

Mail, Madras

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To this class of Supermen, Nicholas Roerich belongs. He was not only a great painter of the highest order, he was also an archaeologist, explorer, poet, writer, musician, scientist, philosopher, educationist and humanitarian. His contribution to the stage and ballet was considerable. He painted settings for practically all the Operas of Wagner, and for many operas of Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin and Moussorgsky, as well as for the plays of Ibsen and others. His work for the ballet was no less significant, and his designs for *Dance Polovtsienne* and *The Rite of Spring* have become classics.

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The second highest peak of the Altai Mountains in Siberia named after Prof. Nicholas Roerich. A bronze Plaque with the image of Prof. Nicholas Roerich and the Symbol of his "BANNER OF PEACE" has been placed on the summit of the mountain by the Academy of Science Expedition.

Towering Personality of Nicolas Roerich

His Life and Work are of Epic Proportions

By P. V. RAJAMANNAR

(for which Dr Radhakrishnan wrote a foreword).

He was a great scholar and educationist. He was made a Fellow and Member of several Academies and many learned bodies throughout the world. Several institutions were founded by Roerich, among which are "The International Society of Artists (Chicago)", "The Master Institute of United Arts; International Art Centre; Roerich Museum (New York) and Himalayan Research Institute in Kulu (India)". He had a very exalted view on education. According to him, education did not consist in mere technical and other information; true education should have the effect of forming a world consciousness and is attained by a synthesis of perfection and creativeness.

Nicholas Roerich will always live in and by his paintings. His paintings run into thousands (7,000) and deal with a wide range of subjects. His paintings are found in all the leading museums and art collections of the world. Every painting of his is an illustration of the famous poet's words "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever". In the words of his illustrious son, Svetoslav, himself a painter of the highest order,

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"For beauty they have sought in every age; rily, he was "Master of the Mountains."

Schopenhauer pointed out that "all art constantly aspires towards the condition of music" and one can discover the truth of this statement in the paintings of Roerich. His colour schemes and compositions are symphonies and sonatas and some of the paintings are variations on a theme.

There is a distinct architectural quality in his paintings, like the "Island of Rest", "Great Spirit of the Himalayas" and his numerous studies of Tibetan Strongholds and Citadels. This is not surprising, because, architecture is frozen music.

Many of his paintings are symbolic but his symbols are simple and evocative rather than esoteric. They involve one of the basic concepts of Indian aesthetics, the principle of suggestion (Dhwani). When one perceives the panorama of his paintings, one is reminded of the lines of Shelly:

*The One remain, the many change and pass
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Roerich's love for India and all that she stands for is expressed in numerous tributes of ecstatic praise, such as "Bharata all beautiful; let me send thee my heartfelt admiration for all the greatness and inspiration which fill thy ancient cities and temples thy meadows, thy deobans, thy sacred rivers and the Himalayas". It is in his beloved India that he lived in his last days.

The pledge of happiness for hu-



FROM BEYOND, a work of Roerich



Nicholas Roerich

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Roerich attained that freedom from his ego, Mukthi, liberation, which is also self-realisation. He was a prophet in its most exalted sense, with a mystic vision.

On the memorable occasion of the celebration of his Centenary, the best tribute that we can pay to that great soul is to recall to mind his inspired words:

*"In Beauty we are united
Through Beauty we pray
With Beauty we conquer"*

It should be the endeavour of every individual and nation to carry out his ideal.

But they will soon be available for civilian use when their weight has been reduced from the present 700 gms.

The spectacles capture and magnify the particles of light that are always around even on the darkest night — the halo caused by street lighting in towns, starlight or moonlight.

The darkest corner of a thick forest in the dead of night would appear to be in bright sunlight to the wearer of these spectacles. It is even possible to envisage that lighting would become unnecessary in streets and houses and that cars would no longer need headlights. This would mean enormous savings in energy.

The spectacles work through a circular piece of glass, about the size of a coin, which has had tiny holes thinner than a human hair drilled in it. There are about 2 million of these canals in a piece of glass one millimetre thick and two centimetres in diameter.

Each canal acts as multiplier of electrons converted from the light traces by a photocathode placed in front. The electrons enter the canals, which are in an electric field, and bounce along, detaching more and more electrons.

Between the piece of glass and the human eye is a small screen which is rather like a television screen. It captures the electrons and converts them back into a clear picture.

Railway Through Mountain Range

The route of the 3,000 km Balkal-Amur main line crosses the spurs of the North-Muiski range. The longest tunnel on the route will run for 15 km through the mountains. Such tunnels have been built before in the Alps and in Japan. But in this case, this type of construction is to be carried out for the first time in the conditions of permafrost and temperature fluctuations ranging from plus 30-35 degrees C. in summer to minus 45-50 degrees in winter. Besides, the line will go through a number of earthquake-prone zones.

