Govt. of Madras
Education Department.

closed
22
P33
By Supt

G.O.(Ms) No. 1226

(Edn)

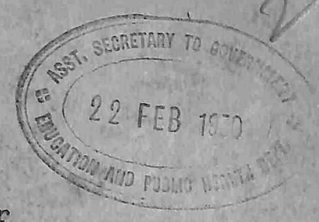
Date: 17.4.50.

Subject: Books and publications - Stock of - Bharathi's works with the Bharathi Prachuralayam - Extension of the period of licence to sell - upto the end of September 1950 - Granted.

Manamadura,
20 . 2 . 1950.

From

C. Visvanathan, B.A., L.T.,
Bharati Nilayam,
Manamadura.



To

The Honourable The Minister for
Education,
Government of Madras,
Fort Saint George,
Madras.

Sub: Extension of licence to sell the unsold copies of Bharati's works prayed for.

Sir,

As a considerable part of our stock, particularly of the works which were in print while the transfer was effected, is still left unsold, I request that the government be pleased to extend the licence accorded to me under para 4 of the Transfer Deed dated 13.5.1949, executed by me in favour of the government conveying my rights in Poet Bharati's works, by a further period of six months, that is till the 30th September, 1950.

2. Let me also invite your kind attention to my letter to you dated 22.3.1949.

3. I am also enclosing herewith a copy of a statement which I originally intended to release ~~it~~ to the press, but refrained from doing so for reasons stated in the covering letter appended to it. I am sure that the statement will furnish the government with some facts worth knowing.

Yours in service,
C. Visvanathan

3

3

From
C. Visvanathan, B.A., L.T.,
" Bharati Nilayam "
Manamadura.

To

Sir,

I am sending you today by separate Book post a typed statement which was originally intended to be released to the press. But on the advice of friends I deferred publishing it till after the completion of my transaction with the Government, lest any controversy, that might arise as a result of the publication of the article should be prejudicial to it. The transaction is now completed but the formalities that have to begone through have taken so much time that it is too late in the day to publish the article now. Further I have all along been avoiding the lime light and will continue to do so, particularly after I have ceased my connections with the publications of the works of Bharati. I shall remain content with having done some service to the poet. I need not vindicate my position any longer. Still I feel that the facts connected with the acquisition of the rights and the history of the publications must be made available atleast to some members of the enlightened public who really count, lest their lack of knowledge in this regard should be further exploited by interested persons. In fact it was the irresponsible speeches made by some persons of note at a party at the Woodlands on 17 - 3 - 1949, got up by the so-called Viduthalai Kazhagam to celebrate, as it were, 'the liberation of Poet Bharati from his erstwhile imprisonment' that provoked me to write the article.

I am therefore sending it to you primarily for your information, but let me also hope that as one holding an important and responsible position in public life, you will be making the best use of the contents of the statement.

With regards,

Yours faithfully,

SERVICE OR PROFITEERING?

(By C. Viswanathan, brother of Bharati)

On the eve of transferring to Government the rights which I have acquired in the literary works of Poet Bharati I feel I owe it to the public that I should release the following statement to the press, if only to clear the wrong notions, wild conjectures and unjustified criticisms about the copyright in the works and the manner of their publication, which, in recent years, have become too many and too insistent.

The story of the publication of the poet's works is a pretty long one, bordering on romance. I am sure the public will be interested to know the details and I crave their indulgence to bear with me if the account /should appear/ a bit lengthy.

EARLY DAYS.

Very few of the Poet's works were published during his life-time. Almost all his works (prose and poetry) had appeared wholly or in parts in, the columns of the Swadesh/amitran, India (of which Bharati himself was the editor) Gnana Bhanu and similar periodicals, but most of them had not taken book-form.

On the death of Bharati in September, 1921, the late Mr. Appadurai Iyer, brother of Mrs. Chellamma Bharati, published his songs in two volumes under the name of 'Swadesha Gitangal' Parts 1 and 2. Contributions from the Tilak Swaraj Fund, from the Rangoon public and from some friends, financed the publications. But the work of publication came to a standstill all on a sudden. The unsold copies, along with the manuscripts, were lying idle with the widow in her residence at Triplicane. She sought the help of Pandit Harihara Sarma of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, then located at Triplicane. Mr. Sarma had the unsold stock kept in a room in the Hindi Prachar Sabha premises, promised to pay her a monthly sum for her subsistence, sold whatever copies he could from out of the stock and even negotiated with some of his friends to sell the Copyright in the works. But none was prepared to offer more than Rs. 3,000/- and that too in instalments.

