

License No. 331 dated 15th October 1935.



THE  
UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGE  
MAGAZINE

ALWAYE  
MARCH 1952

## CONTENTS

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| 1. ഒരു താഴ്വരിയിൽ വന്നില്ല—വി. കെ. പ്രകാശൻ                   | 1    |
| 2. ചീവർവ്വിനും മിസ്റ്റർ—ഡി. വി. രാജൻ നായർ                    | 4    |
| 3. സാമ്പത്തികവും—പി. റി. കോൾക്ക്, കൊളംബ                      | 8    |
| 4. “.....മുന്നുകൂട്ടും കൂടും”—മേഖലാ യഥാര്യാ, എസ്റ്റീവില്യൂമു | 8    |
| 5. സാമ്പത്തികവും—എൻ. രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ നായൻ, കുസ്തി II              | 9    |
| 6. അപൂർവ്വം—കെ. എറണാകുളൻ                                     | 11   |
| 7. അദ്ദേഹ പ്രകിട്ടം ചെയ്യിക്കു—വി. വി. രാധൻ, II U. C.        | 12   |
| 8. മേഖലക്ക് ദാദിക്കും—വി. വി. രഘവായൻ, കുസ്തി IV              | 16   |
| 9. സംസാരം—സംജീവൻ   | ...  |
| 10. കുട്ടിക്കുപ്പ്—വി. കാഞ്ചൻ കുമാരൻ, ചീറ്റു, കുസ്തി I       | 27   |
| 11. സ്വപ്നം—കെ. റി. വാദിനീ, കുസ്തി IV                        | 27   |
| 12. പിന്നോട്ടുവരി—വി. വി. കോൾക്ക്, കുന്നത്ത് വി. എ.          | 30   |
| 13. ഒരു പാപം സാധ്യം—എൻ. എം. നായൻ, I U. C.                    | 33   |
| 14. മനസ്സക്ക്—പരിപ്പ് കെ. കു., കുന്നത്ത് വി. എ.              | 34   |
| 15. പു—ശാഖാ ജോൺ, കുന്നത്ത് വി. എ.                            | 36   |
| 16. Editorial  | ...  |
| Bus Travel in Travancore—By K. Jacob, M. A.                  | 41   |
| Capitalism and Co-operation—By P. C. Kuriakose, Class III    | 47   |
| To The Student   | 57   |
| Tongue Twisters  | 59   |
| College Societies  | 60   |
| Examination Results of March-April 1951                      | 61   |
| Prebendary W. E. S. Holland—By Rev. John Beall M. A.         | 65   |
| In Memoriam (M. Jacob Varughese)                             | 65   |

കേരളത്തിന്റെ ബിജാ

(వి. కుమార రమణ)

ஆகா சுதாக்கிரு  
 பூதுப்பங்கேய ஸகவாகவரா ஸப்தம  
 நிதிதுக்கை  
 அதுடுக்க தமில்பவர் மஞ்சல்வூ  
 பன்று  
 (எ. 22)  
 ஆகா இ ஆலைஸ்ரெக்டினம் யோவிப்பி  
 தொடு—பூதுக்கிளினாளிலை பொருள் கி  
 ணாகிக்குடி ராமல் மக்க மேற்குள்ளாகி  
 ஸிலை ஹாபிப்பித்துக்கை ஸ்ரங்கை ஏக்கி  
 க்கு, தூக்காலைக்குள்ளே விய பூது  
 தூபங்கை கல்லீசினள்ளாகிடி ஆப்புத்  
 தை கள்க்குத்துக்கை ஸப்பம்தைதை கேக்  
 கடைஷ உபமிக்கப்புதை சுப்புப்பிப்பு  
 எதுபா டேக்கை, பகுவை “பூது அவை  
 வெ ஸாபயனிது நெக்காலையா துக்கவை  
 ஏங்கை ஆப்புக்காலை” ஆகா மேற்குள்ளி  
 ரை மஷவை ரெட்டிக் ஸாபாவில்லை ராது.  
 ஸிகாஸ்தமகைய வேலைகள் மங்காகுத்  
 தைக்கை “மாகாநாக்கும்யாக்கி”வை ஆப்புதை  
 ஸ்ரங்கைக்காணவார் எப்பித்துக்கையால்—  
 விலாக்குதை ஸ்ரீகாலைப்பை பி பிசுகால  
 களில் ஸ்ரீஸ்ரீக்கையால்—பிரஹிதைய  
 ஏக்கு வயாமக்களை பழுப்பிள்ளி ஸபி  
 யாக்கு எவ்வாகாக்கியது.  
 தூகா பால்கள் தெட்டாய காந்தாக  
 கிழ ஆப்பாக்குமிகைக்குமார்க்கை  
 பீரவைத்துக்கை ஏக்களியைக்குமா—  
 விரிசு கள்ளிடு வெப்பாக்கை

എന്ന അഭ്യരംഗം അണു  
സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. സിദ്ധമഹാരാത്രി ശാഖക്ക് ദിവ്യം  
അപൂർവ്വ സിദ്ധാധ്യാ പും പുതിയാം  
പാഠം ചേരുന്നതാം മുഖം ടാ  
ൽ പ്രഖ്യാവി  
പ്രകടിച്ചുമിശ്രിതാധ്യാ മന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഗ്രാഹിപാല  
ക്രിക്കി  
ക്രിക്കി. ദക്ഷിണാദി-പട്ടിക സ്ഥാപിച്ചുപെറ്റു  
നിബി<sup>७</sup> (രേ. 48)  
എന്ന് ചുള്ളാക്കരിച്ചു പ്രകടിക്കുന്ന പ്രഖ്യാവി  
പാഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മുഖം ചേരുന്നതാം ക്രിക്കി  
പാഠം ചേരുന്നതിനും പഥാല കൂടും ജീവ അഭ്യരംഗം  
നാശിൽ ഒരും കൊണ്ടാക്കിച്ചേരുന്നതാം എന്തിൽ  
യിശ്വാസനാശമുണ്ടു്. മന്ത്രമഹാവിജയിനാം

ஈவபூர்வ வழிகளை நடத்தக்கூடியதை ஒன்  
ஒடு மூட எவ்வளம் பார்த்துக்கீடு எடுப்பால்  
பளிங்கும் ஸ்ரீ விவெ புரிசுப்பு அ<sup>ஏ</sup>  
ஷன் புரிசு எய்களினை கடக்க  
செல்ல கொண்டுள்ளது சியங்க  
விஶ்வாஸ். கொடுக்கேற்றுக்கீடு டாக்  
ஞான விவெப்பும் ஸ்ரீ விவெ விவெப்பு  
ஏ வெப்பு புரிசுப்பு எக்ஸ்பிளிந்  
ஸ்பிரிடெண்ட் வாய்ச்சி பாப் புரிசு  
ஏடு. கூடுதலாக சுதா விவெப்பும்  
பாய்க்கெட்டுப் பாப் பா கூடுமிய கூடு  
யெப்புக்கெட்டுக்கூடும் கொண்டா. வெப்பு  
பா வாய்க்கூடும் ஸ்ரீ விவெ தூப்  
ஏடுக்கெட்டுக்கீடு பாப் புரிசுத் தோந் தோந்  
யெப்புத்தோந் பான்ட் பெப்பு  
கொந் பாக்கெட்டுக்கீடு பாப் புரிசு பெப்பு  
பாப் கெட்டுக்கீடு.

ଶ୍ରୀମଦବିଷ୍ଣୁ ପୂଜାଯନ୍ତେ  
ରୂପମଳିକଟ୍ଟାରାହଂ ଅନ୍ତିମପାଠ  
କିଞ୍ଚାରିତ କହି  
ପାରିଗ୍ରାମ କହିଗା କହା  
ପିଲଙ୍କାଗୋପିତାଯାତିକାରି

Jan 12-60

நூல்களும் தமிழ் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் கே  
சுப்பிரஸ்ஸெட்டிக் கல்லூரிகளிலிருந்து  
கிடைக்கும்போதும் பரிசீலனையை வழங்கி ஏ  
நூல்களைப் படித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

வெள்ளுவிலில்பெழு ஸ்ரீகாவிற்  
வடிவியல்பால் இதன் குறியீர்த்தாய் தீ  
வாரை கண்டிடவே கெத்திக்கீழு, பூது, வை  
(ஏபி), அபைக் காலியை நூற்றுமினாக  
(ஏத்தோ. ஸதி 50) 'ஸ்ரீகாவுரை  
கீழு' என்ற சொல்கிண தை விழுது க  
வெள்ள காலிலைபால் பறங்குறு.  
**Water-paint**-தை விழுது தை விழுது கா  
லிலைப்புதைகளை நூகாலைச்சுவப்பிளைக  
தீ காலிலைபால் **Oil-paint** விழுதுக்கு  
வெள்ளுத்தெயை, பூதுக்கு பிரிசு க  
ஷாந்தால்கூபாராக கபி-  
காலிலைப்புதை நூபாலைக்காலை  
காலை (கி. 5)  
ஒன்றால்காலைபாலை விழுது கீழுக்கு  
விழுது கீழுக்கு விழுதுக்கு.  
‘வைப்—ஏபி’ என்ற வாரைக்காலை விழுது  
கீழுதி விவிதா’ (கி. 4) என காலையைச் சொல்கிண  
காலையைச் சொல்கிண கபி ‘கீழு’ கிணக்  
‘க்குருபைக் காலைக்காலை’ எனக்கிணக்  
‘கெத்தும்பாலைக்காலை’ எனக்கிணக்  
‘காலைப்பாலைக்காலை’ எனக்கிணக்.  
கீழு பக்காலைக்காலை காலைக்காலை  
காலைக்காலை காலைக்காலை காலைக்காலை  
‘காலைக்காலைக்காலை’ எனக்கிணக் காலைக்காலை

‘யക്കമുഖിയും കിനക്കമന്നും പ്രസാദപുരിണ്ടും തീർക്കു  
ന്നിലേഡ്വിലും വസ്തിം ഉറുച്ചും അടുവു്—(ശ. 1)

‘ରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟାପନକର୍ମୀ’ ଓ ମହିଵିଦ୍ୟେ  
ରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା’ (୧୧. 104)

ଯେତେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଲାଗୁ ହେଲା ଏବଂ ଯେତେ କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା  
କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା  
କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା କାଳରୁକ୍ତିବ୍ୟା

ശ്രീവച്ചരിത്രസാഹിത്യം

(എ. വി. കമ്മറ്റി നായകൻ)

ବୀରମୁଖଙ୍କର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପାଞ୍ଚମୀଶତାବ୍ଦୀ କଥ ନାହିଁ ଅଣିବାରୁ ଏହିଲ୍ଲେଟ ବରିକଣ୍ଠା  
ଏହି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରକମ୍ପକତ୍ତୁ ଓ ଗାସରୁପ୍ରାଚିନ୍ତନେ  
ଜ୍ଞାନ ପାଞ୍ଚମୀଶତାବ୍ଦୀରେ କେବଳ ତୁମ୍ଭିଲ୍ଲେ  
ଦୂରବ୍ୟୁ ଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଗରନ୍ତୁରୁ, ଗୁଣ୍ୟପ  
ଅକଳୀତାରେ ଛୀପିରିବାରୁ, କାହାର ଶୀ  
ବଳ ପୁରୀଙ୍କାରୀରେ ରକମ୍ପାଯୁଁ ହେଲୁ  
ବିଯତନରୁ, କରିପୁରିଯୁବାରୀରେ ଜ୍ଞାନ  
ଶିଳ୍ପୀଙ୍କ ପଲ୍ଲିରୁ ବରିକଣ୍ଠାରେ, ଛୀପିବରି  
ଅଶ୍ଵରୁଷ୍ଣ ରାଜନୀକାରୁରୁ ଏହା ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ  
ରୁଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତିଲ୍ଲୁ ଉଣ୍ଡାଯିରୁଛି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦୟାବନମନ୍ତର  
ଯ ପକ୍ଷିରୁଷ୍ଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା କାଳିତାରେ, ଏବୁ  
ଦେଶମୟୁ ଜ୍ଞାନପରମାଣୁରୁଷ୍ଣ, ଗ୍ରହଯି  
ରୁଗ୍ରାମ ଏହିଦୟାକିରଣରୁଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ପ୍ର  
ମୁତ ପିଲାଗଣିତାରେ, ଏହିକିମ୍ବୁ ହୁଏ  
ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗରେଣିରେ, ଯାହିଁ କୁଣ୍ଡଳରୁ  
ଶିଳ୍ପିରକ୍ଷାରୁ, ଗାନ୍ଧିବୈଦ୍ୟବାଦିରେ ଏବଂ  
ଏହିଦୟାକିରଣରେ, ଏହିଦୟାକିରଣରେ ଏହିଦୟାକିରଣରେ

விரும்பல்லப்பா யாமைன்றுகூடுமதை வரும் வெள்ளவிழுப்பு என கவுரை ஸ்த்ரீயங்களுக்கு அங்கு வரும்போதுமாகச் சூல்தாங்களுக்குக்கூடிய விதியானாகியும்.

എന്നാൽ നായകൻറെ സ്വപ്നവസ്തീ  
ലെ ശൈമകളുണ്ടോ അലീസ് ദാഗ്രംമും  
കൊണ്ട് ഗ്രന്ഥം നിരുദ്ധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്പറ്റി  
അതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ചാതിക്കായകൻറെ ചു  
ക്കിപ്പെട്ട ആവിഷ്കാരിക്കാനിടെ ഒ  
പ്രസ്തുതിയോളം ഭാവിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവിതുക  
ചോരാട എന്തുവെന്നും അന്തിമം പോതു.

வெப்பாகு நாயகன்ற வாச்சுப்பமுறை  
ய வெப்பாகுதகலை கடிதுப்புத்து  
வெப்பாகுத அகநாகும் நாயக இடங்கள்  
பெட்ட ஏராட்டுவெள்ள வெப்பாகு வாய்க்கால  
கிள்ளாவுக்கியில் வாமாங்கிள்ளாயாவில்  
ஈ எவ்வாற் கள்ளாவில் காலாக காவாக  
ஆயுகா வட ஆயுப்பால்கு வெளில் காக்கம்  
மூறுதுக்காலும் வெங்களில்லாத நாயக  
வெங்களில்லாத காங்காலத்தியிலும் வ  
ஷ்ட்ரீஷ்டிகாந் தக்காந்து காங்கால வெங்க  
யான்கில் போகாந் தித்தாநிச்சும் க  
பாதுகாலியிலும் பித்தாநவெளில் காலி  
க்கிள்ளாவுக்காலும் மாது விடுக்காலும் வ  
ாயுகா வட ஆயுப்பால்கு வெளில் காக்கம்

ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଣେ କାହାର ଦେଖିଲା ଏହା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

କଣ୍ଠରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବିଗନୀଯତା ପୂର୍ବରୂପ  
ରେ ଏହା ଶାଖାମଙ୍କଳର ଜୀବିତରୁଥିଲେ  
ଏ. ନାୟକଙ୍କର ରୋଧକାରେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଗୁଣ  
କାଳିକ୍ୟ, ଚମିଲାନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତରମା ଏହାତି,  
ପାତକ ଶାର୍କ୍ଷମ୍ୟମଣିଳେର ତୁଳିକର ଲଭ  
ନାହିଁ ଏହା ଶ୍ରୀପଚଲିତ୍ରମାତ୍ରାଯିତାରେ  
ଏ ପାତକ ପାତକ, ଏହା କରିବିଲେ  
ନାୟକଙ୍କ ପ୍ରେସ୍ତ୍ରାକ୍ଷମ ଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ  
ରୂପରୂପ ଆମ୍ବିକ୍ ରହିଲେଗନିରେ ଯେ  
ଦିଲ୍ଲୀରେ, ଶ୍ରୀପଚଲିତ୍ରମାତ୍ରାଯିତାରେ  
ନାହିଁ ଶାର୍କ୍ଷମ୍ୟମଣିଲେର ତୁଳିକରିବା  
ଏହାରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାରୁ ପାତକିକାରୀ

“പ്രകൃതക്കിലിന്റെ കാലാവസ്ഥയും വളരെക്കാണ്  
വരുത്തുന്ന ജീവചർമ്മത്താവധിയും പറയുന്ന  
കാരണങ്ങൾക്കും കൂടാൻ കാരണമായിട്ട്. പിന്നീട്  
മോക്കൻ ക്ഷേത്രാശാലയിൽ കാഖാ ദിനമുള്ള്  
ഈ അനീബനാര നബഹംഗവനാം പിന്നീ  
ലു. ധിന്ദുകാലഗ്രാഹണം പണ്ടിൽ  
വരുത്തുന്നതും അടുക്കം ജീവചർമ്മത്താ  
വളരുന്ന കാലാവസ്ഥയും സ്വപ്നത്തിൽ വ  
ഴി ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച കാണിച്ചു. അപ്പരനിൽ  
നട്ട കവിക്കൂട്ട് ചരിത്രം അടുക്കുമുണ്ട്  
തു. അടുക്കുമാറിനും “കവിക്കൂട്ട് തു  
പചർത്തുമെ” എന്ന പരമ്പര ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്  
സംസ്കാരവിൽ ഒരു പുതിയ അസ്ഥാനം  
മന സ്ഥാപിച്ചു.

എന്നാൽ ഭൂമാന്തരിക്കണം തുടങ്ങിയാണ്  
ലൈ ചക്രവർത്തിയെ. തിക്കണ്ണ ഭീമചെറി  
ആയിരുന്നില്ല, പരുക്കി അദ്ദേഹം, നാണ  
ഉണ്ടാണും ലോകാന്തരവായി കണക്കാണു  
പ്രസ്തുതി മൊസപ്പേരുടെ വിജയം,  
അഭിയുപയോഗത്തിലെ ഭൂമാന്തരിക്കണം  
ഭീമചെറിയും ഭീമചെറിയും മിരുജിലെ  
രൂപത്സാമിവഹനം. അതുപോലെയും  
പിന്നിട്ടുന്നായിരുണ്ട്; ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന  
പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ. അതുപോലെ നാശപ

ஒவ்வொகையிலிருந்து குறிப்பிடுவது முன் வேண்டும் என்கின்றால் தேவையிலிருந்து விடுவது அதே விஷயத்தை விடுவது ஆகும். எனவே சிறப்பாக விடுவது அதே விஷயத்தை விடுவது ஆகும். எனவே சிறப்பாக விடுவது அதே விஷயத்தை விடுவது ஆகும். எனவே சிறப்பாக விடுவது அதே விஷயத்தை விடுவது ஆகும்.

யിരുന്നു. തുടക്കമണ്ണപ്പുൽ മൂന്ന് സൗമ്യ  
തുറന്നുവരുമ്പോൾ ഭീമചരിത്രാലോകവിൽ ച  
രിപ്പള്ളിപ്പിലും ക്ലൈമറിലും അഴിങ്ങാ  
ൻ. എന്നാൽ തുവക്കട അധികാരം മൂ  
ന്നിൽ ഭീമചരിത്രാലോകത്തിലും അച്ചുക്കാല  
നേരം ദയവെൽക്കുന്നുന്നും വിശദമാണ്. തുട  
ക്കാരായും ദയവെൽക്കാനുള്ളവർമ്മാണി. തുട  
ക്കാരായും ദയവെൽക്കാനുള്ളവർമ്മാണി. അവ  
സാന്നിഖ്യാനാധിക്ഷേപം മാത്രമല്ല ഒരു നി  
ഡല്ലും വ്യതിയാനാർഥജനയാൽ.

ஈடு செய்து விடுவதே நலம். அதை கண்ணால் போன்ற நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. எனவே முன்னால் நிலை நிர்ணயித்து விடுவது உதவும். அதை செய்து விடுவதே நலம். அதை கண்ணால் போன்ற நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. எனவே முன்னால் நிலை நிர்ணயித்து விடுவதே நலம். அதை கண்ணால் போன்ற நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. எனவே முன்னால் நிலை நிர்ணயித்து விடுவதே நலம். அதை கண்ணால் போன்ற நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. எனவே முன்னால் நிலை நிர்ணயித்து விடுவதே நலம். அதை கண்ணால் போன்ற நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. எனவே முன்னால் நிலை நிர்ணயித்து விடுவதே நலம்.

