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4th October 1964

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ಸಂಪಾದಕ : ಟಿ. ಎಸ್. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾಜ್

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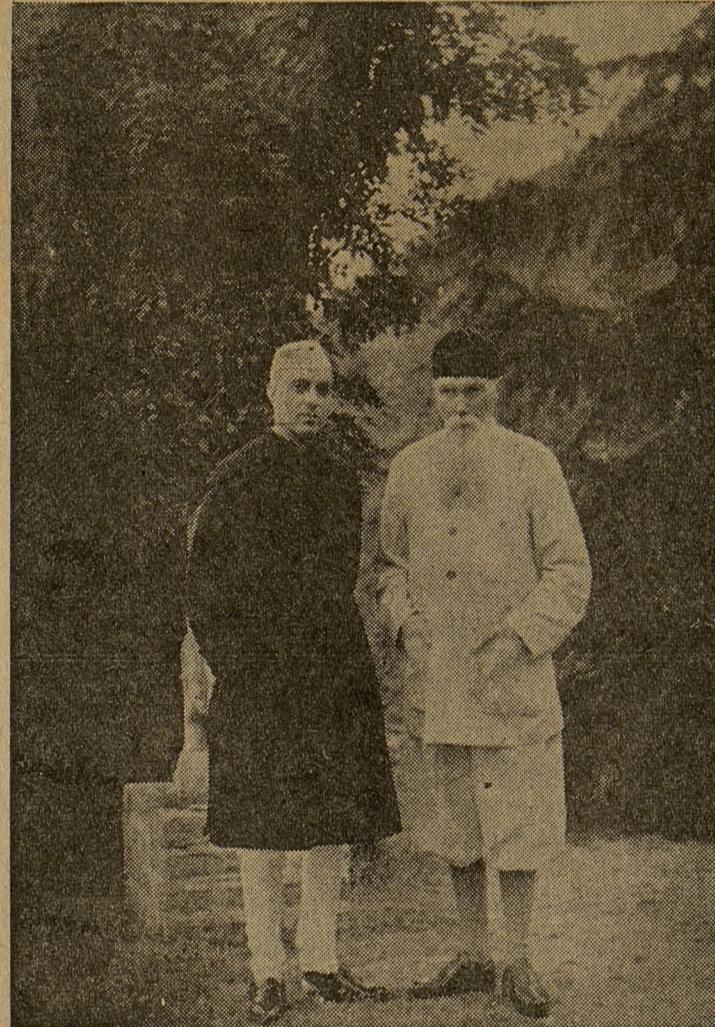
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ಹಿಂಮಾಲಯದ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ

ನೀನು ನಾಡಿನ ಹಿರಿಮೇ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವಿದೇ ಶೀಯರ ಆಕ್ರೋಧನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ. ಸೂರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿಸಿ ಈ ನಾಡನ್ನೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾಯಿನಾಡನ್ನಿಗೆ ನೂಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೃತಾರ್ಥರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ರೋಯಿರಿಕ್ ಎಂಬ ರಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶಿಯನನ್ನು ಅಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯನ್ನು ಬಹುದು. ಅತ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಣಾಗಿ ತರಜಾದವನು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಗಹನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡವನು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ನಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿ ದವನು. ಈ ನಾಡಿನ ಮಾನದಂಡವಾದ ಹಿಂಮಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಬಹುವಾಗಿ ನೇಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಂಡ ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ಹಿಂಮಾಲಯದ ಪರ ಸರದಲ್ಲೇ ಮನಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಧಾರ ದಿಸಿಂಬರ್ ಇಂಧರಂಡು ತಿಳಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಇಂಧಾರ ಅಕ್ಕೋಬಿರ್ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೆಯ ದಿನ ಅತನು ದುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು; ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಶಾಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತನ ತೊಂಬತ್ತನೆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಜಯಂತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಾತ್ತದೇ.

ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ಕಾನ್ಸ್‌ಎಂಪ್ರೆಸ್‌ವಿಚ್‌ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವಮಾನವ. ಅತ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ರಸ್ತೆದಲ್ಲಿ; ವಿದೇ ಕಲಿತದ್ದು ಯಂತ್ರಾರ್ಥಿನ ದಲವಾರು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಖಾಸ್‌ತಿಗಳಿಷ್ಟು ಅನುರಕದಲ್ಲಿ; ಅತ ನೇಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಂಡ ಭಾವಿ ಹಿಂದೂಕಾನ್ನ; ಅತ ಬಹು ಕಾಲ ಇದ್ದು ಹಿಂಮಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅತನ ಅನುರಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದ ಧರ್ಮ ಪ್ರಿಚಿಂ ದೇಶದ ಬಾಧ್ಯತಾವು. ಅತ ಶ್ರವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಂತರ ರಾಸ್ತೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕಾಗ್ಗೆ; ಅತ ನ ವೃತ್ತತ್ವದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂದೇಶ ವಿಶ್ವಕಾಂತಿ. ಅತನ ತತ್ವದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತನಿಂದ ಅಭಿ ನೃಕ್ರಮಾದ ಕಲಿಯಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯ,



ಕುಲು ಕಣಿವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಹರೂ-ರೋಯಿರಿಕ್

ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರವಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲ ಅದು. ನಿಕೋಲಾಸನ ಮನೆನ ಸಿರಿವಂತಿಗೆಯದ್ದೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ, ತಾಂಬ ಬೆಳೆದ ಮನೆ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾದ, ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಪುರಾತನವಾದ ವಂಶ ಅತನದ್ದು. ಅತನ ಶೌರ್ಯಕರಲ್ಲಿಬ್ಬ ನಾದ ದೂರಿಕ್ ಎಂಬಾತ