Bynow Mrs. Chellamma Bharati was anxious to have the marriage of her second daughter celebrated. With none to help her, her brother having fallen out from her, she approached me. I had just then accepted a teacher's job and started life with a minus balance. Still myself and Mr. Sarma raised a loan by pledging the works. The marriage was celebrated at a cost of Rs. 2,000/- (1924) but the position of the works had not changed. None came forward either to purchase them or to help us in printing them. Our loan could not be discharged, nor a provision made for the poet's family.

BHARATI PRACHURALAYAM FOUNDED.

It was now that I ventured on a bold move, namely starting a business concern by name Bharati Prachuralayam with the object of publishing the poet's works with myself, Mr. Sarma and Mr. Natarajan, the husband of the second daughter of Bharati, as partners. The Copyright in the works was purchased for a sum of Rs. 4,000/- (1931) to be paid in instalments. It is a low sum indeed, but considering the value of Bharati's works in those days, the offers that were made then and our own financial position, it was decent enough. Fortunately both the sons-in-law of the poet had well settled in life and were earning both here and afterwards in the Malay States a fairly good income. This afforded the widow some comfort regarding her daughters, while she had not much to worry to keep the wolf from the door.

DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTION.

Barring those which had been published during the life time of Bharati, part of the rest had been preserved either in manuscripts or files of paper-cuttings, most of which were in a very damaged condition. The rest I had to gather from various sources.

I spent nearly one month in the Adyar Library ransacking the back numbers of the Commonweal and New India for collecting his poems and articles in English. Similarly I arranged to get his contributions to 'Arya' from Pondicherry, thanks to the help rendered by Swami Suddhandanda Bharati. These have been brought out in two volumes(Poems and Translations - I - Essays and other Prose Fragments - II -)

But the greatest difficulty was experienced in collecting and giving shape to his Short Stories and Essays (published in 4 parts). These were gathered from the files of India, the Swadeshamitran and other dailies and journals, as also from torn and moth-eaten paper-cuttings.

The Preface and Tamil Translation to the Gita which he wroteat Ettaiyapuram (1919-20) was obtained from a friend at Kanadukathan in Chettinad, where Bharati had left it.

Stray poems were collected from friends as well as from the old numbers of magazines that had ceased to exist. They had then to be transcribed and sorted.

In the matter of classification and writing Foreword to some of them like the English works, we had to undergo much difficulty. Prof. K. Swaminathan(now Principal Muhammadan College, Madras) and Sri V. Narayanan, M.A., B.L., then attached to the Tamil Lexicon, were of great help to me in this regard.

OUR DIFFICULTIES.

It is doubtful whether any publishing firm or, for the matter of that, any businessconcern would have been subjected to such trials and tribulations as ours. The difficulties we underwent were as strange as they were varied and numerous.

It was a period when love for the mother tongue was strange, if not unknown. It was a notorious fact that people then were anglicised in every respect. To talk polished English was a qualification and a pride. Tamil only shared the fate of the other regional languages. The level of literacy was very low, news papers and magazines every few and publications, in the modern sense, very rare. Tamil literature then consisted only of the classics that were preserved and interpreted by the highly proficient. Bharati, the product of two cultures, eastern and western, the harbinger of a new era in politics and literature, the poet who put new wine in old bottle, had not yet been discovered.

Even if he was, none dared acknowledge it, much less to encourage the publication of his works. During the long political struggle that raged in the country between 1919-46 the alien Government unleashed all its engines of repression, stifling, curbing and even annihilating everything that was national in character. That Bharati's works had their own share of victimisation is part of the history of the period. It is true that the poet's songs served as a battle-cry and rallying force in processions, in picketing and on the pulpit to lend colour to the political leader's speeches. It is equally true that for that very reason they were banned. Our office was searched on several occasions, our files seized, our books confiscated. Personally, I was shadowed and my letters were intercepted and I was forbidden from entering Government Service. In the face of such antagonism and harassment of the state I had not only to get on with the publications but also preserve such works as might be deemed objectional by the Government. Think what a loss it would be to the country if such pieces as the stirring appeal of Chatrapathi Sivaji to his followers or Guru Govind's spirited address to the Khalsa had not been preserved in the chilly pots of my friend's houses! What was sedition in those days is political gospel today. It is a truism that the traitors of one age become the ~~aureoled saints~~ accredited heroes of another.

