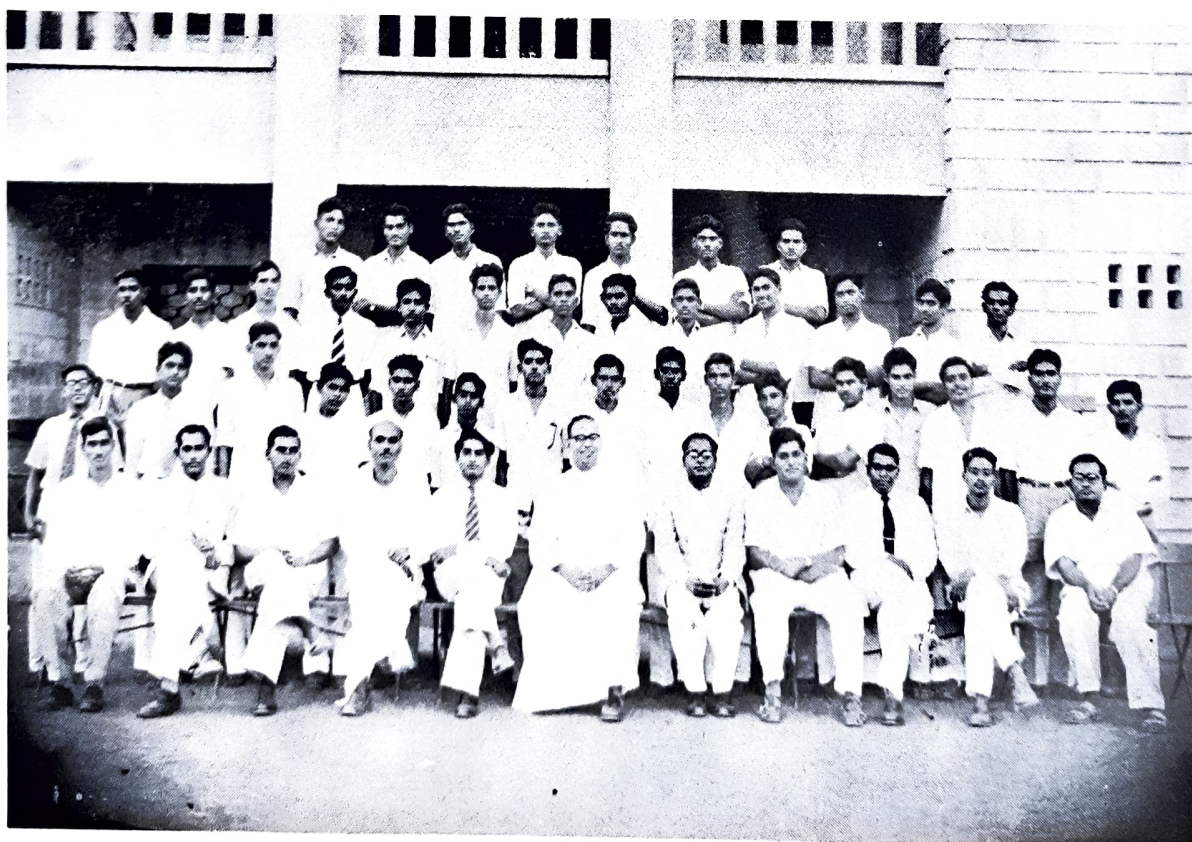
THE MONTFORT BOWL

(For the Champion Athlete of the College)

The bowl is in solid silver, beautifully hand sculptured by Thai artisans. It was presented to our Principal on the occasion of his visit to Thailand by one of his former teachers, Rev. Brother Arsenio who is now Principal of Montfort College, Chiengmai, Thailand.



