



ESTABLISHED 1838

The Times of India

No air surcharge
in India.

Largest Net Sales among all Daily Newspapers in India.

25 Paise
including air

NO. 271. VOL. CXXIV.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1962

16 NAYE 1

Dutt Played A Vital Role In Moscow: Indo-Soviet Ties Strengthened

By RALPH PARKER

"The Times of India" News Service

MOSCOW, October 14.

INDIA'S Ambassador to Russia, Mr. S. Dutt, who left Moscow yesterday by air for Delhi to take up a new post in the President's office, played a vital role in strengthening Indo-Soviet friendship. He had to curtail his mission here because of a family bereavement.

Though the Embassy let it be known that the retiring Ambassador wanted to dispense with the usual formalities, the Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, interrupted a heavy programme in Central Asia to receive Mr. Dutt.

Another mark of sympathy and appreciation was the fact that a farewell luncheon, offered by the Foreign Ministry, was attended by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Party Presidium member, Mr. Kosygin, on whom Mr. Dutt had paid a formal call earlier in the day. Mr. Kosygin's presence was not obligatory under protocol rules and his presence was as great an honour as it was a surprise to the Ambassador.

SUPPORT IN U.N.

Though short, Mr. Dutt's period of service in Moscow saw many important developments in Soviet-Indian relations. In the political field, the Soviet Government's support for India in the U.N. Security Council on the Kashmir question was of a very real value since, without it, India would have had to have acted in defiance of the Security Council decisions.

It was during Mr. Dutt's stewardship that an important, promising long-range cultural agreement was negotiated and concluded. This is not merely a matter of exchanging Indian illusionists for Russian dancers and other contacts in the entertainment field but of launching a programme of close co-operation in the educational field, including the training of specialists in various branches of science and technology.

Regarding economic relations, suffice it to report that Soviet-Indian trade has increased by about 20 per cent. during the past two years and that such important projects as the Soviet-assisted drugs and surgical instru-

ments projects, expansion of the Bhilai plant, etc. have gone through.

Recently, Mr. Dutt has had to give personal attention to a delicate question—Indian military purchases in the Soviet Union.

Paradoxically, there is one question in which an astute and experienced Indian Ambassador in Moscow can best serve his country's interests by not mentioning Sino-Indian relations. It is understood that on no single occasion has Mr. Dutt raised this question with the Soviet Government. And there is no doubt that this reticence has served India well.

This is the standing practice of the Embassy to avoid creating any impression here that India is seeking to take advantage of the strained relations between Moscow and Peking though, naturally, the Moscow Embassy is a highly valuable vantage point whence to observe the fluctuating course of these relations.

The Indian Ambassador left Moscow at a time when most of his senior Western colleagues were expecting a heightening of the sense of crisis that has been latent in the Berlin situation throughout his spell in Moscow. Even those observers who are convinced that Mr. Khrushchev earnestly desires a peaceful outcome of the German problem, cannot be free of anxiety that some miscalculation or accident might spark off a world conflagration.

INDIA'S POPULARITY

An year and a half is a relatively short period to study a great land like the Soviet Union, but during that time Mr. Dutt has had ample opportunity of learning of the popularity of India here. Not a single chance of expressing this by marking anniversaries etc. has been missed by the Soviet authorities and the public alike, the latest example being a scientific session planned by the USSR Academy of Science on Monday to mark the 60th anniversary of the birth of the late Prof. George Roerich whose life and studies were so closely connected with India.

It was to this friendly interest in India that Mr. Dutt referred when, on leaving Moscow, he told this correspondent that he hoped his work in the new sphere of activities would foster Indo-Soviet friendship.



ESTABLISHED 1938

The Times of India

Surcharge

Largest Net Sales among all Daily Newspapers in India.

25 Paise in
including air

272. VOL. CXXIV.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1962

16 NAYE PA

TRIBUTES PAID TO ROERICH

Moscow Function

By RALPH PARKER

"The Times of India" News Service

MOSCOW, October 15: Messages from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Nehru, Prof. Humayun Kabir, and many eminent Indian scientists and men of letters were read at the sixtieth birth anniversary of the late Dr. George Roerich at a meeting held this afternoon at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

The Indian Embassy was represented by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. R. Jaypal. A sister of Dr. Roerich was present. The tribute to Dr. Roerich was read by a leading Soviet Indologist, Prof. Balabusheich. The gathering of about 100 scholars and scientists was deeply moved by a letter received from Dr. Roerich's younger brother Sviaslav. A telegram from Dr. Roerich's sister-in-law, Devika Rani Roerich, was read.



Dr. Roerich

The meeting, which marked the opening of a two-day scientific session devoted to Dr. Roerich's work, was characterised by the warmth of sentiment expressed for Roerich the man. The attractive hall of the institute was decked with flowers. The exhibition lovingly assembled showed scenes of the late Dr. Roerich's home life in India and in the land of his birth to which he returned in 1956.

Many works by Dr. Roerich have been published since his untimely death in 1960 and the institute is preparing more for publication.

Among the messages received were tributes from Tibetologists and former colleagues of the late scholar in America and France.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

CALCUTTA.

Saturday, October 20, 1962

(in English)

((8 copies)

1. Name of paper Amrita Bazar Patrika
 2. Published at Calcutta
 3. Dated 20/10/62

Dr. George Roerich honoured in Russia

Birth anniversary of great Indologist celebrated

The Institute of Oriental Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science, celebrated on the 15th October, the sixtieth birth anniversary of Dr. George Roerich, one of the greatest Indologists of his time and who made India his second home for carrying on researches and whose contributions used to be looked forward to by learned bodies of India and abroad.

The late academician was born on August 16, 1902 in the family of the remarkable Russian artist, savant and thinker N. K. Roerich whose association also with India was close and intimate.

Interest and love of the East awoke in George Roerich (Yuri Nicolaievich) at an early age. While a school boy in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) he first studied Egyptology. In London he got himself interested in Sanskrit studies. At Harvard University he worked under the Sanskrit scholar, Professor C. R. Lanman and made good progress in linguistics, archaeology, art and philosophy of many countries of this part of Asia.

In the early twenties in Paris, in the School of Eastern Languages attached to Sorbonne, Yuri Nicolaievich Roerich under Professors Bacot and Pellicot, thoroughly studied Tibetology and Tibetan languages. The late Dr. Probodh Bagchi of Calcutta and Viswa Bharati Universities was a fellow-student of his in Paris.

EXTENSIVE TRAVEL

All these years the young Roerich travelled extensively in India and Central Asia in the company of his illustrious father. In 1926-1929 he took part in the famous expedition to Central Asia led by his father, an account of which is the most prized book on Central Asian art and culture. It was a remarkable feat and its successful conclusion evinced the keen spirit and sympathy that the Roerich family, father and two sons, entertained for the peoples of the region and their heritage.