By this time my partners had left me, one in 1938, because it was not a paying business and the other in 1941 for other reasons. So I had to carry on the struggle (for it was nothing short of one) single-handed.

The outbreak of the World War II and the threat of the Jap invasion of India only worsened the situation. During the days of evacuation we had to remove the bulk of our stock to different places and open a branch at Kumbakonam. Foreign paper became scarce and the cost of Indian paper rose tenfold. Paper was a controlled article and like all controlled articles it also went underground and for months no quantity was available.

The political awakening in the country had given an impetus to national literature. Quite a crop of modern writers in Tamil sprang up in the country after the fashion of, and inspired by, Bharati. He was hailed as a herald of a new epoch in Tamil literature. Still Bharati was known to the reading public only as a singer of National Songs. His contribution to thought and literature was yet to be recognized. Pandits could not consider his works as great ones, because he had written them in such a simple style. Others had no great opinion of him for they knew very little of him. Even among the new class of writers he fared no better. I can only remind the public of the great controversy that was started some years ago by two sets of writers on the question ' Is Bharati a Mahakavi or not?'

Another handicap was that except a few, Bharati's works could not be introduced as text books as such. For how could the works of a patriot be approved by the Text Book Committees of those days? Still I tried to get on undaunted. I used to attend educational conferences where I would seek opportunities to give recitals of the poet's songs. Often was I obliged to arrange for meetings in places and at my own initiative, even as third rate bhagavatars have to arrange for their katha kalakshepams by visiting their prospective patrons.

OUR EDITIONS.

In spite of such tremendous odds I was continuing the publication. This was partly due to the political awakening and the renaissance of our mother tongue which came in its wake, but mainly due to the very low price of our publications. The poet used to say that, when he came to publish his works, he would make them available to the public as cheap as Japan matches. I can claim that we tried to fulfil the poet's wish to a considerable extent. It is an admitted fact that then, as now, ours are the cheapest publications in the field. It was the late Mr. Satyamurthi that said 'You are performing a feat of publication by giving 800 pages of Bharati's works for Rs. 2-8-0 (Vol.I Poetical works)! I challenge the reading public to cite one

instance in which work resembling ours in bulk and value is given for a so low a price.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS AND FREE PERMISSION.

Here I must mention another important aspect of our business. We have all along been very liberal in the discount shown to booksellers and in the concessions to educational institutions and associations. 50 % commission was given to organisations celebrating Bharati Day. Permission to include a few lines and a few stanzas or enen whole poems in text books has been given on a nominal royalty basis or free according to the nature of the applicant. The Servant of India Society Branches, Congress organisations and other private bodies were given free permission to bring out their own selections from among Bharati's poems to be used for their work. But some of them abused it by realising the proceeds thereof to their own advantage. Lots of books sent to some congress leaders and branches of Khadi Vastralayam were not accounted for. This must be partly due to the public both these leaders and institutions underwent during the Civil Disobedience days.

CHARGES MET.

I do not claim that our editions possess all that can be desired in the matter of publication. They can be improved considerably. Several charges were levelled against us. Of course there were many printers' mistakes in the early editions, which we rectified in subsequent ones.

As for different readings of the same lines, they were given, not without justification. Bharati himself had these readings. In the case of these lines that were left out in the original, we have filled them up with the help of Sri Desikavinayakam Pillai and Suddhananda Bharati and even their readings are given only in brackets and with a note. Another charge was that we had not brought out deluxe editions. But how to reconcile low price and luxury editions, particularly in the circumstances stated above?

There was also a cry that no stock was available. My 10
answer is that Bharati's writings consist of nearly thirty works. It will not be possible for even the richest of publishers to have stock in all the works at a time even under normal conditions. My case has already been stated.

IS IT MONOPOLY?