And how is the mountain range to be "pierced"? It was decided to enter the tunnel with the help of a heading machine, face the end passages with pig-iron tubings and drive the main tunnel section by the blasting method with concrete lining.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS

"Sands and water go together". The correctness of this paradoxical, as it may seem, old Kazakh saying has been confirmed by scientists and hydrogeologists of Kazakhstan. They have established that the sand deserts in this republic in the south-eastern part of the USSR represent unique natural water reservoirs.

Research of many years shows that amazing underground rivers under the boundless ranges of sand-hills appear as the result of concentrated penetration of rain in the depressions between the sand-hills in winter and spring. They are fed, besides, by surface rivers. Moreover, the water flows only a few dozens of metres under the sands. According to the data obtained by the institutes of hydrogeology and hydrophysics, 1.4 trillion cubic metres of water is now stored under the sand-hills.

This is 14 times more than the amount of water contained in Balkhash, a large lake in Kazakhstan. The findings are of great importance for arid Kazakhstan.

Drivers' Delight

Even in rush hours traffic cops at Tokyo's crowded crossings keep calm, doing everything with impeccable precision and ease. These are robot traffic cops. Drivers are delighted mostly because the robots do not ticket them for traffic offences as yet.

as one of the most dramatic in the annals of top-class bridge. It occurred in the final of a recent international bridge tournament, and the legendary Italian Blue Team was playing against a powerful U.S. team.

Love all; dealer North.

♠ A J 10 6			
♥ A Q 10 8			
♦ 6 4 2			
♣ —			
♠ J 4			
♠ 3 2			
♥ K J 9 5			
♦ 8 5 2			
♣ 10 8 3			
♠ K Q 7 5			
♥ —			
♦ Q J 10 7			
♣ Q 9 5 2			

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♥	2♦	Double	No
3♦	4♦	Double	No
4♥	No	4♣	No
No	No		

Walter Avarelli, many-time world champion, was the declarer in four spades for Italy. We led the three of clubs, and East cashed the ace and king and returned a third club. Avarelli elected to finesse the nine, which was covered by the ten and ruffed in dummy. It was apparent that a complete cross-ruff was the best method of play, and the declarer could virtually have claimed the contract with nine trump tricks and the ace of hearts.

Sure enough, South's next move was to lead the ace of hearts from dummy, but he produced trump one round too soon and ruffed his own ace! Ten tricks were now reduced to nine, and Avarelli, who is just about the last player in the world whom I would expect to commit such a solecism, had to struggle hard in an attempt to recover. He cashed two top trumps, ending in his own hand, cashed the queen of clubs and led the queen of diamonds, discarding a heart from dummy and allowing East to win with the king.

Killing Defence

With only diamonds left in his hand, East rose to the occasion by returning a low diamond from the ace, the killing defence. Avarelli won with the ten, but he was now held to nine tricks in the shape of a diamond, a club, five trumps and two ruffs in dummy.

LOOKING FOR A LUCKY STAR

Paul Grell, former President of the American Federation of Astrologers, revealed at a convention in San Francisco that an ever-increasing number of firms were resorting to stargazers' assistance in planning their activity. Businessmen, he said, were keeping the forecasts secret in order to guard themselves against the "evil eye" of their rivals. There was a growing demand for astrologers' services, he added.

CHEAPER

There were and are different kinds of funerals on earth. The deceased Viking chiefs, for instance, were laid out in their own longboats and floated off in funeral flames. This rite has now been "improved" upon in California. Relatives so desire, the ashes of the deceased may be scattered at sea. It's romantic and, what's more, cheap. Cemetery burial can cost as much as \$2,000 — and not everyone can afford that. Burial at sea is almost ten times cheaper.

Light on Controversial Elements of Ramayana

By R. K. PANDE

THERE are many views on where the Lanka of Valmiki's Ramayana was situated. Was it the Sri Lanka of today, or was it near Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh as some scholars have suggested?

It is undisputed that Lord Rama went from Ayodhya to Panchavati during his self-imposed exile-to-the-jungle. It was here that Lakshmana cut off the nose of Shurpanakha, the sister of Ravana, when she became obnoxious, and it was here again that Ravana abducted Sita in reprisal. So far there is no controversy. It is also agreed that Panchavati was near Nasikya, which today is known as Nasik. If Sita was known to have been taken to south by Ravana, as all versions say, Rama and Lakshmana could not but have gone south in search of her. It is unlikely that they would have turned back towards Jabalpur from Nasik. Additionally, the land of Vali and Sugriva is supposed to have been near Pampapur near Tamilnadu, and Rama and Lakshmana are known to have gone and intervened on the side of Sugriva in the brothers' feud.

Valmiki's Version

subjugate the Aryans. It was a Shaivite, or Shiva devotee.

In the Anuradhapur Museum in modern Sri Lanka are to be found the idols of Vishnu and Ganesa, in addition to the idol of Shiva. This proves that in Sri Lanka, before the advent of Buddhism, the Shiva or Vishnu cult was dominant. It is quite possible that during Ravana's time Shiva worship was the rule because Ravana was a Shiva devotee, whereas Vibhishana, who succeeded him with Rama's help was a Vishnu devotee, and therefore the dominant factor in his time may have been Vishnavism.

