Some Reminiscences

Pandit Bhuvneshwar Shukla

In the memory of

Keshav Prasad Joshi, President, 1920

A.B. Prashar, 1948

K.N. Joshi, 1956-59

W.M. Joshi, 1959-61

K.B. Joshi, 1961-64

V.K. Joshi, 1964-67

K.D. Joshi, 1967-70

K.N. Joshi, 1970-73

K.B. Joshi, 1973-76

K.P. Joshi, 1976-79

K.L. Joshi, 1979-82

K.N. Joshi, 1982-85

K.B. Joshi, 1985-88

K.N. Joshi, 1988-91

K.B. Joshi, 1991-94

K.P. Joshi, 1994-97

K.L. Joshi, 1997-2000

V.C. Joshi, 2000-2003

V.K. Joshi, 2003-2006

V.C. Joshi, 2006-2009

V.K. Joshi, 2009-2012

V.C. Joshi, 2012-2015

V.K. Joshi, 2015-2018

V.C. Joshi, 2018-2021

V.K. Joshi, 2021-2024

V.C. Joshi, 2024-
ADDITIONAL: SOME REMINISCENCES

D. PROKOCIM

The News, in fact, is the expression of the country’s own, real, and immediate interests. It is the country’s own way of expressing itself, of communicating its thoughts, of giving voice to its aspirations and desires. The News is the country’s own means of self-expression, of self-assertion, of self-identity. It is the country’s own way of asserting its existence, its right to be, its right to be seen, its right to be heard.

Whereas a personal memoir is the expression of an individual’s own, real, and immediate interests. It is the individual’s own way of expressing itself, of communicating its thoughts, of giving voice to its aspirations and desires. The Memoir is the individual’s own means of self-expression, of self-assertion, of self-identity. It is the individual’s own way of asserting its existence, its right to be, its right to be seen, its right to be heard.

In my personal philosophy, the country’s remembrances of the country have existed within the sphere of the country’s own interests. The News is the country’s own voice, its own platform, its own mouthpiece. It is the country’s own means of expressing itself, of communicating its thoughts, of giving voice to its aspirations and desires. The News is the country’s own way of asserting its existence, its right to be, its right to be seen, its right to be heard.

Whereas a personal memoir is the expression of an individual’s own, real, and immediate interests. It is the individual’s own voice, its own platform, its own mouthpiece. It is the individual’s own means of expressing itself, of communicating its thoughts, of giving voice to its aspirations and desires. The Memoir is the individual’s own way of asserting its existence, its right to be, its right to be seen, its right to be heard.

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The sound of the organ is a single frequency, often in the form of a chord or a series of notes. The organist, by manipulating the pedals, can control the timbre and volume of the sound.

In a typical organ, the sound is produced by air being directed over reeds or through pipes. The reeds are similar to those found in a clarinet, while the pipes are made of wood or metal and are shaped to produce different harmonics and timbres.

The organist can control the sound by adjusting the wind pressure, which affects the volume, and the expression, which affects the timbre. The expression is controlled by the organist's hands, which operate the expression pedals.

In the Renaissance period, the organ was often used as a solo instrument, and the organist was expected to improvise on a given melody or theme. In the Baroque period, the organ became more important in religious music, and the organist was expected to play accompanying parts to the choir and other instruments.

In the Romantic period, the organ became a more prominent instrument, and the organist was expected to be a virtuoso, with a wide range of technical skills. The organ became a more popular instrument in concert music, and the organist was expected to perform a variety of compositions, ranging from simple pieces to large-scale symphonies.

In modern times, the organ has continued to evolve, with new technologies being incorporated into the instrument. Some organs are equipped with electronic keyboards, allowing the organist to play a wider range of music, including contemporary compositions.

The organ is a versatile instrument, and its sound can be used to evoke a wide range of emotions, from solemn and introspective to joyful and celebratory. It is a valuable addition to any musical ensemble, and it continues to be an important part of many religious and concert musical traditions.
Navay-Dipa: The Lamp of Logic is Extinguished

FRANKLIN E. KARNSA

University of Roshnain, Japan

In the tradition, the term "lamp of logic" refers to the art of reasoning and the pursuit of knowledge. Upon the passing of this lamp, logic itself becomes extinguished. The essence of logic is the ability to think critically and reason effectively. When the lamp of logic is extinguished, one enters a realm of ignorance and confusion.

One of the most significant contributions of the lamp of logic is its role in shaping the human mind. It encourages us to question, analyze, and evaluate information critically. Without this lamp, we would be more susceptible to misinformation, propaganda, and manipulation. The extinguishing of the lamp of logic leaves us in a state of darkness, where rational thought is replaced by emotional responses.

As human beings, we are naturally drawn to seek knowledge and understanding. The lamp of logic is the guide that leads us to this knowledge. When it is extinguished, we lose this crucial tool for navigating the complexities of the world. It is essential to cultivate the lamp of logic in order to maintain our ability to think critically and make informed decisions.

Let us strive to keep the lamp of logic burning bright, for it is the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe and to leading a fulfilling and purposeful life.
MY FIRST MEETING WITH ABHADIRTHI

R.C. DOWDEN

The picture shows a scene from one of the first meetings with Abhadirthi. He proposed his theory of the body being divided into four main sections. The assembly of the Nyafjaaf in a formal gathering by Abhadirthi.

Abhadirthi, known for his bravery and success in much of his work, speaks in a manner that is meaningful to others. He is not afraid to stand out among his peers.

However, his ideas are not understood by others, but are always encouraged by him.

Recommendation:
The position of Abhadirthi cannot be supported by such popular words as 'fantasy' and the like. However, it is possible to stand out in any situation by Abhadirthi. He is known for his bravery and success in much of his work. He is also known for his bravery and success in much of his work.

He is often referred to as 'the man who can stand out among his peers.' He is known for his bravery and success in much of his work.

It was in the summer of 1959 that I last saw Abhadirthi in Nyafjaag.

Samarth University, Vizag.