எனினும் இரண்டாவது பூசையிலிருந்து குறிச்சு விடுவதை அடிக்காலமாக எடுத்து விடுவதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

“କୋଣାର୍କ ରହିଯାଇଛନ୍ତିଲେ ଜୀବଚିତ୍ର  
ଦୂର ଦୁରାଳିମାର୍ଗରେଣେ ଲଜ୍ଜାପଦିତ୍ୟ  
ବିଯ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍. ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କିରଣ୍ୟ ରହ  
ଯାଇଛନ୍ତିଲେବୁଥିଂ ତୀର୍ପ ଚରିତରାମଦିତରଙ୍ଗର  
କେ ଏ ବିଦିତରୁ ଦୁଃଖରେଣ୍ୟ ହରକର୍ତ୍ତା କିମ୍ବା  
ନ ପଲାଞ୍ଜ୍ୟିଷ୍ଟରୁ ତର କ୍ରୌଣ୍ଡରୁ କିମ୍ବା  
ନ ପାଇନ୍ତି ତତ୍କର୍ମବିଦ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଶରୀରରୁ  
କାହାରୁତ୍ତିରୁ ହରକର୍ତ୍ତା କିମ୍ବା କାହାରୁତ୍ତିରୁ  
କାହା ଆଶ୍ରମ ରୁହୁ. କୁନ୍ତାର କାହା  
ହରାପରମାଣୁକାରୀ ଜୀବଚିତ୍ରର  
ଲବିତ୍ସମ୍ପର୍କରରୀ ପାରିଲୁଗା ଏବୁ  
କାହାରୁତ୍ତିରୁ. କାହାରୁତ୍ତିରୁକାରୀଙ୍କିଂ  
କାହାରୁତ୍ତିରୁ କାହାରୁତ୍ତିରୁ

താരങ്ങൾക്ക്

(e.g., 001, 002, 003, ..., 00n)

(commes)

விசைவபின்று நான்முயக்காகி  
விதானில் பழுஞ்சியளிக்கல்  
ஈராக்காதும் விழிட்டிருக்க—  
உவக்கிள்ள புறப்புக்காலை,  
ஈரியூடு நினைம் நூயவிலிபியல்  
விதாலை உங்களியவங் கண்ணல்  
விதாந்தாயாத பிழிவெயில் நி—  
ய்ச்சுக்காலையூடியஸுநிக்குடி.  
ஈடுதிலும் நீண்டாலை அநேகாக  
விதிய சீலையாரியும் நினையல்

பிழைத்துவிவரமாக விடி  
விரைவுடைய புரூபம் கிடைப்  
பூசுவதைவிட்டுக்கொண்டு  
ஒழுப்பு நினைவு மறைவிலே அடிப்படை  
வாசகத்து நீர் வரும் ஸ்ரீவிசீ  
பரிவெள்ள புரூபமாக  
வாச நோய்க்காக காலைவிய  
பரிசுவதை சுமாராக 3-4 மணி  
களிலும் நிறைவேகமாகவுட  
மாக்குவது விரைவாக கொண்டு

“...இனி காலை தந்து  
[எவ்வள வர்த்தி, பழக்கியல்லை]  
தங்களைப்

விகுலப் பிரதேசங்கள் விரைவாக விடும் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். பல நாடுகளில் விரைவாக விடும் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதை விரைவாக விடும் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதை விரைவாக விடும் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதை விரைவாக விடும் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

கிழுக்கடி கிழவுப் பூபவுள்ளங்கு  
பூக்குவிட நிறுத்தக்குப்புக்காலம்;  
வெகுப் பைபுப் பிலியூக் குரு  
பூபவினிட ; வாகிக்கும் ரிசுகாவாகிட  
காப்பிவாயும்பூப்புப்பிரிக்குர—  
பூக்குங் கிழவுப் பீக்குடி குண்டுப்.  
காராதயுப்பேக்குடும் எனு—  
ஒக்காந்தப்பொய் காப்புக்கும்பு  
காராதயு நாலும் குரக்கிடும்  
காப்புக்கு வை ! மாற்குக்கு கிழவுப்?

பூவியைக் காட்டியிடத் திடு  
பூவிகள் பூவியைக் காட்டு,  
ஏனும் மூலக்கூரையைக் காட்டு,  
நூற்றுக்கணக்காக பூவிகள் !

ଭର୍ମକାଳୀନ ଜୀବନମାଲିଗଠିରେ  
 କାହାର ଚିତ୍ପଦ୍ମ କରୁଥାବଳି କଷ୍ଟାବୁ  
 ଶ୍ରାଵଣମୁଖ ପିତାକୁ ଲିଙ୍ଗରୂପ ଜୀବନମାଲ  
 ଉତ୍ସବମାଲାପାଦମ ଦେବୀକୁ ପେଣ୍ଟାବୁ  
 କରୁଥାବଳି ଦେଖି ପିତାକୁଠି କରୁଥାବୁ  
 ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ କରୁଥାବୁ ଗର୍ବମୁଖ ପୁଣ୍ୟମୁଖ  
 ଅଛିଲେ ପତ୍ନୀର ଦୁଃଖମାତ୍ରାପାଦମି-  
 ଏହିକାଳେ କରୁଥାବୁ  
 ରାଜୁକରୁଥାବୁ କରୁଥାବୁ କରୁଥାବୁ

குவா கிடிபு வளர்ணியு வாய்த்து-  
பிய குளிபு கடினமாயிருக்கிற  
ஏது பட்ட கூறுவது வூர்கள்  
அதிருவகோணம், சுரூ வூத்திரமா!

ପାତ୍ର-ବିଷୟ

(മുക്ത-രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ നായർ, കോളേജ്)

ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ନାହିଁ ତା  
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

காலத்திலே வரும் விவரங்களை  
விட ஆபிள்கேஷன் என்று  
பொருள்படிக்கின்றன. அதைக் கொண்டு  
விடுவதையும் கொண்டு  
விடுவதையும் கொண்டு  
நீங்கள் முன்வரும்போது  
நீங்கள் முன்வரும்போது  
நீங்கள் முன்வரும்போது

எனிலை தங்களைக்கூட்டுத்தான் இல்லை. எனினும் பய நிர்ணயம் தடிமேற்ற ஆக்காவளிக் கிழவித அம்மலையை ஜப்பான்டு. ஒண்ண விரிவான ஸ்டார் பிள்ளை, பயவான அப்பூ நிர்ணயம் கூடியில்லை காலனப்பட்டன. பயவர்கள் என்ற காலை செல்லும் சமிக்ஷிகள் 55000 ஏ. கணம்  $\left(\frac{1}{55000}\right)$  அப்படிகள்கு

விப்புளை. ஏனால் ஒரு தலைதுவும் எனும்பொழுதில் விதிவிவேகமிட்டு. அதேகாலாகக் கூடுதலே, அப்பிள் தகைப்புகளோடுகூடி விதிப்புவைப் பெற்று, ஒரே ஒரே நிலைத்தன்மையைக்கூடியீட்டு ஏன் எழவு மூலமிருந்து. அப் பிளின் விதிகளைக் கண்டதுக்கிணங் திருச்சுரூப்புறைத். இதேபோல் ஒர் பஸ்புவின் தகைப்புகளைக் கூடி அதிகாலைப்புறாஸம் ஸங்பவிசூட்டுக்கூடிய நிலைத்தன்மையைக்கொண்டு. இப்புக்கால் குறைநிலையில் ஒரு கூடுதல் ஒர் பஸ்புவிக்குக்கூடி காலங்களுக்குமொத்தம் பங்காளிக்கிப்பது எடுக்க தூயில் விடக்கூடிய செய்திப்போன் செய்திப்போன் என்றும் Raman Effect என்று பரவுகிறான். Raman Effect என்று பரவுகிறது, உடலிலெங்கள் வழியிலே வருமாறு தாழாகக் கூடுதல் விதிக்குமொத்தம் புறாஸம் கால ஸாதி பூண்டு. இதேபோல் பதின்க்கூடால் பார் எடுக்கிறான் Raman lines or bands என்பதின் விவரியப்போன்று. ஒர் எடுக்கிற உப்புக்காலைப்புறாஸம் பெருக்குவதில் Raman Spectrum என்று பரவுகிற.

സം സി. വി. റാമൻ ഇതു കണ്ട് പിടിച്ചു  
പബ പരിക്ഷാമാദിപ്പം ദായവനായും തെളിയി  
ചെയ്യുന്നതു കണ്ടുണ്ടോ. അതു പറഞ്ഞിരി  
ക്കുന്നതിലൂൾ—

ஸ்ரீ ഡി. പി. രാമേന്ദ്ര തുംഗ സ്വപ്നസില  
മാറ്റ കൗൺസിൽഓഫ് റെവേഴ്സ് നാമിലും പരിശീ  
സ്ഥിതികൾക്ക് സഹകരണാര്ഥാർജ്. ഒരു ചാലു  
അക്കൗൺട്ട് പുനരുറപ്പിക്കാവും അനുഭവം  
മാറ്റപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. ഉദാഹരണമായി നാലുക്ക്  
പിച്ചുക്കണക്കിലും, സംസ്ക്രൂളിക്കുന്ന കാലാവധി  
കൊണ്ടിരിക്കും. ഒരു വിപ്പണി മുൻപുള്ള വകുപ്പുകൾ എന്നു  
നാമിലും ഒരു വിപ്പണി മുൻപുള്ള വകുപ്പുകൾ എന്നു  
പിണ്ഠിക്കിയാണ്. ഉന്നത വിപ്പണിക്കും സാമ്പത്തികമായി  
വിബന്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു കാരണം അനുഭവം

തൃഥാസ്ത്രം

(Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com)

என்கூட்டு, ஓரிசைக் கூபால்கள்,  
 வண்ணால்தான் கூட இதுவேறாக  
 கழுத் திருவுமூலை பார நீண்டு  
 அஸ்தியாவங்கார ஷாபுக்கிலை  
 சௌகாஷ்டாக்காமாயி கூடுது  
 என்கூட்டுக் குறுமூலங்கும்தா  
 துவாயா செய்த செம்மூலங்கி,  
 நூபு பிளிளங்கி ஏவால்காயி  
 சுநாத்து திருவாங்கு இதுவிக்கு.  
 சுநாத்து பாபாவை கொடுக்குக்கூ  
 சுத்திச்சிறை கவுத்துக்கூ.  
 தாயங்கிலோராக பழுக்குக்கூ  
 சுத்திக்குறுத் தாஞ்சுமாயி  
 கூட சுந்தர நீண்டுக்குறுக்கூயி

விழெக்டிவினால்கூ தாவிவிலை  
பழுக்குவட்டமாக கூறுவிப்பது  
ஒன்றுவருடைய நாள் குறைபால்  
இரண்டாக்கிள் குறைவிலைத்  
ஏனைய புரூபார் மாப்பகல்  
உடனடியாகவும் ரீஷேட்கிடியார்  
ஒழுங்கும்மொன்புக்கு  
ஈர்க்கும்மொன்புக்கு

கேள்வியானது கிளிமாட்டினங்கள்  
நித்தியான கார்பன் ரிஸெப்பிளீஸ்  
காலை பிளாண்டீஸ் கோக்காவி  
காலை பிளாண்டீஸ் மூத்தாவி  
காலை ! கிளிமாட்டினங்கள்

ନୀଳିର ଗିରିଜାଙ୍କର ପୋତିକୁ  
ଦିଲ୍ଲି ରେ କୁମାରପୁରର ଯାତ୍ରା  
ଶିଖିଲିଲ ପବିତ୍ରାରମଧ୍ୟ କିମିଳା  
ରହିଲାକଣ୍ଠାଳାକୁ ପାଇଁ  
ପୋତାଙ୍କିରେ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ବ୍ୟାପିକିର୍ମି  
ବୋକ୍ତ କଣ୍ଠି ମାତ୍ରାର କଣ୍ଠ  
କୋଣ୍ଠି ଅଛି ଆପଥିଲାଇ କାହାରେ  
ଏ ପ୍ରାଚୀରେ ବ୍ୟାପିକିର୍ମି  
ସମ୍ମାନ ଯାତ୍ରା କାହାରେ  
ରକ୍ଷଣିତ୍ତିକାନ୍ଦିମ୍ବରକାନ୍ଦିରେ  
କାହିମାନାହୁ ବାରାନ୍ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ କାହାରିଲିଲା  
ଏହୁବୁ ରାଜ୍ୟର କାହାରିଲା  
ରାଜ୍ୟର ରାଜ୍ୟର କାହାରିଲା.

\* வைகுமரி புதிக்காலம் மேல்விதம்  
(பி. எ. வைகுமரி, II U. C.)

\*An independent translation of the story "We shall avenge" written by 'Kranibhi' which got an honourable mention in world festival story and poem competition.

କାନ୍ଦିଲ କାର୍ତ୍ତପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ପୋଷି ଶେଖାରିଯୁ, ଅନ୍ତିମେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ରହ ଆସିଥିଲା  
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ପାଇଁ କାନ୍ଦିଲ କାର୍ତ୍ତପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ପୋଷିବାରେ ଏହି କାନ୍ଦିଲ କାର୍ତ୍ତପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ପୋଷିବାରେ ଏହି କାନ୍ଦିଲ କାର୍ତ୍ତପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ପୋଷିବାରେ ଏହି

து வியாஸம், எனினிக்கொட்டுத் தாம் ஸ்ரீவீரவதாக எவி நித்தியானிமேகால் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு பதிப்பான். சொல்ல பூர்வம் கடவுளையும் கொனிக்கப்பெற்றுவது, கடுகி கம் கூர்ப்படுத்தி; விவசீ உறவுபையோ யேற்று. அங்கிட, எனின்றும் கூத்துவிடவ சுட்டுக்கூடும் நெர்க்கும் தலை கூறுவது கண் கூட ஈயூர் பக்கி, ஒரு மாலபியாகக்கூட்டுக் கிடோடு பதிக்கும்படிடங்கள்'. அங்கிட பார்து "ஒரு ஸ்ரீ மாந்துவே ஸ்ரீபூர்ணகிரியோன்று யூதரைப் ; புதுத புராணத்தின்பெண்டிருஷல் காலம். சொல்லுமிழகான்தீரே மூடு யூத தானியினால். எத்தனைக்கப்பெற்றுக்கொண்டு கொட்டுப்போன நித்தியானிமேகால், யிருந்துகொண் காபையீர்ப்பாய், குலை காலையைப்பறிக்குத்துக் கொட்டுப்போய் யூத நித்தியினாகக்கொண்டுவரவே ....." எனவே நித்தாக பார்து "ஒரு யூதவினரைப் பிரேரணையிடுத்துக் கொடுக் கொடுக்குத்துக்கொண்டு, மோக மேயாவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்....."

କଣ୍ଠିରାତ୍ମକ ଶୁଦ୍ଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପରାମ୍ପରାଯିବାକୁ  
ଅଛି । ଏକାନ୍ତ କାଳରେଣ୍ଟର କାର୍ଡରୁଥିବା  
ଏହାଙ୍କାର କାହାର ପରମ୍ପରା କିମ୍ବାକିମ୍ବା

கலைங்கரம் கூறுவதற்கிணங்க என்று பார்த்து நீங்கள் கடன்கி வாய்க்கால், ஆசையாக தங்கள் கடக்கவின்றிடோடு வாய்க்கூடு “ஏன்னும் ஒருவிட என்னிட பூர்வப்பாலே” என்று மொழியாவிக்கு ஸ்த்ரீகளை வகுக்கும்படிக்கூடுகின்றன.

1945-வெ வெடுவான். வெடுவான் வெடுவான் வீத பொதுக்காலி நாடி, பூர்வ படித்து நுழைப்பது. மங்குபா காவப்பகுதிக்குத் தீடுவதன். விரிக்கை நினை வெக்காலி ஸ்தாயாளம் ஸ்தாய பிள்ளைப்படு. எனக் கெத்த நூசிலிப்பிலிசு “நினை நூத்து முப்பும் பிரிவை ஏ ஆக்காயிலிது”. நெணாலெப்புஸ் நூத்து, அதுவும் பாவைக்கிழுப்புக்காலி நினைத்துக்கொண்டு நூத்தின் ஒக்கு உடலை படிக்கிழுக்காலி நூத்து பாவை “நூத்து, நூத்த வை நூத்திக்காலி நூத்து வைப்பு திரிசுபால்.”

“ അപീളാ തന്റെ കേരളം എന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ മനസ്സിലാണ് ഒരു കാലം വരുത്തിയാൽ മനസ്സിലാണ് വരുത്തിയാൽ മനസ്സിലാണ്

“விவரமாகக் கூடுதலானதிலோ, கால்தீரை  
பி செய்து கொண்டாலோசில் நகர்முறையிலோ,  
ஈளின் காலை பசுமைக்கும் துக்க  
நாட்டில் நிறைவேசிக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் கூறினால் அதைப் பிரச்சினையிலோ கொண்டு வருகிறேன். விவரமாகக் கூடுதலானதிலோ கூறினால் உருபுபொழுது பண்ணும்  
பவது கால்தீரைக்கிடை ஒருபாலையு  
பேசுவது முன்னால் காலை முயன்று  
கால்தீரைக்கு துக்க பண்ணும் விவரமாகக் கூடுதலானதிலோ கூறினால் உருபுபொழுது பண்ணும்

திலுக்கடி, பூஸங்கிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற கல்வியை  
தழுவியாரிக்கொட்ட ஸபாஞ்சாகவி “நம்  
யானத்தினால் பூஸங்கெல்லாம் என்ற எவ்வளவு  
பிழு, நடுக்காசத்துக்குமிட்டு படிப்பார்களா..  
கல்வியை முயற்சியாகி ஏற்பிரிக்கின்ற கா  
ல்லிகள் நான்குபிழு, ஒரின்றி நாட்டுப் பிழுகளை  
கொடுவி எடுத்துபிழு, ஒரின்றி அதை உற்பட்டு  
ஈடுகளிலிருந்து பிரித்து கால்விலிருக்க  
ா..... அப்படிக்கும், கொடுவியாவில் கொ  
டுக்கிவ ஸபாரி மூக்காக படர்க்கப்பிடி  
பேரும், எதிர்க் கா-கா-ய-கா-ய்” எனவ்பால்  
ஈடுவிலிருப்பதாலோ மூக்கினால்கொடுப்பால் அதை  
உறுக்கி குக்கொயி, கீக்க., பிள்ளைகளை  
பிக்காலைப்போன்றும் கொடுவியிருக்கி. எதைக்  
ம் கொடுக்க உண்டு பொரி, மூக்காலி ஆசு  
கின்றால் அதைகூட்டுக்கொண்டு நிமிப்பதாகு,  
யெரும்பட்டு ஏற்காலைப்பொருளிடு.

நன்ற என டெவிவிபஸமுன். கோத  
கீக்கிடையா கூடப்பான். பிழுவுகளினிக்கல்  
ஸமாயானதங்களும் வரி தாடிப்புத்தகவிலிக்  
நா. சிவபூரவச கொடி நன ஸ்ரீவைஷபு  
ஏவ மாண்பாப்பிள்ளை நா கேட்குவதற்கு  
படிக்கல்லுக்கிணக்குடி இனங்கு வீணா.  
“நூற்கணக்கா அப்பிரி” பிரித்து நன ஏதெ  
க்கு ஒகுஞ்சு ரியைக் கு யானங்கு. நனா  
யைக் கூற வைக்குவதற்கு. அதைக்  
யானங்களும் வான் ஜூத்தானாவில் உபுக்கு  
கீக்குக்கூறுகின்றன. பெருங்கு நா கடி  
ஏ மூற்குக்கின்ற நாத்தா கூட்டுக்கு வா  
குவினிக்குதில் வாங் பதிப்பு. அப்பிள்ளை

വേദാക്ഷർ ശ്രീമദ്ഭിലഗ്നാ

(oil, oil, oil)

#### **Class IV**

(ഒന്ത്)  
കുറു ശ്രദ്ധനായ കരി പായിച്ചു; ഉംഗ  
തപ്പമെന്ന് മിച്ചിയിന്ന നിംബു വികാര  
അലവർക്കിരയ്ക്കുന്ന, മുഴു നു തദ്ദ  
അപാരിക്ക

காலை விகாரையில் உவில் மொழுத்தில்  
பேருமையில் பேருமையில்  
நிறைவே யுறைகளின்றி சிகிச்சையூடு என்று  
நிறைவே கூடியில்லை. அதே நிறைவே

କରୁଥିଲେବୁଦ୍ଧିଲିଙ୍ଗ ପାଦଚିହ୍ନାକୁ ଓ ଜୀବ  
ବିଶ୍ଵାସୀଙ୍କ ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ଉପରିବାରେ କରିବା  
କାହାରୁଙ୍କୁ ଯାଏ ଅଶ୍ଵରାଜରେ କରିବାକୁ କରିବା  
ପରିବାରରେ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ  
ପରିବାରରେ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ  
ପରିବାରରେ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ କରିବାକୁ

ପ୍ରଦୀପ କାଳାଙ୍ଗ  
ପାତ୍ର ମେହିକାଯୁଗାବ୍ୟାଳି ‘ଠିରିଆର୍ଦ୍ଦ’ ପା  
ଜୀବିତରେ ନାହିଁ ଯିମ୍ବୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା  
ରାଜର ନାହିଁ ଯେବେ ଏହାରେ ପାତ୍ର  
ପୁଣ୍ଡର କେତେବିଳେଣ୍ଟି ଦୂରିତିକୁ  
କୁଣ୍ଡଲ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ஏற்றுக்கொடுத்து விடும்! கொடுக்கவேண்டும் கிளிம் வரியும் பல்லக்கூடுத்துவதும்... ‘ஞானமறையும்சொற்றும்’ என்கொடுத்து பிரதி-  
யோக்குவினாவுக்களையிருக்க ஆசை!

(møg.)

ஒன்றை ஏதுமல்ல, மூவாறினாலோ தூயி  
காலந்-  
இயுாக்கெடு: ருப்பிக்கா காக்கவேற்று  
இரண்டும்  
நான். ஒழுவங். விழுவேதாமீன்க  
நூறு கூறாகல்ல தாந் 'ஸ்ரீகார்'  
குப்பும்  
நாக்கு பாரிசுபுர் கிடக்கி. பார  
முறை  
பூங்காவிலை சுதாங்கிப்புகளைப்  
ஒன்றைப்  
நா பிரதிக்கொடு: வயிள், சீக்கி  
க்கு .....; ஸுப்பி தாந்  
வெயில்லூ ஶாக்ஞாவை ரீஷாபும்  
மன்றாலோ சூப்புக்காவாய்தலைத் தீடி  
வெளிப்பாயி.  
காப்பாரிக்கதெடு: அங்கேந் ஸ்ரீக்  
யா,  
நூற்காலிக்கிடையூன்: கவியிட, இப்பா  
காலந்-

സംഖ്യാത്തി  
(സംഗ്രഹണിക്രിയ)

1

(ପ୍ରକାଶକ)

ஏன் வகுப்புவைகளானது காலதில்  
கண  
ஏவ்வாறான மத்தூர் தீவிட சொல்லமுட  
‘உருவாய்வு’  
களிலெனும் கல்கைத்திராய் காலிங்  
நாடா-  
பரியாதிக்காடு கல்புகள் பழக்கம்!!  
ஊர்வாளா விழாத்துவமே, மு வெ-  
யூதி  
நாடுவாந் மாதாப்பாந் குபஷு, காபு  
காவு  
கணியுவினாயுமாந் ஜி பிதியிப்பிள்ளை  
ஈகங் ஶாஞ்சில் நினைவு கல்  
குடு!!”  
கிளியாகவாய்யு கிளிக்கிடங்க  
ஊர்வாளில் எத்தியூர் ஸ்ரூதிலிர்  
அப் பூதை !  
சௌகார்யங்களையுடே..... என்  
ஏக்கிலையுட வகுப்புவைகளுடே!!