Ashok Vana

We also get reference to Lanka in literature about the Pandavas. Yudhishtira, the Pandava King, had invited Vibhishana to his Rajanya Yagna. Apparently Vibhishana was King of Lanka at the time.

But the most important reason why modern Sri Lanka should be regarded as the Lanka of the Ramayana is that relics show that Ravana was indeed born there. When I visited Sri Lanka I stayed in Colombo at a place whose chief waitress was named Lanka.

enough to start wear and tear, not be of coarse texture or drab in colour. Make wide seams for letting out.—R.S.

Hotel for Businessmen in a Hurry

An ultra-modern hotel for businessmen in a hurry has been opened in Brussels, according to the British "Week-end" magazine. It is fitted with up-to-date office equipment. Every room has a telephone, a typewriter and a copying machine, and multi-lingual secretaries are part of the room services. The rooms, however, have no beds and are not even furnished as comfortable lounges. To sleep and rest, businessmen must go to other hotels.

BIRDLAND

SOME strange things lie buried away in the English countryside, and few stranger than an old manor house in the village of Bourton-on-the-Water in the Cotswold Hills in Western England. Its landscaped gardens have become the home of possibly the finest collection of rare tropical birds anywhere in the world, and it is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in all Britain.

Each year nearly three-quarters of a million visitors come to see this unique private collection which goes by the appropriate name of Birdland. They come not just from Britain but from all over the world.



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NICHOLAS ROERICH

by

Dr. P.V. Rajamannar
D.Litt., L.L.D.,

Chief Justice of Madras (Retired)

and

First President of the Sangeet Natak Academy,
New Delhi.

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Madras,
12.8.1974.

THE Indian Worker

Founder :
Late. HARIHARNATH SHASTRI

Mg. Editor :
G. RAMANUJAM

NFIR Reiterates Bonus Demand

THE Working Committee of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen (NFIR) which concluded its two-day session in New Delhi on September 29 has regretted that the Bonus Review Committee has failed to submit a unanimous report on the extension of the coverage of the bonus scheme to railwaymen and other Central Government industrial employees.

The Committee, however, took note of the minute of dissent by the labour members and the independent member to extend the coverage of the bonus scheme to employees in Government industrial and commercial undertakings.

While reiterating its demand for grant of bonus to Railwaymen and other industrial employees of the Government, the Committee urged the Government of India to accept the labour members' recommendation for bringing the industrial and commercial employees of the Central Government within the purview of the bonus scheme and take their overall decision on the Report in that context.

The Committee which was presided over by Shri A.P. Sharma, M.P., was attended by 49 members from all over the Zonal Railways.

Agenda For INTUC Executive Meeting

NEW DELHI

THE agenda for the 129th Session of INTUC Working Committee to be held here on November 3, is as follows :

- Confirmation of minutes of the last meeting
- Action taken on the decisions of the last meeting
- National Situation
- Industrial Relations
- International Affairs
- Organisational Matters
- Affiliations and disaffiliations
- Any other item

The Committee also urged the Government of India to announce further instalments of dearness allowance which have become payable to the employees with effect from June 1 and July 1, 1974. The Committee took note of the fact that the 12 monthly average cost of living index has already reached 272 points. The Third Pay Commission had recommended that when the cost of living index reached 272 points the Government should review the position and decide whether the Dearness Allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Taking note of the fact that no formula as such exists for a situation beyond 272 points, the NFIR urged the Government to immediately commence negotiations with the NFIR for future arrangements to compensate the railwaymen for further rise in the cost of living. The Committee at the same time urged that till a proper formula is evolved in this behalf the present formula may be allowed to continue beyond 272 points also.

Stick To Duty

Expressing its concern at the call of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan for stopping the running of the trains in Bihar from October 3 to 5, and particularly his call on the Sangharsh Samiti members to persuade the railwaymen to extend their co-operation in stopping the trains, the Committee observed that such a step apart from creating other difficulties would affect the working of the Railways, and particularly aggravate the situation caused on account of unprecedented floods in the North Eastern and North-east Frontier regions. The Committee appealed to Shri Jai Prakash Narayan not to insist on stopping of trains and also not to involve the railwaymen in the agitation. It also appealed to the railwaymen in the area to stick to their duties in the larger interests of the country.

The Committee expressed its dissatisfaction at the very slow progress being made on the railways regarding the

condonation of break in service of railwaymen in connection with the strike by a section of the railwaymen in May last. While urging to quicken the pace of condonation of the break in service the NFIR urged that apart from those who were involved in acts of serious violence, sabotage, etc., in whose case the law may be allowed to take its own course, the rest of the employees, misguided as they were, need not be subjected to any punishment merely for the reason that they participated in the strike.

Trivedi Urges Interim Relief For Dock Workers

BOMBAY

SHRI H.N. Trivedi, MLA, President of the Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation has in a telegram to the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, urged him to reconstitute immediately the Bombay Dock Labour Board and announce interim relief for port and dock workers and the wage revision machinery.