ದೇಶದವರು. ಅಂತೂ ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಮನೆ ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾದ, ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಪಾದ ಮನೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಗೂಪ್ತಿಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷಮುರಿಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ವಿದ್ವಾಖಾಸ ಸೇಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಿಚಿಂಬಿಗ್ ನಗರದಲ್ಲೇ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಟ್ಟಿಕ್ ಆಕಾಡಮಿಯಲ್ಲಾ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ಉಚ್ಚ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿತ ಆಗಿದ್ದು. ಅತನ ಬಳಿಯದ್ದು ಬಿತ್, ಸಂಗೀತ ಇಡೀ ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದು. ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ನಲವತ್ತು ಮೂರುವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬಾಳಿದನು ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ ಅದೇಶದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೇವೆ ಬಹುಮುಖವಾದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ್ದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ನಾದೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾತ್. ಕಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿತನಾದು ಸಿದ್ಧಹಸ್ತ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಅವನು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪರಿ ಸಿತಾದ ಕಲಾವಿದ. ಅತನ ತೈಲವಣಿ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳೂ, ಭಕ್ತಿಚಿತ್ರಗಳೂ ಭಾವನಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವುಂಭಾಗಿದ್ದು. ಇಷ್ಟರ್ಲಿ ಅವನ ಕಲಾಭಿರುಚಿ ಮುಗಿಯದೆ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಸ್ಕರಿಯೂ ಅವನಿಗಿದ್ದು. ಅತನ ಬಳಿಯದ್ದು ಬಿತ್, ಸಂಗೀತ ಇಡೀ ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದು. ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಂತೆ ಅತನು ಮರಿದನು.

ಮೋದಲ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಮೆನ್ ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಪಿನೆಹೆಂಡರೆ ಅತಿಪ್ರೀತಿ. ತನ್ನ ಕೊರ್ಪು ರಾದ ರಷ್ಯಾದೇಶದ ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಅತನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿತ ನೋಡಿ

ಪ್ರೇಮ || ಎಸ್. ಕೆ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾವ್

ರಾಸ್ತೆದ, ಕುಲದ, ಭಾವಿಯ ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಕಾರಾದ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕಿರುತ್ತಿರುವು ತನ್ನ ವೃತ್ತತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸು ಮನೆನಕ್ಕೆ ಅತನೇ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕನಂತೆ. ಈ ವಂಶದವರು ಮೇದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಿನೇವಿಯಿ ನೂತನ, ಕುಂಡನ್ನೂ, ಲೇವಿಯನ್ನೂ, ಮುಂದುಭಾಗಿಸಿದ ಈ ಮಹಾತ್ಮನನ್ನು ಬಂದು ವೇದಿ ನಾವು ಭಾರತೀಯನಂದೇ ಬಗೆ ದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಬಗೆಯ ಚೀಟಿಕ್ ವುಟ್ಟಿ. ಅತನ ಬಾಳುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಕು ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ಧರ್ಮ ಬೊಧ್ವ ಧರ್ಮ; ಅತನ ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತ್ರಿಗೆ ನಾಗರ್ದರ್ಶಿಯಾದು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ; ಅತನ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಕ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರೀತ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶನೇ; ಅತನ ಉಜ್ಜಲ ವಾದ ಬೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಂತ್ವನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ನೀನು ಹಿಂಮಾಲಯವೇ.

ಕಲಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮ

ನಿಕೋಲಾಸ್ ರಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಗರವಾದ ಸೇಂಟ್ ಪಿಲಿಟ್‌ರ್‌ಬಾರ್ (ಲೆನಿನ್‌ಗಾರ್ಡ್)ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಧಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು. ಅಗಿನ್ನೂ ಆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಯಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅಂದೋಳನ ಅರಂಭವಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಬೇಗನೆ ಅರಂಭವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು. ರಾಜವಂತೀ ರಾಗ್, ಆಗಭರ್ತೀಮಂರಿಗೆ ಸಹ

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Mr. Nehru seen with Nicholas Roerich at Naggar, Kulu, in May, 1942.

"Master Of The Mountains"

PROFESSOR Nicholas Roerich had a special love for India and the Himalayas. Called the "Master of the Mountains," his yearning was to settle down in this country — so much he admired its ancient cities and temples, its sacred rivers and great philosophies.

This great Russian friend of India was born in St. Petersburg on October 9, 1874, and came from an ancient family of Scandinavian extraction. All through his life he was in quest after knowledge, self-realisation and a synthesis through concentrated creative activity and service.

As a student he attended the Academy of Art and several faculties. This training was the foundation which gave him that breadth of vision and understanding to build his beautiful edifice of achievements.

As an artist, he painted over 7,000 works dealing with a wide range of subjects from historic compositions in the academic and more realistic style influenced by the late 19th century to his later colourful and unique paintings depicting man's higher aspirations.

He took his themes from the great book of life, man's quest, philosophic doctrines and religions.

Landscapes

In later years, he also painted the sublime landscapes of the Himalayas, along with his imaginative paintings. His works hang in the leading museums and important private galleries of the world. In India they form part of many State collections. Trivandrum has an entire building dedicated to them, while separate halls have been set aside in Allahabad and Varanasi.

The memorial at Naggar, Kulu, has been enriched by a number of his new paintings and the National Book Trust is planning to bring out a book on him with reproductions of his paintings.

An outstanding mural painter, Nicholas Roerich's monumental works for the Kazan Railway in Moscow and the Church of the Holy Spirit in Talashkino, near Smolensk, are the better known among his murals.

He executed murals and mosaics for public buildings and churches, designed settings for operas and ballets, wrote books and essays on art and archaeology, short stories, fairy tales and poems, and conducted research in archaeology, history and art.

It is a tragedy that most of his great murals have not survived the ravages of wars and now remain for us only in reproductions and in original sketches.

His contributions to the stage were likewise important. He painted settings for practically all the operas of Wagner and for many of

Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Mousorgsky, Maeterlinck and others.

His work for the ballet was no less significant. His *Danse Polovtsienne* and *Sacre du Printemps* have become classics of the stage.

As an author and scholar his published works include 27 volumes, mostly dealing with cultural and philosophic and pan-human subjects.