PRE - UNIVERSITY - SECTION VIII



PRE - UNIVERSITY - SECTION VII

COMMON ITEMS FOR SENIORS

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sack Fight | 1. K. Sarjuna Rao. |
| | 2. V. Veerabhadra Rao. |
| 2. Musical Chairs | 1. H. Abdul Khadar Jeelan. |
| | 2. K. Raghu Ramaiah. |
| 3. Obstacle Race | 1. K. Venkataramana Prakasam. |
| | 2. V. Subhas Chandra Chowdary. |

COMMON ITEMS FOR JUNIORS

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Sack Race | 1. K. B. Narayana Sarma. |
| | 2. Ch. Jaya Rao. |
| 2. Three-Legged Race | 1. A. Ravindra Babu & Party. |
| | 2. K. Satyanarayana Murthy & Party. |
| 3. Blind-Man's Buff | 1. K. Satyanarayana Murthy. |
| | 2. K. Chandra Sekhara Prasad. |

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Fancy Dress | 1. Ch. Subba Rao. |
| | 2. G. Peter Sing. |
| 2. Musical Chairs (Visitors) | 1. Sri P. Chalapathi Rao |
| | 2. O. Fernandez |
| 3. Old Boys Race | 1. G. Koteswara Rao. |
| | 2. K. Raghavendra Rao. |
| 4. Kids Race | 1. K. Chinni S/O Sri K. Srinivasa Rao. |
| | 2. P. Trivikrama Prasad
S/o Dr. P. Venkateswara Rao. |
| 5. College Attenders Race | 1. S. Mastan. |
| | 2. G. James. |
| 6. Hostel Attenders Race | 1. Y. Vand. |
| | 2. G. Arogyaswamy. |
| 7. 4 x 100 Metres Relay | 1. Occasional Athletes - ELURU. |
| | 2. Andhra Pradesh Police Team-Hyderabad. |

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The fourth year of the N. C. C. sub-unit of our College passed with the same interest and enthusiasm that were evident in previous years. With a view to raising some more Units the following Staff members were sent for Training which they successfully completed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sri G. Sreeramulu | Air wing |
| 2. Sri N. Gopala Rao | Do |
| 3. Sri V. K. Viswanatham | Signals |
| 4. Sri Ch. Sambasiva Rao | Do |
| 5. Sri T. A. David | Armoured Corps. |
| 6. Sri N. D. Rajendra Prasad | Do |

However, owing to lack of funds, the Government has not yet sanctioned the raising of the Units and the Officers have not yet been commissioned.

The annual combined cadre and Social Service Camp held at Puthur, Chittoor Dt. in May '58 was attended by 55 Cadets and two officers, 2/Lt. Bullaiah and 2/Lt. M. D. A. Ananda Rao. Our Cadets worked hard and behaved very well and scored 90% passes in the 'B' Certificate Examination held at the camp. Nobody, however secured a 'C' Certificate.

The year started with the change of the Circle Commander, Lt. Col. P. L. N. Chowdary being replaced by Wing Commander P. J. Mathews. We shall allways remember Lt. Col. Chowdary for the services he has rendered in expanding the N. C. C. in Andhra Pradesh. We are happy to have with us Wing Commander P. J. Mathews who has the task of consolidating and reorganizing the Units, which we are sure he will accomplish rapidly.

The Training started in right earnest from 18th July '58 with nearly 120 new Cadets. As the other expected units were not raised, there was a very heavy rush for admission. We had to disappoint many enthusiastic students and practically all the Pre-University students were barred from joining.

Due to the heavy and incessant rains and the lack of equipment and instructors the major part of the Training had to be carried on in the College verandahs, and incompletely. It was only in November, 1958, that we got the full quota of instructors. The equipment has yet to arrive. In spite of these difficulties the training was carried on successfully.

The annual Training camp was held at Nambur, Guntur Dt. in January, 1959. This year the annual Training camps were held on a Zonal basis, ours being Zone No. 3. The Training camp was attended by 148 Cadets and 3 Officers. It was organised and run very efficiently, thanks to the hard work of Maj. Harchand Singh, Maj. Krishnamurthy and Captain A. S. Reddy. The Cadets were pleased with the food and benefitted much from the Training. Our Cadets and Officers are to be congratulated for their very good conduct at the camp and for winning the Inter-Company Arms drill competition. The camp was visited by three of our fathers, Rev. Fr. Principal, Rev. Fr. Warden and Rev. Fr. B. J. Coyle S. J. They were much pleased with the activities at the camp. It is unfortunate that the O. C. of our sub-unit Lt. V. S. Prakasa Rao could not attend the camp as he had to go for Refresher Training at Kamptee. Our Cadets did very well in the 'B' and 'C' Certificate Examinations, thanks to the hard work of our

