

श्री घन्वन्तरये नमः.

உணவும் பானமும் பத்தியமும் அபத்தியமும் ஆரோக்கியம் வெளியீடு—2.



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திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி-620 002.

The Svyatol Nikolai, as she was called, was making her way laboriously up the steep mountain slopes, its waters rushed down. From the deck of the steamer they looked silently at the waters and the elements.

(Lenin) was engrossed in conversation that there was a pretty good library of books banished to the Minusinsk area. To reach it from the capital, but already covered those difficult kilometers. . . . Two years earlier— "Proletariat" Party—Duleba. Feliks Kon,

Siberia, and the old exiles looked upon us with a mixed feeling of curiosity and distrust," recalled Gleb Krzhizhanovsky, Lenin's friend and fellow exile. "But Vladimir Ilyich stood out among us as a most vivid figure, as a political fighter of a new type."

It remains a mystery how he could work in such conditions. The police reported that he was always writing. Twelve to fifteen hours a day. His comrades had cramps copying his manuscripts, but Lenin could work on and on. In Shushenskoye, he wrote more than thirty works, dozens of reviews, hundreds of letters.

Loneliness in the backwoods? Not at all. Exile? Lenin in action. He was worried by the growth of opportunism in the West European Social Democratic parties, their disparagement of the significance of political struggle and of the role of

revolutionary all-out war on the Russian distorter of Marxism. Friends recalled that Lenin's capacity for work won the admiration and amazement of all the people who had occasion to observe him in Shushenskoye. But even his comrades had no idea of the vast explosive power of his works.

The tsarist authorities were convinced that Lenin was isolated from the outside world. Yet more than 300 books, newspapers and brochures found their way to Lenin in Shushenskoye from St. Petersburg, London, Paris, Zurich, and Moscow. He worked with enthusiasm in the libraries of Krasnoyarsk and Minusinsk whenever he could get there on some pretext—from celebrating Christmas to seeing a dentist. He wrote to relatives asking for books and more books. He tried to get them from libraries in other towns through other people, to make use of the libraries of different societies.

The works he wrote in Shushenskoye were widely read in Russia and abroad in those years. This not consciously devoted his colossal capacity for work to the achievement of the main aim of his life: to unite the workers. He saw from Shushenskoye that "Russian Social Democracy will place itself at the head of all fighters for the rights of the people, of all fighters for democracy and it will prove invincible."

The most striking thing is that Lenin was then 27-28 years old. Very young, by our standards he could dive into the Yenisei from the steep banks, walk for tens of

The Sayan-Shushenskoye Hydropower Station.