He began his archaeological research and excavations in Russia at the age of 18 and later organised an expedition to Central Asia which took the better part of five years. Starting from India in 1924, he came back across Tibet in 1928. He settled in the Himalayas from 1928 and except for a few trips abroad and in India and one major expedition to Mongolia and China in 1935 he remained in the Himalayas.

Signal Honour

He also organised an ethnological, linguistic and botanical and zoological survey of Western Himalayas, in which he was mainly assisted by his son, George Roerich, himself an eminent scholar, and others.

Two hitherto uncharted glaciers in the Kirghiz Alatau in the basin have been named in honour of Nicholas Roerich and his son, Svetoslav Roerich.

His belief that peace can come only through culture made Nicholas propose an international pact for the protection of cultural treasures. The pact was ratified by 21 countries and approved by 36 countries, including India.

A great artist, scholar, writer, archaeologist and explorer, he lighted up many aspects of human endeavour. While inaugurating an exhibition of his paintings, Mr. Nehru said: "I am astonished at the scope and abundance of his activities and creative genius."

His paintings "remind us of so much in our history, thought, culture and heritage, not merely of the past but of something that is permanent and eternal about India, that we cannot help feeling a great sense of indebtedness to Nicholas Roerich."

Philosophy attracted him from his earliest days. He wanted to discover India for himself and through him for others the beauties of India, to paint the grandeur, the sublime beauty and inner meaning of the Himalayas. His studies in philosophy and oriental thought were a constant background in his quest for self-realisation. He travelled through India and the Himalayas and finally settled down at Kulu where he lived and worked till his death in 1947. He always visualised and hoped for a better co-operation between India and Russia.

The 90th birth anniversary of Nicholas Roerich will be observed on October 9.

** 9th October 1964 **
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THE RICH HERITAGE OF ROERICH

WHOSE 90TH BIRTHDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED ON THE 9TH OCTOBER

The late Nicholas Roerich, "The Mountain Man", inspired many people of the world to protect their cultural monuments from decay, to bring them more in line with their education, with their lives, so that they may imbibe something of the beauty and craftsmanship that these monuments embodied.

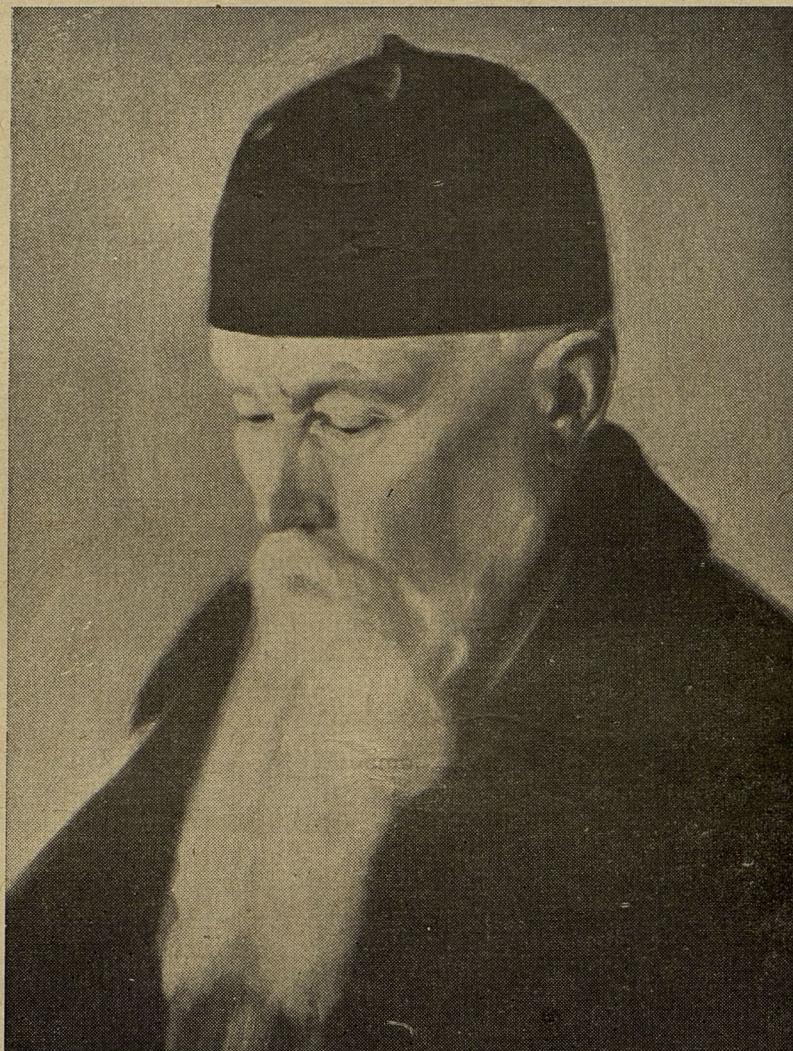
As Mr. Nehru said, "When I think of Nicholas Roerich I am astounded at the scope and abundance of his activities and creative genius. A great artist, a great scholar and writer, archaeologist and explorer, he touched and lighted up so many aspects of human endeavour his paintings remind us of so much in our history, our thought, our cultural and spiritual heritage, so much not merely of the India of the past but of something that is permanent and eternal about India, that we cannot help feeling a great sense of indebtedness to Nicholas Roerich, who has enshrined that spirit in these canvases art and the kind of work Roerich did ought to have little to do with the life or death of an individual. It is superior to that and in fact much more permanent than human lives."

Though much international interest has been lavished in compiling a Bibliography dealing with the various aspects of Prof. Roerich's creative genius, a complete, unifying work is yet to be written.

In this short resume, it is only possible to highlight a few sections of his very active life.

Born in St. Petersburg in 1874, Prof. Roerich was a student at the Academy of Art, the Historical and Philological courses of the University of St. Petersburg, the Faculty of Law and the Institute of Archaeology simultaneously. Later, he went abroad, where this intensive training was the foundation which gave him a breath of vision and understanding to build his edifice of achievement.

Prof. Roerich painted a stupendous number of canvases,



7,000 to be exact. He dealt with a variety of subjects from the historic to the large compositions painted in the academic and more realistic style, influenced by the late 19th century school and later the highly decorative, colourful paintings depicting man's higher aspirations and strivings.