N. C. C. Officers. The results are eagerly awaited.

As usual the Cadets took a leading part in making the College and Sports Day a grand success. I thank all the Cadets especially the volunteers, and those who presented the Guard of Honour to the Chief Guest Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung for their very hard work and excellent behaviour in keeping with the established traditions of our Cadets.

We are sorry to know that our O. C. Captain A. S. Reddy will be leaving us in March and going to Cuddapah Indep. Coy. Our good wishes always go with him. Captain Balachandran will be taking over from him. We extend our warm welcome to him.

A ceremonial parade was held in Honour of Sri V. K. Krishna Menon,

Union Defence Minister, on 7th February, 1959 at 7 A. M. by all the N. C. C. and A. C. C. Units of Vijayawada. The parade was commanded by Lt. V. S. Prakasa Rao, our sub-unit O. C. The Cadets were addressed by the Union Defence Minister and the N. C. C. Director, Maj. General R. S. Paintal. The Circle Commander, Wing Commander P. J. Mathews, was also present.

The annual day of our sub-unit was held on 15-2-59. A few sports' items were conducted in the morning and in the evening there was a ceremonial parade and a tea party under the presidentship of Sri G. S. Raju, Deputy Chairman, Andhra Legislative Council. And thus the activities of our N. C. C. Unit for the year 1958 - '59 were brought to a close.

Lt. V. S. Prakasa Rao.

“To obey God's orders as delivered by conscience – that is duty; to obey man's orders as issued by rightful authority – that is discipline. The foundation of both alike is denial of self for a higher good. Unless the lesson of duty be first well learned, the lesson of discipline can be but imperfectly understood.”

(*N. C. C. Manual.*)

“Without a large, very large army of self-sacrificing and determined workers, real progress of the masses I hold to be an impossibility. And without that progress, there is no such thing as Swaraj. Progress towards Swaraj will be in exact proportion to the increase in the number of workers who will dare to sacrifice their all for the cause of the poor.”

(*Gandhiji.*)

REPORT OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

The year under survey is a very important one, as it has seen the introduction of two new features in the activities of the Society: an Association Week and a Mock Parliament. The elected office-bearers of the Students' Society were, K. Ranjit Kumar, Chairman and M. Venkata Rayudu, Secretary. The elections of the various other Associations were also held at the same time and the results are given in their reports.

The activities of the Students' Society began on 9th August 1958, when Mr. V. Subba Rao, Principal of the Hindu College, Guntur, delivered the inaugural address and Rev. Fr. Principal presided.

Our Society presented an address to Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J., Vice-Principal, on the occasion of his taking his Last Vows. On the 21st August 1958 under the auspices of the Society, Rev. Fr. Principal gave a thrilling account of his recent visit to Thailand and Sri E. B. Satyam presided over the function. A team was sent to Waltair in the same month to participate in the Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Contest conducted by the Andhra University. The troupe was guided by Sri S. T. P. Ramakrishnamacharya.

An address was presented to Rev. Fr. F. K. Deviah, S. J., the outgoing Rector of the College on 3rd September 1958, the day of his departure. On 30th Sept. 1958, a debate was conducted by the Debating Club under the Presidentship of Mr. V. L. Isaac. On 9th October 1958, Mr. A. S. Thiagaraju, Principal of the S. R. R. and C. V. R. Government College, Vijayawada, gave a brief speech and Rev. Fr. Principal presided.