Pat For Jute Workers

CALCUTTA

SHRI Sisir Kumar Ganguly, General Secretary, National Union of Jute Workers in a statement on September 24, congratulated the 2½ lakh jute mill workers for total participation in the strike on September 24, 1974 for implementation of their 7 point Charter of Demands, which includes immediate publication and retrospective implementation of the Report of the Expert Committee on consumer price index higher quantum of Bonus, full implementation of 1972 and 1974 agreements regarding revision of piece rates, grade and scale of all categories of workmen working in the jute industry.

The token strike was a grand success and peaceful he said adding "we should remain consolidated and firm to get our demands."

NICHOLAS ROERICH

By Dr. P. V. Rajamannar

October 9, 1974, is the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Roerich, and commemorative activities are being arranged in a number of countries. They are taking place, for instance, in the Soviet Union, where he was born and in the United States, where his work was particularly active.

Nicholas Roerich lived and worked in the United Kingdom during 1919 and 1920 and, appropriately, a number of Centenary Year activities have been planned in this country.

Artist, scientist, author, explorer, poet educator..... Roerich was undoubtedly one of the most interesting men of this or any other century. Maxim Gorky described him as "one of the greatest intuitive minds of the age," and Pandit Nehru said: "I am astounded at the scope and abundance of his activities and creative genius".

In the article below Nicholas Roerich's life and work are broadly outlined and some details of his creative activities are given:

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Leading Archaeologist

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Schopenhauer pointed out that "all art constantly aspires towards the condition of music" and one can discover the truth of this statement in the paintings of Roerich. His colour schemes and compositions are symphonies and sonatas and some of the paintings are variations on a theme.

There is a distinct architectonic quality in his paintings, like the "Island of Rest", "Great Spirit of the Himalayas" and his numerous studies of Tibetan Strongholds and Citadels. This is not surprising, because, architecture is frozen music.

Many of his paintings are symbolic but his symbols are simple and evocative rather than esoteric. They involve one of the basic concepts of Indian aesthetics, the principle of suggestion (*Dhwani*). When one perceives the panorama of his paintings, one is reminded of the lines of Shelly :

*The One remains, the many
change and pass*

*Heaven's light forever
shinns, Earth's shadows
fly ;*

*Life, like a dome of many-
coloured glass,*

*Stains the white radiance
of Eternity.*

Roerich's love for India and all that she stands for is expressed in numerous tributes of ecstatic praise, such as "Bharata all beautiful; let me send thee my heartfelt admiration for all the greatness and inspiration which fill thy ancient cities and temples, thy meadows, thy deobans, thy sacred rivers and the Himalayas". It is in his beloved India that he lived in his last days.

The First Ambassador Of Beauty

The pledge of happiness for humanity lay in beauty according to him. As Dr. Kalidas Nag observed, that Roerich was the first Russian Ambassador of beauty and brought to India the deathless message of Art and we should be grateful to him for his loyal co-operation in bringing the soul of Russia and of India closer. It is a matter for gratification that the close bonds between the two great countries have also extended to other fields, political and economic.

(Continued on page 6)

Deccan Herald, Bangalore

-6 OCT 1974



Compassion, a composition by the great artist.

Roerich: artist with mystic vision

By

Dr. P.V. Rajamannar

NOW and again, in the history of the world, there emerges a towering personality who by his achievements in different fields can aptly be described as a superman. Leonardo da Vinci was one such.

He was a great painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, scientist and musician. To this class of supermen, Nicholas Roerich belongs. He was not only a great painter of the highest order, he was also an archaeologist, explorer, poet, writer, musician, scientist, philosopher, educationist and humanitarian.

His contribution to the stage and ballet was considerable. He painted settings for practically all the operas of Wagner, and for many operas of Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin and Moussorgsky, as well as for the plays of Ibsen and others. His work



P. V. Rajamannar.

for the ballet was no less significant, and his designs for Dance Pantomime and The Nite of Spring have become classics.

Roerich's life and achievements were of epic proportions. The range of his creative genius has been equalled only by a few, though he lived in an age of giants, some of whom were world famous and with whom he formed lasting friendship. They were Tolstoy, the great writer; Nijinsky, the inspired dancer - choreographer; Stanislavsky, the eminent actor-producer, and Stravinsky the original composer, besides distinguished sons of India like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore and other eminent men.

Nicholas Roerich's life and activities radiated from one centre and in addition to their radial lines establish concentric relationships with a natural interchange between the main cultural expressions, the devotional, the contemplative and the creative.

Even from his childhood, Nicholas Roerich was interested in archaeology and exploration. Eventually, he became a leading archaeologist in Russia and his archaeological research extended to several countries in Asia as well. He was intensely interested in Science and many of his expeditions in Asia were for scientific purposes. In 1929, he set up the Himalayan Research Institute in Kulu for studies in Botany, indigenous medicine.