In 1929 Dr. George Roerich took charge of the Himalayan Scientific Research Institute founded by his father in the Kulu Valley of the Punjab Himalayas. It was a centre for the study of history, philosophy, Himalayan folk art as also of Central Asia, fauna and flora, Tibetan medicine etc.

Later he settled at Kalimpong, Darjeeling, for carrying on more vigorously researches in Tibetan art and philosophy. His house at Kalimpong was a must for every scholar paying a visit to the hill-station. Lama-scholars and Dr. Roerich could burn mid-night oils for months for correctly interpreting a text. One of his close and intimate friends during this period was Rahula Sankritayana, the great Indian Tibetologist.

Some of his papers during this period were published by Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta of which he was an eminent member and to whose journal he was a contributor.

One of the last contributions—if not the last—by Dr. George Roerich was to the columns of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on the occasion of the 4000th Jayanti Celebrations of Gautama Buddha, a contribution which attracted much attention both in India and abroad for there was a great demand for the copy which carried his article.

All along his life abroad and in India Dr. George Roerich remained a Russian patriot, when the Second World War broke in Europe and when Soviet Union was attacked Dr. Roerich in a message to the authorities volunteered his services to his motherland. In 1957 when Premier Khrushchev visited India he met Dr. Roerich and invited him to return to the Soviet Union. Dr. Roerich at once accepted the invitation and shifted the centre of his academic activities from the Himalayan townlet of Kalimpong to Moscow. He took with him the great heritage of his father and resettled himself on the soil of his forefathers and made a gift of his father's works which are valuable treasures of the State Russian Museum of Leningrad.

GREAT LINGUIST

In his work, Dr. Roerich was

RAILWAY NOTICES

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited on the prescribed form for the supply of stores for hospital diets in the Railway Hospital at Kharagpur for the period from 1-11-62 to 31-3-64.

Tenders should be dropped in the sealed box provided for the purpose at the office of the Divisional Medical Officer, S. E. Railway at Kharagpur not later than 15.00 hours on 31-10-62 at which hour and date the tenders will be opened in public. The sealed cover should be superscribed as "Tender for stores for hospital diets" before it is placed in the tender box.

Tender forms with detailed conditions of the tender can be had from the above mentioned officer on payment of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per set. Every tender must be accompanied by a receipt with the Chief Cashier, S. E. Railway, Garden Reach. The deposit of earnest money will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
PRO/SE/PA/1/MISC-49



Dr. GEORGE ROERICH

supported by his brilliant knowledge of many Western and Eastern languages. Besides Russian he had perfect command of English, French, German, Greek, Latin, Tibetan, Mongolian, Sanskrit, Pali, Hindustani and Persian, numerous local dialects of Central Asia, knew well, Spanish, Italian, Chinese and was acquainted with many other living and dead languages.

He wrote many learned works. Some of them represent a prominent addition to the world science of Orientalism. As an example can be named the "Blue Annals" translated and edited by him with his commentaries, a major work on the history of Tibet. The publication of this work containing the complete data on the history of Tibet, which no one before him could master, required enormous knowledge and colossal labour.

The most important scientific achievement of Dr. Roerich is the compilation of the monumental Tibetan — Sanskrit — English — Russian Dictionary, which at the present moment is being got ready for publication.

In manuscript, has remained another important research on which he laboured many years. It is, an almost completed "History of the Peoples of Central Asia," which broadly illumines the past of all the people of this region. Among the leading modern Orientalists, he published books dedicated to the grammar of the Tibetan language, the dialects of Amdo and Lahoul, a text book on spoken Tibetan language, works on Tibetan art, on the so-called animal style of Tibet, biography of the Buddhist ascetic Chang-Lotsava, a historic description of Tibet (in the Tibetan language) and many other books published in several countries in different languages.

ROERICH PACT

He led an active public life. Together with his father he devoted not a little strength on the creation and implementation of the International Pact for safeguarding cultural treasures in the time of war, known as the "Roerich Pact," ratified by the United Nations Organisation and the Government of the majority of nations of the world among them, the Government of the Soviet Union.

Dr. Roerich was a member of numerous learned societies in India, Soviet Union, England, France, U.S.A. and other countries. He was a friend of many prominent Indians of his time. He came in contact with Rabindranath Tagore, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Romain Rolland, Jawaharlal Nehru, S. Radhakrishnan, C. V. Raman, Paul Pellicot and other important savants, writers, Government and public leaders.

It is really hard to believe that one man is able to encompass so much, but Dr. Roerich was just such a man.

He was a representative of the remarkable Roerich family, each member of which, left a prominent mark in science or culture, and did a lot to support and strengthen the friendship between India and the Soviet Union and in the battle for peace on earth. As man and scientist, Dr. Roerich was formed under the influence of his family, where everything was done together where each complemented and mutually enriched the other.

And speaking of him, one must remember his mother—Elena Ivanovna, his father—Nicolai Konstantinovich, who like Rabindranath Tagore, is called in India "Great Master" (Gurudev) and his brother and friend Svetoslav Nicolaievich.

On his return to his motherland Dr. Roerich immediately took part in very extensive scientific and organising activities. He headed the Sector of history, religion and philosophy of India in the Institute of Oriental Studies and the department of Tibetan Studies in the Institute of Chinese Studies of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R. He also became one of the initiators of the renewal of publications of the monuments of Eastern literature.

(Continued On Next Col.)

(Continued From Previous Col.)
in the famous series "Biblioteka Buddhika."

Already after his return, he published and prepared for printing a series of new books and articles.

The celebration of the birth anniversary of such a scholar by the Soviet Academy of Sciences has aroused considerable enthusiasm and interest in Indian scholarly circles. Messages appreciating the Soviet move in this respect have, it is learnt, poured in from almost all parts of the world. From India Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, scholarly President Dr. Radhakrishnan, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Dr. K. L. Shrivastava, Minister of Education, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. G. P. Malasekhara, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Svetoslav Roerich (brother of Dr. George Roerich) intimated their high appreciation for celebrating the anniversary of a scholar who was so popular here in India.

P.I.O

H91 1&B—50,000—2



**TODAY
& DAILY**

BASANT PICTURES—Full Color
ZIMBO
PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY
HOMI WADIA • CHITRA GUPTA

AT
KALIKA

Daily at 2-30, 5-45 & 9 P.M.

BASUSREE

Tomorrow
At 10-30 A.M.

(Air Conditioned)

Sophia Loren, Anthony Perkins &
Burl Ives.....in
Passionate Love & Sensation —

**“DESIRE UNDER THE
ELMS”**

(Vista Vision)

ADULTS ONLY

The Greatest of the color-classic
DILIPKUMAR : VYJAYANTIMALA
in

GUNGA JUMNA

Music: Naushad

Daily at
2-30, 5-45, 9

PARVATI



11th. ALLURING WEEK

Songs were never so enchanting,
Romance never so sweet.