While these are the facts, for some years now, the people in the Tamilnad - the literate and the illiterate, the congressman and the Communist - all have joined in a campaign against me for the sin of possessing the copyright in the poet's works, which I did not get as an heirloom, but acquired by paying hard cash in the midst of stress and strain.

I was looked upon as Public Enemy No. 1. and treated as such on many a platform and in the press. I was likened to a monster, growing fat on the sale proceeds of Bharati's works all by myself. In the light of the facts stated above how is the charge of monopoly and profiteering tenable? Is this the reward and recognition one gets for collecting, preserving and giving shape (the present classification of the works are all my own) to some of the greatest treasures the world has ever known? Are the accusers justified in equating me with those who must have made considerable money through the sales of the songs recorded in picture and plate? People are prepared to swallow gullibly legends and fantastic yarns about Bharati spun by persons whose knowledge of, or association with, the poet is of a questionable nature. They shower laurels on and acclaim as authority on Bharati those, who, seem to have no better qualification than, when ~~that~~ talking about Bharati, ~~that~~ they assume the role of ' I am Sir Oracle and when I ope my mouth, let no dog bark' - But when it comes to a question of treating one who, in a humble and silent way has jealously guarded and endeavoured to bring within the reach of the poorest, a national treasure during the most trying period in the history of the nation, they look upon him as the worst offender. A strange world this!

It is claimed that the works of a great poet are in the truest sense the asset of the nation! True. Have not Bharati's works a national asset now in the truest sense? Have not people imbibed Bharati's spirit? Have they not taken to the ideals which Bharati stands for? Are they not implementing the movements he has sponsored? There is nothing now that prevents them from spreading the Bharati cult. The speaker and the writer, the schoolmaster and the musician, the statesman at the helm of affairs and the child in a humble homestead - everyone quotes or sings his lines with advantage. So the agitation for making Bharati's works common property has been started not from an intellectual and moral point of view but purely from a material point of view, which, by the way, is founded on a thoroughly wrong notion that I have been making fabulously large profits out of the sales. But I am sure, that the public must have been disillusioned by now in the light of the facts stated above.

That this must be the only reason for the agitation is proved by another important fact. The question of nationalisation of the sales of the works of a poet or author is raised in no other part of India. Do not people consider it as quite natural that the works of Tagore or Sarojini Devi, or for that matter, any writer of national or international fame, living or dead, should be published by the author or his or her heirs, legal representatives, assigns or the publishers to whom the works might have been sold? Why is Bharati an exception to this rule? Comment is needless.

THE TRANSFER.

It is a good augury that in the changed atmosphere brought about by the attainment of Independence both the people and the Government have come forward to honour and encourage the writers of the new age. Bharati, the pioneer among them all, is receivdng tangible recognition in a tangible form at their hands. A great future is promised for his works. It is at this juncture that the Government have approached me to make over the rights in the works to the state. During my interview with the Premier I had to make a great decision in life which would make all the difference in my future and my child-

There were two alternatives before me - - -

1. whether, taking advantage of the fillip that is given to Bharati's works, to continue my business by giving effect to all my ideas of improved editions and make some money as many another man might do or

2. to hand over to the state the works in the present complete and finished state and make what may be deemed a great sacrifice. I decided on the latter. Much bigger offers were made to me during the last five years. But I refused to succumb to them, not becasuse of any monetary considerations, but because I felt that the works would be utilised for purely profiteering ends. This time the offer came from the Government, the trustees of the nation. Being filled with the supreme satisfaction of having done my duty by the poet and making the works what they are at present, I felt that there was no need for one to use them for one's benefit. It may be a news to many that the consideration I have agreed to received is just to cover my investment and my liabilities. But that is what it is. Let the public now judge whether the transfer of the rights is a liberation of Bharati's works from the clutches of a selfish monster or a gift to the public of a closely-guarded and well-kept treasure, whether it is as much a matter of triumph for the taker, as it is a sacrifice on the part of the giver.

I wish I had given the poet's widow something more than what I have been giving all these years over and above the stipulated amount. But the sales did not warrant more. The public are doing much to relieve her distress and the Government have also promised to do something. I hope they will fulfil it.

A WARNING AND A HOPE.