He was a prolific writer. Apart from his innumerable articles for leading periodicals of the world, his total output of works includes 30 volumes, dealing

with cultural, philosophical and international subjects. Among his better known works are "Flame in Chalice," "Beautiful Unity," "Himalayas—The Abode of Light," "Altai-Himalayas" and "The Joy of Art," (for which Dr. Radhakrishnan wrote a foreword).

He was a great scholar and educationist. According to him, education did not consist in mere technical and other information: true education should have the effect of forming a world consciousness and is attained by a synthesis of perfection and creativeness.

Nicholas Roerich will always live in and by his paintings. His paintings run into thousands (7,000) and deal with a wide range of subjects. His paintings are found in all the leading museums and art collections of the world.

Every painting of his is an illustration of the famous poet's words "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." In the words of his illustrious son, Svetoslav, himself a painter of the highest order, his paintings reveal a wonderful pageant of transcendental thought cast in sublime colours and compositions. His paintings are excellent illustrations of the Indian concept of Ananda, which is derived from aesthetic experience. This Ananda has been described as being "Lokottara" and "Alaukika." The term Lokottara embodies the idea of something transcending the world and Alaukika may be translated as non-materialistic.

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bans, thy sacred rivers and the Himalayas". It was in his beloved India that he lived in his last days.

The pledge of happiness for humanity lay in beauty, according to him. As Dr. Kalidas Nag observed, Roerich was the first Russian Ambassador of beauty and brought to India the deathless message of art and we should be grateful to him for his loyal co-operation in bringing the soul of Russia and of India closer. It is a matter for gratification that the close bonds between the two great countries have also extended to other fields, political and economic.

Nicholas Roerich worked assiduously and continuously for peace and unity among nations. In an attempt to divert attention from competition and conflict, and direct it towards beauty, he was instrumental for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace, which became internationally famous. He fully believed that art would unify all humanity and that it was a manifestation of the coming synthesis.

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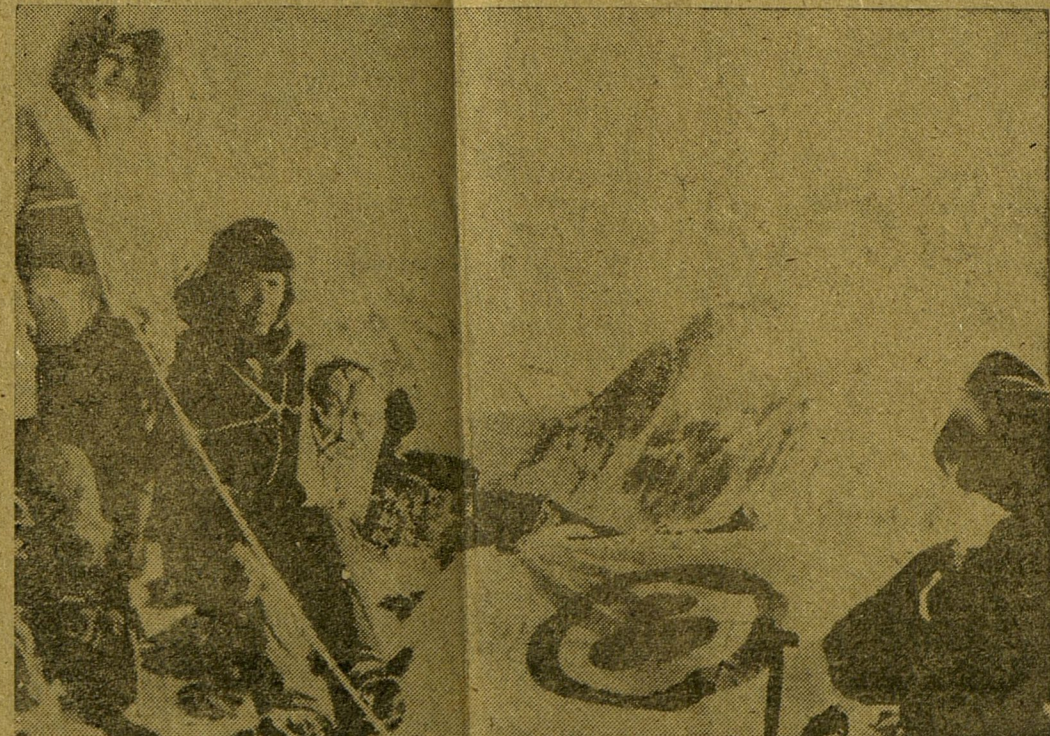
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Roerich attained that freedom from his ego, Mukti, liberation, which is also self-realisation. He was a prophet in its most exalted sense, with a mystic vision.

On the memorable occasion of the celebration of his Centenary, the best tribute that we can pay to that great soul is to recall to mind his inspired words:

*In Beauty we are united
Through Beauty we pray
With Beauty we conquer.*

It should be the endeavour of every individual and nation to carry out his ideal.



The second highest peak of the Altai Mountains in Siberia, named after Prof. Roerich. The Academy of Science Exhibition has placed a plaque bearing the Professor's image and the symbol of his "Banner of Peace."