Daily at 3, 6 & 9 **SOCIETY** (air cond.)

ELPHINSTONE (Patna 4th wk.)

ADVENTURE, ROMANCE &
MUSIC AT THEIR VERY BEST..
DILIPKUMAR - MEENAKUMARI

KOHINOOR

Music: NAUSHAD

Daily at
2-30, 5-45, 8-45

CHITRA

P.SON (Metiabruz)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadian Pacific Rly (£37-1/4) 37/-
Cunard Steamship (16/1-1/2) 17/3
International Nickel
(£104-1/4) 103 1/2
P. & O. Steam (27/10-1/2) 28/4-1/2
Calcutta Elect Supply (19/9) 20/-
Calcutta Tramways (14/6) 14/6
Canadian Pacific 4 p.c.
Pref (£61-3/4) 61/7/8
Indian General Navigation
(£3) 3/-
Indo-China Steam (Dfd) (12/3)
12/3
Reckitt & Colman (32 4-1/2) 34/4/2
Commercial Union (51/7-1/2)
51 4-1/2

**WALL STREET
NEW YORK**

Opening stock:—

Anaconda Copper 36-3/8
Ford Motors 42-1/8
General Motors 53-7/8
U. S. Steel 39-1/8
—(Reuter).

9-45 P.M. RATES

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

Tata Ordinary 137.00 to 137.25.
Indian Iron 25.25 to 25.30.
Highlights unavailable.—(PTI).

**Swami Vivekanander
Vani - O - Rachana**

**Names of distribution
centres announced**

In a statement Swami Jnanatma-
nanda, Manager, Udbodhan, has
requested the subscribers of
“Swami Vivekanander Vani O
Rachana” who have not yet
written the name of the centre
from where they intend to take
delivery of their books, to do so
immediately. They have been
asked to always quote the first re-
ceipt number. The intimation
should reach Udbodhan Office not
later than Nov. 15 next. Those
who want to take delivery of their
sets through postal, railway or air
mail parcels should write accord-
ingly (if not already done) giving
their full name in Block Letters
along with full address and first
receipt number.

According to the present ar-
rangement the entire set of the
above volumes will be distributed
in two instalments during the year
1963. The first instalment consist-
ing of six volumes will be made
available by the end of January,
1963.

Subscribers who wanted to take
delivery of sets from the Udbodhan
Office, Calcutta-3, need not inti-
mate again.

(1) Centres for distribution in
Calcutta.

Sri Ramkrishna Mission:—Ami-
nagar (Calcutta-36); H. K. Ghosh
& Co., 25-A, Swallow Lane, Cal-
cutta-1; Ashutosh College (Sri Jyo-
tish Banerjee, Principal) 92, Shya-
maprasad Mukherjee Road, Cal-
cutta-26.

(2) Centres for distribution out-
side Calcutta

Sri Ramkrishna Mission:—Ani-
nabad (Lucknow), Muthigunj (Al-
lahabad), Ramkrishnanagar (Kan-
(Continued on next col.)

BOMBAY: OCTOBER 21, 1962

Ariel's

Men, Matters and Memories

Scholar

On October 15 the Institute of Oriental Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of the late Dr. George Roerich whom many in India will recall with affection and respect.

Roerich came from an unusually gifted family. His father was the celebrated Nicolas Roerich whose vivid, decorative and mammoth paintings earned him fame not only in Russia but in the international world of culture. He also did the decor for some Russian ballet, notably for Stanislavsky in *Peter Gynt*, and designed the costumes for the *Rite of Spring* for which Stravinsky composed the music. The elder Roerich left Russia with his family after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, settling first in America from where he came to India in 1924 and made his home in the Kulu Valley.

George Roerich had his father's versatility but was essentially a scholar well versed in Tibetan lore, language and legend. Ariel who met him when he was in India remembers him as a lively conversationalist but with something of the brooding melancholy of the Slav. Actually the Roerichs, though Russian, are of Scandinavian origin.

George Roerich's heart and mind were really in Russia and it surprised no one when in 1956 he decided to return to what was always to him Mother Russia. He died two years ago. His brother, Svatoslav, who lives near Bangalore, has inherited his father's gift for painting and his interest in the mystic and occult. His wife is the talented and decorative Devika Rani, one of the great film stars of her day.



Roerich

6

THE SUNDAY STANDARD.

CHITTOOR.

Sunday, October 21, 1962

(in English)

(3 copies)

The Sunday Standard

LARGEST COMBINED NET SALES AMONG ALL WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

(PUBLISHED FROM BOMBAY, DELHI, MADURAI, VIJAYAWADA & CHITTOOR)

DL. XXVI: No. 93

CHITTOOR: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1962

14 PAGES: 7

Ariel's Men, Matters and Memories

MOUNTAINEERS climb mountains because the mountains are there. The same challenge has set men sailing the seven seas and riding the air.

The name of Tata conjures up industry but it also spells imagination. Mr. J.R.D. Tata, who on Oct. 15 re-flew in a Leopard Moth the route he blazed 30 years ago with a Puss Moth on the first air mail flight from Karachi to Bombay, will probably be remembered in the years to come more as an air pioneer than as an industrialist. The air was his first love, and the love lingers.

Tata has a tidy mind. His success stems largely from meticulous attention to detail. A tie set awry on an air steward's shirt front irks him as much as a picture hung crookedly on a wall irritates a housewife. He is almost feminine in his fastidiousness and likes to have things just so. But with monumental industry Tata combines imagination and, what is more rare, courage.



J. R. D.

It needed imagination and courage for a man of 58 to hazard a flight in an antediluvian plane just to prove again that it could be done. Of such stuff is the spirit of adventure which impels men to climb mountains, rove the Arctic wastes, and challenge the air. Barrie wrote of his friend, Captain Scott, who died in an attempt to reach the South Pole: "So Scott and his comrades emerge out of the white immensities always young."

Tata is 58. But he is obviously as young as he feels.

SCHOLAR

On Oct. 15 the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of the late Dr. George Roerich whom many in India will recall with affection and respect.

Roerich came from an unusually gifted family. His father was the celebrated Nicolas Roerich whose vivid, later decorative and mammoth paintings earned him fame not only in Russia but in the international world of culture. He also did the decor for some Russian ballet, notably for Stanislavsky in Peter Gynt, and designed the costumes for the Rite of Spring for which Stravinsky composed the music. The elder Roerich left Russia with his family after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, settling first in America from where he came to India in 1924 and made his home in the Kulu valley.

George Roerich had his father's versatility but was essentially a scholar well versed in Tibetan lore, language and legend. Ariel who met him when he was in India remembers him as a lively conversationalist but with something of the brooding melancholy of the Slav. Actually the Roerichs, though Russian, are of Scandinavian origin.