A great responsibility has now fallen on the shoulders of the Government. Among other things the spirit of the transaction is that they must make the works available to the public at as low a price as possible. It is earnestly hoped that they will live up to their promise.

Two courses are now open to the administrators -

1. To undertake the publications themselves by setting up a proper

machinerycompetent to increase the variety of the editions (such as illustrated, prize and Library Editions) translate the works and compile such extracts as may be fit for introduction as text-books in schools. Here is an opportunity for the Government not only to serve the public but also to popularise the works of the poet beyond the limits of the province.

2. As an alternative they might authorise some publishers to bring out these works on the lines that may be suggested and on conditions that may be laid down by the Government to ensure cheapness and decent get-up.

But let them not, on any account, be handed over to interested persons, who, in the name of cost of production, might fix prohibitive prices and thus defeat the very object of the transfer.

There is also another danger which the Government must try to avoid. When fresh editions are brought out, care must be taken to see that the original lines or stanzas are not tampered with. There is already a tendency to replace some lines or words in the original by these that will suit or liked by the singer, citer or publisher, according to his need and persuation. There is also a movement to clip, touch up and give a different reading to some of the classics in the name of interpolations and later accretions. Whatever may be the justification for such a process in the case of other writers, there is no room for such a thing in the case of Bharati. For he is a poet who lived with us till a few years ago, whose manuscripts are still available and the present editions of whose works are based on the orignial.

Let us wait and see how far the Government try to keep these things in mind in the great work they have undertaken.

Dear reader! perhaps I have taxed you too much with a fairly long account. You may take it for whatever it is worth. But may I request you, in the name of Bharati, to have a soft corner in your heart for one who has done a bit of some kind of national service?

JAI HIND.

2nd Edn (7)

Letts
Rep 137 18/F/50-1 Edn 8/3/50

Feats 8/3
Keep
Clean Cop
file

To

Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer B.A.L.T.,
Bharathi Nilayam,
Manamadura -
Ramnad Dt.

Sir,

Extension of the licence
to sell the Unsold Copies
of Bharathi's works.

With reference to your letter
of the 20th Feb. 1950 on the
above subject, I am directed to
ask

25

Since the examination of the Deed of Transfer in the meantime

ask whether there have not been any sales of the Stock of Copies of the works mentioned in Schedule III to the Deed of Transfer and if so, what is the present stock, now remaining, of Copies of those publications.

I am to request an early reply.

Yours faithfully,

7.3.50

8/3/50

Clear Copy

26

Edn.(F)Deptt.

Letter/Ref: 13718/F/50-1 Edn. 8-3-50

To

Sri C.Viswanatha Iyer, B.A.L.T.,
Bharathi Nilayam,
Manamadura, Ramnad Dt.

Sir,

Extension of the licence to sell the unsold copies of Bharathi's works.

With reference to your letter of the 20th Feb.1950 on the above subject, I am directed to ask whether since the execution of the Deed of Transfer there have been any sales of the books and if so, what the present stock is and what steps you took to dispose of the books within the stipulated period.

Yours faithfully,

C. Visvanathan, B.A., L.T.,
Bharati Nilayam,
Manamadura.

To

The Secretary,
Education Department,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

1 MAR 1950
3511.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Ref: 13718/F/50-1 Edn. dated 8th March 1950.

Sub: Extension of the licence to sell the unsold copies of Bharati's works.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 8th March 1950, cited above, I have the honour to state that the same procedure was adopted by me to dispose of the unsold stock during the year under licence as I was adopting in the pre-Transfer days. In fact I have since strengthened my establishment in my place of business with a view to expedite the sales.

I have enclosed for your reference a table containing particulars relating to the sales since 12-3-1949. It may be observed from col. 6 (No.of copies of sold since 12-3-49) of the table that there have been very appreciable sales.

Manamadura,
D/ 17.3.50

Yours in service,

C. Visvanathan

PARTICULARS RELATING TO SALES OF BHARATI'S WORKS SINCE 12---3---1949.