'He belonged to all humanity'

By Indella

"If a painter wishes to see beauty that enraptures him, he has the power to create it... Whatever lies in the universe—in essence or imagination—he has first in his mind and then in his hand."

It was with these words four hundred years ago, that Leonardo da Vinci hailed the infinite scope of his profession. Today the paintings of Nicholas Roerich not only embody these sentiments, but like da Vinci who has left an indelible impress on the course of history, he has acquired a reputation comparable to the multifaceted genius of the fifteenth century.

Roerich's achievements attained super-human proportions; he was not only a great painter, but was also an archaeologist, explorer, scientist, philosopher, writer, musician, educationist and humanitarian. To each of these diverse fields he brought glory and insight perhaps unrivalled in the history of our times.

Nicholas Roerich was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1874. He was the eldest son of Konstantin Roerich, a barrister and descendant of the Viking family. As a student, he simultaneously attended the Academy of Art, the Historic and Philological courses of the University of St.

The birth centenary of Nicholas Roerich falls on October 9.

Petersburg, the Faculty of Law and the Institute of Archaeology. On this foundation was built that marvellous breadth of vision and understanding with which he developed his edifice of achievements in beauty.

Nicholas Roerich married Helena, the daughter of an architect. Madam Roerich was deeply interested in religion and philosophy and wrote on these subjects. The Roerichs had two sons. Dr. George Roerich, the eldest, was a scientist and orientalist, and Dr. Svetoslav Roerich is a gifted painter. Both sons were actively associated with their father's work.

Though Nicholas Roerich was Russian by birth and of Slavoviking descent, he became an American by adoption. He made Himalayan India his home for the last twenty-five years of his life. This diversity of his background is what gave him his universal character and world-wide mission. Having drawn his creative impulses from the lands of his birth and adoption, Roerich turned to the Orient and in particular to India. And here his soul found its true home. The awe-inspiring Himalayas with their ethereal atmosphere provided the ideal setting for his work, and for the fulfilment of his mission.

Prof. Gangoly has said, "Roerich was a Man of the Mountain, a devotee of the mystery, the solemnity and the desolation of the rocky faces,

the geological ebullitions of the earth, their silence, grandeur, and majestic beauty which he explored and set down in his innumerable canvases in wonderful colours."

The diversity of his art was depicted in varied themes which range from Christian lore, Buddhist legend and Indian mythology. Famous among these are 'Saint Sergius', 'Sancta Protectrix', 'Buddha the Giver', 'Sri Krishna and Kalki avatara'. These have earned for the artist the admiration of art critics the world over.

Looking at these paintings, so many of them of the Himalayas, Jawaharlal Nehru remarked: "You seem to catch the spirit of those great mountains which have towered over the Indian plain and been our sentinel for ages past".

As Nehru said, "they remind us of so much in our history, our cultural and spiritual heritage, so much not merely of India of the past but of something that is permanent and eternal about India that we cannot help feeling a great



The artist from a portrait by Svetoslav Roerich.

sense of indebtedness to Nicholas Roerich who has enshrined that spirit in these magnificent canvases...

Nicholas Roerich's research in archaeology and excavations won for him acclaim as one of Russia's foremost archaeologists.

As a scientist he was commissioned by the US Government to search in the Gobi Desert for drought-resisting plants. He also set up the Himalayan Research Institute for Scientific Studies of the mountain region—studies which included botany, medicine, linguistics and ethnology. In spite of several hazards and hostility, Roerich persevered undaunted to achieve his life's ambitions.

"Roerich was the Master-Mind that could do many things and do them all well". He passed away in Naggar, Kulu on December 13, 1947. With his death passed a Colossus, a Multiple Genius from the treasury of the world's culture.

As his son Svetoslav said, Roerich's "heart and thoughts belonged to all humanity, to all people".

place securing three out of a possible 7 points in the preliminaries and 4.5 points from 9 rounds in 'Group-B'.

Here is the crucial encounter from the penultimate round which virtually decided the first place.

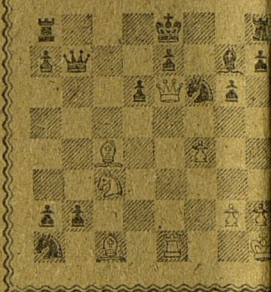
SICILIAN DEFENCE
WHITE: A. Kochiev
BLACK: A. J. Miles

1 PK4 PQB4 23 OO KN1
 2 NKB3 PQ3 24 PK5 RQ1
 3 PQ4 PxP 25 PK6(h) PxP
 4 NxP NKB3 26 QRR1 NQ5
 5 NQB3 PKN3 27 KR1 NB4
 6 BK3 BN2 28 RK4 QN4
 7 EB3 OO 29 NB3 QR3
 8 QQ2 NB3(a) 30 RR4!
 9 PKN4(b) 31 RxNP(j) QK6!(d)
 10 N(Q4)N5 PK3!(c) PQ7
 11 BB5 PQ4 32 NxP QxQ
 12 BxR KxB 33 BxQ RxN
 13 PxP PxP 34 RK1 BB1
 14 NR3(e) 35 RN8 KB2
 15 NQ1 PN5 36 RN7ch
 16 NN1 BxP! 37 BB1 BR5
 17 BN2(f) 38 RN6 BQ3
 18 QK2ch 39 RK2 RQ8
 19 PxN(g) 40 KN2 BN4
 20 NQ2 BxBP 41 RKB2 BB4
 21 RQB1 PQ5 42 RN7ch KB3
 22 QKR3 PQ6 43 BxB PxB!
 44 RK2 RN8ch
 45 KR3 PN4
 46 RN2 RQ8
 47 Resigns(k)