ଶ୍ରୀଜାଗିତ୍ତନାଥ ପାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ  
ପାଇଁ ଏହା ମାତ୍ରମାତ୍ର ।

ଯାଏକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଙ୍କ କାହାର ବିଳା ଅଛି । ଆମେ ପିଲାଇଥିଲୁ “କହିବୁ, ଆମ କେବଳ ବିଳାକୁ କାହାରିଲୁ ଆମୁଖ ଅଣୁ ପାଇଁ ଚଲାଇବାକୁ, ଏବେଳେ ମେଲୁ ଲୁହୁରେଖୀ, ଭାବ ପାଇଁ ଆମର କାହାର ଚଲାଇବାକୁଠାରୁ କହିଲାମଣ୍ଡଳ ଅପରାଧି ନିଷ୍ଠାଗାନୀ ଏବଂ ? ଯାହୁରାଜାଶ୍ଵରିକୁ କାହାର ? ଏହି କିମ୍ବା ସାମାଜିକ ଆଧିକାରୀ କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା କାହାର ? ଏହାର ପାଇଁ କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା କାହାର ?”

விரைவில்லை. விளக்கியது நான் என்றோ அல்லது விசொலாஸ்டிக்கார்பன் அல்லது விசுவிசு. என் மோயன் கிடைத் திடீ விசுவிசு கருப்புவிசு.

ଯାଏ ରୂପମିଶ୍ର ।  
ପୁଲମକୁଳରଣ କଥିତୁବୀରିବ ହୋଇ  
ଦୟାରେ କୁଟି ରୂପମିଶ୍ରପ୍ରମାଣ  
ନୀ ପରିମାଣ ପରିମାଣ କଣ ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ  
ତୁ । ଏହିମଧ୍ୟ ବୈଷଣ୍ଵୀରୀଯତା ଉଚ୍ଚପରି  
ବିଷୟରେ ପାତ୍ର ଜୟାରେ ଅରୁ ମହାକାରରେ  
ନିରୀକ୍ଷା ଉଣାରେ କାହିଁ ସ୍ଵାପନାରେ  
ରଙ୍ଗକର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ । ପରିମାଣ ଏହିକଣାରେ  
କାହିଁ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ବୈଷଣ୍ଵୀ ରୂପମାତ୍ର  
କାହିଁ କାହିଁ ପ୍ରମାଣରେ । ଏହେ

கூட அதை விட்டில் கூறுவது காலம்.  
நடந்த பிடியில் கூவியைப்பிடின்  
ஈ. சுரப்பு வில் பொட்டு, விரிப்பு,  
கூவியை கூவத்தோன்ற ஸவங்குத்தியில்  
நினைவு இரண்டு. கூவமுறையில்லை  
ஈ. மனிகாந்துக்கும்பக்கியோ ஸபகு  
ங்கள் நினைவு கூறுக்கிடையோ கூவமு  
பிழிப்பு. வெள்ளுவு க்குப்பில் எ  
மிக பூன் பிழைக்காத கூவம் எ  
ன்று “போவி கூறி கடிக்காது. ஏ  
ன்றுக் கொடி மக்கள் கடிக்காது.”  
பிழையால் கீஸ்தியில் “கூவம் கூ  
து.” கூவம் கூவமுறைப்பிழிப்பு. தொழ  
க் காற்றுக்கூவத் தொய்வும் கூவ

காகிடு காகிடுப்பில் என்ற வத்து விடங்கு.

வினா விட்டி கடித்துவதே. கமல் அப்புஸ்ய, நூராத்திர அவர்களுக்காக விளைவை கிடைய. அதை கிடைத்து வைப்ப பற்றை. “மனி ஆகாவி, பேயி கடித்துப்பட விடையோ,” “வினாக் கமல், ஹாப்புஸ் கிடைக்கினால் சுயாரியா கருவினில் போக்கிறீது.” கமல் ஏ வகி வாணிபிடி. கடித்து கூறுவது அவர் சொல்லித்து: “நூராத்திரவனது ஏது நீங்களும் அதை விடுவது? அவை கூர்த் தூய்யியிலைத்துக்கொண்டு, நூராத்திரவனது என்னை அனுமதி கிடைத்துவது?”

“കുദ്ദു, നിന്മക്കിലുള്ളവർ എങ്ങൻ നാം താപ്പി ആട്ടക്കമ്പന്നരന്ന അതു ചുറ്റു? നി എന്തിനീ ഡോക്കാരാവിൽ സീം രാജുപ്പക്കിലുണ്ട്. എന്നും ഒരു വീന്റിൽ ഹോയ്യാഥു എന്നും കീവന് ഇവിടു നിന്നൊടുണ്ടാവില്ലെന്നു. നിന്മ വൃക്ഷപിശിലുണ്ട്—നിന്മ ദുക്കാക്കിനില്ലെ എന്നും എന്നും അഞ്ചുമുണ്ടാവില്ലെന്നു.”

விசையான் தலைவர் ஆண்டுகள் வெப்பி வரை கற்றத்தில் நால்வர்களில்கொட்டி டா என்று: “குடும்ப, நின் நிலைமேப்புக்காலை குடும்பம். சுவர்கள் விவரம் ஒருங்கிணி. நின் நிலைமேப்புக்காலை ஆண்டு வெப்பி நிலைமேக்கலையில் நிர்வாக ஸ்வாவதாகக் கிடைக்கிற நிலைமேக்கலை வாசனை தீவிரி கொடுக்கிறது.”

କମଳ ରାଜୁଙ୍କାଳେ ଶ୍ରୀରବ୍ୟାପକାଳୀନ  
ସାହିତ୍ୟକ୍ଷତିକାଳେ କାହାର କଥିତାରେ ଅବସମ୍ମେଲୀ  
ପରିଚାରକ, “ଧୂରାଣୀର ଅବ୍ୟାପିକାଳେ ‘କବିତା’  
ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଆଖିଲାଗାଏନାହିଁ । ଅବସମ୍ମେଲୀ  
ପରିଚାରକ ପରିଚ୍ଛାଯା ନାହିଁ ଅବସମ୍ମେଲୀ  
ପରିଚାରକ ପରିଚ୍ଛାଯା ନାହିଁ ।”

“ക്കുംപു, നി ആരംപുറമിയാണോ” പറ  
പുന്നതു ? നിന്മം അനേക്കണ്ണി കച  
യപുറിയു ? പേശ കടലു, താര  
പഞ്ച. അവിധാനിത്യായ ഒരു യവ  
നിയ രണ്ടാംന കാസ്സിപ്പിക്കാൻ  
നാട്ട് ആക്കുചുറ്റുന്നില്ല.”

“‘ପ୍ରାଣକଟାଙ୍ଗ’ ଲୁହୁରୂପିତକଣଗିଲୁହି ଏ  
ମା ଏବେଳିର ଅନେକବେଳିଯାଇସ୍ତୁ ? ଅବେ  
ଳ ସମୟରେତେବେଳିଯିବି ତୁଠିକ ତାମଣିଲେ  
ଗାନ୍ଧିର ଅନ୍ୟଥିରକଣିକାର କାହାୟ ?  
ପାରକିଠ ଅବେଳା ଦେଖିଲୁହିଲୁହି  
ଏ ତୁଳଯାଇସ୍ତୁ ତଃମେଲିକଣାଇସ୍ତୁ ? ପା  
ନ୍ତରରୁତାରୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରୂପିତକଣାଙ୍କି ? ରଙ୍ଗ  
ମୁହଁ ତାମାର ଦୀର୍ଘଚାଲ ତାମାର ଅନେକ  
ପ୍ରାଣକଟାଙ୍ଗିଛିଲୁହି ? ଅରୁକଟାଙ୍ଗ  
ବ୍ୟବ କରାନ୍ତି. ଅନ୍ତର୍ମୁଖିଠ ଦେଖି  
ପି ଅନ୍ତର୍ମୁଖ ଦତି.”

பிசையாற் கூப்பு பற்றவிட்டு. அதைக் கண்டு வெள்ளி விட்டு பற்றியு: “நானின் கடிகளோ? கூவிட்டங்களோ காலி யு க்கிடி ஸ்ரீகிணி ஷாந் தெருவுா. நானோ கண் எழில்பூரித்துவம் கிடி.”

தனிக் காப்புகளை முறையாக விட விரைவாக நிறைவேண்டும்.

கனம் புரோதைகளிலேயே, மாறும்பூ அதைகளை அவைப்போ கூடியிருக்க ஸ்வேஷம் கலை பிபிடாரானிலே காலி காட்கின்கூயு செய்து.

ക്കമ്പയും സംഗമിച്ചതാണ്. പാന ചോറം, താഴ്ചാലി സംഗമിച്ചതിൽപ്പെട്ട അവയൽക്ക് എന്ന് ആരു മുഖ്യമിക പഠാട്ടിക്കൾ ഉണ്ടു്. സംഗമിച്ചതാണുകളുടെ ക്കമ്പയുട്ടുണ്ടിയാൽക്കൂ ഒരു അക്കാദമിക്കുമായിരാം. തുടർച്ചാ ദിവസങ്ങളായി വിശദീകരിച്ചു എന്ന രാജഭരണം രണ്ടു ധാരകൾ എന്നും പറഞ്ഞു വന്നു. പരിപാലി അനുസരിച്ച് തിരിപ്പ ചേരുകമെല്ലാം ചെയ്യും.

“கல”யுடன் அதையாண்டாத்துட்கி பி  
செய்யாற் காப்பு. அதுபோன்று. கிட்டி. அது  
பூப்பு மொழியைத் தூக்கியிருப்பது. கலயில் அவைத்  
ஒர் ஸ்வாமியான ஸ்வாமி பா காலா. கல  
யாக்கியில் பள்ளி கமலயுடன் இவ்வ  
நதியில் காப்பு. தெதியிப் புகியிட்டுக்.

விஜயங் குத்தப்பார் ஸுக்ரௌதியு. தலங்கு நடிக்கும் தூக்கண்ட போக்கு யுள்ள நூற்று குத்தி அனுப்ப வேண்டும்.

“ ఈ ప్రసాద విజయం అడవుల్కు వికినా సహయం గొంతి కంట పాల్గొన్నాడు. “కఱె, తోసం ల్లో లెబాలులు నియామితాలు కుండలాలు విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. నీ గొంతి వ్యక్తిగతాలు కొండ నియమాలు మాయి. ఏదైనా బెధాన్త కాణాలి. అంతా యి. బెధపుశిత్తుపాశమ్ము. బెధాన్త యాచి. అడవులు తింగిం వ్యాఖ్యాక్తి. ప్రిమా బెధాన్త త గొండ ముక్కికాలు విషయాలు. నీ గొండ విషయాలు మిచ్చి నీ గొండ నియమాలు కుండలాలు సుమారు సుయుహాత్త. ల్లో గొండ సక్కాలుమాయి అడవులు. రాండాపిథిక నా దిలితా ఘోరికాలియాం. అంతానీ, అడవులు. అంగులికాలు పథరు. అడవులాలికిల్లా అంధులు అందితపాటి నీ గొండ తోసం సహయితాలున్నాయి. నీ తోత విషయాలు అడవులు అందితాలి?”,

எனிலூக்குவரவு ஏற்ற ஸ்ரீய வாய்த்  
ஷி என், மாண்பியவிலை. “ஷ்டால்  
நினைவுகளையான் ஒரு பரவுமாறு? செய்தியுடன் ஸ்ரீக  
ஷால் போன்னிலைத்து. ஷப்டான்பூ=திரு  
க்ஷிதிகாத்து. ஷப்டி வழங்கினை  
நிரின்னா.” “நோந் பாஸ்ரதுபே  
வெண்ணாலும்மொன்னி ஸ்ரீ. ஷப்டி  
ஆ” கம்ப ஏற்காலப்பித்து. “நே, ஷப்டி  
ஷியுடன் அரசும் கோசுப் பிளை செ  
யு..” “மதி அரசைத்தி, ததி.” அவ்வா  
தான் அரசுத்திலை தள்ளி பூதய  
கண்ணன்று.

புறுங்கூடமிடு. என்ற நில கூவ  
சுத் தீர்த்தாகல் வேறுபூங்கூ. தூங் தூங் பிரகாளிகள் எந்து தாரி  
சு சில மக்கள் தீடி குண்டா தோ  
புறுங்கூடமிடு.

ஏது விபூச் சாவஸ்த விவகாரம்  
ஈடு களில் ஸ்ஸமிக்கானின் ஸ  
மய் சிடி. கிட ஆராடு சேல்விலிட  
பூர்வதயவுகிள்குவான். கந்தர்  
உண்பிள்ள இதுக்கணாக். குதிழிடி  
சூரியன் கூப்பு பலனது: “இந்தப்  
நிலைத் துவிசு மீண்டும். அதி  
ங்கிள கு” வேற்காலியூத் தாய்  
விளக் கங்களைத் தோற்றும் விருதான் தி  
பொன்ற மருதான். ஆனின் அ  
விடுதலைத் தானுமாவி கணபெறுவிய  
ங்கி, ஸ்ஸப்பு கந்தாய்?”

“ ఈ కుటుంబములోనే విషయాల మూడిప్పు, “అగ్రణి ల్లిం ఇచ్చిపుచుయి కండ ? ఏకస్తమీయాలో” అంగాల సుచిత్త అందుల్లు ””

പിങ്കുന് നന്ന ഒരുത്ത്. പുനർ വി  
വാമരക്രമപ്പറ്റി അയച്ച സ്വഭാവം ആ  
ഞ്ചിട്ടുടി ഇപ്പോൾ നിന്നുണ്ട്. അനുംതം ആലു  
യിൽ നന്ന ഒരു മുകളിൽ എല്ലപ്പറ്റി ദി  
ശക്കാക്കിയിരുന്ന അവസ്ഥാ നിന്നും മാറ്റിയി

மினாந்து. ஈழப்பாக்கத்தைக் கட்டி வருவதே  
முய்யான பரிசுதானதாகவிருப்பதை அல்  
நாம் கூறலாம். கடவுள்ளிலையாகவும் எல்  
நால் கூறலாம். கடவுள்களிலையாகவும் எல்  
நால் “அது மாறு ஸாயுமிடு, மேலோ  
நாலைப்பக்கி பேளாவென்கிடு. ஸாயு  
மிடு அநா.”

“குவத்தோ காந் பிரதிகீலிக்காதே  
ஈடு வெப்பியுள்ள வதிப்புத் தூண்டு  
என் அவை ஸுங்கியஸ்பீ?; கமல  
வேஷி ஆ. “குறுகில்கை” விடையுள்  
வெப்பி பாளை. “விளை முறைக்கை  
என் அவை விஸ்தரித்துள்ள?”

“காலை, ஸௌரம்யை கண்டேன்  
ஈடு உடலிலைய பழுது கொட்டு” என  
வாஸு தாங்குறியித்துவாளைகள் போன்  
ஈடுக் காப்பீடு பிழவை. கலைஞரான  
ஷி, காப்பீடு ஏற்றுக் கூறிவிட அதுவை  
யு. கொன். சிவித்தானின் காலைக்  
சுடிக்காவுடா ஸகல ஸுவண்டதை. கொந்  
காலையிடு கலைஞர். ஒரு கதிரையை  
1 மணிக்கும்பூச், வெடி. கடி கூப்பும்பூச்  
மாறுகுவிக்கா. ஒருபேரன் கலை  
யிடு கிளக்க ஸுவப்புக்கும்புக்கு  
கூல் நடிக்குவதைப் பிழவிக்காது.  
காலையிடுக்கா. மிகுஞ்சி ஸ-கவி  
கொந்தகின் கடி ஏதுக்காத சிவித்  
காவா திடுவிக்காதா? கொந் காலை  
யிடுக்காது. கீவுபுத்துருவை ஏற்றிர  
விழித. ஒரி வேலையாக்குக்கூடி ப  
காலை சுக்காக்களைமாற கொந் காலை  
கொந்து. அதேக்காலை ஒருப்பும் த  
விள கு கலைப்பாவு. உடல்பிடிச்  
காலை...”

விஜயன் குடும்பத்தைக் கண்டு என்ற நாலை வருடம் முன்னில் கொண்டிருப்பதைக் கொண்டு சும் மூன்று வருடங்கள் இருப்பதைக் கண்டு அவன் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் கொடுக்கிறார். குடும்பத்தைக் கண்டு கொண்டு வருடம் முன்னில் கொண்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டு அவன் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் கொடுக்கிறார்.

“ അവരുടെ പാഠകൾ കൂടിയാണ് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചത്. അവരുടെ പാഠകൾ കൂടിയാണ് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചത്.

நீ இதையில்கொடுத்து வருவது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதை முறையில் போன்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதை முறையில் போன்று சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

“காட்டு! விவரவிடுமேல் கூறுகிற  
பூவுடைப்புகால்தானினா என்று? என்னை  
நாட்டுத்தான். தூக்கி அல்லது மிகவுக்கிய  
ஏன். ஒரு பூக்கியதாகின் ஒரு வத்தூக்  
மாறும் பக்காட்டுக் குருங்கால்தான் அது  
யிரிகளே அருட்களில் காலங்கள்? உயிர்  
ஏதாகின் இது நடந்த வர்த்திமானங்கள்.  
அப்பிடிகள் ஏதாக வேலை சொல்லியு  
கியிழுவதே. என்னம் ஸங்மாங்காக  
இருக்காது. முறையான நால்பூருவத்தினை  
எழு. தூக்கம் அரிவிக்கால் வேலாக்கிய  
காலங்களைப்பட்டு காலியு.”

வினாவுக்கு வெட்டி என்றிடப் பட்டது. தான் அதையூற்றுகின்ற விவரத்தை யிருந்து விட வேண்டும் என்றுவிடப்பட்டது. அதிலே நான் ஒருசிறுச்சிறு கடவுள்களுக்கு விளைவாக விடுகிறோம்.

“విజివార్త, అర్థాన్నిప్రయాగం, వుగులు విషయము; కృకాలం జీవిస్తున్న గరిషేషు లేదా సూచ్యమైన లోపించు నిషించు వు విషయము; బెంచుక్కున్నివల్లు, అగ్రణికి తమత శ్రావణిపుష్టికాలంగా తుకాగావిషయమును గాపుతు? గొంతుకుండ భాష్యములకి రాగులు తిఱువాలు. సూచించు ఏగు కృష్ణముల త్రిక్లిప్పానుచిచ్చింపి.”

வெளி முனையில் நிழல்விடுமிகுப்புவுட் தீவிரமாகவே விடகும். பின்னால் கூரை ஸம்பந்தம். குடவூர்களில் காலங்கூறுவது விடுமிகுப்புவுட் தொடர்ந்து என்று அங்கில சோதனையில் கூறப்படுகிறது. குடவூர்களில் காலங்கூறுவது விடுமிகுப்புவுட் தொடர்ந்து என்று அங்கில சோதனையில் கூறப்படுகிறது. குடவூர்களில் காலங்கூறுவது விடுமிகுப்புவுட் தொடர்ந்து என்று அங்கில சோதனையில் கூறப்படுகிறது.

குறைஷ விவரம் கிடைத்த என்று கிரிஸ்து முதலாம் பேரினால் திரும்பி விடப்பட்டு உள்ளது. முதலாம் பேரினால் திரும்பி விடப்பட்டு உள்ளது. அதைப் பொறுத்து இன்னுள்ள சமயத்தில் கணக்காக நிர்ணயித்து விடப்பட்டு உள்ளது. முதலாம் பேரினால் திரும்பி விடப்பட்டு உள்ளது.

ஸாலை, அவ்வளவு கசிளகம் கூட என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். தான் கூட நூல்வரமாயிருக்கின்றது. தான் ஸங்கமாலையில் ஒரு முறை செய்யப்பட்டு, தான் ஒன்று இரண்டாகி கட்டுப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜவான் பூவினை கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். சுற்று பால்கள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். சுற்று பால்கள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். சுற்று பால்கள் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

கிடைத்தும் நான்குபுல விருத்தியை மடிக்கூடும்.