Roerich

George Roerich's heart and mind were really in Russia and it surprised no one when in 1956 he decided to return to what was always to him—Mother Russia. He died two years ago. His brother, Svtoslav, who stays near Bangalore, has inherited his father's gift for painting and his interest in the mystic and occult. His wife is the talented and decorative Devika Rani, one of the great film stars of her day.

BARONET

Wealth is no burden but it is often a responsibility, the more so when it happens to be inherited.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir who died last week was the heir to a respected name and over many years the representative of a family with high traditions of philanthropy and public service.



Jehangir

In both these spheres, he worthily preserved the family escutcheon. He was prominent in public life even in his father's life time and achieved a Knighthood on his own before succeeding to the Baronetcy.

His interests were cosmopolitan. And while devoting to the progress and development of his own community, Sir Cowasjee was catholic in his charities and benefactions. Bombay is the richer by many civic and cultural institutions which he endowed or sponsored.

He had a genuine interest in art, and his own private collection testifies to the taste and discrimination which he brought to it. His chief characteristic was his social conscience which explains the informed interest he invariably showed in many good causes. There was in fact no sphere of public activity in Bombay which Sir Cowasjee's manifold interests did not at some time or other touch and benefit.

Mrs ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Roosevelt recently celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday in a hospital which she entered for a check-up.

She was reported some time ago to be busy on her autobiography which could contribute a valuable chapter to the history of the Roosevelt era.

Mrs. Roosevelt is invariably right in her instincts though sometimes wrong in her judgments. But no individual could have surmounted the obstacles she has done unless blessed with character and determination.

Franklin Roosevelt was dominated by a matriarch of a mother who gave short shrift to her daughter-in-law. When Roosevelt was struck down by polio, it was his wife, against his mother's wishes, who coaxed him back into public life with the help of Al Smith, until he reached the pinnacle of the White House.



Eleanor

Mrs. Roosevelt in her private and public life has shown a quite extraordinary capacity for unselfishness. If her mother-in-law was a matriarch, her husband was by no means an easy person to live with. Some of their children have proved incalculable.

Yet through it all, Mrs. Roosevelt has kept a brave and gracious front. What is the secret of her contentment? I think she is too busy to be mean.

SOLDIER

"Some talk of Alexander and some of Hercules, of Hector and Lysander and such great names as these."

Alexander, however, has started talking for himself—not Alexander the Great but Field Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis, the latest British war commander to publish his memoirs.

Ariel has not read the book but only some reviews of it which are critical. Military memoirs appear to be as contentious and cantankerous as the memoirs of opera stars lunging at their rivals. The London "Times" gives Alexander's book what can only be described as a snooty review. Generals, they say, die in bed. It would be no bad thing if they also died silent.



Alexander

According to the "Times"—the only original remark made is by Churchill on Montgomery which Alexander quotes. "Monty's on the make", said Churchill. Monty is also on the make in his review of Alexander's book in the "Sunday Times". He agrees modestly with Alexander that the battles of Alam Mafra and Alamein were "the turning-point of the war". Monty, of course, master-minded both. In underscoring Alexander's verdict, Monty has an oblique thrust at Auchinleck. "You do not win wars by sitting still until your enemy withdraws as some seem to think", he observes primly.

Letters to the Editor

Folk drama study

Sir,—There is much to be said in favour of Pamandas A. Aidassani's plea for combining the best of old traditions in our country with present-day stage technique. His article in "The Sunday Standard" has brought into lime-light the importance of reviving the glory of an ancient art that occupies a unique place in India's cultural history.

Folk-drama is, doubtless, one of the rich legacies that we have inherited from our forefathers, noted for their devotion to unsophisticated stage-acting. It has been a continual source of inspiration to the simple-minded rustics, notwithstanding the dawn of "show business" with its tremendous eye-catching appeal.

The villager still feels at home whenever he witnesses the folk-drama depicting rural life in its varied manifestations. A predominantly agricultural economy and a land of villages like ours should be naturally anxious to save this precious heritage from the ravages of time.

The Government's efforts to revive the grandeur of folk-drama need to be supplemented by the institution of a separate faculty in universities. The general education course can allot a part of its syllabus to the study of all fine arts, including the various schools of music, drama and dance.

S. P.

Hyderabad

BRIGITTE BARDOT in

BABETTE GOES TO WAR

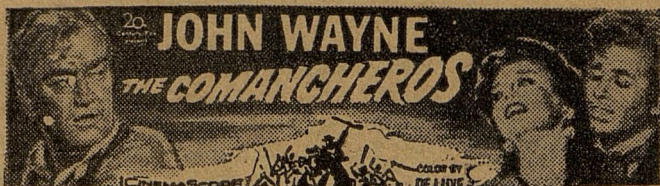
CinemaScope-Color

M. SHOW: TODAY: 10-30 A.M. Red. Rates

SEVEN CITIES OF GOLD

RICHARD EGAN-MICHAEL RENNIE

OPENS ON 25th OCTOBER



PLANS FOR 3-00, 2-20 & ALSO FOR 1-50 OPEN FROM TODAY
BOOKINGS BETWEEN 10 A.M. TO 2 P.M.

6th WEEK at

PRABHAT

DAILY AT 2-45, 6-15 & 9-45 P.M. - (BANGALORE)

2nd WEEK at MURTHY MAHAL - Channapatna

NOW RUNNING

From 20-10-62 At RAMAKRISHNA - Udipi

RAJSHRI PRODUCTION'S

AARTI

—Only A Woman Like Her Could Make A Home Happy!

Stg: MEENAKUMARI - ASHOK KUMAR PRADEEP KUMAR & SHASHIKALA

SEE! MEHMOOD & VIJAYA CHAUDHARY
IN A NOVEL GEVA COLOUR DANCE

Produced By:	Lyrics By:	Music By:	Directed By:
DWIJ	MAJROOH ..	ROSHAN	PHANI MAJUMDAR

A RAJSHRI RELEASE



GALA RELEASE

at HIMALAY-NE

CITY

OF ALL NATURE'S C
NONE EQUALS THE P

R. P. FILM

AMAR RAHE

*ing: RAJENDRAKUM
HONEY AND NALIN

DIRECTION:

PRABHU

HEMA FILM EXCHAN

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. Name of paper	..	..	..	..	SUNDAY STANDARD
2. Published at	..	..	..	..	DELHI
3. Dated	..	..	2 1 OCT 1962	..	..

Scholar

On October 15 the Institute of Oriental Studies of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of the late Dr. George Roerich whom many in India will recall with affection and respect.

Roerich came from an unusually gifted family. His father was the celebrated Nicolas Roerich whose vivid, decorative and mammoth paintings earned him fame not only in Russia but in the international world of culture. He also did the decor for some Russian ballet, notably for Stanislavsky in *Peter Gynt*, and designed the costumes for the *Rite of Spring* for which Stravinsky composed the music. The elder Roerich left Russia with his family after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, settling first in America from where he came to India in 1924 and made his home in the Kulu Valley.