The anxiously awaited Association Week came off on the 28th, 29th and 30th October 1958. This was a unique feature and met with a well-deserved success from all points of view. Several lectures, meetings and dramas were conducted. Sri B. C. Gangopadhyaya, Collector, Krishna District, spoke on the opening day and Rev. Fr. T. Baliah, S. J., Rector, presided. On the second day of our programme, Sri M. S. Murthy, Divisional Superintendent, Southern Railway, Vijayawada spoke on the various problems confronting the railway administration and also appealed to the student population to co-operate with the administration for the proper running of trains. Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J., Vice-Principal, was the President of the meeting. On 30th October, the last day, Sri A. F. Thiagaraju, Principal, Sri Akkineni Nageswara Rao College, Gudivada, was scheduled to deliver the address; but due to unforeseen circumstances he could not oblige and Sri V. V. Krishna Rao of the Physics Department spoke instead. Rev. Fr. T. A. Mathias, S. J., Principal presided.

The next important activity of the Students' Society was the staging of a Mock Lok Sabha on 19th January, 1959. The Cabinet was headed by Rev. Fr. Principal as Prime Minister and comprised both staff members and students. Rev. T. Baliah, S. J., Rector was the President and Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J., Vice-Principal, was the Speaker. The opposition was piloted by Rev. Fr. Miranda, S. J. The observer of the event was Sri S. Satyanarayan, Resident Engineer of Crompton Engineering Co, Vijayawada.

The chief event of the year was College Day held on 24th January 1959. The Hon'ble

Minister for Co-operation and Housing, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung was the President and the prizes were distributed by Srimati Vadlapatla Lalithamba Garu of Kovvali who presented the College with a cheque for Rs. 25,000/- on that day.

We are grateful to our Rev. Fr. Principal for his able and efficient guidance extended to us right throughout the year. The Society owes its success mainly to the

drive and personality of Sri K. Ranjit Kumar, our Chairman. Last but not least we must thank the students for their co-operation and the staff members for their valuable advice. We sincerely hope the new features, introduced this year, will be continued and bettered next year and that the students will continue to do good work.

Mullapudi Venkata Rayudu, I B. Com.,
Secretary.

JUST FOR TODAY

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs

I do not pray;

Keep me, my God, from stain of sin,

Just for today.

Let me both diligently work,

And duly pray;

Let me be kind in word and deed,

Just for today.

So, for tomorrow and its needs,

I do not pray;

But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,

Just for today.

Telugu Literary Association Annual Report 1958-'59

The Telugu Literary Association is one of our important Associations, formed with the main purpose of creating a good literary taste and fostering interest in the Telugu language and its literature. Besides it gives scope for cultural activities among our students.

As usual, this year also an election was conducted in July 1958 to elect the office-bearers of our Association. S. Seshagiri Rao and K. Lokeswara Rao were declared elected as Secretaries.

This year our Association was inaugurated by Sri J. Madhava Rama Sarma of the Andhra Christian College, Guntur. In his inaugural address, after reviewing the gradual progress of Telugu literature, he clearly pointed out the new trends in modern Telugu poetry. He also stressed that Literature should develop in such a way as to influence those who read it and direct them, in the right-path. Sri K. Viswanadha Rao, Head of the Indian Languages Department of our College, presided on the occasion. The day's programme was concluded with a vote of thanks by the Association Secretary, Seshagiri Rao.

On 25th October, 1958, a debate was conducted on the topic, "Hindi should be our National Language." Sri N. Guru Prasada Rao of the Telugu Department was in the chair. Besides many student participants, Messrs K. Basaveswara Rao, M. A.,

K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, M. A., Sahitya Ratna; And V. Suryaprakasa Rao, M. A. also took part in the debate. After taking the vote, the President declared the motion carried. The Association Secretary concluded the debate with his vote of thanks.

As a new feature this year our College celebrated an "Associations' Week" and one day was allotted to our Association jointly with the Economics and History Association. Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J., our Vice-Principal, presided over the meeting. Sri M. S. Murty, Divisional Superintendent, Southern Railway, Vijayawada was the main speaker of that day. Our Association contributed a collection of Telugu poems, ancient and modern, which were well recited by the students. The Telugu Association Secretary proposed a vote of thanks at the end.

On 21st January, 1959, an Elocution Contest was conducted in Telugu. Many students participated in it with good enthusiasm.