He took his themes from the great Book of Life, The Quest of Man, Philosophic Doctrines and Religions, and in his later years he was inspired by the sublime landscape of the Himalayas, which he loved.

His paintings hang in most museums all over the world, as well as the most important private galleries. In India, they form part of many state collections and Travancore has built a separate building to house them. Allahabad and Banaras have also set aside separate halls to display his work.

Notable is his monumental mural for the Kazan Railway in Moscow and the Church of the Holy Spirit in Talashkino, near Smolensk. He has also designed many mosaics.

He has painted the settings for practically all the Wagnerian Operas, those of Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Monssorgsky, Maeterlink amongst many others.

His work for the ballet was no less significant. The Danse Polovitsienne and Sacre du Printemps have become classics of the stage.

As an author and scholar, his published works include some 27 volumes dealing with Cultural, Philosophic and Pan-Human subjects. Besides these, he wrote innumerable articles for the leading periodicals in India, and abroad. His poems have been published in the original Russian, and translations have been made in other languages. Several unpublished man-

scripts were left by him.

Prof. Roerich carried out extensive Archaeological research and excavation in Russia and later organised an expedition to Central Asia. Starting from India in 1924, he came back across Tibet in 1928. From then onwards, he settled in the Himalayas, and except for a few trips to India and some other countries, and one major expedition to Mongolia and China in 1935, he remained in the Himalayas.

He also organised the Ethnological, Linguistic as well as Botanical and Zoological surveys of the Western Himalayas, in which work he was mainly assisted by his son, Georgie, himself an eminent scholar.

As a cultural leader, he was associated with numerous cultural and scientific organisations throughout the world. He was the head of the Imperial Society for the Encouragement of Arts in Russia, with its extensive ramifications. He was First President of the famous society, "The World of Art" and Chairman of the first Architectural courses for women, besides taking a leading part in many others.

In America, he founded the master institute of United Arts, the International Art Centre, and was Honorary Chairman of the Roerich Museum, with its branches in Europe, America and the East. His belief that peace can only come through culture made him propose an International Pact for the protection of Cultural Treasures, which Pact became known as the "Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace". This Pact was ratified by 21 countries and approved by 36 countries, including India.

He was honoured by many countries, their governments, their learned bodies and organizations. He was made a fellow and member of several Academies and many learned bodies throughout the world.

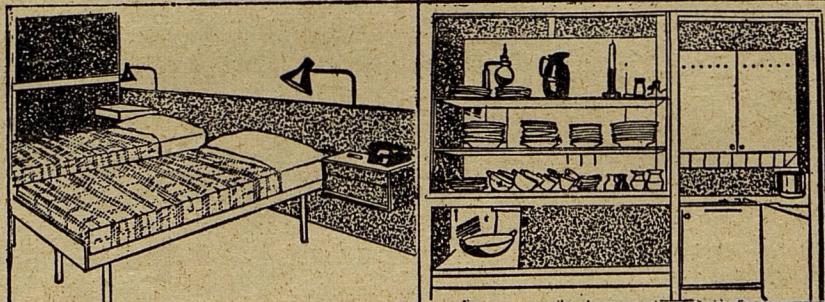
These remarks will serve as a stimulant for the students of Nicholas Roerich's vast field of creative activity and will guide them to the central thread of his entire life—the Quest of the Higher Self — the Quest of Service.



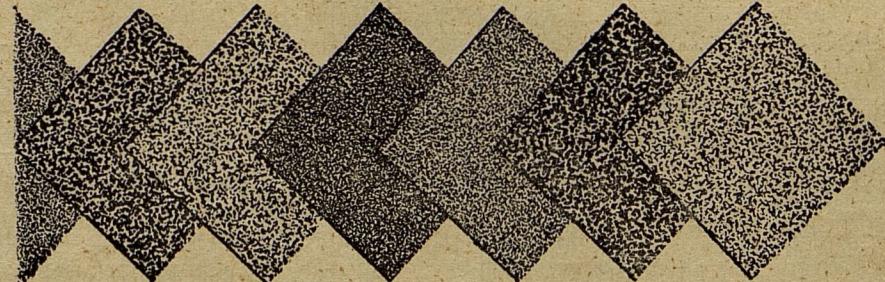
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10th October 1964

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES

CONNAUGHT - CIRCUS

NEW - DELHI

12 -- COPIES

After 4. April 65

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(PRESS CLIPPING UNIT)

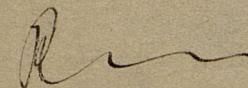
Reqn. No. 23/1625.07.2433/ku/bu New Delhi: Dated 28/11

Sub:-

Prof. Roerich

Ref:-

One spare clippings/newspapers ^{is} placed below
on the subject mentioned above as desired.



(R.H. MARKER)
Assistant Information Officer.

To

AIO (Shri Khurana)

28/11

The British Government recently offered the Government of India financial assistance for the third stage of the Steel Works at Durgapur. The third stage will double the capacity of the plant provided by the first two stages and bring annual capacity to a total of three million ingot tons.

Construction is expected to begin in early 1966.

New Delhi, Sravana 22, 1886, (August 13, 1964).

292/1.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. Name of paper .. Hindustan Times
 2. Published at .. New Delhi
 3. Dated .. 10. 10. 64.

He found anchorage in the Himalayas

A tribute to Prof. Roerich

"When I think of Nicholas Roerich," the late Jawaharlal Nehru said, "I am astounded at the scope and abundance of his activities and creative genius."

Born on Oct. 9, 1874, at St. Petersburg in Russia, Prof Nicholas Roerich quite early in life was impressed by the grandeur of the Himalayas and wrote: "Beauty lives in India, Beckons to us the Great Indian Path."

In a tribute to the great painter and philosopher on the occasion of his birth anniversary, his son Prof Svetoslav Roerich, broadcasting from the Bangalore Station of AIR, recalled his kind violet-blue eyes, his quiet voice, a countenance that reflected wonderful composure of mind and of self.

Measured harmony

The following are extracts from the broadcast:

President of India has released a series of postage stamps on the 90th birth anniversary of Prof. Svetoslav Roerich. The first stamp depicts a portrait of Prof. Svetoslav Roerich and the second stamp depicts a portrait of Prof. Nicholas Roerich.