- (a) For comments upto here see D.H. of 16-9-73.
- (b) The usual way to prevent Black's PQ4 is 9. BQB4.
- (c) An imaginative idea which envisages an exchange sacrifice.
- (d) Not 11...RK1 12. NQ6 with advantage to White.
- (e) If 14. NQ4 the reply is 14...NxNP!
- (f) On 17. PxR Black wins with 17...NK5. For example 18. QN2 QR5ch 19. KK2 NQ5ch 20. KQ3 NB4ch 21. KQ2 BR3ch 22. NK3 NK5ch 23. KQ3 NB7ch 24. KxN (24. KQ2 RK1) QB3ch and the naked White king is

COMBINATION

The diagrammed position arose in the encounter Kasper-Keller, Germany. Endeavour to visualise the winning line by yourself.



WHITE to play and win

- 1 BR6! 2 NN5 3 NxPch 4 NN7ch! 5 KB2(a) 6 QK5ch 7 QR5ch 8 QB5ma

(a) Black loses the Q after 4...KK1 5. BN5! or KB1 5. NB5 dis ch.

The art of appreciation

By Padma

APPECIATION requires no special skill or talent or effort. It calls for just a little bit of thoughtfulness—nothing else. It is an art that comes naturally to some.

Others, less fortunate, must cultivate it, nurture it like a delicate plant. They must learn to practice it consciously till it becomes habitual. A little word or gesture of appreciation at the right time wins a world of good will. It makes all work more pleasant. Otherwise life becomes a tiresome grind, a mere drudgery.

Quite recently, a lady and gentleman overwhelmed their daughter's friend by their warm praise. The friend was touched that they went out of their way to do so. Also, the compliment was totally unexpected. So she savoured it all the more.

On another occasion, a son made his mother's face glow by saying, "This tastes like ambrosia," as he took a generous second helping of a certain dish. It wasn't a delicacy, but just an ordinary recipe that had turned out specially well.

A shy, timid child bloomed into a splendid singer when she was given a little filip. The mother was amazed at her daughter's transformation and everlastingly grateful to the aunt who discovered the talent and whose appreciation had been responsible for the change.

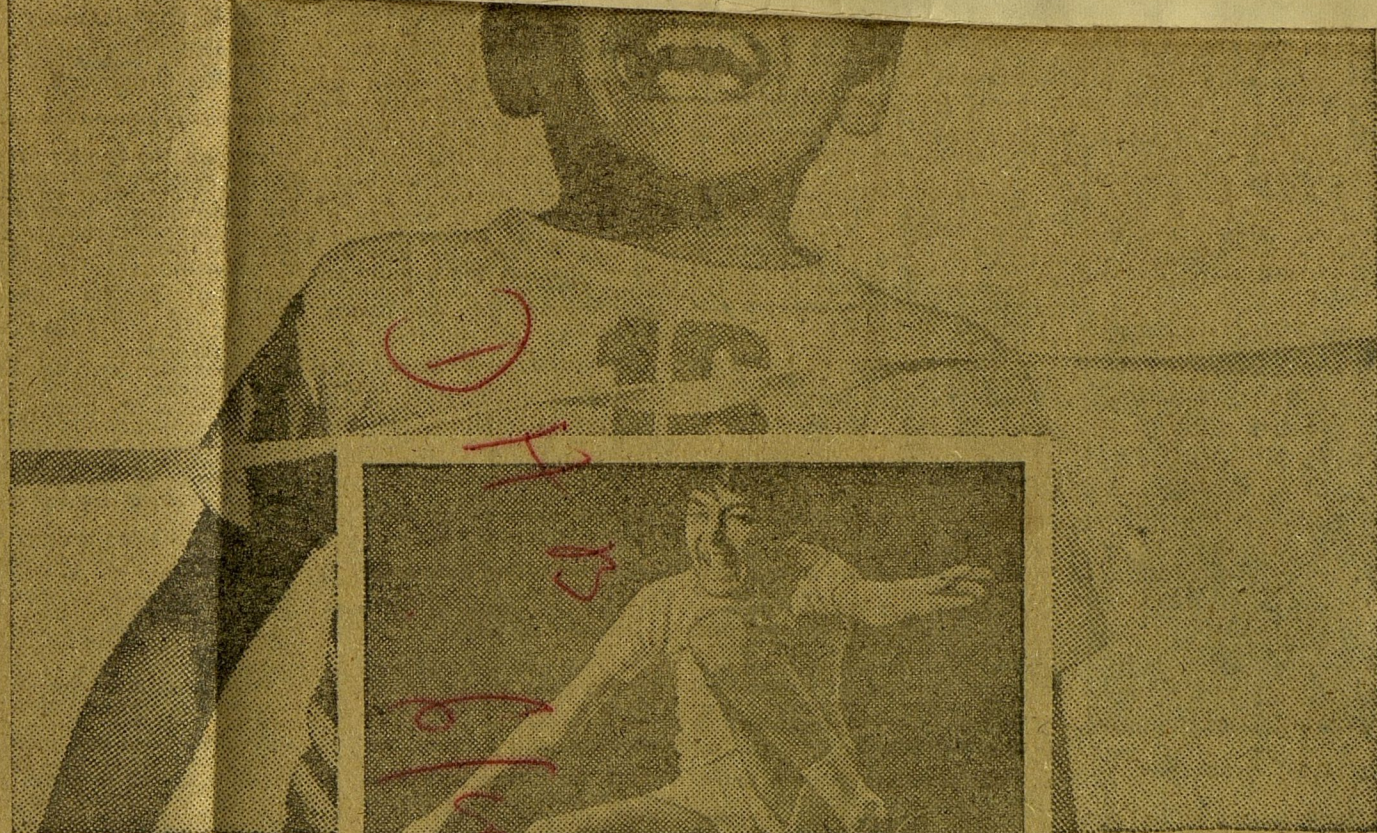
A student who had a language handicap happened to write a good essay. The teacher who marked the work wrote, "A good effort. Keep it up!"