We must confess that we failed to carry out the elaborate programme which we had drawn at the beginning of the year, but it is really a joy for us that all the meetings were successfully conducted with the help and advice of the staff and with the co-operation of our students.

S. Seshagiri Rao.

Telugu Secretary.

HINDI LITERARY SOCIETY

The elections were conducted on 1st August 1958, by Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, M. A., Sahitya Ratna, the President of the Association. T. V. Subba Rao (I B. Sc.) and Sita Ram Gilda (I B. Com) were duly elected Secretary and Joint-Secretary respectively.

The inaugural address was delivered by Sri Y. Venkateswara Rao, Principal, Vidya Vanam, Pamarru on 13th August, 1958. Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, M. A., presided over the meeting. Sri U. S. Ramakrishnayya, M. A., B. Ed., Lecturer in Hindi welcomed the gathering and introduced the speaker of the day to the audience. Sri Venkateswara Rao in his instructive speech explained the place of Hindi as a National Language and exhorted the students to learn Hindi and thus preserve the cultural unity of India. The Joint-Secretary proposed a vote of thanks.

On 29th September 1958, a debate was held on "Science leads to Civilisation" under the Presidentship of Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao. A large number of students took part in the debate.

An interesting debate was held on 6th October 1958, on the subject "The Cinema is not for Entertainment but for Enlightenment." Sri U. S. Ramakrishnayya, M. A., B. Ed., was in the chair. The meeting was well attended and several Lecturers and students took part in the debate.

Under the Presidentship of Sri K. T. Panikkar, B. A., Sahitya Ratna, another debate was held on "Art for Art's sake" on 13th October 1958. The meeting attracted a good audience.

A symposium was arranged on 15th November 1958, in Telugu to enlighten Telugu students on "Modern tendencies in Hindi Literature." Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao was in the chair. The following students took part in the symposium and spoke on the subjects mentioned below against their names :

V. S. Sarma	-	Novels
G. H. Gupta	-	Drama
T. V. Subba Rao	-	Prose
A. Gaffoor	-	Short Story
V. S. Choudary	-	One Act Plays
H. Md. Roshan	-	Poetry.

At the next meeting, the students were really fortunate to hear a speech in Hindi delivered by a North-Indian Scholar Sri Tej Narayan Lal Sastry, M. A., Research Scholar, Agra. He advised the students to put forth their best efforts in studies and be successful in life. He also emphasised the value of Hindi in national life.

On 9th December 1958, four speakers were sent by the Society to participate in the debate organised by the Special Officer in Hindi, Andhra Pradesh, between S. R. R. & C. V. R. Government College and Andhra Loyola College. I am glad to say that Mr. T. V. Subba Rao, Secretary of the Society was awarded second prize.

On 17th January, 1959, the Society was represented by a two-man team in an Inter-Collegiate debate conducted by Andhra Christian College, Guntur. Mr. A. Gaffoor was awarded second prize.

On 20th January, 1959 an Essay Competition was held in Hindi. The following were the two prize winners :-

1. Mr. V. V. Subrahmanya Sarma
(I U. C.) First prize.
2. Mr. T. V. Subba Rao (I U. C.)
Second prize.

On 23rd January, 1959, an Elocution Competition was held in Hindi. The following were the winners :

1. A. Gaffoor (IV U. C.) First prize.
2. M. Roshan (I U. C.) Second prize.

I thank the members of the Hindi Literary Society and chiefly the President, Sri K. Rajaseshagiri Rao, for their kind co-operation and guidance.

T. V. Subba Rao,
Secretary.

Mathematics and Science Association Report

This Association is now three years old. Its activities started with the election of the office-bearers. Mr. K. V. Ramanayya and Mr. S. N. Ramaswamy were nominated President and Vice-President respectively. The election of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary was held on 1st August, 1958. After a keen contest Mr. V. S. S. Sastry (IV B. A.) and Mr. N. V. R. Rama Rao (III B. Sc.) were elected secretary and Deputy Secretary respectively.