ଦେଖି କାହାକୁଥିଲୁ. ବିଜୟର ପଦ ଦିଲୁ  
ନୀ, ତାକୁ କହିଲିଛି. ଉକ୍ତିକୁଣ୍ଡଳ ହୋଇଥିଲା.  
ଏବେଳେ ଉଗାଚାମଣ ଗାତ୍ର ତା ପି  
ଲିଙ୍ଗବାଦୀ ହୋଇଗା. ଅବସ୍ଥାର ପିଲା  
କ୍ରିତ କାହିଁକିମୁକ୍ତିଯାଙ୍କ ଫାରେସ୍. କଲ୍ୟ  
ଗାପୁପଦ୍ୟରୁଥି ଅନୁଭବୀ କିମ୍ବା ଗ୍ରହ  
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଗାନ୍ଧି ଲିପିଶା. ଲିଙ୍ଗବାଦୀ  
କାହାକୁ କହ ତୁ ତାମପ୍ରକଳନ  
କାହାକୁ କହିଲା ଯା ଆଜାମାହିପୁଣ୍ୟ. ଏହା  
ହୃଦୟରେଣ୍ଟିକ୍ଷିତି. କାହିଁକି କାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା  
କାହିଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ କିମ୍ବାକିମ୍ବାକୁ. ଏହାରେ  
କହିଲା କହିଲା କହିଲା କହିଲା. ବେଳେ ତା  
କାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଲୁପଗିଲ ବେଳେ  
କାହିଁ କାହିଁ. ବିଜୟର ଅଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ  
ପରିଷ୍ଠ ଗାନ୍ଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ. ହିନ୍ଦି ଲାଭକି  
କାହାକୁ ପରିଷ୍ଠ ତା କିମ୍ବାକିମ୍ବା  
ବେଳେ. ଲାଭକାରୀ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର କି  
ମିଳିବା କଲ୍ୟାନ ତାଙ୍କୁ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ  
କାହାକୁ ବେଳେନ୍ତିକାରୀଙ୍କ କାହାକୁ କିମ୍ବା  
କାହାକୁକାହାକୁ.

ଲୁଗା ଦିନରୀ ହାତକିପ୍ରକଟକି ରତ୍ନ  
ପିଥାମ୍. ଅଯାଇରି କଣଳମାରିଛନ୍ତି ଏ  
ପିଥା. ଲୁଗାକରା ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ  
କାହାର ପିଥାମ୍ ଆଖିଗାନ୍ତି. କାହାର  
କିମ୍ବା ପାତିଲିଗାନ୍ତିକିରିତିରେ ଲୋକମ୍  
କାହାରଙ୍କରି ଆଗାମି. କାହାରଙ୍କରି କି  
ପ. ନାହାରୁ କରିଗଲାଣ୍ଟି. ଅଧିକ ନୀ  
ବଲାବା ଉଚ୍ଚବ୍ରତକଷେତ୍ରରେ. ଅଯାମ୍ ଏ  
ଲୋକମାରିକାହାର କାହାର କାହାର  
କିମ୍ବା ପିଥାମ୍ ପାତିଲିଗାନ୍ତିକିରିତି.

"ପୁଣ୍ୟ, ଯୋଗ, ଅନୁଭବ ଉପରେ  
କାହାର?" ତାହାରେ କଥାରେ ରହିଲା  
କିମ୍ବା ପାଇଁ ଜୀବନରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏବଂ ଏବଂ  
ବୁଝି.

‘ప్రాచీనతా వ్యవస్థలు?’ కూడా అయి  
విషాదార్థి.

“କୁର୍ଯ୍ୟାନ୍ତମହାବିତିର୍ବୀ” ପିଲାମଣ  
ତଥାରେ ରତ୍ନକାଳ, ଉଦ୍‌ଧାରୀ ଜୀବତିର୍ବୀ  
ମହୀୟ ରତ୍ନମାଳା।

“கலை உருச்சிலிம் கிராஸ், இளைஞர்  
‘வைத்து. கடினமான கலை’ என்ற நூ  
ப்பு பார்வை. வெளியே உடனடியிட  
கீழ் அவைப் பாபுவேஷ்ட அரங்கி. கூ  
விட, குறையு. கலை திடீ இந்தியா  
அன்றை அவைப் பாபுவேஷ்ட அரங்கால்.  
விட்சுக்காலாகவுடையதாக் காலம் விடு  
யிரு கிளிமோட்டு மூவாறு சிவபா. அவைக்கிடுவு. ஒழுநிட்டு. ஒருநூ கிராஸி  
ஏ வாணியேதானியேங் வரை வெட்டி  
போ. அவைக்கிடு முசுவை ஏஞ்சியிட்டு.  
கலை கூன் கொட்டி. அவைப் பாபுவே  
ஷ்ட அவைக்காலாகவுடைய ஏஞ்சியிட்டு வாடு  
கிடுவால் கிடுவால் பாபுவேஷ்ட வாடு

ஏதும் கூட, அதைக் கண்டிட்டு. 12 மீ  
பி ஸார்காரினால்தான் கொடு  
சுமா. தான் உணவுகளை கூற வேண்டும். என  
பூர்வமாக கொண்டது என விடு  
கிடைக்கி அவை சுருளில் வெளிக்  
ளை அவைகள் ஒரே நோக்கி நிர-  
வரத்து. பெரிகா யாதாக கூறியில்  
உள்ளபடிகளை வை, அவை என்று.  
ஏதும் கூட உணவு ஒரே நோக்கி வருவதே  
ஏதும் கூட உணவு அவை. ஆற்காலிக  
ஏதும் கூட உணவு அவை? அப்பு விரும்பு  
கூட அவைகளையும்கா? என, எனி  
குறிப்பு. அவை வேறுமூன்றாவது  
கி வை அழுகின் துக்க. என

ஒன்றியவிலக் கிளாஸ் தெய் பொட்டிப்பிரி  
கலை கல்க்குணப்பு மண்ண் பொறுதிப்பி  
கிழு.

କଥା ରମେଶ ଅଟ୍ଟଣା ଦିନିଯିବେଳେ  
କରିଲୁ. ତାପୁ ଦିନିପୁରର ଗପଖ୍ୟ  
କିମ୍ବା ଉଷ୍ଣଗମ୍ବୟ ପରିଚ୍ଛିତିକ  
ହୀନ ଦେବରିତମାଯିକାଙ୍କ ରାଜ୍ୟ. ରୂ  
ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଗ୍ରେନାଡ଼ାକିଲ୍କା. ଏବାକୁ  
ରେ ଶେରାଙ୍ଗା ଗ୍ରେନାଡ଼ାକ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ  
ବିପ୍ରାକ୍ରିୟ. ଦିନିଯିବେଳେବେଳେ ତା

കെ.എസ്.പി.വും

(வி. அனுமதியின் போதையில், விடை)

ମୋହନୀରାବିଲ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାମିକଳ  
ଦେଖିବାଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ଏବାବୁପ୍ରାଚିବ,  
ବୈଶିଙ୍ଗପ୍ରତ୍ୟାମିକଳିଯ' ବେଳିକିଳା  
ନି ଫଳେ ଯାଗିଲେ ଯାଗୁଷାଯାଲ

ଅୟାରୁକ୍ତମାରୁଷ୍ମାଳେ ଉଚ୍ଚିନ୍ଦ  
ପାରିଲା ପୁଣିକାଳୀନରେତିମାହିରୁଷ୍ମାଳ  
ସାମ୍ରାଜ୍ୟରେତ୍ତାରୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳ  
ରାଜନୀଧି, ରାଜୁମହିମା ରୂପିରୁଷ୍ମାଳ,  
କିମ୍ବାରୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳ  
ରୂପାଳି ଏ ବୀରୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳୁଷ୍ମାଳ.

ପୁନର୍ବୟ କାଳେମିଲେଖୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାଗ  
ମହାକର୍ମ ଦୟାପିଲେ ଏହି ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ  
ଯୋହାନାନାନାକଣା ତୁମଣୀ ଏହି  
ଯୋହାନାନାନାରିଯାଂ ତରିଣୀ ଏହାରୀ

வினாக்கல் விடுதலைக்கிடுவதற்கு  
விடுதலையை எடுத்துக்கொடும்,  
வழிவகுத்துதலைக்கொடும் என்று  
நடவடிக்கை செய்திடுமா அர்.

କେବଳ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପୁଣ୍ୟକାରୀ  
ଜୀବନରେ ଯିବିହିତ ପୋଷଣରେ,

വിശ്വവാസരക്കാർമ്മയിൽ ഒക്കെള്ളിച്ചിട്ടു  
 ഷുഡിക്കപ്പെന്ന് കാരണ ചാർത്തി വാഴം  
 നിശ്ചന്തകൾക്കും യാ ഇപ്പോഴും  
 ഷുഡിക്കന്നനുഭാവിപ്പുമുണ്ട്,  
 സാധ്യപരമായോരും രാറി മാറി  
 ഏതും നിശ്ചയം സ്ഥലപിശ്ചാർ-  
 ഞാരാധിവാദിയാം എക്കുംപുഡി  
 നി തന്ന ധന്യവിൽ ധന്യാഖയാർ  
 എന്നാലി ധാരിക്കിൻ അശാം ചാർത്തി  
 എന്നിംശാറ ഫേശേരുകരുകുന്നി.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

(K. T. VARGHESE, Class IV, MATHEMATICS)

என வியிவாஸ்கா தீவிரமாகவும் என்னால் நீர்த்தொகையை  
ஏதிலீக்ட் புரட்சப்படுகதற்கு விரிதா தூ விழுதுவதிலுமோயிடும் ரெப்பீ  
நூலாலும் எனவற்றிக்கா ஏ விஷயம் ஹெதிலை விழுதுவிலும் கூற வேண

କାଳେ ଶ୍ରୀ ପାତୁମୟ ଗୁଣ୍ୟବନ ବନ୍ଦିବ୍ୟାନ୍ତି  
ତୁ. ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଅରଣ୍ୟକୁ ଧର୍ମବ୍ୟକ୍ଷମତାରେ ଲୁହ  
ଧର୍ମବ୍ୟକ୍ଷମତାରେ କାହାଙ୍କିମୁହଁ କାହାଙ୍କିମୁହଁ  
ଏ ପରାମର୍ଶକାରୀ. ହୁଣ୍ଡାଯିଲିମୁହଁ ଅନେ  
ଯା ବାସନାମଜଙ୍ଗକ ସମସ୍ତକାମ  
ଏ ପ୍ରଯତ୍ନମ; କରିବୁପାଇଁ ଯୁଗମାଳିମ.

240,000 லக்டூனர். ஹா குங்காந்  
கிம்பாக்காந் சுப்ரோ ஸ்டீல்காந் வெப்பு  
கொக்கில்காந். சுப்ரோ ஸ்பார்த்து  
கிம்பாக்காந் கைவியில்கூராக்கு ஏற்பூவ  
கி. காட்டிமைவூரா எது பலமைவூனர்.  
ஸ்டீல்காந் கைவியான் காடு தித்தை  
காந். ஹாக்காந் கைவியி சுப்  
ரோ. கீசு குவாக்குத்துக்க. இப்பிரெரின்  
பதில்காந்க, ஸ்பார்த்து காந்சுப்ரோ உ  
ப்ருப்புக்குள்ளது.

வாய்மைக் கரு நிதி கால்வாயால். ந  
திடம் ஏற்றுவது அடிக்காண கூன் கால்வாயால்  
பூர்வம். கால்பால் எடுத்த கால்வா  
யம் ஏற்று கால்வாயால்? கால்வா  
யம் செய்யுதலை கரு கால்வாயால் கால  
வாய்மைக்கு ஒரு கால்வாயால் கால  
வாய்மைக்கு, ஆச விழுதுகளை.

അക്കാദമിക് ക്ലാസ്സ് കാരണ പ്രകാ  
ഡെവില്യൂസ് ഓരോ നേതർന്മാർ ദാ  
ഹോ ഗുപ്തഗാന്ധി. ഓരോ ഗുപ്തൻ, അ  
മഹാത്മാ ഉപത്രമാളുകു, ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കണ്ണ  
വദ്ധി. ത്രാക്കന്നവയ്ക്ക് നേതർന്മാർക്കു  
എല്ലാ പിശാചിക്കുമാണ്. ത്രാവയ്ക്ക് എ  
ല്ലാ ഒരു സഹാധാരണ പ്രവശ്യം. ആ  
പ്രവശ്യത്തിനും വധും! പ്രവശ്യത്താടി  
താരത്രപ്രകടക്കുന്നവയൽ ഭൂമി, ഗുപ്തൻ  
ഖദ്ധി, നിറ്റി, തുമാൻ. ഗുപ്തൻിൽ 270  
പ്രകാശം ത്രാക്കന്നവയ്ക്ക് നേതർന്മാർ  
യി പണ്യമുണ്ടുണ്ട്. നേതർന്മാർക്കിലേക്ക്  
ഈ ദിവം കണക്കാക്കിന്നു പ്രകാശവർഷം  
അടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട് (Light years). പ്രകാശന  
ശുഭ ഒരു സാഹചര്യം 1,85,000 ലക്ഷ സ  
ദ്ധവിശക്തി. ത്രാക്കന്നവയ്ക്ക് പ്രകാശവർഷം  
ഒരു ചൊല്ലിൽ പേരുന്ന ദുരഘട്ടം ഒരു  
പ്രകാശവർഷം. ഗുപ്തന്നാഴിപ്പാർപ്പി  
ന്നീടു എറബം അടുത്ത നേതർന്മാർക്കിലേക്ക്  
നാഭക്കാൾ പ്രകാശവർഷം ദുരഘട്ടം. ആ  
വന്നേക്കുള്ള എത്താട്ട നാലു പ്രകാശവർ  
ഷം ദുരഘട്ടം. ത്രാക്കി, പ്രകാശവർ  
ഷികൾ ഭൂമിയിൽ എന്തിനിക്കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ നേ  
തർന്മാർക്കിലേക്കുന്ന പണ്യമുണ്ടുണ്ട്. ദു  
രി ത്രാക്കിയും സാഹകരികൾ മരണം കിടക്ക  
നിന്നായുള്ളതാണ് ഏകദിനം.

സിനിമയും

[வி. வி. கணேசன், துறைமுக அமைச்சர்]

ଏ ନିର୍ମାଣ ପ୍ରକାଶନରେ, ଯଦୁଚିହ୍ନରେ  
ଏବଂ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପତ୍ର;  
ଏହିପରିବାବ ଏ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ

வ படித்து அரசுக்காலமாக்கி; கவுக்குவதற்கு  
ஸங்களித் திரும்புவது. என்னதீருக்கவே  
விக்கா சுத் கவுப்புமானாலோ உபேதம் கொ  
யாக்குவதையில்லை சுத் திரும்புவதுடு விடு  
தல் அப்படி வரலாற்றாக. Electricity,  
light, sound அவ்விதத் தொழில்வடிவங்களை  
பழக்கி விடுவது திரும்புவது நூலாக நூ  
ரீபு வாய்மானாக, விடுவதை அரசுப்பிரித்து.

ପ୍ରାଚୀକରଣ କାହାର ମିଳ ଯମିଂ ଗୀତାଙ୍କଳାଙ୍କ  
ଏବଂ କାହାର ମିଳ ଯମିଂ ଗୀତାଙ୍କଳାଙ୍କ

வினாக்களில் மொத்தம் கணக்கானது பால்வீ  
க்கும் ஒருங்கும் விளைவுகளையிட காலத்தில்  
கட்டி விட்டுக்கொண்ட சார்வதிருப்புமூலம் அதோ  
தூர்க்கியக்காலை விட்டிருக்காது. எனவே பால்வீ  
க்காலத்திலே கட்டி விட்டிருப்பதை விட்டுக்கொண்ட வை  
கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று, அதன்பூரித்து ஏது  
புதுநோக்கம் கூற விரும்பாதோடு, அதே வை  
வாசி குறைஷ்டு, ஏது வாசிவாட்டு, அதை வை  
க்கூட்டி, 'காலத்தில் கட்டி விட்டுக்கொண்ட  
கலைக்காலையைப் போன்ற ஒரு வையைக்  
விட்டிருக்காலை' என்று விட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா?

କୌଣସିଲେ ପିଲାଇଁ କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ  
“ନୂହାରୀକୁ” କାହାରେକାହାରେ, ଏହାର ଫର୍ମାଇଲାକୁ କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ ! କାହାରେକାହାରେ ପାତ୍ରର  
ଗମ୍ଭୀର ଅନୁଭବ ହେଲାକିମେହାର କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ  
କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ ? ନୂହାରୀକୁ କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ  
କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ ? କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ ? କାହାରଙ୍କାଳେ ?

ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷ କାନ୍ତିକାରୀ ହୃଦୟରେ ଝୁରିଛି  
ଅଜ୍ଞାନକାଳ କଲ୍ପନା କାନ୍ତିକିରିଯିବାରେ, ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚମନ୍ଦିରରେ ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷ ଏବଂ ଏହି ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ ଆଶ୍ରମୀ  
ଦୂରେ ଅଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ ଆଶ୍ରମୀ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଥମ  
ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ ଆଶ୍ରମୀ ଏହି ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ  
ଏବଂ ଏହି ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ ଆଶ୍ରମୀ ଏହି ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ  
ଏବଂ ଏହି ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ ଆଶ୍ରମୀ ଏହି ପାଇଁରିବୁଳୁଷରେ

ஸாம்பாவிக் கிள்ட் ஸ்டாக்காஜ் கூடுக்காவைகளை  
கல்லூரியான இரண்டாவது வரிசியகாலை நடவடிக்கை  
கொண்டு கால்தீவிக் காலைகளை ஒரு கூடுக்காவையாக  
நடவடிக்கை.

രാജീവ് സ്കൂൾ

(By N. R. Nair, I. U. C.)

தேவைகளைத் தான் விவிலக்குறுக்கம்  
 பிடிக்கலுப்பிட்ட உறுப்பின் முறிவுக்கு  
 துவிக்கிட்டுத்தாய்ப்புள்ள செழிடு-  
 தழுவினாலோவீயிதாதிமூலங்களும்! குறைநெ  
 மாற்றுக்கூடுதல் கருதுகின்ற  
 வகையைப்பூச்சிகளினாயிடு  
 பெறிய வேறொழுத்தால் மூலமாகப் படிக்கு  
 வாய்ப்பெற்றிருக்குமானாலும்!  
 தன்னாலும்கூட குறுக்கி காணிப்பாரு  
 தபாதித்தாயிரும் என்றால்தான் கூறுகின்ற  
 நாகத்துப்புத்தாக்கமாயிடு.  
 மாற்றுக்கூடிய வெள்ளுக்காலத்திலே  
 ஒரியாவுடை கீழ்க்கும், மூலமாக! குறைநெ  
 குறைநெய்துவிட மூன்றாண்டு  
 பெறியும் மாற்றுக்காலம் கூறுகின்ற  
 நாகத்துப்புத்தாக்கம் நிர்வாகமாக  
 யானிமூலமாகக் கூறுகின்ற நிர்வாகமாக  
 அவையைக்குறைநெய்துவிட மூன்றாண்டு  
 பெறியும் மாற்றுக்காலம் நிர்வாகமாக  
 நால், கூத்துக் கூறுவது அதுவும்  
 ஏது கீழ்க்குறைநெய்துவிட  
 பெறியும் மாற்றுக்காலமாக  
 நெற்றுக்கூறுகின்ற நிர்வாகமாக  
 பெறுகின்ற நிர்வாகமாக  
 கீழ்க்குறைநெய்துவிட மூன்றாண்டு  
 பெறியும் மாற்றுக்காலமாக  
 நால், கூத்துக் கூறுவது அதுவும்

ଶ୍ରୀକୃତିମନ୍ଦିରରେ ପାଇଲା ଯାହାରେ ଏହାରୁ  
କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା କଥା

“விடுதலைக் கட்டியுள்ளிடும்  
வரிட ஸ்திரீயானாக் கடியுள்ள  
சூரியுடையத் துணையானாய்!

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣାର୍ଥ

(PAHEED A. K., JUNIOR B. A.)

ஈடுகூஸ்-ஸ்ரூபாங்கிள்ட் மொளி  
யுத்துக்கூடம், ஸ்ரூபாங்கிள் யோவை  
காலின்டர்பூப் பிரையர்கள் பொதுப்பிரதமன்  
பூக்குத் திருப்பேற்றாகவிடுவது “கா  
ஸ்ரூப்” என்றாக்கிட, மாண்புகிவிப்பாக்கி  
கிள்ட் மேற்கூடியது. அதைப்பற்றி  
யெய்யு. நூலாயுதாயெய்யு. ஏற்றி சப  
தீவிய சாமாவப்பிப்பிள்ளை செப்பாக்கு  
கில்லைத்தினால் புதுநூலாய் யேய்க்களி  
யும் குழங்கி உட்கூடுவது.

தெய்வமுக்கியத் தமிழ்நாட்டை ஜிபி  
சிலிக்கோவூஸ் குடிக்கலாத் திருப்புர்

ପ୍ରାଚୀଯାଦିଳେ ପିତରଙ୍କୁଲ୍ଲାଖିଲି ଏହା  
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମାତ୍ରରେ ପାଇଲୁଥିଲାଏବୁ “କାଗାମ୍ବନ୍ଦି  
ବଳେର ରୋଗମ୍” ପାଞ୍ଚମାବ୍ଦିରେ ଏହା  
ଯାପତନରାଶିଗରିରେ ଅନୁଯାୟୀତମରୂପରେ  
ରୁହି, ଗିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟମାସକାଳୀନ ନିରାକାଶ  
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କାନ୍ଦାକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ନିରାକାଶରେ  
ଫୁଲେର ନୀରିଯ ଆକ୍ରମିତାଶିଗରିରେ ରୋଗ  
ରୂପରୀତିରେ.....