Nicholas Roerich

Perfumers' contribution

The following are extracts from the broadcast:

President of India has released a series of postage stamps on the 90th birth anniversary of Prof. Svetoslav Roerich. The first stamp depicts a portrait of Prof. Svetoslav Roerich and the second stamp depicts a portrait of Prof. Nicholas Roerich.

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High Court

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

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Measured harmony

The following are extracts from the broadcast:

"In all his movements there was a measured harmony. He never hurried yet his output was prodigious. When he painted or when he wrote he did so with quiet deliberation. When he wrote in his large and clear hand writing he never corrected or changed his sentences or words, least of all his thoughts.

"It was a continuous progressive effort towards a certain definite goal and that was true of his entire life. Under all conditions of life, in the most trying circumstances he remained calm and possessed and never wavered in his determination."

"From his earliest school days he held before himself the transcendental ideals of the great Italian masters of the Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci and Michaelangelo....

"He began his archaeological researches and excavations when only eighteen years old. The forty-three years he spent in Russia were a most remarkable example of human dedication and achievement. He was at the head of leading art and educational institutions and organized and took part in scores of other organizations and activities.

"With all that he painted thousands of paintings, executed murals and mosaics for public buildings and churches, designed settings for operas and ballets, wrote his books and essays on art and archaeology, his short stories, fairy tales and poems, and conducted researches in archaeology history and art.

"It is a tragedy that most of the great murals he executed have not survived the ravages of wars and now remain for us only in reproductions and in their original sketches.

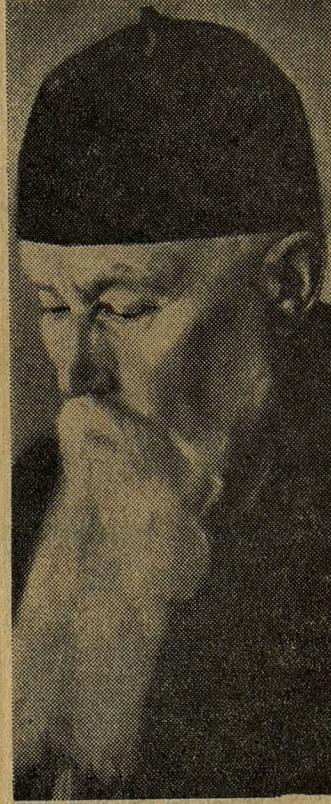
Widely travelled

"He travelled far and wide not only throughout Russia, Europe and the New World but also Asia and his extensive expeditions took him across Central Asia, Mongolia, Tibet, China and Japan.

"Father loved India, the Himalayas and dedicated to them many books, essays and thousands of his canvases. That "Great Indian Path" which beckoned to him from his days became a reality when he came to India. He could contact the very sources of the great philosophies, of ancient transcendental thought. He travelled throughout India and the Himalayas and finally settled at Kulu where he lived and worked till his death in 1947. He always visualized and hoped for a closer co-operation between India and Russia.

"His paintings number over 7,000, dispersed throughout the whole wide world in museums and private collections. In India, Fathers' paintings are in many public collections, separate halls are dedicated to his paintings at the Kala Bhavan, Banaras; Trivandrum Museum; Allahabad Museum and a new hall will be organized at the Chandigarh Museum.

"His life can be best summarized as a ceaseless quest, a quest after knowledge, self-realization and synthesis through concentrated creative activity and service."



Nicholas Roerich

P. I. B. 7

GIPNLK—7/P.I.B.63

10th October 1964

B L I T Z

COVASJI PATEL STREET.

B O M B A Y

11 - COPIES

Taken 4 April '65



Soviet Glaciers Named After Roerichs

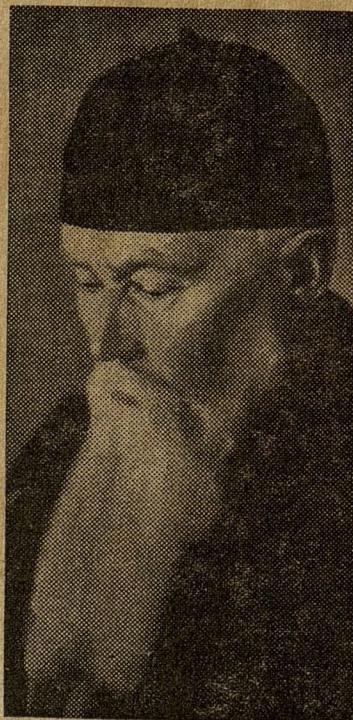
THE SOVIET UNION recently named two uncharted glaciers in the Kirghiz Plateau in the Alamedin River Basin, after the world renowned artists, the late Professor Nicholas Roerich and his son, Svetoslav Roerich, who is the husband of former Indian film star Devika Rani.

The christening of the glaciers is part of celebrations of the 90th birth anniversary of the late Professor Roerich which falls on October 9.

Several countries have drawn up plans to celebrate the occasion. Books have been published on his life and work, and the Soviet Union has come out with a Monograph.

In Moscow, the Tretiakov Gallery will be the venue of meetings and lectures on the late Professor, and an exhibition of his paintings is scheduled at the Roerich Museum, New York.

The Memorial Gallery at Naggar, Kulu, has been enriched with a number of new paintings of



the late Professor Roerich, while the National Book Trust is planning a popular book on him with reproductions of his paintings.

A new volume of his writings will be published in the Soviet Union early next year, and several books on his art and philosophy are on the work table.

Mr. Svetoslav Roerich will broadcast a talk on his father on AIR, this day.

His activities encompassed a wide range of human endeavour. As an artist he had 7,000 great and small works to his credit. His murals and mosaic work adorn many imposing structures. His contribution to the stage and ballet have fascinated imagination and set the pace for his contemporaries. As author and scholar he has left for posterity a sizeable number of volumes on cultural and philosophical subjects.

His versatility seemed to know no bounds for, besides his artistic and literary talents, he was diligent explorer, scientist and ethnologist.