The inaugural meeting had to be abandoned owing to the late arrival of the speaker. This was compensated by the largely attended meeting addressed by Rev. Fr. Yeddanapalli, S. J., M. A., Ph. D. (Princeton), D. Sc., (Louvain), Professor of Chemistry, Loyola College, Madras, on 26th August, 1958. His talk was on "Science behind some of our age old household practices" and it was well appreciated. This was quickly followed by a debate on "The Scientist is a ministering angel and not a destroying monster" held on 6th October 1958. The meeting was attended by Mr. Ch. Krishna Rao, M. A., Lecturer, S.R.R. &

C. V. R. Government College, Vijayawada, who participated in the debate. Several members of our staff and students also took part. On 13th October 1958, Dr. P. V. Ramanayya, Health Education Officer, Vijayawada, gave an illustrated lecture on 'Problems of Health and Hygiene'. This was followed by a film show.

During the "Associations' Week" of the College held in the last week of October, this Association conducted a most successful Science Quiz. The Association also conducted an essay competition open to all students of the College in connection with the College Day celebrations. P. Venu Gopal, III B. Sc. (Chemistry) was awarded the first prize for his essay on: "Some Aspects of Space Travel."

I am very grateful to the President and all the members of the Association who lent their co-operation for the success of the Association this year.

V. S. S. Sastry,
Secretary.

THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE

There are men who lose that feeling of mystery which is at the root of all our delights, when they discover the uniformity of law among the diversities of nature. As if gravitation is not more of a mystery than the fall of an apple: as if the evolution from one scale of being to the other is not something which is even more shy of explanation than a succession of creations. The trouble is that we very often stop at such a law as if it were the final end of our search, instead of going on to the Author of the Law.

(Rabindranath Tagore, *Sadhana*.)

Economics, History and Commerce Association

Elections for the posts of Secretary and Joint-Secretary were held on July 26th, 1958. A. Tejomurthy of IV B. A. and K. Purnachandra Rao of I. U. C. were elected Secretary and Joint-Secretary respectively. Since the Commerce section has now joined with the Economics and History Association, Sivarama Krishna Prasad of P. U. C. was elected by the Commerce students as their special representative.

The Association was inaugurated on August 5th, 1958 by Sri G. S. Raju M. S. (Calif.), F. A. F. P. E. (U. S. A.), Deputy Chairman of the Andhra Legislative Council. Rev. Fr. F. K. Deviah, S. J., Rector of our College presided over the function and introduced the distinguished speaker to the gathering. Sri G. S. Raju spoke on the "Industrial Development of Andhra Pradesh" and exhorted the students to take greater interest in the affairs of the country, particularly in its planned economic development. The meeting was largely attended. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Joint-Secretary.

On the 27th of August, 1958, a debate was conducted by the Association, the subject for discussion being, "In the interests of national prosperity strikes of all kinds should be banned." The discussion proceeded in a highly interesting manner and both members of the staff and students took part in it. The Chairman of the day was Sri D. Satyanarayana Murthy, M. Com., Head of the Commerce Department.

The next meeting was on October 4th, 1958, when Sri K. Basaveswara Rao, M.A., was the Chairman of a debate on the subject, "Organised political parties tend to destroy the spirit of democracy." As

usual many students participated in discussion and much light was thrown on the subject, especially by the staff members.

A very interesting debate was conducted on the 15th of October, 1958, under the Presidentship of Sri T. A. David, M. A. The subject of the debate was "In the interests of the Socialistic Pattern of Society, private property should be abolished." The debate was a grand success and it was held that total abolition of private property is neither possible nor desirable even in a Socialistic Society.

In connection with the "Associations' Week," the Economics, History and Commerce Association organised a symposium on "India 1958" on 29th October 1958. Sri M. S. Murthy, Divisional Superintendent, Southern Railway, Vijayawada, gave a lively talk on "Indian Railways." Rev. Fr. M. D. Varkey, S. J., our President was in the chair.

The final work of the Association was to conduct an Essay Competition. This year too the response was poor and only twenty students came forward to take part in the Competition. The prize was awarded to A. Tejomurthy of IV U. C.