ஈடு பூர்த் திட்டங்களில் கூறும் வகுப்பு விவரங்களில் விரோத வகுப்பிலே வகுப்பிலே வகுப்பு வகுப்பு வகுப்பு—விரோத வகுப்புகள். நகலான் ஒத்துழைச்சிற்று ஆரம்பிக்க விரோத வகுப்பு வகுப்பு. உண்ணா அடிக்கம் மீண்டும் விரோத வகுப்பு காட்டிசில் காப்பாக்குவதைப் பற்றி வேறு விகியக்குமிகு சங்கமங்களை பாட்டு. பேர்க்குந் தந்துவரை. ஸ-வாயிலைத் தாங்கும் நவீன் “பா ஸிக்கிமீஸ் ராஹில்.” ஜம்னியிலை ஜீர்ணித் தாங்குவதைப்பற்றிவே யிருப்பு ஒது பண்டிக்கு முதல் பி. ஆஷ். வி., மேக்கி முனிவிடைகளை எது. மாநா ஸ்திர பாலோவனில் சிறுமூலாயும் காலை ம. திட்டங்களிலிருக்கும். வாசி ஸ்திரவிடைகள். ஸவுவித் தாங்கு விடுவதை மட்டு. உடல்கூத்துக்களை என்கில் உருக்காய் கை நியங்களை விட வூடு எடுக்க, பற்றி ஸ்திர பூர்த் திட்டங்களில் பாட்டுவிக்குமானா? நாட்கி ம. வெப்பாக் கொடுத்து.

தயின்றிமூல பலிபூர்ணத்தை வொகு கி  
வுட்டுக்கான், மாண்புமிகுவைகளுடு ஒத்து  
திமோக்குவை ஸ்ரீகாந்த இக்கவுன்  
உபவித்துக் கூடி.

கல்லூரிக்குமாற்றவிளைகள் ஒன்றையும், அதேவொட்டுவிளைகள் மூலிகையின் பெட்டிகளிடையே விடும் நிலைமையாக வேண்டுமோ. கூட மழு, விளைப்பு, தூக்கங்களிடையே விடும் நிலைமையாக வேண்டுமோ. எனவே நிருவகித்தி எடுத்து, விடுதலைக்காண்டு அதை கருத்திற்கொண்டு, விடுப்பு வெட்டுக்களிடையே விடுதலைப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். “பூ வண்ணு, இளைக்க.” ஈயமுடுக்கு பிரதை யூடு அதையிடுப்பதையும், ஏதிலிக்காலரிடம் குடிய சூழ்நிலைத்தையும் காட்டுவிரும் தெரியும் என்றும் கூறுகிறது.

ରାଜ୍ୟଗୀକ ଯୁଗରତ୍ନିଶ୍ଚର କାହାକିମ୍ଭୁ  
ନୀମିଳା ଉତ୍ତିଶ୍ୱାସା ସମକାଷିତ ପ୍ର

(0-2076-5110)

四

(*નાનારૂણ નિસર્જિણ, અનિયત માની, એવા.*)

ଶେଷାତ୍ମିକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧାବ୍ୟଙ୍ଗାବୁ ଯେ  
କବି, ରଜାନାନ୍ଦିଲୀରେ କାହିଁ ଏ ନୀତି  
ଗିରିବା ହିନ୍ଦୁକର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କୁ ହେଲା. ଅଳ୍ପ 1938 ଫେବ୍ରୁଆରୀ ମୁଣ୍ଡିଲୀରେ  
ପ୍ରିମ ଚାର ନିଃବିତି ହିନ୍ଦୁବୀର ଲୁହ  
ଫୋଟୋଫିଲ୍ସ, ବେବିଲେଣ୍ଟ. କବିଯିତର  
କବିତା, ଚିତ୍ରକଲ୍ୟାନର ଚିତ୍ରକଳା  
ଲାଇମପାଇଲିନ୍‌ର ଓରର ଅନୁତ୍ତମଣୀ  
କାନ୍ଦାଳ ଅବସରକିନ୍ତର୍କାରୀ ରାଜସମ୍ରାଟ  
ଜ୍ଞାନୀୟ, ସ୍ଵଧିର, ରାଜକୁରିଷ ଏବଂ ‘ରା  
ଜ୍ଞାନୀୟ’, ଏବଂ ପ୍ରମାଣାର, ପାତ୍ରପାଇତା  
ପ୍ରମାଣ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ବୀଯିର ପରିଷାଳା  
“ହିନ୍ଦୁବୀରାବିରଳ ନିର୍ମାଣକାରୀଙ୍କ ଏ  
ରତ୍ନାଳୀର ଜ୍ଞାନପ୍ରଦାନମାତ୍ର ଏବଂ ତାର  
ମହା ଅନୁଭୂତିକାରୀ”ଗ୍ରଂ.....

ఎవుళు ! గాల్కెల్యూక్ గాల్కెల్యూవి, పీ గాల్కెల్యూ చిల్కియువి, గీలొర్ ల్యూమ్పి నో ల్యూప్లెంకువి, వోకుగునొవి అ కియపొల్కు..

"‘ବୁ’ କଣେବୁ” ମହାନୀଳାରୀଙ୍କ ଏକିଟି ସମୟବାର୍ଷରେ ଏଣେବୁତେଜାଗାରୀଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତାବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପରିଦ୍ୱାସ୍ତୁ ହେଉଥିଲା. “କଣେବୁ ଏ ବୁକିଛିଯା ଏକଟି ‘ବୁକିଛିଯା’ ବେଳେ ଯଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଦ୍ୱାସ୍ତୁ, “କଣେବୁ ଏକିଏବୀକ୍ଷିତରେ ବୁକିଛିଯା” କଣେବୁ” ଏହିଏ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ବାରିବା ପରିଦ୍ୱାସ୍ତୁ.

“ବୁ” କଣ୍ଠ କରିଲେବୁଟିକାଳେମେ ଏହାର  
ଦେଖିବାର ପାଞ୍ଚମୀଟି କଲାତ୍ମକ ବିଶେଷତା  
ପାଇଯିଥିଲୋ.” ରେଖାଗଣେ କାନ୍ତ ପରିଚାଳନା  
କରିଲା, କାହିଁମଧ୍ୟରେ ଫୁଲଙ୍କାର  
ଲୁଣୀରୁ କରିବୁଥିଲାମାରିବୁଲା, ବୁ ଦେଖିଲା

“உமக்குடி ஏழைகளின் காலிவுக்களிட வி-  
யானம்.” வேணவிலீக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட  
நூல். “பூலை விழாபுரிமைகள்”. பூலை  
நூல் ஒன்று கலங்களின் பறியுறைக்காலை  
பூலை உத்தார கிடைத்துக் கூற வேண்டியிருக்கின்ற  
நூல்.” எவ்விஷால்காலை வேண அங்கு  
“நீலவெங்கி” மீசு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட எடுத்து  
கூறப்படு. “காலானா?” வேண பிள்ளைகள்  
நோய்வுக்கும் குடும்பங்கள் குடும்பங்களுக்கு  
கூறின் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றா.

"കുറഞ്ഞതോ?"

"ஈங்கள்," வாய்விட விளைக் கூடுப்பிடி என்று.

"ପ୍ରାଣବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଥିଲା,  
ଯେତେବେଳେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ  
ହେଉଥିଲା, ଏବେଳେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଉଥିଲା।"

“ବେଳେ କଣ ପାରିବାରିରେଖାକିମ ନାହିଁ  
କାମିଲାଯାଇବୁଥିବାକିମାରିଗା.” ବେଳେବିଶିଖ  
ପାରିବାରିରେଖା କାଟିଗାରିଛୁ ପାରିବି  
କିମାରିଗାରିଛୁ କାଟାପାରିବାରିରେଖା କାଟାବୁ.”

“நீங்கள் பார்க்கவேண்டும், வேலையினைப் பற்றி நீங்கள் அதை நூற்று மூன்று முறை தெரியும்,” என் நீங்கள் உடனடியாக சில நிமிடங்கள் கொடுத்து நீங்கள் மூன்று முறை பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“మాను కిరణు పద్మావత లీఖార్థిని  
ఏ కోటులు?” వయిస్తిని విశ్వాసి వ్యవసాయి  
కిరణు నొచ్చుకుండి కెంచుండి ఉఱ్చి  
ప్రకాశించి. వేళా ఈ సిగార్లను  
అందించి తాణంలో స్వార్థముకు అభిమానము  
ప్రాణములు రుచుకున్నాడని అంచులు అంచులు  
అంచులు అంచులు అంచులు అంచులు అంచులు  
“మాను కిరణు—అత్త గుణం ప్రాణము—” వ్యవ  
వ్యవ వ్యవ వ్యవ వ్యవ వ్యవ వ్యవ వ్యవ వ్యవ

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுவேல் தமிழ்நாடு

"എന്നും പറയാൻ കഴിയാത്തതാണ്." എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നതാണ്.

"பலினையிலுள்ள கல்வெக்கான் கணக் பரிசீலனையே." மேலே வழங்குமிடைப்பாடுமிடையோடு வகுப்பிலிருந்து என்ற நிலைமை.

"ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ବନ୍ଦିମଣ୍ଡଳ କାମପୁରୀରେତେ  
ରତ! ସେଇ ପରିଷ୍ଠା କରିଯାଇ, "କାମପୁରୀ  
ଉପରେ ପାହୁଣ୍ଡିଲେଖନ ରତ!"—ଏହିମୁଖ୍ୟମ  
ର ପରିଷ୍ଠାରୁ", କାମପୁରୀ କାମପୁରୀରେତେ  
ବେଳାବୀଶ୍ଵର ଶାରୀରକମ କେମିକଣ ଓ  
ବ୍ୟାଧିର କାମପୁରୀରେ.

கன புக்குவிட்டுக் காலி என்கின்றவையோடு குறிக்க. "எனவேப்பூரிசித்து... என்றால் நீங்கள் வைப்பதாவதும் வெளியே அது ஸ்ரீகிருஷ்ண பக்ஞா. மதக் கொலி என்றுவிடக்கூடிய என் ஸ்ரீகே. ஏழேபு. ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்தில் குழந்தை முன்னால் கோவுக்கும் கால்கள் என்று வைத்திருக்கிற அமைச்சன் என்று வைத்திருக்கிறான். அமைச்சன்திட்டு என்றுவிடக் கூண்டியும் கால்யிக் கால்கள்தொகையிலே இருப்பது கால்களின் போயிருக்கிறது. எனின் திருக்கும் கால்களிலிருப்பதையிருக்க அது பக்ஞா. என்றால் செய்வி நீங்கள் அவசியத்திற்கு வரவியிருக்க வேண்டும். புரோதோபாஸ் என்கிறது குடும்பத்திட்டு வைத்திருப்பதையிருக்க வேண்டும்....."

"നിരുത്തേക്ക് കൂടുതലെന്നും വളരുമെന്നും,  
ഈ കാർമ്മങ്ങൾ പറയു." സംശയമാണോ എന്നു  
പറയുന്നു.

"ಅಂಡ್ಲಿ, ಯವತ್ತಾ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್" ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮ್

“நூற்கில் ஒரு வீரன் வாய்த் தலை விட்டது. கேள்வி என்ற கண்ணால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.” ஆனாலும் இவ்வாய்வை வேலையினுடைய முயற்சியின் கூடாக கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் கமிஷன் வாய்த் தலை விட்டது.

"காலங் விடைக்கு" என்ற தொழிலையும் காலங்பெற்றுள்ள பரிசீலனை. எவ்வள் கீழீட்டு இருக்கிறது?

"କାହାର କାନ୍ଦିଗାରିଯାଇଲୁ....."

卷之三

“ଏହା କ୍ରିଶ୍ମତିରିଲେଖନ୍ତୁ”—ଯଜମାଣ ପାଇଁ  
ଏହା ଧୀର୍ଘମଧ୍ୟବଳେକାହୀନ୍ତି ଦେବେ. ଅଗରେବ  
“ଫର୍ଦା” ପାଇଁଥିଲେ ଯଜମାଣଙ୍କି.

“வினாக்களை தமிழ்நாடு முனிசிபல் என்று வரவழக்கு இருக்கிறது. “பொய்வெல் குடும்பம்” என்ற குறிஞ்சி குழுவுடையில் அமைந்துள்ள முனிசிபல் யாணை”. ஒரு முறை குழுவுடையில் வரவழக்கு முனிசிபல் குடும்பம், குடும்ப யாணைகள் ஏதுமிருந்து விடக்கூடியது.

"பாக்". கொங்கு வெழுவர்தனி. என வேறு வழிபாடுகளில் "பால்வாக்" வெழுக்கும்படியும் நாட்டுக்காரர்.

“What’s?”

“四庫全書”

“*Често търсите ги*” имена съдият

“... പ്രാഥമികവും പരാമാരിയും എന്ന് ഒരു വാദം, അംഗീകാരം ചെയ്യാൻ കാരണമാണ്, സാമ്പത്തികവും പരാമാരിയും മുമ്പായാണ് അംഗീകാരം ചെയ്യാൻ കാരണം.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

‘കരാസെര പരപ്പ്’ എന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സൈ. ‘ക്രാസേററു’ സിസ്റ്റമാണ്, സൈ

“എന്തുവെങ്കിലും മല്ലിൽ ഇരു കൊണ്ടവർ<sup>1</sup>  
പുറത്തുനാട്ടാൻ.

‘ହୁଅପଦିତ ଏକାଳର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳଗଣେ’  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର କୀଟାଳିବ୍ୟାଲୁ, ଆଜିପା? କାହାରିଯେ  
କିମ୍ବା ମୋତ୍ତିକୁହାଇବାରୀ,

‘காவுட், ஏதுக்கூவுங்களும்.....’ வாழ்வதற்குமிடங்களையிருப்பது என்று நீங்கள் அறவதற்கு முன் வரும் போது இது ஒரு தெரியல்.

‘ஸா’ என வெடிப்புகளின் நிலையை வரி  
ஞர்த் தவிப்பிடு. ‘வாங்க, இவ்வு வாண்டுத் த  
ரிசைக்’ என்ற நாட்டுப்பெயரிடு. காலத்து வி  
ருட்டை இருப்பவருடைக் கொஞ்சம் ராக்குவு

ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟ କୋମାରୀ, ହୃଦୟିକ ପିଲି  
ଏ ଏ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ପରିଷ୍ଠା ପାଇନାଥଙ୍କୁ ଏବେ  
ବ୍ୟାପିତ କରାଯାଇଥାରେ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶରେ କୌଣସି  
କରାଯାଇ ଅୟତିକରାନ୍ତରିକରିବାକୁ, 'ହୃଦୟିକ-'  
ପରିଷ୍ଠା ପାଇନାଥଙ୍କୁ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ', ଏବେ  
ପାଇଁ ଦୂରାଙ୍କ କରାଯାଇ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶ ବ୍ୟାପିତ କରିବା  
କାରଣରେ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ  
ଆଗର ପିଲିରେ 'ତୁମକୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ' । କାହାରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ  
ପାଇନାଥଙ୍କୁ, କାହାରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ କାହାରେ  
କରାଯାଇ ପାଇଁ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶକୁ, ହୃଦୟିକରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ  
କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ' । ଏହି ଚକ୍ରଧ୍ୱରୀକାରିତା କରିବା  
କାହାରେ ପାଇଁ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ  
କାହାରେ ପାଇଁ ଆବ୍ୟକାଶରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ' । 'ପାଇଁ,  
ଆବ୍ୟକାଶ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ' । ଆବ୍ୟକାଶ  
ପାଇଁ ଏହି ପରିଷ୍ଠା କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ' । ଏହି କାହାରେ  
କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ । 'ଆବ୍ୟକାଶ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ' । ଆବ୍ୟକାଶରେ କରାଯାଇଲାମୁ

விட்டியு. என்கின்றென்கூட ஈயிடக்கூடியும் காலத்தை வழங்குமினி. ‘ஒருவிடம்—வளி விழுக்காரைகொடு வழங்குவதே நீண்டதாக இரண்டு வகைகளுக்கு கிடைக்கிறது.’ எவ்வளி பிரிஞ்சு என்று.

ஏது இவ்வழகானினம் கல்லூரில் எங்களை விடுவதோடு ஒத்துப்பாடு.

‘କୌଣସିଲୁ ପରିଯାଳା’ ନାମରେ ଲାଗୁ  
ହେଉଥିବା କାହାରୀ ଦୁଇତା କାହାରଙ୍କିଟିମାତ୍ର ନାମିଲା  
କିମ୍ବା କାହା କାହାରଙ୍କିଟିମାତ୍ର ନାମିଲା  
କିମ୍ବା

“సంక్తి, ఇప్పటి వారంతానుభూతి కల్పించాలి”  
అంటే త్రిపుగాల్య భూసంక్షిప్తానికి “.” ఇంకా  
యి “ఎల్లాంకి వాయిలోనికి ఒచ్చాప్రాప్తివిశిష్టమై  
ది? అంగారించాలి.” అంగారించాలికినీ కస్త  
యిగాకొని గార్డెన్, ఏక బాగాంధులింపు ఉంచువు  
పట్టాడు. “గుణాంధు లంగ్విపాపాలినీ అంగారి

‘କମଳ’ ନାମରେ ପରିଚାଯିତ ହୁଏ ଏବିଧିକାରୀ  
ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ

“అప్పు నీ ఇవులోయిదటనియెంటా? ” అప్పు  
సమాజమానికిరణు ప్రాచీనమా తపస్యిక  
ఉన్నమితి సహాదమానికి వాగు కుయించు  
కొని ఈ ఆధ్యాత్మికాల్ప మొప్పుకుచూశా. అప్పు  
వ్యక్తి దుబ్బు దెండుకోగలి ప్రాచీన  
యొ.

“సెక్రెటరీలకు నీవు కాదని అనుమతి చేయాలి”

“యిక్కున్నాడిన అందుల్లాగావారు.” ఈపాటుకు రథప్రమాణమయి, ఈప్రమాణమయి గొప్పకు చెప్పయి విషాంగాలు జూడయిస్తాడు. కంఠు శిఖమండల గొప్పుడు. కంఠు సమయాని గొప్పుడిన అందుల్లాగా సంసారమయి. ఈ అవస్థ వాయిదాతోప్పి విషాంగమయించాడు. అందుల్లాగా పరిణామమయి. “ వీరా పరిణామమయి.

‘ଅବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷଣିତ କରନ୍ତୁ ପିଲାଙ୍ଗା? ’ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷଣିତ  
କରିବାକୁ ମୁହଁରା.

‘ମୁଁରେ ! ଏହାକିମାନ, ଆମ୍ବାଙ୍ଗାଟକରୀ  
ଯ ମାନ୍ଦାରୀର ଶବ୍ଦ ଖାତମସୁତ୍ରରେବ୍ୟ  
ରେମ୍ବୁ କଣୀ ପାଇଲାମୋ. ଏକାଟିକୁ  
ହୋଇ ଥିଲା ଏହାର ପରିଯୁକ୍ତ. ଶବ୍ଦରୀ  
ପରିଶଳ୍ୟ ଶବ୍ଦର ଶବ୍ଦମଧ୍ୟରେ କହିଲା ତା  
ଯିର ପରିଯୁକ୍ତ କହାଇଛନ୍ତି ନାହିଁବ୍ୟା  
ରାଜକିମାନ. ହୃଦୟରେବ୍ୟ କହିଲା ପରିଯୁକ୍ତରୀ ପ  
ଲାଭିନ୍ତିରେବ୍ୟ ପରିଯୁକ୍ତରୀ ପରିଯୁକ୍ତରୀ

“କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା କାହିଁକିମ୍ବାକିମ୍ବା” ନାହିଁବରି  
କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା “କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା” ଫେରିପାଇୟିବା.

‘இரு பால்களை ஒன்றாக விடுவதற்கும் தான் எது என்ன? என்ன என்ன என்ன?’

‘இலக ! மாண்புமொத்தம் விழப்புவிடம்  
என்.’



Mr. P C. George

UNIVERSITY PLAYERS



Front row:- M V Joseph, Joseph Sam (Member of the State Olympic Basket-ball Team),  
and P. T. Thomas.  
Back row:- K. A. Eapen, C. Oommen (University Volleyball Captain), and George Jacob.



Science Association Excursion Party at Pallivasal

### NETBALL TEAM (1951-'52)

(Winners of the Travancore University Intercollegiate Tournaments)



Sitting :—Aley Thomas, Miss Annie Kuruvilla (President), & Anna John  
Standing :—Susan Verghis, T. A. Saramma, Anna Kuruvilla, Ammal Andrews,  
Leela Verghese & Mary P. George.

## EDITORIAL

### Prebendary W. E. S. Holland.

The passing away of Prebendary W. E. S. Holland on March 27, 1951 has deprived the college of a tower of strength and left the world the poorer for one of those rare souls who could equally be described as "once-born and twice-born." He was the life and soul of the Student Christian Movement and he played no small part in making the movement the powerful auxiliary of the Church that it is today all over the world. After over thirty years of devoted service in India he took charge of the living of St. Mary Woolnoth in the heart of the city of London in 1933 and made his Church the centre of all Christian endeavour within the vast business houses in his parish. He was a gifted recruiter of men; not a few of the men sent out by the C. M. S. to colleges and schools in India were his choice and they were all men whom he had infected with his zeal for service.

Mr. Holland's association with this college began when he met the late Mr. K. C. Chacko at the Constantinople Conference in 1911. Mr. Chacko kept him constantly informed of the attempts he was making to start a Union institution in Travancore, attempts that eventuated in the founding of this college in 1921. When the C. M. S. had to find a new Head for the Kottayam College their choice fell on Holland and it was during his stay at Kottayam that he recognized the need for strengthening this college. He became part-time lecturer here and assisted in the collection of funds for this college. This led to some misunderstanding, and Holland decided to leave Kottayam and joined the staff of this college. Spiritually, academically and financially he was a priceless asset to the college. When the C. M. S. gave him freedom to dispose of a sum of Rs. 50,000/- according to his discretion, he gave us Rs. 40,000 and this enabled us to complete the Chacko and Holland Hostels. His influence brought to the college many more donations, big and small. It was also his sympathetic interpretation of the college to the C. M. S. that induced that body to maintain one missionary on the staff of the college. His death is a grievous blow to the college.