George Roerich had his father's

versatility but was essentially a scholar well versed in Tibetan lore, language and legend. Ariel who met him when he was in India remembers him as a lively conversationalist but with something of the brooding melancholy of the Slav. Actually the Roerichs, though Russian, are of Scandinavian origin.



Roerich

George Roerich's heart and mind were really in Russia and it surprised no one when in 1956 he decided to return to what was always to him Mother Russia. He died two years ago. His brother, Sytoslav, who lives near Bangalore, has inherited his father's gift for painting and his interest in the mystic and occult. His wife is the talented and decorative Devika Rani, one of the great film stars of her day.

303-E Government Quarters,
Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5

October 17, 1962.

My dear Madame,

I am delighted to send you herewith
a cutting from Jugantar, dated October 16,
1962. It carries the feature on Dr. George
Roerich. I am writing a letter to Mr.
D.R. Basu, News Editor, the Jugantar
thanking him.

With best affectionate regards,

Yours *affectionately*

Vivek

(Vivek Bhattacharya)

Mrs. D.R. Roerich,
C/O: Indian Bank Ltd.,
Infantry Road, Cantonment,
BANGALORE

*I just received your telegram
I am sending my brother to the P.T.O.
office with a forwarding letter. Regards.
Vivek*

ভারতবিদ্য রুশ পণ্ডিত জর্জ রোয়েরিখ

বিশেষ প্রতিনিধি

10

প্রাচীন এবং আধুনিক ভারতের বিভিন্ন বিষয় নিয়ে যারা জগদ্বিখ্যাত হয়েছেন তাদের মধ্যে প্রখ্যাত ভারতবিদ্য রুশ পণ্ডিত ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখের নাম শ্রদ্ধার সঙ্গে স্মরণীয়। ভারত এবং ভারতের পার্শ্ববর্তী অঞ্চলের প্রাচীন সভ্যতার বিস্ময়কর তথ্য সংগ্রহ করে শব্দে ভারতবর্ষেরই নয় তথা পৃথিবীর জ্ঞানীগণীজনের শ্রদ্ধা অর্জন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছিলেন এই জ্ঞানতপস্বী রুশ বুদ্ধিজীবী। এই প্রাচ্যদেশীয় বিশেষজ্ঞ ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখের হীরক-জয়ন্তী উৎসবের আয়োজন করেছেন সোভিয়েত দেশের বিজ্ঞান আকাদেমির প্রাচ্যদেশীয় গবেষণা শাখা। উক্ত উৎসব পন্যেই এবং বোলই অক্টোবর মাসের পরলোকগত ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখের বর্ষান্তর জন্ম-দিবস উদ্‌যাপন উপলক্ষেই অনুষ্ঠিত হচ্ছে। ভারতবর্ষ এবং বিদেশের বিভিন্ন জ্ঞানীগণী তাঁর উদ্দেশে শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি জ্ঞাপন করেছেন।

উৎসব সংক্রান্ত অভিনন্দনবাণীর বিষয়ে কিছু বলার পূর্বে এই ভারত-বিদেশের জীবন এবং অধ্যয়ন সম্পর্কে কিছু আলোচনা করা যাক। ভারতবর্ষ, বিশেষকরে বাংলা দেশ রুশদের কাছে বিভিন্ন কারণে কৃতজ্ঞ। বাংলা দেশের নাট্যক্ষেত্রের জন্য গেরেসিন লেবেদফ মধ্যযুগের প্রাচ্য দেশগুলিতে বাণিজ্যিক এবং সংস্কৃতির পটভূমিকা বিষয়ক বিবরণীর জন্য অফিনিস নিকিতিন এবং এ-বগের ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখ বিশেষভাবে উল্লেখযোগ্য।

জর্জ নিকোলাইভিচ রোয়েরিখ পিটার্সবার্গের বিখ্যাত রোয়েরিখ পরিবারে 'উনিশশো দু' সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তাঁর ডাক-নাম হল উরি। পিটার্সবার্গের স্কুলের যখন তিনি ছাত্র ছিলেন তখন থেকেই প্রাচ্যদেশের সম্পর্কে প্রবল অনুরাগীত্ব প্রকাশ করতেন। অল্পবয়সেই ভারতবর্ষ এবং ভারতবর্ষের পার্শ্ববর্তী অঞ্চল যথা, তিব্বত, ভূটান প্রভৃতির প্রাচীন ইতিহাস এবং সভ্যতার সম্পর্কে ব্যাপক পড়াশোনা করতে শুরু করেন। ছাত্রাবস্থায় তিনি সংস্কৃত ব্যাকরণ, সাহিত্য এবং দর্শনে প্রগাঢ় ব্যুৎপত্তি লাভ করেন। এ-ছাড়া তিব্বতীয়, পালি এবং প্রাচ্যদেশীয় অন্যান্য ভাষা (লিখিত এবং কথ্য) বিশেষভাবে অয়ত্ত্ব করেন। কোনো দেশ এবং জাতি সম্পর্কে খুঁটিনাটি জ্ঞান সংগ্রহ করতে হলে সেই দেশ এবং জাতিকে স্বদেশের মতো ঘনিষ্ঠভাবেই জানার প্রয়োজন। জর্জ রোয়েরিখ তাই সেই সব দেশের ইতিহাস, সাহিত্য, পুরাতত্ত্ব জাতি-বিজ্ঞান প্রভৃতি কোনো কিছুই বাদ দিলেন না। প্রাচ্যদেশ সম্পর্কে গভীর জ্ঞানলাভের জন্য সেই সময়কার আন্তর্জাতিক খ্যাতিসম্পন্ন পণ্ডিত ভারত-বিদদের কাছে শিক্ষা-গ্রহণ করেন। অধ্যয়নের জন্য তিনি লন্ডন, প্যারিস এবং হার্ভার্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে দীর্ঘদিন অবস্থান করেছিলেন। এরপর তিনি তাঁর আবাল্যের স্বপ্ন ভারতবর্ষে চলে আসেন। ভারতবর্ষের জন্য তাঁর কী সুগভীর ভালোবাসা এবং শ্রদ্ধা ছিল তা তাঁর সহকর্মী এবং উৎসাহী ব্যক্তি-মাত্রই জানেন। একজন ভারতবাসীর চেয়ে তাঁর এই ভালোবাসা কোনো অংশেই কম নয়। এই প্রসঙ্গে জর্জ রোয়েরিখের পরিবার সম্পর্কে দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বলা নিশ্চয়ই অন্যায় হবে না। ভারতবর্ষ সম্পর্কে যার কাছ থেকে তিনি প্রথম জ্ঞানলাভ করেন তিনি হলেন তাঁরই পিতা বিখ্যাত প্রাচ্যবিদ্য অধ্যাপক নিকোলাস কে রোয়েরিখ। তাঁর পিতা একাধারে ছিলেন বৈজ্ঞানিক, অন্যধারে তেজস্বী শিক্ষার্থী মানসিকতায়ও তিনি আকর্ষিত হয়েছিলেন। এই জ্ঞানী অধ্যাপকের নাম চিত্রশিল্পের বিদগ্ধ ব্যক্তি হিসাবেও শিক্ষার্থী-মহলে গভীর শ্রদ্ধার সঙ্গে উচ্চারিত হয়। তাই আমরা দেখি তাঁর মানসিকতায়