This is the third year of the life of the Association and the progress recorded has on the whole been satisfactory. However, the Association must try to do better and hold meetings a little more frequently. Such meetings will go a long way to enlighten the students and develop in them a sense of social responsibility and the power of public speaking. We thank all those who have helped to organise the activities of the Association.

A. Tejomurthy,
Secretary.

Report of the College Dramatic Association 1958-'59

The College Dramatic Association was started at the beginning of the academic year with Sri S. T. P. Ramakrishnamacharya as the President and K. Suresh Babu of IV B. Sc. as the elected Secretary. The Dramatic Association had a membership of about fifty students belonging to all Classes. Besides the President, a number of staff members associated themselves with the activities of the Association.

The members evinced keen interest in the activities of the Association. As a result they were able successfully to participate in the Youth Festival held at the University Colleges, Waltair by putting on boards the playlet 'Vimuktudu' written by Sri Hitashri. In connection with the "Students' Association Week" held in our College in the month of October 1958, two plays, 'Telugu Kopamu' written by Sri Korrapati Gangadhara Rao and 'Pittaporu' written by Sri Garphisetti Venkateswara Rao were enacted by the members of the Dramatic Association. In addition 'Vimuktudu' was restaged for the benefit of our Staff and students. Messrs S. T. P. Radhakrishnamacharya, V. Narayana Rao, and S. T. P. Ramakrishnamacharya kindly took the trouble of directing the three plays. K. Koteswara Rao of I U. C., T. Kameswara Rao of III B. Sc., and A. B.

Ananda Reddy of P. U. C. were adjudged to be the best actors in the three plays respectively and were duly awarded prizes. A. N. Rangacharya of P. U. C. was given a consolation prize for playing the part of Nancharamma in 'Pittaporu'. On the occasion of the College Day, the Dramatic Association successfully staged 'Natana', a one-act play in Telugu written by Sri J. Gunneswara Rao. K. Suresh Babu of IV B. Sc. was given the best-actor's prize. The play was directed by Sri V. Narayana Rao. An English playlet, "Haunted House", was also staged on this occasion, a feature of this being that the cast consisted mostly of members of the staff. The best-actor's prize for the English play was given to Sr. E. B. Satyam who also directed the play.

The sincere thanks of all the members of the Association are due to Rev. Fr. Principal and the members of the staff for their guidance and help, given unstintingly throughout the course of the year. The members and, in particular, the actors in the several plays deserve special mention for their team-work and co-operation which alone made this year's activities of the Association a grand success.

K. Suresh Babu,
Secretary.

THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE

The universe cannot have originated by chance out of its present ingredients, and neither can it have been always the same as now. For in either of these events, no atom would be left save such as are incapable of dissolving into radiation. There would neither be sunlight nor starlight, but only a cool glow of radiation uniformly diffused through space. This is indeed so far as present-day science can see, the final end towards which all creation moves, and at which it must at long last arrive.

(Sir James Jeans.)

Catholic Students' Society

On the 10th of August 1958, the Catholic Students' Society for our College was established for the first time, under the chaplainship of Rev. Fr. G. S. Subbiah, S. J. On the same day elections were held and the following were elected office-bearers:-

President: P. Thomas Pothacamury

Secretary: K. Lourdu Reddy

Treasurer: A. Joji Reddy.

The strength of our unit was just about seventy members. These seventy were divided into smaller units of ten, called cells, with each cell having its own Chairman and Secretary. Every Sunday, cell meetings were conducted and in these meetings various topics were discussed. On the last Sunday of each month, we had a general meeting at which either the Chaplain or some other Father presided. Usually these meetings begin with the reading of

the minutes of the last meeting, and end with a prayer and hymn.

Our unit was represented at the National Seminar held under the auspices of the All India Catholic University Federation at New Delhi in September 1958. Our representative was our President P. Thomas. Unfortunately we could not attend the Leadership Camp at Hyderabad in October last or the National Congress held in Bombay recently.

In conclusion, I would like to pay my deepest gratitude to the Chaplain, who was the soul of our unit. Also to the authorities of our College, namely Fr. Rector and Fr. Principal, my thanks are due. Let me now end by invoking Almighty God's choicest blessings and graces to make this New Year a bright one, full of success and achievements.