Professor Roerich is also known to the world for another vital and unique act of his to protect cultural treasures in times of war, under a pact internationally approved and ratified, called the "Roerich Pact."

Professor Roerich was born in St. Petersburg, in 1874 and died in India, to which he was attracted philosophically and temperamentally, in 1947.

* 12-10-1964 *
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THE INDIAN EXPRESS

C H I T T O O R

7 - COPIES

& taken April 65.

PERSONAL

FOR Office Wear 8 O'Clock White Shirts styled by "Liberty". See them at India Silk House, 192, Mount Road, Madras-2.

W-4940.

GOLD Medal folding camp cots, folding card tables folding ironing tables at Spencers, Mount Road, Madras-2.

W-1833.

SEE the Grand Varieties of Binny's Suitings & Shirtings displayed at India Silk House, 192, Mount Road, Madras-2.

W-5064

EDUCATIONAL

JOIN Society of incorporated Accountants and Auditors of India, Daryaganj, Delhi, B.Com. LLB., Internal Auditors. Accountants, Income-Tax practitioners. Apply Secretary.

W-5083

LEARN Homoeopathy by post and get M.D.H. Diploma. Free prospectus. Apply Indian Homoeopathic College, (I.E.M.), Jullundur City.

W-5089

WANTED for St. Mary's College, Tuticorin a (Lady) Tutor in Tamil who has taken Tamil as Optional in B.A. 1st or 2nd class. Apply to the Principal stating qualification which is

MEDICAL**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS**

BIRTH control, harmless methods, Leucoderma, Eczema, badhabits, mens weakness, sure care. Send 15 N.P. stamp. Jeevarathna Homoeo Pharmacy (Super Talkies) Bangalore-2.

W-5091

Madras Public Service Commission

APPLICATIONS are invited up to 5 p.m. on 9th November 1964 for the undermentioned post. No age-limit for members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who possess a general educational qualification which is

II. Two Junior Scientific Assistants: Rs. 210-10-290 - 15-320-EB-15-425.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS**

Indian Ocean Expedition
(COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the International Biological Programme, Ernakulam.

I. One Senior Scientific Assistant:

Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575.

Essential Qualifications: Post-Graduate degree in Zoology, Botany with specialization in Aquatic Biology.

Two years research experience in problems relating to marine ecology/Productivity.

II. Two Junior Scientific Assistants: Rs. 210-10-290 - 15-320-EB-15-425.

TENDERS

Government of Andhra Pradesh
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE

Tender Notice
Unit: TIRUVERUMBUR. Boiler Plant Project Post Office, Tiruchirapalli.

Corrigendum to
Tender Notice No. S:110.
(Supply of Special Steel)

THE last date for the submission of offers against the above tender is hereby extended upto 6th November '64. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same date.

The other terms and conditions remain unaltered.

SUPERINTENDENT,
of the inst.

TENDERS

Telegrams: "HEAVYELECS"

Telephone: 620

Out-station candidates selected

for interview will be given to and

fro Railway Fare as per Company's

Rules.

NB: If the candidates do not re-

ceive any intimation within a

month's time of the closing

date for the receipt of the ap-

plications, it is to be under-

stood that they will not be call-

ed for test and interview.

PERSONNEL OFFICER.**PUBLIC NOTICE**

Notice under Section 412(2) of the

Companies Act, 1956

EB-15-425.

TENDERS

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
(MARKETING DIVISION)

Tender Notice

Modification of our Tender Notice in

"INDIAN EXPRESS" and "ANDHRA

PRABHA" dated 10-10-1964

QUOTATIONS are invited in sealed

covers, superscribed "Quotations

for Haulage Contract at Visakhapat-

nam" for various items of work to

be carried out at our Visakhapatnam

Installation for a period of one year.

Tender Forms may be obtained on

payment of Rs. 5/- per set, which

is not refundable under any circum-

stances, from the Installation Mana-

ger, Visakhapatnam. Earnest Money

EB-15-425.

The Indian Express
Monday, Oct. 12, '64

Behind the news

NICHOLAS ROERICH

PROFESSOR Nicholas Roerich, whose ninetieth birth anniversary was celebrated last week, was an extraordinary human being and the like of him have been rare in the history of mankind. He was not only a painter of extreme sensibility and vision but also a prolific producer in the art form that he chose for himself. He was also a scholar, a visionary and a silent leader in the pursuit of goodness.

Although Nicholas Roerich was born in Russia, he spent practically the entire last 19 years of his life in India. The Himalayas meant much more to him than to the ordinary traveller or lover of landscape. He found in our mountains a sense of communion with the unknown. Naggar, in Kulu, where his son and daughter-in-law still maintain his old home Nicholas Roerich was looked upon almost as divine. It was at Naggar that he was cremated in December, 1947.

Nicholas Roerich's works of art include some 7,000 paintings. These deal with a wide range of subjects extending from large compositions to his later colourful work which have a transcendental quality. As an author and scholar he was responsible for 27 volumes on cultural and philosophical subjects. He continues to be admired both in his own country and outside, including the USA, and of course in India.

KERALA KAUMUDI, TRIVANDRUM, Dated 13th October 1964.

Malayalam Daily Newspaper.

കേരളകാമ്പി

1964 കെള്ളംവർ 13 ഫെബ്രുവരി

നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച് ഇന്ത്യൻ മാർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ വിശ്വസിച്ച്

പുതുന്നെ ജനദിനസ്ഥരണ

നൃഡായകി, ഒക്ടോബർ 11—ആദി റോഹിഡിയോഫട പരശ്രാമക്ക് നിലയത്തിൽനിന്നും പ്രകോപംപാഠപെ ജീ പ്രസംഗതികൾ മി. സെപ്റ്റേംബർ സ്ക്രൂ ഡോറിച്ച്, തന്നെ പിതാവിൻ്റെ ജീവിതം മുഴുവൻ, കേരളത്തായി സർദ്ദാരമകപ്രവർത്തനപും സേവന എം മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി വി. അംഗാനം, തന്റെ നാമം സം കൂടാതു തന്റെ നാമം ഉള്ള നിരവം തപസ്യയായിരുന്നവരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അല്ലാനും മനസ്ത്വനു മുലുകരിക്കും. ദാതൃപ്രഭാവലത്തെന്നു ഉഖംഖകയും ചെവുളുന്ന സിലുഗതമാണെന്നും സ്വന്മേധയും ഉള്ള ശാഖാനം കൈഞ്ഞു ശാത്രുമെ മനസ്സും മേഘവനം സിലുംകരിക്കുള്ളവനും അദ്ദേഹം അംഗോപ്ത്വിയും.