সমৃদ্ধ হয়েছেন তাঁরই দুই পুত্র—একজন হলেন আন্তর্জাতিক খ্যাতিসম্পন্ন ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখ, অপরজন হলেন ভারতেরই নাগরিক চিত্রশিল্পী সত্যেন্দ্রনাথ রোয়েরিখ। মাত্র কিছুদিন পূর্বে এবং তারপরে মস্কোয় তাঁর একক শিল্প-প্রদর্শনী আন্তর্জাতিক শিল্প-সমালোচকদের অকুণ্ঠ প্রশংসা এবং স্তুতি অর্জনে সক্ষম হয়েছিল। এই চিত্রশিল্পীর সহধর্মিণী হলেন ভারতের চলচ্চিত্র শিল্পের শৈশব-

অঞ্চল মৌলিক গবেষণাগারী একমাত্র তাঁরই পর্যায়ভূক্ত পণ্ডিতদেরই জানা থাকবে। তিনি এদেশ থেকে গিয়ে একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়ে গবেষণা করছিলেন। আমি আশা করি তাঁর সমস্ত গবেষণাগারী গ্রন্থাকারে প্রকাশিত করে তরুণ গবেষকদের কাছে মহামূল্যবান সম্পদটি উপস্থিত করা হবে। ভারত ইউনিয়নের বৈজ্ঞানিক এবং সাংস্কৃতিক গবেষণা বিভাগের মন্ত্রী হুমায়ুন কবির ডক্টর রোয়েরিখের প্রতি শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি জ্ঞাপনকালে বলেছিলেন,



ডঃ জর্জ রোয়েরিখ

যুগের চলচ্চিত্র শিল্পী শ্রীমতী দেবী-কারাগী রোয়েরিখ।

যাহোক ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখ তিরিশ বছরেরও বেশি ভারতবর্ষে অধ্যয়ন এবং অধ্যাপনা করে কাটিয়েছেন। তাঁর বহু মূল্যবান গবেষণাগারী আমাদের জাতীয় সম্পদ। তাঁর গবেষণার ক্ষেত্র শব্দে ভারতবর্ষ বা পার্শ্ববর্তী অঞ্চলে যে সীমাবদ্ধ ছিল তা নয়। গত ১৯২৪-২৫ সালে তিনি মধ্য-এশিয়ার দুঃসাহসিক অভিযানে অংশ গ্রহণ করেন। এই অভিযানের পরিচালক ছিলেন তাঁর পিতা অধ্যাপক রোয়েরিখ। অধ্যাপক রোয়েরিখের পরামর্শে এবং সক্রিয় পরিচালনায়ই গত উনিশশো উনত্রিশ সালে কুলু-উপত্যকার নাগারে সব প্রথম হিমালয়ান সারোটিক রিসার্চ ইনস্টিটিউট গঠিত হয়। গবেষণা সংক্রান্ত উচ্চশ্রেণীর কাজের জন্য এরা তখনই দেশ-বিদেশের পণ্ডিতদের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করতে সক্ষম হন। যাহোক, এই মধ্য-এশিয়ার অভিযান ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখকে ট্রেলস্ টু ইনমোন্ট এশিয়া নামক গ্রন্থ রচনায় ইন্দ্রন বদ্বিগ্নেছিল। এ-ছাড়া তাঁর মূল্যবান গবেষণাগারী বিভিন্ন গ্রন্থে প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। পূর্বেই বলা হয়েছে তিনি বহু ভাষাবিদ ছিলেন। তাঁর মাতৃভাষা রুশ ছাড়া, ইংরেজী, ফরাসী, জার্মান, স্প্যানিশ, ইতালীয়, চীনা, তিব্বতীয়, হিন্দুস্তানী, পারসিক প্রভৃতি এবং ক্লাসিক্যাল ভাষাগুলির মধ্যে তিনি গ্রীক, লাতিন, সংস্কৃত, পালি প্রভৃতি ভাষায় সুপণ্ডিত ছিলেন। এ-ছাড়া ভারতবর্ষের এবং এশিয়ার বহু অঞ্চলের তিনি কথ্য-ভাষা জানতেন। তাঁর গ্রন্থসমূহের মধ্যে 'তিব্বতীয় অঙ্কন' (ইংরাজীতে লেখা), 'এ্যানিম্যাল ডটাইল ইন্ টিবেট', ফরাসী ভাষায় লেখা 'সুদার ল্যো পিস্ত' দ্য লাসি সার্ভাল, ল্য বদ্বা ও ল্যো সীন গ্রা আরাত, 'টিবেটান ডারালেইন্স অফ লাহোল', 'আউটলাইনস অফ টিবেটান হিস্ট্রি', 'দি রু এ্যানালস' (তিব্বতের ইতিহাস), 'প্রাইমার অফ কল্যোকোয়াল টিবেটান', 'লাইফ অফ ধর্মস্বামী ছাগ লোংসাং', 'ডারালেইন্স অফ আমদে' প্রভৃতি বিশেষ উল্লেখযোগ্য। বোধকরি মাত্র এই একটি মূল কাজের জন্যই তিনি ভারতবর্ষ এবং পৃথিবীর জ্ঞানী-দের চিরকৃতজ্ঞ করে রাখতেন। এটি হোল তাঁর তিব্বতীয়-রুশ-সংস্কৃতি-ইংরাজী অভিধান প্রণয়ন। যেগুলি এখন সোভিয়েতের বিজ্ঞান আকাদেমি প্রকাশ করেছেন এবং করছেন।

গত উনিশশো ছাপান সালে যখন রুশ প্রধানমন্ত্রী নিকিতা ক্রুশ্চেভ ভারত পরিদর্শনের জন্য এখানে আসেন, তখন তিনি ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখকে সোভিয়েত যুনিয়নে এসে বসবাস এবং ভারত-সোভিয়েত মৈত্রীর যে অচ্ছেদ্য সাংস্কৃতিক বন্ধন তিনি সৃষ্টি করেছেন তা আরো সুদূরপ্রসারী করার জন্য অনুরোধ করেন। অতঃপর তিনি তাঁর মাতৃভূমি (জর্জ বলতেন, মাতুলকা রুশ আর মাতুলকা ইন্দিয়া তাঁর কাছে একই) গমনের পর ভারতের ইতিহাস, ধর্ম এবং বিজ্ঞান বিভাগের প্রধান আকাদেমিসিয়ান পদে নিযুক্ত হন। এটি প্রাচ্যদেশীয় গবেষণা, তিব্বতীয় এবং চৈনিক বিভাগের সহিত সংশ্লিষ্ট।