P. Thomas Pothacamuri,
President.

M A N

Spark of infinity
Germ of divinity
Fire of Prometheus shrouded in clay
Doomed to mortality,
Prey to fatality,
Child of Eternity, worm of a day;
Mind which can compass the stars with its span;
Creature of Mystery,
MARVELLOUS MAN !

(Anon.)

STUDY and SERVE

On you depends the building of a new India. You are the future citizen.

- Your studies come first—Trained personnel are essential to the success of any Plan.
- Take active part in Planning Forums, Auxiliary Cadet Corps or the National Cadet Corps.
- Co-operate with your teachers.
- In your vacations make gardening or livestock-keeping a hobby.
- Join youth camps and promote social welfare.
- Remember, dignity of labour is dignity of man.

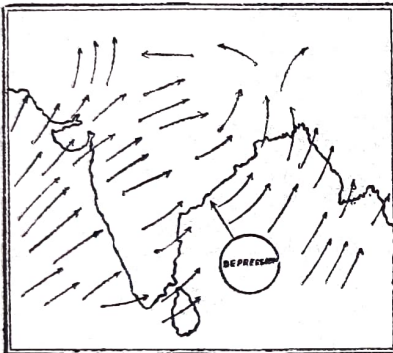
**HELP THE PLAN
HELP YOURSELF**



CYCLONES



In Andhra Pradesh rainfall during the Monsoon is marked by severe cyclones. They are the result of several circular low pressure areas extending over 300 miles diameter. Extremely high and damaging winds are due to steep pressure gradients ranging from 0.5" to 2" (1.5 to 5 cms.) of the mercury line from outside whereas the normal is 30" (76 cms.) This causes high velocity winds of about 75 miles per hour.

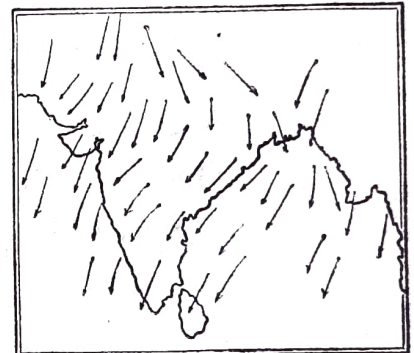


South West Monsoon.

The rainfall becomes very heavy in the ring surrounding the centre and it is attended by lightning and thunder.

The fluctuations in the intensity of the South West Monsoon are to a large extent associated with a series of eastern depressions which originate in or pass through the head of the Bay of Bengal and

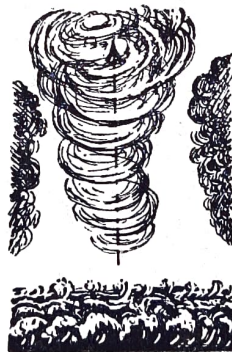
As the wind flows into the low pressure storm centre, the air rises as a spiral in an almost vertical plane. Rising air cools, resulting in condensation in the form of clouds. The storm centre is just like a Shaft penetrating the heavy clouds and it is known as "The Eye of the Storm."



North East Monsoon.

travel across the country in a North-Westerly and Westerly direction towards North-West India.

Heavy rainfall occurs along the tracks of these depressions. The frequency of these depressions is 3 to 4 per month during the Monsoon season (June to September) and there are one or two cyclones in the pre-monsoon and 2 or 3 in the post-monsoon period.



Eye of the Storm.

The series of warnings by the Meteorological Department which are well advertised in the press will enable all to take precautionary steps.

In films, cyclonic effects are achieved by the help of heavy blast fans, various sounds, Arc Lamps and Water Jets.

Cyclones make one feel sometimes pleasant and sometimes heavy.

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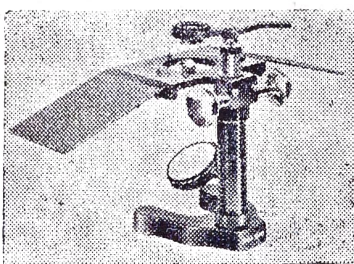
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