1	2	3	4	5	
S.No.	Title of Book.	No.of copies on hand as on 12.3.49 as per schedule III Transfer Deed	No.of copies in print as on 12.3.49, but since finished & added to the stock (vide 'In print' Sch.III Tr.Deed)	Total of 3 & 4	co so sin 12-
1.	Desiya Gitangal	1050	2000	3050	1900
2.	Thothirapadalgal	1991	----	1991	997
3.	Vedanta Padalgal	2418	--	2418	897
4.	Vinayagar Nanmani Malai	1700	--	1700	867
5.	Kannan Pattu	1487	--	1487	1207
6.	Puthiya Athichudi	5998	--	5998	4001
7.	Bharati Arupatharu	1665	--	1665	1051
8.	Kuyil (ordinary edn)	260	--	260	260
9.	Panchalisapatham	695	2000	2695	1088
10.	Swachari tanjum Pira Padalgalum	1118	1000	2118	1852
11.	Gnana Ratham	846	--	846	728
12.	Patanjali Yoga Sutram	1896	--	1896	668
13.	VedarishiKalir Kavithai	1828	--	1828	662
14.	Githai Munnurai	1847	--	1847	646
15.	Chandrikaiyin Kathai	1635	--	1635	683
16.	Navathanthiratathaigal	1403	--	1403	746
17.	Kathai Kothu	1829	--	1829	740
18.	Tharam, Stray Thoughts	1799	--	1799	701
19.	Kathuraikal: Samugam	516	--	516	270
20.	Bhagavat Gita	528	--	528	
21	,, (Bound)	62	--	62	
22.	Bharati Gita Tirattu	2658	--	2658	
23.	Bharati Manimalar	2193	--	2193	
24.	Pappa Pattu	1175	--	1175	
25	Agni and other poems	389	--	389	
26.	Essays &Other prose fragments.	398	--	398	
27.	English works in 1 vol.	160	--	160	18
28.	Gnanarath (Hindi)	526	--	526	18
29.	Tharasu ,,	524	--	524	15
30.	Shashtams ,,	573	--	573	21
31.	Kavithaikal(Vol)	-	1000	1000	50
32.	Kuyil(Illustrated)	-	4000	4000	100
33.	Katturaigal	--	1000	1000(Rural	
34.	Thattuvam	--	2000	2000	

C. Rup

33 Edn (7)

Books and Publications — Stock of works with the Bharathi Pracharalayam — Extension of the period of licence upto the end of Sept 1950 to sell — granted.

From Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer, Bharathi Nilayam, Nanamadma, Letter Dt 20.2.50 Rd 17.3.50

Order 1226 Edn. dt 17-4-50.

Ms.

Under the proviso to clause 4 of the Deed of Transfer entered into between Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer and the Govt., on 13th May 1949, the Govt. hereby extend till the 30th September 1950, the period of licence allowed under Clause 3 of the said Deed, for the sale and realization of the proceeds of the printed and published Works of the late Pandit C. Subrahmanya Bharathi, mentioned in Schedule III to the * Deed of Transfer.

To

Sri. C. Viswanatha Iyer
Bharathi Nilayam
Nanamadma
S P.
2 Sets

Manamadura,
18 . 4 . 1950.

RECEIPT SECRETARY
20 APR 1950
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

From
C. Visvanathan, B.A., L.T.,
"Bharati Nilayam",
Manamadura. Ramnad District.

2851

To
The Secretary,
Department of Education,
Government of Madras,
Fort Saint George,
M A D R A S.

Sir,

Ref: 13718/F/50-1 Education dated 8th March of the Government of Madras and My reply to the above dated 17 . 3 . 1950.

Sub: Extension of licence for selling unsold copies of Bharati's Works.

I have the honour to request you to favour me with an early reply to my letters dated 20.2 . '50 and 17 . 3 . '50, as my continuance or otherwise of my business depends on the nature of the reply and as I have to make arrangements accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
C. Visvanathan

Edn(F)

As orders have already been issued in Rgo. 1226 Edn d 17.4.50. on the above Subject no action seems necessary on this file may be filed with Rgo 1226/d 17.4.50.

20/4/50 21.4.50

24.4.50

From Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer, Letter dated 20-2-50.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS - Bharathi's works - Sale of copies - Extension of time to Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer.