গত উনিশশো ষাট সালে তাঁর ষাট বৎসর পূর্ণ হবার কিছু আগেই আকস্মিক ইহলোক ত্যাগ করেন। তাঁর মৃত্যুতে ভারতবর্ষ একজন প্রকৃত ভারত-প্রেমিককে হারিয়েছে। ভারতবর্ষ সম্পর্কিত গবেষণাগারী ক্ষতিও দীর্ঘকাল অপূরণীয় থাকবে। ভারতের প্রেসিডেন্ট রাধাকৃষ্ণন ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখের প্রতি শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি নিবেদন প্রসঙ্গে বলেছিলেন, এটা তাঁর খেদের কথা যে, এই ভারতীয়দের অন্যতম

প্রাচ্য এবং প্রতীচীর সেতুবন্ধন করে-ছিলেন এই ময়াজ্ঞানী রুশ ভারতবিদ। তাঁর মৃত্যুতে পৃথিবীর একটি অপূরণীয় ক্ষতি হল। এ-ছাড়া প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রী কে পি এস মেনন এবং অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিবর্গ তাঁদের শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি নিবেদন করেছিলেন।

আগামী পন্যেই এবং বোলই অক্টোবর সোভিয়েত বিজ্ঞান আকাদেমির প্রাচ্যদেশীয় গবেষণা বিভাগ কৃতক ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখের বর্ষান্তর জন্মোৎসব উদ্‌যাপন করবেন। ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রী শ্রীজওহরলাল নেহরু এক তারবার্তায় বিশিষ্ট প্রাচ্যবিদ্য ডক্টর জর্জ রোয়েরিখের প্রতি তাঁর ব্যক্তিগত শ্রদ্ধা নিবেদন করে উক্ত হীরক-জয়ন্তী উৎসবের সাফল্য কামনা করেন।

ঝা (বিহার), ডিব্রুগড় এম অথালে (মধ্য-প্রদেশ), মধুসূদন এ নারায়ণলাল (উত্তরপ্রদেশ), আনন্দ রাও খোটা (অন্ধ্র), এম টি কুলকর্ণী (মহারাষ্ট্র) ও বি এন দাস (উড়িষ্যা)।

দিল্লী ও পাঞ্জাবের প্রতিনিধিগণ পরে নির্বাচিত হইবেন। —পি, টি, আই

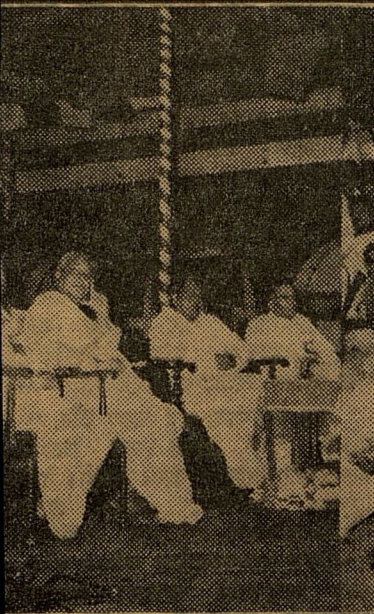
হইতে মুক্ত রাখিতে হইবে। তিনি বলেন, অতীতে শিক্ষা বলিতে পুথিগত বিদ্যাই বুঝাইত; কিন্তু বর্তমানে নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী জইয়া শিক্ষাকে গ্রহণ করিতে হইবে।

শ্রীডেবর এখানে নিখিল ভারত মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষক সম্মেলনের উদ্বোধন করেন। তিনি বলেন যে, ১৯৫০-৫১ সালে মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষকের গড় বেতন ছিল ৮৫-৫ টাকা। ১৯৫৯-৬০ সালে ইহা বৃদ্ধি পাইয়া দাঁড়ায় ১০৯-৫ টাকা। ইহার ফলে আলোচ্য বর্ষে বেতন বৃদ্ধি পায় শতকরা প্রায় ২৮ টাকা। এতদসত্ত্বেও ইহা সুষ্পষ্ট যে, ইহার পর হইতে দ্রব্যমূল্য যে হারে বৃদ্ধি পাইয়াছে, তাহার তুলনায় এই বৃদ্ধি অনুপ্লবযোগ্য। মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষকদের একটি বৃহৎ অংশের পক্ষেই জীবন-যাত্রা দুর্বহ হইয়া উঠিয়াছে। বেসরকারী বিদ্যালয়সমূহে মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষকদের বেতন-হার সরকারী বিদ্যালয়সমূহের শিক্ষকদের সমান করার ব্যবস্থা করা হইলেও প্রাথমিক ও মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষকদের জীবন-যাত্রা মানের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে এই বৃদ্ধি যে নিতান্তই নগণ্য, তাহা বিবেচনা করার প্রয়োজন অনিবার্য হইয়া উঠিয়াছে। বর্ধিত সুযোগ-সুবিধা এবং তাঁহাদের সন্তান-সন্ততিদের জন্য বিনা বেতনে উচ্চতর শিক্ষা গ্রহণের ব্যবস্থাদি করিয়া শিক্ষকদের দুর্বহ জীবনে কিছুটা শ্বস্তি আনা যাইতে পারে।

ইহার পূর্বে শ্রীডেবর শিক্ষক সম্প্রদায়ের বিভিন্ন সমস্যাদির উল্লেখ করেন। তিনি এতদসম্পর্কে এই সম্মেলনকে তিনটি

শিশু ও বালিকা ছাত্রীর সংখ্যা ভারতে স্কুলে পাঠরত শিশু এবং বিশেষ করিয়া বালিকাদের সংখ্যার তারতম্যের উল্লেখ করিয়া শ্রী ডেবর বলেন, আমেরিকার সঙ্গে ভারতের তুলনা করা যায় না, কিন্তু তুলনামূলকভাবে বিচার করিলে আমরা কত পিছাইয়া আছি তাহা বুঝিতে পারিব। মার্কিন যুব সম্প্রদায়ের (অর্থাৎ ১৪-১৭ বৎসরের ছেলেমেয়েদের) ৭০ শতাংশ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করে এবং ম্যাট্রিক পাশদের ৪৫ শতাংশ কলেজে পড়াশুনা করিতে যায়। ভারতে মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়গুলির ২২ লক্ষ ৩২ হাজার ছাত্র-ছাত্রীর মধ্যে ৫ লক্ষ এবং সর্বশেষ শ্রেণীর ১০ লক্ষ ছাত্র স্কুলের গন্ডী উত্তীর্ণ হয়। অর্থাৎ ১২ বা ১৩ শতাংশ ছাত্রছাত্রীর প্রায় অর্ধেক মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করে না।

উপযুক্ত শিক্ষকের অভাব



শিক্ষক সম্মেলনে শ্রীজগদ্রকাশ নারায়ণ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষক সম্মেলনের সম্পাদক শ্রী এস টি মণ্ডোপাধ্যায় উপা

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA.