We cannot better sum up all that Holland was than in the words of the Bishop of Lichfield: "At Oxford, in India, and in later years in his city Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, his aims and methods sprang from the same source, and produced similar effects; by his gentleness, his humility, his understanding sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men and women, he just radiated the love of God and opened the door of the Kingdom of Heaven for many who would fain enter but who

had missed the way or lost their keys. Everything about the man stamped him as one for whom Christ was in a vivid and literal sense King and Master and Friend; and the one thing he lived for, and which made him the happy man he was, was to bring others into the circle of his friendship."

#### Dr. T. I. Poonen.

Though late in the day, none the less heartily, we offer our felicitations to Dr. T. I. Poonen, M. A., Ph. D., Retired Professor of the college, on the degree of Ph. D. conferred on him in March 1951 by the University of Madras. To few is it given to achieve a coveted degree after their Shastipoorti. And the degree won by Dr. Poonen is the reward of more than twenty years' labour in a region of research that most scholars have feared to tread. The thesis on the basis of which the degree was conferred, "A Survey of the Rise of the Dutch Power in Malabar," has evoked a chorus of appreciation. Dr. A. J. AAALBERS, Professor, University of Groningen, the greatest living Dutch historian, has sent Mr. Poonen a letter of appreciation in the course of which he says: "One who wishes to penetrate further into the later history of Malabar must build on your book as the foundation solidly laid for all time." Mr. K. P. S. Menon, M. A. (Oxon), Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, has spoken of "the monumental industry which has gone into the making of the book and the masterly presentation of facts." We wish Dr. Poonen long life and health and strength not only to enjoy the fruits of his scholarship but to make further contributions to historical knowledge.

#### Sri. C. P. Mathew M. P.

The most gratifying event of the year was the election of Sri. C. P. Mathew as member of the House of the People by the Kottayam constituency. Notorious as are the vagaries of the ballot box, in this instance it registered an emphatic verdict for the right man and for the right cause. Mr. Mathew won by a comfortable margin of over 50,000 votes in a straight fight with a Communist opponent. We congratulate him on his success, and we congratulate Kottayam on securing the services of so worthy a representative. With his outstanding intellectual gifts, his infinite capacity for taking pains, his eloquence and skill in debate and his fund of humour, Mr. Mathew will be a force in Parliament, while his humanity, his absolute freedom from prejudice and cantankerousness, and his utter incorruptibility will win him general respect. We bid Mr. Mathew godspeed in his new career.

#### Our retiring and new Principals.

Mr. Mathew's return to Parliament has synchronised with the completion of his quinquennium as Principal. It was the good fortune of the college that it had Mr. Mathew at the helm in one of the most trying periods of its history. A veritable martinet and a demon for efficiency, Mr. Mathew strove hard to maintain the highest

standards of academic life, and the all-round progress the college has made during his regime is due in no small measure to his initiative and driving force. His genuine sympathy for the students won their hearts, while his devotion to duty, his thoroughness, and the unsparing manner in which he discharged the exacting duties of his office were an inspiration to his colleagues. He leaves a proud legacy to his successor, Mr. T. B. NINAN, Professor of Physics, to whom we offer a cordial welcome. He has been described not very felicitously as the 'iron man' of the college, for the iron is only a mask concealing a heart of gold. It is a happy augury that simultaneously with his installation as Principal, the college is embarking on a new programme of expansion, and arrangements are actively afoot for providing instruction in Chemistry and Botany for B. Sc. students.

We rejoice to know that notwithstanding his election to Parliament, Mr. Mathew will continue to serve the college, though he will move into his own residence outside the college campus at the beginning of the next academic year.

#### Sri. T. B. Thomas.

Sri. T. B. Thomas came back to us at the beginning of September after spending two years at King's College, New Castle-upon-Tyne, of the University of Durban, as Demonstrator in Physics cum Research scholar. He was admitted to the degree of the Master of Science of the University in June 1951 and has also been elected to the Associate Membership of the Institute of Physics. He carried out research which consisted in the development of a sensitive spectrophotometer for the measurement of absorptions of crystalline specimens in the ultra-violet and visible spectral regions. Dr. Schneider, under whose guidance he worked, says that he needed very little guidance, and he "showed great skill, initiative and perseverance on the experimental side and has always endeavoured to obtain a full theoretical understanding of his special problems without losing sight of the wider implications." The gratifying instrument that he finally constructed on the basis of his experiments, represents, in the Professor's words, "a remarkable achievement of great scientific value." A paper describing the instrument appeared in the Journal of the Optical Society of America.

We have great pleasure in reproducing Dr. Schneider's tribute to Mr. Thomas: "Although his official position of Demonstrator in Physics hardly did justice to his long experience and great gift as a Physics teacher, he took these duties very seriously and performed them with great vigour and success. They covered practical classes in most of the laboratories of the Department (forming part of the Physics and Applied Science Pass and Honours courses). My colleagues and I have the highest praise for his patient and thorough work with the students and his very willing and fruitful co-operation in organizing the laboratories and in preparing and conducting

examinations. In the two years of his stay Mr. Thomas has become a highly respected and very well liked member of the Department. He will be missed by staff and research students alike. Personally I deeply regret to lose him as a colleague and collaborator. To have obtained his friendship is a lasting gain which I value very highly."

#### Dr. K. C. Joseph.

After spending two years in the Graduate School of Theological Studies as a scholar of Emmanuel College, Toronto, Deacon K. C. Joseph returned to us last September as a Doctor of Theology. It is gratifying to know that though he had registered only for the degree of Master of Theology, the quality of his work during the first year led the authorities to make an exception in his case and allow him to work for the degree of Doctor of Theology without first taking the Master's degree. During these two years he took eleven courses, including one in English Literature, and secured "A" Grade (75% and above) in all of them. His thesis on John Henry Newman has been described by the Provost of Trichy College, Toronto, as "a fresh and important contribution to the large body of literature dealing with the life and thought of John Henry Newman." In a note on him in the *United Church Observer*, a Canadian Weekly, the Director of Graduate Studies in Emmanuel College is quoted as saying, "He was a man greatly admired by staff and students, and living in the residence, a fine influence and a very interesting personality in student life."

#### The Vice-Chancellor at the College.

The long-deferred opening of our new Library building, constructed and furnished at a cost of Rs. 40,000, was performed on the 8th by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore. Speaking on the occasion, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar expressed his pleasure at visiting an institution where things were done in an orderly way, where numbers were not allowed to lower standards, where the staff realised their responsibilities, and the students appreciated the value of discipline. He pointed out that the purpose of University education was not to provide a passport to employment, but to turn out men and women capable of thinking for themselves, of studying questions dispassionately and coming to sound conclusions,—men and women with individualistic and not group minds. A cultured man was one who could see both sides of the coin, who could examine without bias the pros and cons of every question and form right judgments. Stressing the importance of discipline, he deprecated the spirit of trade unionism among students. It was said that students should stand united. Against whom? he asked. Success in democracy could not come by a *polit bureau* of students ordering withdrawal from classes and boycott of examinations. It could be achieved only by enlightened and disciplined men, men trained to think correctly, judge independently, and act wisely.

**The Annual Prize Distribution.** Sri. P. R. Parameswara Panikkar, M.A., Pro-Vice Chancellor, presided at the Prize Distribution function on the 10th of March. The valedictory meeting of the College Union was amalgamated with the function. The Principal's report covering the manifold activities of the College and its components began with a reference to the appreciation of the College recorded in the Visitors' Book by the Hon'ble Sri. C. Kannhiraman, retired Chief Justice, who had presided at last year's prize-giving:

"I had heard about the excellence of this institution and was very pleased to accept the kind invitation of the Principal to distribute the prizes today. It gave me great pleasure to notice the good work done without ostentation by the staff and the students in the academic and social sides of college life. The calm atmosphere of the college impressed me. The harmony prevailing in the institution is almost ideal." Referring to the results of the college in the University examinations of March 1951 Mr. Mathew observed: "In the Intermediate Examination our results were the best in the University. 117 candidates out of 219 secured a complete pass, i.e., 53.4%. This high percentage is specially gratifying when we consider that in about half the colleges in the University the percentage of passes was less than 25; in some it was as low as 10%. For the B. A. & B. Sc. examinations the percentage of complete passes was good.

B. A., 35 out of 64, i.e., 54.7%.

B. Sc., 24 out of 42, i.e., 57%.

These results are one index of the academic work of our students and of the help rendered to them by the staff. They were made possible by the peaceful atmosphere that prevailed and the standard of discipline that was maintained. It is worth repeating that the maintenance of discipline is not primarily in the interests of the teaching staff but of the students themselves and also that it can be done only with the loyal and intelligent co-operation of the latter. It is a matter for thankfulness that the students in this institution have on the whole realised this and the consequent gain is theirs.

The Report concluded with a reference to finance: "As the result of our continued requests to the Govt. for a substantial grant corresponding to the five lakhs grant to some colleges of later origin, we secured at last a sum of Rs. 50,000/- We trust that this grant will be repeated in the next few years till it reaches the five lakhs figure."

Mr. Panikkar spoke of the distinctive character of the college and declared that its success was due to the spirit of service that animated the members of the staff. He exhorted the students not to be excited by political or other distractions

but pursue their studies in a calm atmosphere, remembering that students who learned things well had a better future than those who neglected their studies.

Prof. Catlin, the well-known Economist and political philosopher, made an inspiring speech, calling upon students to be rightly ambitious, to cultivate a high sense of duty and to be prepared for sacrifices. Let them not worry about others, he said, but let each one ask himself: "What is the sacrifice that I shall make?"

#### Change of Staff.

The following members of the Staff left the service of the College at the end of the last academic year :—

|   |   |                            |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Sri. P. J. Joseph, B. A.                | — | Tutor in English.          |
| " K. C. Eapen, B. Sc.                   | — | Do.                        |
| " A. A. Hydrose, B. A.                  | — | Do.                        |
| " V. K. S. Panicker, B. A.              | — | Tutor in Malayalam.        |
| Sry. B. Lakshmi Ammal, B. Sc. (Hons.)   | — | Lecturer in Mathematics.   |
| Sri. M. G. Geevarughese, B. Sc. (Hons.) | — | Do.                        |
| " D. V. Raman, B. Sc. (Hons.)           | — | Lecturer in Physics.       |
| " Rama Varma, M. Sc.                    | — | Do.                        |
| " M. A. Thomas, B. Sc.                  | — | Demonstrator in Physics.   |
| " P. N. Gopalakrishna Pillai, B. Sc.    | — | Do.                        |
| " A. I. Thommen, B. Sc.                 | — | Demonstrator in Chemistry. |
| " M. P. Thomas, B. Sc.                  | — | Do.                        |
| " M. Unnikrishna Menon, B. Sc.          | — | Do.                        |
| Sry. Aleyamma Kurien, B. Sc.,           | — | Demonstrator in Biology.   |
| " S. Thomas, M. A.                      | — | Lecturer in History.       |

We have pleasure to place on record the valuable and loyal service rendered by these members.

The following new appointments were made at the beginning of this academic year :—

|                                      |   |                          |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Sri. S. Ramakrishnan, B. Sc. (Hons.) | — | Lecturer in Mathematics. |
| Sry. Annie Kuruvilla, B. Sc. (Hons.) | — | Do.                      |
| " A. I. Aleyamma, B. Sc. (Hons.)     | — | Lecturer in Chemistry.   |
| Sri. A. K. Baby, M. A.               | — | Lecturer in History.     |
| Deacon M. J. Varughese, B. A.        | — | Tutor in English.        |
| Sry. C. L. Saraswathy Amma, B. Sc.   | — | Do.                      |
| Sri. A. C. John, B. A.               | — | Do.                      |
| " V. Appukutta Menon, B. A.          | — | Tutor in Malayalam.      |
| " Yohannan John, B. Sc.              | — | Demonstrator in Physics. |
| " P. B. Aravindakshan Pillai, B. Sc. | — | Do.                      |

|                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Sry. P. J. Sosamma, B. Sc.    | — | Demonstrator in Chemistry.  |
| " T. N. Santakumary, B. Sc.   | — | Do.   |
| Sri. V. K. Koshy, B. Sc.      | — | Demonstrator in Biology.  |
| " G. Vethakkan, B. A. (Hons.) | — | Acting Lecturer in History.<br>(He left at the end of the First Term when the Rev. J. Beall returned after his short furlough.) |

Of these, all except Sri. V. Appukutta Menon, Sri. S. Ramakrishnan and Sry. Annie Kuruvilla and Sry. A. I. Aleyamma, are our old students.

Mrs. R. G. Thomas, M. A., acted as Lecturer in English after the departure of Sri. Ninan Abraham on study leave and till the return of Dr. K. C. Joseph from leave. Sri. Ninan Abraham continues in Oxford, but he has turned to the study of Philosophy and Psychology from the study of English Literature.

One of the Demonstrators appointed early this year—Sri. P. B. Aravindakshan Pillai, B. Sc.—left at the end of the Second Term and Sri. Oommen P. Ittyerah, B. Sc., an old student of ours, has taken his place

## BUS TRAVEL IN TRAVANCORE

By K. JACOB, M. A.

The editor has asked me to write an article for the magazine. I have been writing articles for this magazine for twenty-five years now, and I feel like the White Snake in Kipling's Jungle Book. It had no venom left, and was practically innocuous. I must confess that my stock of humour has been exhausted long ago. If the following article bears out the truth of this assertion, the reader must place the blame not on me, but on the editor.

Bus travelling in Travancore is not without a funny side. Of course, there is little fun in struggling in an excited crowd, to get a foothold on a narrow board, and having to stand all the way from Alwaye to Parur, (or Kottayam, as

the case may be) among a perspiring and smelling set of bodies, many of which have no shirts on. One of my friends died of tuberculosis, traceable to an injury he received once, in getting into a bus. He had received a bad knock on the chest, and later developed the disease.

An American gentleman, travelling in this country, said that it was lucky that Hitler had never been in Travancore. Lucky for the Jews, that is. For his worst concentration camps had nothing in them equal to our Transport Bus. He was hard put to it, to invent new and effective forms of torture. His concentration camps were all stationary. He never devised anything like a jolting

crowded concentration camp, moving at very high speed, over very rough country.

There is, however, a humorous side to our bus travelling. In the bad old days, before the Government took up this business, we had the "private buses." The transport bus is said to be a great improvement. And so indeed it is. For one thing, if the bus catches fire, you would jump out of the old variety of bus, and over and above being burnt, you would break your legs as well. There is no such danger in the Transport bus. Recently new iron bars have been placed on the sides of the buses, to prevent even the temptation to jump out.

The buses in the old days were very much controlled by our Police. I remember an occasion when I was travelling in one of these. The conductor was issuing tickets. When he asked one passenger whether he had a ticket, the latter said that he was the elder brother of a policeman. But the conductor did not think much of it. He insisted on the man buying a ticket. Later he was also charged for the luggage. He grumbled a great deal and said that in spite of his being the brother—the elder brother—of a policeman, he had to pay as much as the others. No credit was given for his having a policeman in the family. At last the driver got impatient and said, "You might be the brother of fifty blooming policemen, but you have to pay for your luggage."

Of course a brother—even an elder brother—of a policeman does not have much pull with a bus-conductor. If however, the man could have produced an actual life-size policeman on the spot, the situation would have been different. A police-

man at home, does not do the trick. I have seen buses held up for hours, just because they had to wait for a police officer. We had crossed a river and the driver was just starting the bus, when a policeman arrived on the scene and told him, "Yejman (the master) is coming. You are to wait." So we waited—for about two hours in the boiling hot sun on the sandy river bank, until the Police Inspector was pleased to appear.

Those were good days for the traffic police people. Every conductor had to pay a sort of regular fee to the traffic policeman, as an insurance against being hauled up before the magistrate, for overloading or overspeeding. I once saw a police-man turning Right-About-Turn, when a bus started. He was a man with a tender conscience, and hated to perjure himself. He looked the other way, so that he might not see the overloading in the bus.

The drivers were a harassed and long suffering set of people. But some of them were men with a sense of humour. Once a bus was held up for a long time at a stopping place. It was long past the scheduled time to start, and yet the policeman did not whistle. Some passengers who wore wrist watches, pointed out to the driver that it was long past the hour. The driver tried to beguile the time by telling them a story. "A soldier was taken up for dead from the field of battle and was carried away for burial. On the way, he recovered consciousness, and called out to the stretcher-bearers to stop. But they would not hear of it. 'You keep quiet,' they said. 'You have been certified dead.' 'But I am not dead,' he protested. 'What?' said the stretcher-

## BASKETBALL TEAM



(Winners of the Travancore University Intercollegiate Tournaments)

Above Floor:—Abraham Verghis & M. R. R. Panikker.  
Sitting:—Sri. T. B. Thomas President, P. T. Thomas Captain, Sri. C. P. Mathew (Principal), C. S. Abraham and Sri. C. P. Andrews Physical Director  
Standing:—C. S. Titus, N. I. Abraham, M. V. Joseph, Gheeverghese Mathew, Joseph Sim, C. Oommen and George Kuruvilla.

Below—  
Left:—C. A. Mathew and K. A. Simon.  
Sitting:—Sri. P. M. Mathai (President), C. Oommen (Captain), Sri. C. P. Mathew (Principal), M. V. Joseph and Sri. C. P. Andrews Physical Director, P. T. Thomas and  
Standing:—K. A. Eapen, George Jacob, Gheeverghese Mathew, P. C. George.

(Winners of the Travancore University Intercollegiate Tournaments)

## VOLLEYBALL TEAM





JUNIOR  
HOSTELS  
TEAM

WINNERS OF  
THE  
INTER-HOSTEL  
FOOTBALL  
TOURNAMENT

U. C. COLLEGE  
ALWAYE 1951-52

**Above**—Left to Right—Sitting:—(Floor) Messrs. V. V. Eapen, Paul Jacob,  
(Chair) Messrs. George Stephanos, P. J. Yohannan, S. Paul, B. A. (Hons.)  
C. A. Mathew, K. A. Mammen (Captain).  
Standing:—Messrs. M. C. Kuriakose, Jacob Peter, George Mathew, Alexander  
Cherian, M. A. Kuriakose.

**Below**—Floor:—Messrs. Abraham Verghese, K. George Thankachen.  
Sitting:—Messrs. Ranjit Thomas, Rev. John Brill, M. A. (Warden), K. G. Koshy (Captain),  
V. K. Alexander, M. A. (Warden), Abraham Jacob.  
Standing:—Messrs. K. S. George, A. Ninan, C. M. Mathai, K. J. Jacob, Geevarghese Mathew,  
Joseph Abraham, T. C. Jacob, P. J. Philip.



CHACKO  
HOSTEL  
HOCKEY TEAM  
(1951-52)

WINNERS OF  
THE  
PANIKKAR  
MEMORIAL  
CUP

bearers, a qualified doctor in Government service, an M. D. of London, has declared that you are well and truly dead. And who are you to question it? So you had better keep your ugly mouth shut." This is the situation, said the driver. "Your wrist watches say one thing, but here the police clock is supreme."

In the Transport bus, an interesting person is the bus porter. You will find a porter in almost every one of them, to whom you must pay an amount, for the privilege of allowing you to have a box in the bus, or on the top of it. But for carrying it up or down the bus, you must pay money to some urchins, who are always available.

Speaking of porters, I am reminded of a terrible incident which once occurred in the Madras Central Station. A porter was making a fuss outside a Railway carriage. The student who had engaged him, had paid him the regular fare, but of course, he was not satisfied. The student however, got in and was comfortably

THE ENDS AND GOAL OF HUMAN EXISTENCE—  
THE COMMUNIST VIEW AND THE CHRISTIAN VIEW

By DR. K. C. JOSEPH, M. A., Th. D.

To both the Communist and the Christian history is a process, and it is moving towards a definite goal which all who would be wise and all who would be free should consciously work for. The Christian has an idea as to how the process began, and as to what forces are at work now in its continuance. The Communist is not bothered about how and why and

seated in the carriage. He did not mind the noise which the porter made as the train was about to leave. Finally, the engine whistled and the train started. The porter put his hand in, and struck a heavy blow on the student's cheek. By the time the latter had recovered from his shock, the train had passed Avadi (a near station).

I may as well have a laugh against myself, in conclusion. It was long ago, when "private" buses plied between Parur and Always. There was no regular ticket issued from Always Terminus to the College. Still, I was allowed to get in, and given a ticket for 2 annas. The conductor made the Way Bill and told the manager that there were 21 passengers and one luggage. It appears I was the luggage! He apologised obsequiously when I protested that I was a live man. "You see sir, we have no regular tickets to the College." I recognised that he was going out of the way to oblige me, and accepted the role assigned to me without further ado.

when the process began; but he is quite keen to maintain that it is continued now by the urge of hunger which perpetually issues in class struggles between the "haves" and the "have-nots"; the exploiters and the exploited, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. In order to get a complete picture of the Communist and Christian views of this process going on in

history, we should ask what, according to them, are the ends and goal of this process.

The Communist answer to this question is that the end and goal of the historical process is the classless society of the future where everyman shall give according to his ability, everyman shall receive according to his need, and all shall have plenty and all shall be happy. As Butler and Devanesan have paraphrased it in that useful little handbook named *Communism and Christianity* recently published by the Christian Literature Society of India (p. 29) "Once the old ways of thought have been purged out by time and discipline, society will be one, with a real unity at last..... When this final stage is reached, all men will really be brothers, not just in ideal or in law, but in economic fact and actual feeling. They will thus not exploit each other any more: not only will there not be a capitalist to exploit 'his' workers, but there will be no occasion for the proletariat to dictate to anybody either. For in this stage of development, anti-social forces will not arise, and therefore will not have to be restrained. There will be no exploiters, because men will have forgotten greed, which is a by-product of the capitalist system; there will be no crime, because criminals are by-products of maladjustment to a society which is found to produce a constant stream of misfits. Because society is harmonized, and because in such a society men as individuals are harmonized, strains will not now arise within the society. Hence the State, which is defined as society organized coercively, will gradually become superfluous, and will

drop out of being in one department after another. In Engel's epigram: The State will wither away."