The painstaking pupil did. Not only that; the remark led to a keen interest in the language. She became a voracious reader, improved vastly. She even managed to win a prize some time later.

If appreciation can bring about positive results, a lack of it can create dissatisfaction, indifference and a fall in standards. Contrary to general opinion, humans don't always look for monetary gain or material profit. Very often, a few words of appreciation is sufficient. It makes people happy and gives them a sense of satisfaction. There are those who feel they should give of their best, whether or not they are appreciated. To them it is a matter of duty and they are dictated to by their conscience.

Persons of this calibre form a minority and their number is fast and noticeably dwindling. But even to them appreciation will not be wholly unwelcome!

Horlicks makes of the



Builds resistance, safeguards health day after day.

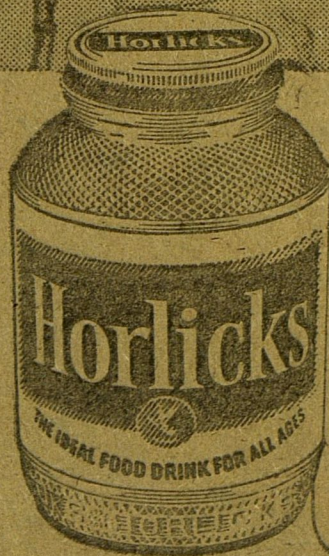
Good health and regular practice have made Raju a champ. To help him stay that way and safeguard his health, Suchitra gives him the right nourishment every day: Horlicks. "It's his health insurance", she says.

Horlicks is packed with life-sustaining proteins and nourishing goodness to build strength and resistance. And give that extra energy.

That's why mothers like Suchitra have trusted Horlicks and doctors recommended it to keep the whole family healthy; have done so for nearly 100 years.

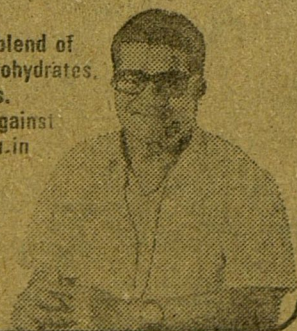
There's health in HORLICKS The Great Nourisher

Horlicks is a Registered Trade Mark.



"The healthiest families I know rely on Horlicks."

Horlicks is a unique blend of natural proteins, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins. It builds resistance against illness and keeps you in good health. It is specially processed to be easily digested, and provides maximum health benefits."



HMM-3375

FROM PAGE 2

Nicholas Roerich

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Bill of 197

(as passed by Pa

THE Parliament early last month of Bonus Act 1965 providing for bonus in respect of the accounting year 1971 and in respect of the accounting year 1972 or 1973 at the rate of 8.33 percent. Below is reproduced the text of the Bill as approved by the Parliament :

Short title.

“1. This Act may be called the Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1973.”

Amendment of section 10.

2. In section 10 of the Bonus Act, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) The provisions of sub-section (3) shall apply also in respect of every employee in respect of the accounting year commencing on 1st January 1973 as they apply in respect of the accounting year commencing on 1st January 1971 and in respect of the accounting year commencing on 1st January 1972 or 1973.”

Amendment of section 13.

3. In section 13 of the Bonus Act, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words “the accounting year commencing on 1st January 1971 and in respect of the accounting year commencing on 1st January 1972 or 1973” the words “the accounting year commencing on 1st January 1971 or 1972 or 1973” shall be substituted.