Clause 3 of the Deed of Transfer executed by the Govt. with Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer in connection with the purchase of the copyright in the Poet Subrahmanya Bharathi's works, from Mr. Viswanatha Iyer provided for a licence for one year from the 12th March 1949, for him to sell and realize the proceeds of all the printed and published copies of the literary works and books which the Transferor (Sri Viswanatha Iyer) had in stock on that date as well as those which had been ordered to be printed by him before that date. Under clause 4 of the document, the Govt. are to take over all the copies of the works and books remaining unsold at the expiry of the period of one year, at such price as may be agreed upon between the Govt. and Sri Viswanatha Iyer, or if there is no such agreement, at a price to be determined by a retired High Court or District Judge selected for that purpose. Proviso to clause 4, however, permits the Govt., if so desired by the Transferor (Sri Viswanatha Iyer), to extend the period of one year aforesaid by a further period ~~of the year~~ to be agreed upon.

2. Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer in his letter in the c.f. requests an extension of the licence referred to in the previous para, by a further period of six months, till 30th Septr. 1950. This extension may be agreed to. There is a proposal to appoint a Board of four members to advise Govt. on matters connected with the Bharathi's works

3. ~~As regards~~ The statement which Sri Viswanatha Iyer proposes to publish, in order to clear misconceptions regarding his possession of the Copyright etc ~~Thus~~ seems to be more a personal matter for Sri Viswanatha Iyer, in which Govt. do not seem to be interested. No action seems therefore to be necessary on para 3 of the letter.

4. Legal & Finance may see paragraphs 1 & 2 above for remarks, before circulation.

4.3.50

Have there been any sales at all during these last few months? If so what is the stock now?

R.D.P. 7-3-50.

There is no information on the points - Sri Viswanatha Iyer may be asked - A draft letter to him is submitted for approval.

N.V.S. 7-3-50.

V.R. 8-3-50.

R.D.P. 8-3-50,

[Memo No. 13718 - 7 - 50 - 1 Edn Dated 8.3.50]

From Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer Letter Dt 17.3.50.

Secretary's queries at A above -

A comparison of the figures in Column 6 of the statement on page 30 cf show the sales from 12.3.49 - It seems to be possible, at this rate, for Sri Viswanatha Iyer to dispose of the Remaining stock (Column 7 on p 30 cf) within the period of six months for which an extension of the licence is asked for by him - There seems to be no objection thereby to this extension as the stock of books to be taken over and paid for at the end of the period will be reduced to the minimum -

S 24-3-50

Legal Advice Edn. No. 13718/F/50-2 dt 25/3/50

S 24-3-50

23.3.50

Legal Department.

The position stated in paragraph 1 of the note of Education on page 1 ante is correct. There is no legal objection to the Government extending the ~~period of~~ licence for a further period of six months, under the proviso to clause 4 of the deed at (A).

29.3.50 S 1/4/50

Legal Advice No: 4748/50-1 1/4/50.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 24734 APL 1950 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Dept (Accts)

The proposal of the Edn Dept to extend for the sale of Bharathi's works the licence for a further period of six months till 30th Sep. 1950. may be agreed to as this dept, having regard to the Sales since 12.3.1949, as given on page 30 CF, and for the reason stated at para 2 above

6.4.50 6.4.50 7.4.50

10.4.50 Edn (f)

for Govt 24734/Accts/50-1 10.4.50

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 6640 11 APL 1950 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The period of one year allowed to Sri C. Viswanatha Iyer (Poet Subrahmanya Bharathi's Cousin) for the sale of his stock of the Poet's works, under clause 3 of the Transfer Deed executed by Govt. has expired. The Deed contains provision for the extension of that period. Sri Viswanatha Iyer has applied to Govt. for an extension of the period till 30th September -

Under Clause 4 of the Agreement it is incumbent upon Govt. to purchase the unsold stock remaining on the expiry of the period - If an extension of the period of licence is now granted, it is expected that the unsold stock eventually to be taken over by Govt. and the cost which Govt. have to incur on its purchase, will be less. It is for consideration whether the Request may be allowed - Subject to orders, a draft order is submitted for approval - H.M. (E+L) may see.

12.4.50

14-4-50

15.4.50

H.M.(E+L)

(Issued as Cf.o. 1226 Edn. d 17.4.50)

SECRETARY
17 APL 1950
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

7/1574

May be allowed vide pages 2 and 3 ante.
14-4-50

22