The question that immediately comes to our mind is whether there is any ground for this faith other than mere wishful thinking. If the urge of hunger and the craving for physical comforts issued in the development of class conflicts in the past, if in the past it created the antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, what new factor has now come into the sphere of the historical process that could guarantee that when the proletariat succeeds in overthrowing the bourgeoisie these very same elemental urges in man will cease to create further conflicts? If, as the Communists seem to take for granted, it was the wrong economic systems of the past that made men act in anti-social ways, the questions have to be asked, how did those wrong economic systems ever develop at all, and why other wrong economic systems may not develop in the future and corrupt man's action again? Surely the Communist eschatology requires a great deal of naive credulity for its acceptance!

It seems, again, to be the same old story of the 19th century man's belief in himself and in the power of his organization. It is a little doubtful whether after World War I and World War II and the experiences of the League of Nations and the United Nations, thoughtful men can accept the Communist's optimism. By saying this, we do not for a moment imply that everyone who opposes Communism at the present time is free from this delusion. One has only to listen to the blusterings of some of the politicians who influence the policies of the United States

to realize how widespread this blindness is even among those who profess Christianity.

There is yet another interesting aspect of this question. The ideal of the perfect society of the future that the Communists envisage seems to take for granted certain moral principles like unselfishness, brotherly love, and even honesty, and certain spiritual values like the worth of the individual. It is rather difficult to see how these moral and spiritual values derive from dialectical materialism if that is all there is to be said about Reality. Or is it a case of unconsciously accepting the value-judgements which grew out of the Graeco-Christian civilization and then blindly repudiating the very foundations on which that civilization grew? Lenin wrote, in his book: *The State and Revolution* (1), "And then will democracy itself begin to wither away due to the simple fact that, freed from capitalistic slavery, from the untold horrors, savageries, and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually become accustomed to the observance of the elementary rules of social life that have been known for centuries and repeated for thousands of years in all school books." What the Communists do not see, or pretend that they do not see, is that these "elementary rules of social life" came to be in the school books because they were part of the religious heritage of all the world and that they cease to have any validity if non-moral matter is the ultimate Reality. If the God revealed by Jesus Christ is not a fact, if man's existence is confined to the experiences of the physical world and to the short span of his earthly life, then the

Communist's classless society of the future is an irrelevant dream, and it is difficult to see what the incentive could be for any one to undergo the sacrifices demanded in the name of the present class-struggle so that some nameless future generation might reap the benefits of it. A satanic self-assertiveness and power-lust, and a blinding sensuality masquerading under all kinds of perversions, may explain the ruthless totalitarianism which Communism seems to build up everywhere, but these will neither desiderate nor create the utopian classless society which fascinates the simple believer in the Gospel of Marx. If the State should wither away, there has to be something more than dialectical materialism and the unaided efforts of man.

Is the Christian view of the ends and goal of human existence more realistic than the Communist view? First of all, the Christian has no utopian illusions about man's natural state. Man is a fallen being, and as long as he is in that state, nothing that he does by himself will eventually solve his conflicts within himself and with his fellow-beings. But the Christian believes also that he is a created being, created by a God whose purpose is love, and whose will it is to redeem man from his fallen state. And hence, although on the one hand he is unable to share in a self-reliant optimism, on the other hand he is not a victim of the existential despair of helpless autonomy. The Word of God, which in the beginning called him into being, has come in Person to meet him in his wretchedness, and the Cross of Christ has been raised at the edge of history—

(1) Quoted by Butler and Devanesan: "Communism and Christianity," p. 30.

neither within it nor wholly outside—to reconcile man to his Creator. The purpose of man's creation was that he might be the child of God, that he might enjoy the fellowship of the Father's home with all the other children. From his present fallen state, he is again called to enter into this inheritance prepared for him "before the foundation of the world." He has only to look to the crucified and risen Son of God in simple trust, thereby abandoning his self-centred autonomy, and he will again receive the power to become a child of God in fellowship with all others of His children. He will then continue to live in this world until his appointed days on earth are over—co-operating with all those who would accept his co-operation in building up associations which will bring more and more justice to everyman even in this unredeemed world and will help in the growth of love among men—and finally, when his time comes, he will go into that eternal life which will be the true vision of his Maker and the ever-growing fellowship with Him and with all who are His.

This final stage need not be a static

affair—a mere classless society where all men eat, drink, and are merry in an ever-recurring and monotonous cycle, for, as William Temple pointed out in one of the very last addresses he gave before his death (1), "if we think that the good of life consists in the steady development of that relationship between persons which under the influence of Christianity we call *love*, there is no reason why this should not be developed to a strictly infinite extent through an increasing multiplication of the number of persons between whom the relationship is established: and while in one sense you would have reached perfection if it should ever occur that there was complete love established between all of the persons who exist while they are very few, yet there would be more of the perfecting if the same relationship were established between a vastly greater number." And, if to this is added the further consideration that the perfection of love after which men are to strive is that which moves within the Being of the triune God, this adventure will be seen to be truly unending and this promise one of infinite progress.

## SALUTE TO INDIA

(By a Canadian friend)

Land of the rising sun  
Where goats roam the hills  
And bullock carts move slowly with their  
Land of the jingle bells  
And tired feet

loads.

Land of wealth—and famine too,  
Land of the yearning soul—the hungry  
heart.

The high Himalayas loom  
Majestic in their view  
Like a God enthroned in the sky above.

(1) Temple: "Christianity as an interpretation of History" (Longmans, 1945) page 8.

Valleys deep with silence  
Echo the vultures' cry,  
Mighty land, of teeming millions,  
Banana trees and waving palms,  
Lonely plains, and great Ganges,

You cry out to the world—  
Your greatness lies in all you've given  
Of art and music and the mystic's prayer,  
Gentleness and humility,  
Simple peasantry and family life

Ancient customs and the depths of  
learning.

What now, for the future?

Yes, it depends  
On men who without fear  
Can rise to greater things  
Can change and fight  
For what is right  
For persons and for nations  
And so unite the world.

STAN ARCUS.  
Toronto.

## THE CANDLE

[By P. V. PAULOSE, (Class iv.)]

They say, "Familiarity breeds contempt." This truth is not wholly exemplified in my case, still, the spirit of service and steadfastness to the ideal I have clung to is not adequately appreciated. My universal presence, despite being of several century's duration, has not been of any avail in the uplifting of humanity. I am no simpleton to be attracted by memoirs or trophies nor would the absence of these earthly vanities deter me from rendering my part of service to humanity. I am aware that birth, tradition and the position one occupies, weigh with the world more than one's achievements. But even on such criteria of greatness I can well challenge public judgment. Let me tell my story.

I am made of wax and cotton thread, too simple to attract your attention. This is the symbol of purity and simpli-

city, two virtues the "civilised youth" of today conspicuously lack. The educated women are no better. Dressed in gaudy costumes and laden with heavy jewellery they appear before me shedding the radiance of their artificial beauty. Lipstick, that most indispensable instrument of their make-up, I cannot but interpret as the "danger light" to warn the flies that are attracted to them. Pity, animal love is blind and the reckless pilot obeys not the signals. Mahatma Gandhi could afford to be a "half naked fakir" but his life was a star and he lived apart.

Wax has its most aristocratic birth on the branches of gigantic trees that challenge the heights of the heavenly bodies or on the sides of steep rocks, both unpolluted by human contact. It was a component part of the high walls of a large but compact city-state of the honey-

sucking bees, wherein dwell peace and discipline. Principles of constitutional democracy and the fever of the present-day elections do not bother them. In that realm the superiority of women folk is amply recognised and the queen's orders are carried out without demur. It is unadulterated honey that plasters the walls of the city-state. The walls are so modelled as to provide accommodation for innumerable soldiers and labourers. Class strife is wholly absent, non-co-operation and satyagraha are unknown. Each according to his capacity and to principle. The fundamental rights of every citizen are unreservedly recognised. I wish man followed the bees in building up his political institutions! Wax, the component part of that celestial city wall is the one thing that men need to hold together.

Cotton thread, which forms the backbone of my corporal frame, has a thrilling story behind it. Originating from a shrub in a plateau scantily fed with rain and thriving amidst extreme heat and fierce winds it was rashed to a factory. Here it underwent the tortures of baling and packing and spinning until finally it became my soul. So much for my aristocratic birth and the vicissitudes of my life before I came to your help. Though born on different altitudes and matured in different environments, we joined hands in the achievement of a common objective. Learn ye men, from us, the lesson of unity in diversity!

Service, untiring service and sacrifice

is my motto and it is the inborn devotion to these ideals that has brought me here. The political institutions, social set up and economic planning of this age all come to nought for lack of these essential qualities. Co-operation and universal love should be the watchwords of every advancing nation. They are the lubricants that make the wheels of political and social machinery run smooth. Where these are absent disaster follows immediately. For several centuries I have been meeting the needs of mankind. I was their guide and companion in darkness and loneliness, grief and despondency. Ever since the great Prometheus, the greatest of human benefactors, suffered torture on Mount Caucasus, I have been the companion of mankind. I have had been a joy to many a sinking heart. I have wiped the tears of many a weeping widow and forlorn child. In the boudoir of the love-lorn maiden awaiting her lover, I have been a comforter.

On the high altar in the church, where the Lord Jesus is crucified I stand as ocular witness. When the lady love is abruptly recalled to this earth from the land of Morpheus at the zero hour of the night, it is I who guide her to the inspiring presence of her lover. I accompany your departing dear ones into the grave and prepare them to receive your "Lord" on His reappearance. Some service, all this, I trust.

As days passed my monopoly was keenly contested by kerosene, gas and electricity. Ever since their appearance, I have been relegated to the corner as a

reserve for an emergency. I do not envy my competitors, and I console myself that none disputes my place on the high altar. Electricity and gas might fail at the advent of storm or rain but I am an unfailing stand-by in all emergencies.

I follow certain accepted principles. When once I begin my job I never stop until I am exhausted completely. Like my glorious master above, I shine on the good and the evil alike. Nepotism or favouritism, I have none and hence no foes. I am born for service, toil for service and die in service. This is my tale in brief.

I stand for purity and simplicity. I do not work for reward or fame because I do not believe in monuments or memoirs. High birth or position is no bar to service. Indeed, *noblesse oblige*. I do not envy the prosperity of others nor do I blow my own trumpet. Sacrificing one's own body for one's neighbour is the greatest sacrifice—says Jesus; but mine is a sacrifice of both my body and soul and therefore, I stand far above religious leaders and social reformers. In fact I am the torch while they are the torch bearers.

## HOLMES OF THE HOSTEL

By S. VENKATA RAMAN, Class II, Group (i).

Doubt that the stars are fire,  
Doubt that the sun doth move,  
Doubt truth to be a har,

but never doubt that I have ever left unread even one of the detective stories that have ever been published. And this added a new name to the nine names, that I had already received from my friends—"Holmes." It is no exaggeration that I look very much like Holmes in appearance (though not in brains)—a tall man with a long nose and a piercing eye, which one usually associates with owls, sergeant-majors and Scotland Yard inspectors. In fact one of the subjects of debate in our Hostel Debating Society was that I have subscribed for years to those personality courses advertised in the magazines, which guarantee to impart to the pupil, who takes ten corres-

pondence lessons the ability to look the boss in the eye and make him wilt.

It was with a borrowed crime novel, that I went to bed at 12 that night. I remember that I came up to the thirty-first chapter in which the detective fell into the hands of the detected. At that juncture, sleep gaining the upper hand of my studious nature, I closed the book and completely surrendered myself to the charms of the Angel of Sleep.

After sometime, it seemed to me that I was in the midst of ten huge figures, each plunging his fist deep into my body with a velocity that would surprise the velocity of the rocket for the moon. When they stopped to revive their energy, I slowly opened my eyes. There was none near

me. But the fisting was going on—not on my body but on the door. It was my friend Mani, who was trying to break the door. He had already adopted every other method of awakening me, which was revealed by rolls of paper and small stones scattered on the floor. I went and opened the door gently with the air of a detective letting in a suspect, but not knowing that Mani was leaning upon the door throwing his full weight upon it. So naturally when I opened the door, he fell upon me like thunder. After apologizing, I enquired what was the matter, which had induced him to wake me up at such an early hour (It was only 8.30 then) when I was absorbing Vitamin D according to the instruction of my doctor.

"It's no silly thing," he began. "Last night, before going to bed, I remember that I unstrapped my watch and placed it somewhere; but I do not remember where I placed it. Now it's not to be found. I suspect my room-mates. They have been trying long to pull my leg. Holmes, I come to you for help. Please involve yourself in the matter at once."

I began my enquiries, taking down his answers in short-hand.

"Of which company?"

"They call my room-mates the Chattering Company Ltd."

"No, I mean your watch."

"Oh, that! It is of the East Wed Company."

"Name of the watch?"

"Privar Soma."

"Of what size?"

"Nine and seven by nine."

"With or without second hand?"

"With second hand."

"Is it a centre-second?"

"Yes."

I knew all this previously, but I wanted to get it from him.

"Let me examine your room," I said and with my note-book and pencil popped into my mouth I went to his room. Fortunately or unfortunately for us, his room-mates were not there. They had gone to the first session of their chattering.

It was a very small room, 14' x 14' with four beds. There was hardly any space where one can hide a thing. I searched everywhere. But it was not there. Mani was looking at me with appreciating and hopeful eyes. I took down some more points from him. At three in the morning, Jose, one of his room-mates rose up and asked him the time. Mani said that he had just heard the book-worm in the next room beginning to read. So naturally it would be three. Jose also began to read and Mani entered into the fifth part of his sleep. When he woke up, he found that his friends had gone and with them his watch.

This was a clue worth having. I questioned Ravi about Jose; what kind of fellow he was, what he used to do and all that. The information I got was this. Jose was a ruthless fellow converting Rs. 10 every day into cigarette fumes not caring for any body, even our Warden whom we all dreaded. I took down these points. Then I began to closely observe the footsteps near Mani's table with my lens (though that is only one of the two glass pieces of my grandfather's spectacles).

Being satisfied, I went to my room and began to form my theory. It could not be anyone but Jose, who had offended Mani.

## TAGORE HOSTEL DRAMATIC CLUB (1951-'52)



"അമൃഗം"

**Above**—Left to Right—Seating:—Messrs. M. C. Varughese, Stephen Thomas, Rev. K. V. Varkey (Director), C. Joyce Mathew and P. T. Cherian.

Standing:—Messrs. N. C. Joseph, M. D. Abraham, Issac Philipose, C. P. Mathew, Alex Cherian, K. C. Paulose, P. G. Koshy and John Thomas.

**Below**—Sitting:—Messrs. K. A. Paulose, C. T. Benjamin M.A., N. I. Abraham, George Stephanos, P. E. Mathew.

Standing:—Messrs. Rajagopal, C. S. Abraham (Secretary), T. C. Jacob, A. S. George, Padmanabhan, Kasthy Oommen, George Jacob, V. Gopalakrishnan, K. S. George (Secretary).

## SOCIAL SERV ICE LEAGUE





Above—Left to Right—Sitting:—Messrs. T. B. Ninan M. A., P. T. Thomas, C. V. John, P. K. Phillipose, V. M. Ittyerah, M. A., B. Litt. (Oxon). Standing:—Messrs. T. T. Thomas, K. T. Joseph, K. T. Verghis, K. Thomas, K. A. Paulose, M. A. Varghese.  
Below—From Left to Right—Sitting:—Messrs. Yohannan John B. Sc., M. K. Parameswaran Nair, Representative. C. P. Mathew M. A. Principal, Baby John Captain, U. P. Abraham (Athletic Representative). Standing:—Messrs. Sunny Andrews, Jacob Cherian, S. Viswanathan, K. J. Markose, Yesu Das, A. M. Isaac, K. G. John, Yohannan Mathai.



WINNERS OF  
TUG OF WAR  
HOLLAND HOSTEL

WINNERS OF  
THE COLLEGE CRICKET CUP

Having put two and two together, I fixed the crime on Jose and wrapped in thought, I was just going to light my fountain pen (popped into my mouth) with an unlighted match-stick when, who should enter my room but Mani announcing the arrival of his room-mates. As soon as Mani came into my sight, I burst into a hyena-like, fiendish laughter. The fountain-pen cigarette fell down and the nib crooked itself. My laughter suddenly ceased, but it was only for a split second. Looking at Ravi, I burst again into laughter, only this time it was in another key. Mani had removed his shirt, and on his arm, just below the shoulder was his East West Company, Privat Soma watch, size 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with red centre second!

Only after I had drawn to him the object that had tickled my laughter to such an extent as to forget my fountain pen, did he perceive the thing. His face assumed a castor oil look. But I consoled him saying that all greatness are gifted with a poor memory. I, for instance, (I do not know whether he had observed my converting my fountain pen into a cigarette).

But I felt sorry for my theory and then for my fountain pen. However, the tea-party that we three, Jose, Mani and my humble self had that evening, did make amends for my waste of brain power. And my fountain pen even today remains with a crooked nib, as a token of my greatness.

## CAPITALISM AND CO-OPERATION

By P. C. KUMARAKOSE, (Class III, Economics)

Capitalism to-day is on the verge of a severe crisis. It has been challenged on all sides. Even its most vigorous supporters are clamouring for changes in the system. The reason for this widespread discontent is to be found in the failure of the system to solve the fundamental problem of the equitable distribution of wealth. Capitalism has, indeed increased the productive power of the world to dimensions unknown before, but in doing so, has placed obstacles in the way of the right use of this capacity for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

We can very well watch the phenomenon of crops being burnt, supplies being destroyed and machinery and plant being kept idle on the one hand and millions

of people starving on the other. This is the well-known phenomenon of "poverty amidst plenty."

What is the reason for the failure of capitalism? The idea or motive of maximum private profit has been the prime regulator of the system. This created marked inequalities in income among different classes of the community. It assumed a state of perfect competition which did not in practice exist. In the absence of equal opportunities for all people, the few who were more advantageously placed, cheated the many out of their due.

The evils of the capitalist system have been aggravated (a) by the phenomena

of the trade cycle. Economic depressions and booms which have disastrous effects on the economic life of the countries, are a direct result of capitalism; (b) by the formation and growth of monopolistic combinations throughout the world. Economists and statesmen have tried to regulate capitalism and to keep the profit motive within reasonable bounds; but their attempts in this direction have met with little success.

These defects in the working of the capitalist system can no longer be ignored. One of the best alternatives to capitalism is co-operation. Co-operation aims at the ideal of maximum service to the public. In the words of Fay: "The essence of co-operation is that each shall work for all and that all shall work for each."

The co-operative movement is a century-old social and economic organisation. It is defined by H. Calvert as "a form of organisation wherein persons voluntarily associate together as human beings, on a basis of equality for the promotion of the economic interests of themselves." The success that has attended the co-operative movement so far is confined to the credit and distribution sides. In India the movement was given legislative recognition during Lord Curzon's regime. Co-operative societies have grown since then. Consumer's co-operation has also made some headway. The need for a consumers' organisation for making all their purchases is very great in India. Perhaps there is no other country in the world where consumers are so highly

disorganised and are therefore so disastrously exploited. Above all these, the wide gulf between the wholesale and retail prices is very great in India and it always works out to the disadvantage of the poor consumer whose bargaining power is very weak.

The inelastic demand for the agricultural products of the ryot and the defective marketing system are stumbling blocks to the economic progress of the ryots. At the same time the industrial capitalists are gaining enormously by the increasing demand for their goods and their consequent rise in price. The disparity between the two sets of prices has been to a large extent, responsible for the growing deterioration in the economic condition of the masses of our country. The remedy lies in co-operation.

The main obstacle to the progress of co-operation is the appalling ignorance and illiteracy prevailing among the mass of the people. Ignorance and illiteracy can be gradually swept off our society with the spread of co-operative education. When public opinion is ripe the movement must be expanded to embrace every aspect of the farmer's economic and social life. Co-operation can help him in the cultivation land, in the marketing of his products, in the development of cottage industries and in the purchase of his requirements. Co-operation will eliminate middlemen in all these spheres and thus avoid all exploitation. Co-operation will teach him self-reliance and enable him to live in harmony with his fellow men. Co-operation is, in effect, democracy in action in the economic sphere.

## TO THE STUDENT

Speak the truth; do your duty; never neglect your duties to your race and family; never neglect what contributes to well-being and prosperity; let thy mother be thy God; let thy father be thy God; let thy teacher be thy God; let thy guest who seeks your hospitality be thy God; do good; never do any evil; remember and cultivate the virtues that we have practised, and avoid wrong which we may have done.

[11th Anuvaka of the first section of the  
Thaithreyopanishad.]

## TONGUE TWISTERS - A game that will improve your enunciation

(From Reader's Digest of Nov. 1944)

Try this one at first. Say it slowly, then repeat it with increasing speed, a process to be followed up with others.

Betty Botter bought a bit of butter.  
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter.  
If I put it in my batter, it will make  
my batter bitter. But a bit of  
better butter will make my batter  
better." So Betty Botter bought a  
bit of better butter and it made her  
batter better.

Then take this one:

A skunk stood on a stump. The  
stump thunk, the skunk stunk, but  
the skunk thunk the stump stunk.