എലാപ്പാർ നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച് നിന്ന് 90-ാംജന്മവാർഷികത്തോടൊപ്പം ബന്ധിച്ചു “നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച്—കലകാരനം ദീർഘവർഷിയിൽ” എന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടൊപ്പിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കുന്ന മി. സെപ്റ്റേംബർ ഡോറിച്ച്.

തന്നെ പിതാവും ഇന്ത്യയേയും റാം മാലി ഉത്തരത്തെയും അത്യുകം ദേശാഭിഷ്ഠാനവും ബന്ധിച്ചു “നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച്—കലകാരനം ദീർഘവർഷിയിൽ” എന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടൊപ്പം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന മി. സെപ്റ്റേംബർ ഡോറിച്ച്. തന്നെ പിതാവും വന്ന പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച് നിന്ന് 90-ാംജന്മവാർഷികത്തോടൊപ്പം ബന്ധിച്ചു “നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച്—കലകാരനം ദീർഘവർഷിയിൽ” എന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടൊപ്പം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന മി. സെപ്റ്റേംബർ ഡോറിച്ച്.

നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച് നിന്ന് 90-ാംജന്മവാർഷികത്തോടൊപ്പം ബന്ധിച്ചു “നികോളാസ് റോറിച്ച്—കലകാരനം ദീർഘവർഷിയിൽ” എന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തോടൊപ്പം സംസാരിക്കുന്ന മി. സെപ്റ്റേംബർ ഡോറിച്ച്.

Gist of Broadcast talk
on Nicholas Roerich by
Svetoslav Roerich.

FROM

22

K. P. Padmanabhan Tampy, B. A.,

(ART CRITIC, ART COLLECTOR, AUTHOR)

NEW LODGE, CHETTIKULANGARA,

TRIVANDRUM - 1. (Phone: 4420)

(KERALA - INDIA)

Please see page 3 of the KAUMUDI WEEKLY,
Trivandrum, dated 26-10-1964 for a short write-up on
Nicholas Roerichs' 90th Birth Anniversary. Kaumudi Weekly
is one of the most widely circulated and influential
periodicals in Kerala.

* 26-10-1964 *
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* KAUMUDI - WEEKLY
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(2 copies)



Professor Nicholas Roerich (portrait by his son, Svetoslav Roerich).

Homage To The Master Of Mountains

By Our Art Critic

THE art associations of Calcutta, which rarely miss the opportunity of observing the birth and death anniversaries of major and minor Indian artists, seemed to have overlooked the fact that today (October 9) is the 90th birthday of Professor Nicholas Roerich, the renowned painter, savant, author and explorer, who was born and spent 43 years of his life in Russia and later came to India and settled and died in the Himalayas.

An inscription on a rugged slab of stone at Naggar, surrounded by magnificent snowclad ranges in Kulu Valley, reads: "On December the 13th 1947 here was cremated the body of Nicholas Roerich—the great Russian friend of India. Let there be peace."

The Roerich Museum in New York will hold an exhibition on this occasion and the Soviet Union, which brought out a monograph on him recently and will reprint some of his writings in a new volume next year, followed by several books on his art and philosophy, will hold memorial meetings.

His painter son, Svetoslav Roerich, will pay homage to him in a broadcast from All India Radio today and the National Book Trust intends to bring out a publication on his life and work with reproductions of his paintings.

He executed over 7,000 paintings. They are included in museums, galleries and private collections all over the world. Special mention should be made of the separate halls devoted to his works at the Banaras Kala Bhavan, and the Travancore and Allahabad museums. The Chandigarh museum will also have a Roerich section. One is deeply touched by his handling of Himalayan views, the sweep and dispersal of clouds, dark slopes and gorges, the reflection of wooded ridges in water, snow-covered hills rising range upon range and meeting and melting into a long blue chain. Looking at them, with their brilliant colours, one knows at once why he was known as the Master of the Mountains.

Rabindranath Tagore said of his paintings: "Your pictures moved me profoundly. They made me realize one thing which is obvious and yet which one needs to discover for oneself over and over again: it is that Truth is infinite." Mr Nehru felt a great sense of indebtedness to Roerich, for his Himalayan studies reminded him of something which is permanent and eternal about India and he was always astounded at the vast scope of his creative activity.

OTHER WORKS

Although the grandeur and sublime beauty of the mountains made a tremendous impact on him and gave him the urge to paint, it will be unfair to limit his artistic interests to mountain-scapes. The "Realm of Roerich" is a painter covers a vast area

and includes large murals and mosaics done for Russian churches, public buildings and the Kazan Railway. He was one of the great designers of ballet and opera sets, among which the best known are his works for Prince Igor and the Sacre du Printemps, produced by Diaghilev in Paris and for the operas of Wagner, Rimsky-Korsakov, Borodin, Mousorgsky and Maeterlink. Described by Maxim Gorky as the greatest Intuitivist, he painted with passion and devotion a wide range of historical, romantic and spiritual subjects—some of them based on academic traditions. He is also known for his ceaseless campaign for the preservation of cultural treasures in times of war and his Pact of the Banner of Peace, which received support from many countries.

A long bibliography covers only some aspects of his creative genius. Besides many stray articles, his published works include 27 volumes. His training in the Institute of Archaeology and other faculties of the University of St Petersburg prepared him to carry out extensive research and excavations and to organize expeditions in Central Asia, Mongolia, Tibet, China and Japan. He also made a linguistic, ethnological, botanical and zoological survey of the Western Himalayas. His philosophical studies are imbued with a deep love for Oriental thought and culture and some of his poems are inspired by the beauties of this land. In an age of prosaic utility it is good to be able to recall that here was a man who rated beauty first.