The next one is still harder. Do not try it unless your dentures are tight:

Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter,  
sifted a sieve of unsifted thistles. If  
Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter,  
sifted a sieve of unsifted thistles,  
where is the sieve of unsifted thistles  
Theophilus thistle, the thistle sifter,  
sifted?

Now try your abilities on these short ones, which are tricky if you speed up:

Sister Susie's sewing shirts for  
soldiers. Slippery sleeks slide  
smoothly down the sluice way. A  
snifter of snuff is enough snuff for a

sniff for a snuff sniffer. She sells  
sea-shells by the seashore.

Here is one with irresistible rhyme appeal:

Moses supposes his toeses are roses,  
but Moses supposes erroneously. For  
Moses he knowes his toeses aren't  
roses as Moses supposes his toeses  
to be.

Still harder but interesting is the one following:

If a woodchuck could chuck wood,  
how much wood would a woodchuck  
chuck if a woodchuck could and  
would? But if a woodchuck could  
and would chuck wood, no reason  
why he should, how much wood  
could a woodchuck chuck if a wood-  
chuck could and would chuck wood?

The r's should be trilled in this one:

Around the rugged rock the ragged  
rascal ran.

This one is alliterative:

I never felt felt feel flat like that  
felt felt.

And if you can say this one twice in  
rapid succession, you are very good in-  
deed, for nine out of ten can't.

Sinful Caesar sipped his snifter,  
Seized his knees and sneezed.

## COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

### PHILOSOPHY ASSOCIATION.

President: Sri. K. JACOB, M. A.  
Secretary: Sri. P. M. EAPEN

The inaugural meeting was held on August 4th, with the Principal in the Chair, when Sri. T. B. Ninan gave the address on "The atom and the electron". The Association conducted two special meetings at which Sri. T. S. Venkataraman and Sri. C. I. Mathunny were the speakers, and three ordinary meetings. In addition, a picnic was arranged. All the members of the Association took an active part in the debates and other activities.

### THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Science Association consists of all the Science students in the College. Its aim is to provide opportunities for studying and discussing modern scientific subjects.

The Association began its activities this year in July, under the presidency of Sri. P. M. Mathai, with the election of the committee. The inaugural address was given by Dr. P. V. Nair, Director of the General Research Institute, Trivandrum, and his subject was "The way of research". The Principal was in the chair. Two special meetings were held; one in honour of Sri. T. B. Thomas, on his return from Newcastle, and the other to hear Sri. D. V. Raman, M. A., Head of the Department of Physics, Ferroke College. There were four ordinary meetings to discuss atomic energy, radio activity, nuclear fission and cosmic rays. There was an excursion to visit important institutions in and around Pallivasal. Our gratitude is due to Sri. O. J. Cherian, Special Engineer, Chithirapuram, for all he did for us on this excursion.

A useful year of activity was concluded with the valedictory meeting at which Sri. R. V. Ramani, a director of Travancore & Mettur Chemicals, gave a most interesting address on "The manufacture of Caustic Soda".

### THE MATHEMATICS ASSOCIATION.

At a business meeting held on August 4, 1951, at which the chair was taken by the President, Sri. T. S. Venkataraman, the committee was elected, with Sri. C. M. Mathai as Secretary.

The inaugural meeting was held on September 20th. Sri. T. B. Thomas delivered the address on "The interdependence of Physics and Mathematics".

At the four ordinary meetings held during the year, the following were the speakers and their subjects:

Sri. S. Ramakrishnan—The Mathematical analysis of wealth.

Sri. C. M. Mathai—The nearest star—the sun

Sry. Annie Kuruvilla—The study of Mathematics.

Sri. S. Ramakrishnan—Mathematics, applied and pure.

Early in the third term, Sri. C. M. Mathai resigned his secretaryship and was succeeded by Sri. Ramanatha Sarma. The Association held its annual social on Feb. 21st, when the Principal presided.

The valedictory meeting took place on March 7th and the address was given by Sri. P. T. Thomas, Professor of Mathematics, St. Albert's College, Ernakulam, on "The place of Mathematics in modern life".

## THE HISTORY AND ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION.

The Association's activities commenced early in August this year, under the Presidentship of Sri. V. M. Ittyerah. Sri. P. V. Jacob was elected Secretary.

The inaugural meeting was held on August 21st. The Principal presided and Sri. K. J. Cyriac, M. A., B. L., Head of the Department of Economics, S. H. College, Thevara, gave the address on the present problems of Indian Economics.

Two ordinary and two special meetings were conducted during the year. "The land-tenure in India," "Theoretical features of Communism", and "Gandhian economic thought" were the subjects discussed. The members of the Association joined the discussions with much enthusiasm. On October 23rd, the Rev. C. C. Scratch spoke of what he witnessed in China during the recent Communist revolution.

## THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

During the past year the Social Service League carried on its usual activities. The chief of these are the offer of financial and other aid to some of the most needy in this locality, and the daily feeding of about 20 poor children in a local primary school. Owing to the high cost of food, this latter activity was a very heavy burden on our finances. We wish to express our deep gratitude to the wives of members of the college staff who undertook to make the children's meals. The League has helped several sick persons to obtain hospital treatment. Milk was regularly supplied to a T. B. patient, fares were paid for two cases to be taken to the Vellore Hospital, small pensions have been paid to two chronic in-

valids and so on. Help has also been given for thatching houses and to the unemployed. In some cases, the whole or a major part of the expense was borne by the League.

Besides these activities daily papers are bought for the use of mess servants, for whom games also are provided. The League undertook the sale of T. B. Seals in the college and raised well over Rs. 100/- for this cause. The night school did not function successfully this year.

As usual, the main income of the Social Service League was from the annual entertainment and drama. We made a record profit of more than Rs. 600/-.

It is unfortunate that the League cannot provide useful employment for all those students who might be anxious to take part in its work. It is necessary that we should discover new and constructive ways of harnessing enthusiasm for social service.

## THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

The Student Christian Fellowship seeks to lead students to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord and Saviour, and to bring them into one close fellowship in Christ.

This year the S. C. F. had 215 paying members. The organisation was carried on by a working committee of sixteen and the activities have been many and varied. In September, His Grace the Most Rev. Yuhannan Mar Thoma led a strong team in a three-day mission to the college. The evangelistic task of the S. C. F. was entrusted to the Student Missionary Union and several missions were conducted in neighbouring centres of education. Regular corporate worship, Bible Circles, hostel prayer

groups, and several courses of lectures by members of the college staff, are some of the activities of the year. Bible reading notes were regularly distributed. A number of special addresses were given by such visitors as Mathew P. John, the Rev. P. J. Thomas, Dr. Harpur, His Grace the Most Rev. Mar Theodosius, and His Lordship Dr. Mathews Mar Athanasius.

The S. C. F. ran four Sunday Schools, with 142 children and 21 student teachers. World Sunday School Day was celebrated on November 3rd by a public meeting at which the Rev. Dr. K. C. Joseph presided and Mrs. C. C. Scratch was the chief speaker.

The S. C. F. Library consists of more than 300 books on religion. It has been enlarged and put in good order.

Four delegates were sent to the provincial S. C. M. Study Conference at Thiruvalla. The leaders' conference for the North Kerala Colleges was held in July in this College.

In the First Term a successful variety entertainment was held in aid of our finances.

We give thanks to God for all the blessing of the past year and pray that He will prosper the work of the Student Christian Fellowship in the years to come.

## THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

It was a very busy year for the Athletic Association. All games, with the exception of tennis, were in full swing by the middle of June; because of the rains, tennis could only commence at the end of October.

All presidents and captains worked hard to secure our successes. We have had a crowded programme of friendly and competitive games. Regular matches were played against neighbouring colleges and clubs in

Ernakulam, Cochin and Trichur. During the Onam holidays the volleyball team toured Trivandrum, and the hockey team, Malabar. All these matches helped to improve our standards of play. The Quadrangular Tournament could not be held this year because of the inability of two of the usual entrants to participate. The intercollegiate fixtures commenced during the second term. We lost a two-day cricket match to the Maharaja's College by only five runs, and we were beaten at football by a single goal, losing to the eventual champions, the S. D. College. In Athletics we only just failed to gain the championship by a margin of a single point. But our women students retained the netball cup and our men secured the championships in volleyball and basketball.

Several of our players were selected for the University Teams. We provided no less than five of the eight volleyball players, including the University Captain, Sri. C. Oommen. The star player of the University basketball team was Sri. Joseph Sam, who also represented the State in the recent Olympics.

The interhostel tournaments were even more exciting than the intercollegiate matches; the honours are shared by the various competing units.

Despite the lack of good local teams to give us practice matches, we are able to keep up a fairly good standard of performance mainly because of these interhostel fixtures.

## DAY SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION.

This year the association had 354 members on its rolls. Mr. P. Krishna Pillai continued to be President and Mr. P. T. George was the Secretary of the Association.

The following were members of the committee:

Miss. Leelamma George. Messrs. S Peter (IV), M. K. Satheesa Varma (III), M. R. Somadas (II), P. Krishna Pillai (I) and U. P. Abraham (Ath: Rep.)

The inaugural address was delivered on 8th August 1951 by Mr. K. V. Ramakrishnan, B. Sc. & B. L.

In the place of the annual Variety entertainment this year there was a dance recital by Mr. Ananda Sivaram of international fame and party on 30th November 1951.

The annual Social of the Association came off on 16th February 1952. At the public meeting that followed the tea Mrs. R. G. Thomas, M. A. presided. Miss K. P. Rukmani Amma, B. Sc. (Hons) spoke on the occasion.

We are proud to record that P. C. George, a member of the association, was declared the field champion for the year. We won the Cricket and Badminton in the Inter-hostel competitions.

P. T. GEORGE (Secretary)

#### THE COLLEGE UNION.

Early this year, the election of the various office-bearers was conducted with the excitement and healthy rivalry which have now become traditional. The following constituted the Union Committee for the year:-

Sri. P. V. Poulose— President  
" E. P. Raman Namboodiri— Secretary  
" K. R. Karunakaran Nair — Representative of Class IV.  
" K. A. Eapen— " Class III.  
" S. Krishna Pillai— " Class II.  
" P. C. Thomas— " Class I.  
Sry. M. B. Radhamani— Representative of women students.

Sri. V. K. Alexander, M.A.—  
Staff Representative.

The work of the year was inaugurated on Thursday, July 19th, by Sri. Kala Venkata Rao, the then General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

Five debates were held on subjects of current interest. There were also five meetings on special occasions. These were the celebrations of Independence Day and the Gandhi Jayanthi Day; a congratulatory meeting in honour of the Rev. K. C. Joseph, M. A. Th. D., and Sri. T. B. Thomas, M. Sc. on their return here after two years' higher study abroad; a meeting to felicitate our beloved Principal, Sri. C. P. Mathew, who had won a decisive victory in the recent election to the House of the People from the Kottayam constituency. The fifth and last meeting was addressed by the Hon. Minister, Sry. Rajakumari Amrit Kaur. Attendance was uniformly satisfactory, and the standard of the debates quite good.

Malayalam and English competitions were held in elocution and essay writing and there was also a contest in general knowledge. A music competition was a novel feature. The performances, though not all very sweet, were enjoyable. We congratulate victors and vanquished alike.

In concluding this report, I must record the grateful thanks of the committee to the Principal and members of the staff, and not least to the student friends who contributed by what they did—and what they wisely refrained from doing—to make this year's progress of the Student Union such a gratifying success.

#### EXAMINATION RESULTS OF MARCH-APRIL 1951.

##### B. A./B. Sc. Degree Examinations.

| No. Presented. | No. Passed | Percent. | I Cl. | II Cl. | III Cl. | Total | age. |
|----------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|
| English        | 108        | ..       | 6     | 64     | 70      | 64·8  |      |
| Malayalam      | 104        | ..       | 4     | 94     | 98      | 94·2  |      |
| Hindi          | 7          | ..       | 2     | 2      | 2       | 28·57 |      |
| Philosophy     | 6          | 2        | 3     | 1      | 6       | 100   |      |
| Economics      | 59         | ..       | 4     | 43     | 47      | 79·7  |      |
| Mathematics    | 11         | 2        | 2     | 4      | 8       | 72·7  |      |
| Physics        | 32         | 7        | 7     | 12     | 26      | 81·3  |      |

Complete passes: 59/106, i. e. 55·6%

The following students secured Second Class passes in English:-

Deacon M. J. Varughese, A. C. John, V. E. Easaw, Mani Abraham, Oommen P. Ittyerah, C. L. Saraswathy Amma.

The following secured II Class passes in Malayalam:-

Dn. M. J. Varughese, V. E. Easaw, Dr. T. J. Joshua, Sry. C. L. Saraswathy Amma.

The following secured I Class passes in Philosophy:-

Dn. M. J. Varughese, Rev. P. J. Varughese, and the following got Second Class pass in Philosophy:-

Sry. P. K. Bhavani, Sry. Mary P. Jacob, P. T. Pennamma.

The following were placed in the Second Class for Economics:-

C. O. Behanan, V. K. Govindan Nair, Da. T. J. Joshua, P. P. Skariah,

The following got I Class pass in Mathematics:-

Sry. C. L. Saraswathy Amma, Sry. P. V. Sosamma.

II Class in Mathematics:-

Sry. Elizabeth Jacob, Thomas Mathew, Physic:- I Class II Class

P. B. Aravindakshan Pillai, K. George

R. D. Atmabhiraman Nair, P. J. Gervadis

V. Gopalakrishna Pillai, K. C. Mathew

M. G. Kunju Varki, Oommen V. Jacob

Yohannan John, C. P. Philip

Sry. K. G. Mary, A. V. Varki

Oommen P. Ittyerah Sry. Elizabeth John

##### Intermediate Examination.

Number presented for the whole examination 219

Number passed completely: 117

Percentage: 53.4

| Subjects.       | Percentage of Pass. |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| English         | 70.9                |
| Malayalam       | 85.8                |
| Hindi           | 67.6                |
| Mathematics     | 83.8                |
| Physics         | 96.9                |
| Chemistry       | 91.7                |
| Biology         | 85.7                |
| Ancient History | 84.2                |
| Modern History  | 64.5                |
| Logic           | 88.5                |
| Psychology      | 96.3                |

Number securing I Class Pass: 43.

Number securing II Class Pass: 74.

#### PREBENDARY W. E. S. HOLLAND.

By REV. JOHN BEALL, M. A.

Prebendary Holland was well in his seventies when I first visited him in the vestry of St. Mary Woolnoth church in the City of London. He was proud of being Rector of

this ancient parish, which contains the Mansion House—traditional home of the Lord Mayor of London—and which boasts its association with Wilberforce and the slaveshipper-turned-parson Newton, who together did so much to stop the slave trade.

We walked from the vestry to his favourite restaurant, through the bounding heart of London. What was this old clergyman that so many faces should light up at his approach? No country squire received more salutations. Policemen, road sweepers, girl typists and business men, all seemed to recognise him with such prompt happiness. Immaculately dressed, Prebendary Holland clutched me firmly with one hand, while the other seemed permanently engaged in raising his hat in friendly greetings. But though for many years he had given himself unsparingly to this city parish, yet he still had so much room for all things Indian and the India he had served for more than thirty years. Indian students in London flocked to see him—and how he loved to meet them, especially the ones from Alwaye! He only served here for three years, yet he is a part of our tradition and one of our heroes. He once confessed envy of K. C. Chacko's being privileged to serve out his retirement within a stone's throw of the college. His enthusiasm for India was so great that it was infectious to the point of making him one of the most remarkable missionary recruiters. The majority of Europeans who have taught in this college did so because they had met and listened to Holland. One instance will suffice. Years ago he went to preach at the famous Harrow school. A young boy met the preacher at the station and carried his

bag for him. That boy was Lester Hooper, who in later years first joined the college staff and afterwards, before his early tragic death, founded the Settlement.

Prebendary Holland loved people. His joy in all meetings was manifest in the glow of the happiest face I have ever seen. Surely the face of Moses could not have been brighter! Yet, his eyes twinkled with the loveliest of fun. To all in need he gave a ready ear and godly counsel. His letters to his friends were regular and inspiring and never commonplace. One seldom thought of him as a scholar, yet he was a man of wide knowledge and deep thought. On occasion he paid me the undeserved compliment of assuming that I was as proficient in Greek as he, so that I would be put to difficulty in working out the extensive quotations in his letters. These great thoughts indicated the planes on which he lived; and the correct writing of every Greek breathing and accent was typical of his care for the smallest of things.

I was on my actual way to see him, with a present of cashewnuts from one of his Alwaye friends, when I was told he had passed away the previous night. Only his exhausted frame had perished. Bishops, the Dean of St. Pauls, Canons, company directors, office boys, waitresses, policemen, students, all attended the funeral. I shared a book with a west coast merchant. The whole service was simply one glorious act of praise without a note of sorrow: it was as his life had been. For Willie Holland had fought the good fight and kept the faith, and we know he rests where his heart has always been fixed.



Dr. T. I. Poonen, M. A., Ph. D.



Sri. C. P. Mathew, M. A., M. P., (Principal).



Dr. K. C. Joseph, M. A., Th. D. (Toronto).

## IN MEMORIAM.

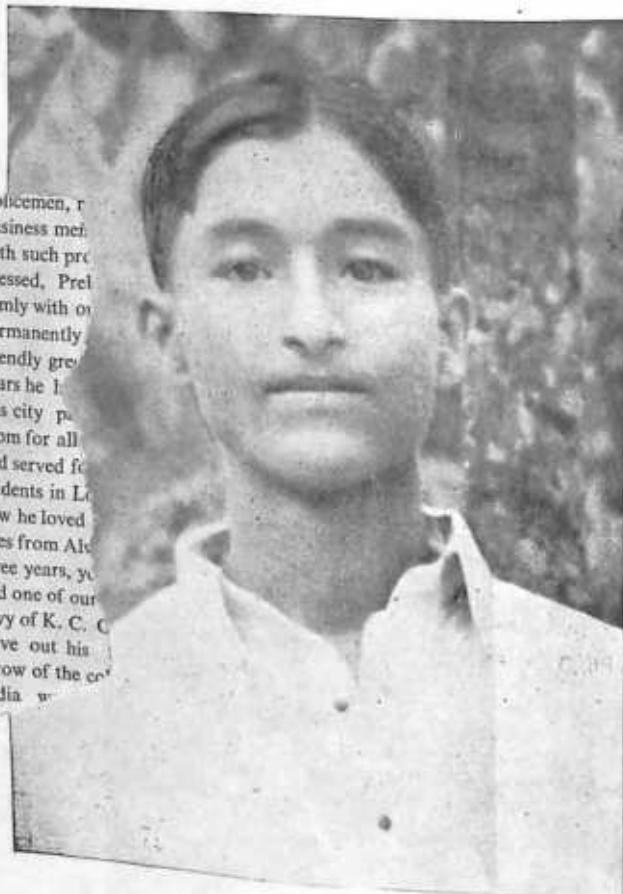
"He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

St. John XI. 25.

M. Jacob Varughese joined the college and Tagore Hostel on the 16th of June 1951. Quietgoing and serious minded, having a definite end in view towards the realization of which he worked hard, young Varughese won the affection and esteem of all of us. Quite unexpectedly after a brief illness he passed away on the 8th of December 1951. In his last moments he was serene and even cheerful, and his parting words full of hope. Though he has passed away from us, his memory will abide and his spirit hearten us.

"The call was sudden, and the blow severe,  
To part with him we loved so dear.  
Nobody knows the depth of our regret;  
We loved him well, but God loved him best."

*By his mates in the Tagore Hostel.*



The Late Mr. M. Jacob Varughese

List of Exchange Magazines

1. The Albertian, Ernakulam.
2. The Marian Voice, St. Mary's College, Trichur.
3. The Besant Theosophical College Magazine, Madanapalli.
4. The Magazine of the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
5. Malabar Christian College Magazine, Calicut.
6. The Andhra Christian College Magazine, Guntur.
7. The Law College Magazine, Ernakulam.
8. The College of Engineering Magazine, Trivandrum.
9. The Madras Christian College Magazine, Madras.
10. Sacred Heart College Annual, Thevara.
11. St. John's College Magazine, Agra.
12. The Sunflower—Women's Christian College, Madras.
13. The Training College Annual, Trivandrum
14. Vivekananda College, Madras.
15. St Thomas' College Magazine, Trichur
16. N. S. S. Hindu College Magazine, Changanacherry.
17. The Govt. College Miscellany, Mangalore.
18. The Chronicle, Govt. College, Chittur.
19. St Albert's College Journal, Ernakulam.
20. The Excelsior, St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry.
21. Mar Ivanios College Magazine, Trivandrum.
22. Mahatma Gandhi College Magazine, Trivandrum.
23. St. Xavier's College Magazine, Bombay.
24. Farook College Magazine, Farook.
25. Ahmednagar College Quarterly, Ahmednagar.
26. Govt. Brennen College Magazine, Tellicherry.
27. Scottish Church College Magazine, Nagercoil.
28. The Zamorin's College Journal, Calicut.
29. The University College Magazine, Trivandrum.
30. Madhava Ayurveda College Souvenir, 1952, Ernakulam.

MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

- Mr. C. P. Mathew, M. A., *Principal*.  
,, V. M. Ittyerah, M. A.  
,, K. Jacob, M. A.  
Dr. K. C. Joseph, M. A. & Th. D. (Toronto).  
,, T. B. Thomas, M. Sc., (Dunelm).  
Mr. A. Aravamuda Ayyangar, M. A., *Editor, English Section*.  
,, P. Krishna Pillai, B. O. L., *Editor, Malayalam Section*.

Price per copy :—Rupee One.