DANCE RECITAL OF RITHA DEVI

Lovers of Indian dances will have the opportunity to see Ritha Devi, one of our most versatile dancers, in a programme of six classical styles on Saturday at 6 p.m. at the Hindi High School hall, 1, Moira Street, Calcutta, in aid of YWCA charities. Well known as a dancer of skill and grace even a decade ago, she is today one of the finest exponents of classical forms.

A great granddaughter of Rabindranath Tagore, she was trained under renowned South Indian gurus and has done considerable research on dance forms.

Johnson To Seek Lasting Peace With Communists

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—President Johnson pledged today that if elected in November he would continue "the patient search for lasting peace" with the Communist world while working for "growing abundance" in the USA in a two-pronged attack on his Republican opponent, Senator Goldwater, reports AFP.

The President took sharp issue with Senator Goldwater's stand on both foreign and domestic affairs, in a nationwide television address—his first televised appearance before the people in the current campaign.

He said that any endorsement by the U.S. people of his opponent's views would pose a serious threat to world peace and "shatter the foundation on which our hopes for the future rest".

The U.S. people must decide whether they would move ahead by building on the structure created by forward-looking men of both parties over the past 30 years, or whether they would begin to tear down this structure and move in a radically different, "and I believe a deeply dangerous direction".

KHRUSHCHEV AND JOHNSON INVITED TO VISIT U.N.

U.N. H.Q., Oct. 7.—Official U.N. sources said today that Mr Khrushchev and President Johnson might attend the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly, reports AP.

The sources said Mr Khrushchev might attend next year before the Assembly adjourns in February. No date was mentioned for Mr Johnson's visit, which depends on the outcome of the U.S. presidential election.

Both leaders were invited to visit the U.N. by the Secretary-General, U Thant, who saw Mr Khrushchev in Moscow last July and Mr Johnson in Washington in August.

Mr Johnson indicated he would like to appear before the Assembly in the event he is elected, the sources said.

U Thant extended a similar invitation to the French President, Gen. De Gaulle in Paris last July, but there was no indication of an affirmative reply, the sources added.

The possible visits were disclosed at a background briefing on the work of the Assembly, which will convene on November 10 after the U.S. elections on November 3. The Assembly will recess just before Christmas and meet again on January 4.

The tentative target date for adjournment is February 26.

U.K. REJECTS SOVIET ESPIONAGE CHARGE

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British Government rejected today the Soviet Note charging one British and three U.S. military attaches with espionage activities in Siberia, reports AP. Washington took similar action yesterday.

The Soviet Note was delivered to the British and American embassies in Moscow yesterday. It was in reply to U.S. and British protests that the diplomatic immunity of the attaches had been violated.

FIVE KILLED IN U.K. BOMBER CRASH

CONINGSBY (N. England), Oct. 8.—All five members of the crew were killed last night in the crash of a RAF Vulcan bomber, reports Reuter.

The bomber exploded into flames, with a flash seen miles away, when it hit a field.

The huge four-jet delta-wing aircraft, on a training flight, crashed as it attempted to land at Coningsby, one of Britain's biggest bases for nuclear-armed V-bombers.

KILLED IN FLYING ACCIDENT

AMBALA, Oct. 7.—Flying Officer A. K. Kaushal was killed in a flying accident near Ambala today, a Defence Ministry Press Note said. It said the next of kin had been informed.—PTI.

THE INDIA

UNIONS & AFFILIATES

REASON FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFILIATION

By ISHWAR CHANDRA

MANY Indian industrial unions have come to stay, and in dealing with labour more progressive believe that an advantage in collective bargaining organizations still have sceptic of unions playing a critical role at plant level.

Unions are seen as necessary evils, to be put up with if they cannot be avoided. There has been much debate on why unions are "weak" and "irresponsible". Two popular arguments against unions in India are that they are dominated mostly by political parties and this link must be broken; and that because leadership of a plant union is provided from outside appraisal of issues within the plant is made on insufficient knowledge of technological and other conditions.

Are the political affiliations of trade unions a problem? Why are such affiliations undesirable? Can they be avoided? If it is not possible to avoid affiliation, what view should be taken of it? These questions should be considered so that a better understanding of the issues, vis-à-vis unions and management is developed.

The dependence of trade unions on political parties is easily explained.

Political parties must derive their strength from organized groups for their own survival. Indoctrination in political beliefs through organized groups is easier, and therefore the parties have to nurture groups to the fullest. Political parties have a vested interest in being able to control labour organizations.

BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

During the pre-Independence struggle, the Congress Party devoted special attention to the unionization of labour. Most leaders had engaged in union work.

Mahatma Gandhi himself arbitrating at Ahmedabad on a textile settlement Sardar Patel, Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr Ashok Mehta and many other present-day leaders were actively associated with industrial labour for the same reasons as the present parties.

From the trade union point of view, close affiliation with political parties would appear essential. Unions must put themselves in a position to influence Parliament and the State Legislatures. They must represent their case in the highest quarters to protect their own interests. After all, the laws enacted by the law-makers influence the membership of trade unions. If they did not have political party bosses behind them, how else would unions be able to present their case in Parliament or elsewhere? Often leaders of unions in India are MPs or members of State Legislatures, and equally often they are, by and large, inactive in the day-to-day affairs of the unions; but their support is needed.

I have asked several plant union leaders why they have figureheads for presidents, especially when they are not available for consultation and active direction of affairs. Invariably the reply has been that they need them to influence outsiders or to approach the Government when required. The managements have contacts with senior members of the Government, but if the unions did not have party leaders, they would have no approach to the people who direct affairs concerning labour.

Interdependence between political parties and trade unions is born of mutual need. If the need is genuine, the link cannot easily be broken. When unions are strong and able to represent themselves as separate entities, they will perhaps depend less on political leadership, and in turn, leaders will have to weigh their policies carefully to obtain their support.

Is it possible that the influence of political leadership on trade unions or vice-versa can diminish? This can happen only if the unions themselves are strong. But can any institution become powerful unless it has support of the people with whom it interacts? Could a Chamber of Commerce be powerful without the support of