Sunday, November 18, 1962.

(in English)

(8 copies)

/(including 1 copy from Mr. Bowry)

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1. Name of paper ... *Illustrated Weekly* ..
2. Published at ... *Bombay* ..
3. Dated ... *18 NOV 1962* ..

L. G. Shi Bony 12

Pen 19.71.62

The Illustrated Weekly of India, November 18, 1962

ONE late September afternoon, when the autumn-tinted woods around Sheremetievo airfield were flooded with the golden light of the setting sun, an old gentleman paused at the top of the flight of steps leading from the high tail of a TU-104, removed his grey felt hat and made a deep ceremonial bow to the few score people who stood below him. Then, with the aid of a Malacca cane, he descended the steps with painful slowness. Hands went out to meet him, to relieve him of his music case, to replace it with long spikes of gladioli, and, as Igor Stravinsky placed a foot on Russian soil for the first time in close upon 50 years, the arms of Tikhon Khrennikov, First Secretary of the Union of Soviet Composers, enveloped him in a bear hug.

Igor Stravinsky's return to his native land was the most dramatic event in Soviet musical life since the Revolution. And now that his 20-day visit is over (he bore with him when he returned to Europe an invitation from Nikita Khrushchev to come back) one can safely say that its effect on the artistic scene as a whole is going to be far-reaching and important.

When, some 15 months ago, Khrennikov walked into the dressing-room at a Los Angeles concert hall and delivered his invitation to the Russian-born composer to spend his 80th birthday in the Soviet Union, he was taking a step as long, unexpected and dramatic as the one Igor Stravinsky took to meet him. For Khrennikov and his Soviet colleagues had kept Stravinsky's music out of the repertoire of Soviet orchestras for many years, years in which Stravinsky himself had written and spoken some harsh judgments on Soviet musical practices. True, the great composer knew that the ban had been lifted while Khrennikov, though a faithful advocate of the principles of "socialist realism", had adopted the more tolerant attitude of the Soviet authorities to proponents of different schools. Nevertheless, much had to be forgiven before the invitation was extended and accepted.

AS things turned out, Stravinsky reached Moscow some months after his 80th birthday and his three-week stay—he spent one of them in Leningrad—was quite free of ceremony and formalities. Free, too, of those occasions for nostalgic pilgrimages which an octogenarian expatriate might have been expected to indulge in. It was a working trip: 13 times Igor Stravinsky went to Moscow and Leningrad concert halls to rehearse the three orchestras that performed his programmes; eight times he conducted in public, including three free concerts for students of music; and even when he was being wined and dined by his Soviet colleagues he was talking music, explaining his theories of serialism and anti-tonality and discussing contemporary music, both Soviet and foreign.

Stravinsky discovered—and this gave him great satisfaction—that there are many young people in the Soviet Union who share his opinions on music, or, at least are keenly interested to hear them. It was the younger generation which responded most warmly to the more recent works performed; it was the youth of Leningrad which expressed some disappointment that the Leningrad programmes



THE ROERICH READING ROOM, which contains Dr. George Roerich's library.

MOSCOW

STRAVINSKY'S DRAMATIC VISIT

were heavily biased in favour of the composer's older works (there was no reluctance on the part of the Leningrad authorities to include later works, they were concerned lest the only orchestra available should let the conductor down because of the short rehearsal time that could be planned).

Leningraders, specially interested in Stravinsky because he was born there, began to form a queue for his concerts as soon as news reached the city that he had accepted Khrennikov's invitation. Within a few hours thousands of people turned up at a traditional spot on the pavement of a side street off Nevsky Prospect to get their names on to a list formed by a "committee of public order"; each was given his number in the queue. Under the recognised rules you have to "confirm your number" on the first day of the month; nearer the date of the concert you have to report once a week; finally, a week or so before the occasion, you risk forfeiting your place in the queue unless you make a personal appearance twice a day. And then, when the box office opens 48 hours before the concert, you have to take your place in the "live queue", according to the number you have so tenaciously preserved.

It was from young members of that queue that I learned in full measure what Stravinsky's visit meant to the intellectual life of Leningrad. In the main, they were not professional musicians, not students of the Conservatory. Most of them appeared to be young technologists, scientists, doctors, with a strong intellectual bent (one is always being struck by the breadth of interests of Soviet professional youth). And in talking to them I gained the impression that Igor Stravinsky's visit symbolised to them: the growing tolerance of the Soviet authorities for the formation of

personal judgments, without which of course, there can be no genuine intellectual life.

They spoke too of the *podshorstok* phase in Soviet intellectual life. The *podshorstok* is the young soft fur which some animals grow and which gradually replaces the outer fur which is sloughed off. I think this vivid and highly local image is a better description of Soviet intellectual life than that of the Thaw. For the period of the Thaw in Russia, the Spring, is one of tremendous dramatic struggle, of the clashing and gnashing of ice blocks tumbling down the flooded rivers, of a life and death struggle between the seasons. Now, it is precisely a clash, a conflict, that the *avant-garde* in the Soviet arts wishes to avoid. They are not rebels, they are youth confident in the capacity of their society to develop.

Russia paid tribute to another of her sons who returned; a younger man also of world renown, but, alas, one whose life was cut off in its prime. On October 15, and 16, Soviet scientists paid tribute to the memory of Dr. George Roerich, the Russian-born scholar who devoted his life, much of which was spent in India, to the study of oriental languages, philosophies and kindred branches of study. And what better way of paying tribute to the man who was born 60 years ago than to continue the unique work he was engaged on when he died suddenly in 1960? George (Yuri Nikolayevich) Roerich's academic legacy was an extremely rich one, but could have been easily squandered. His friends and relatives in India may rest assured that others are pursuing the paths he opened, completing the work he left unfinished and launching out on new scientific projects as the result of his living tradition.

RALPH PARKER

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

I w Shi Bawg 12

Pen
19.71.62

1. Name of paper .. *Illustrated Weekly* ..
2. Published at .. *Bombay* ..
3. Dated .. *18 NOV 1962* ..

16

The Illustrated Weekly of India, November 18, 1

○ NE late September afternoon, when the autumn-tinted woods around Sheremetievo airfield were flooded

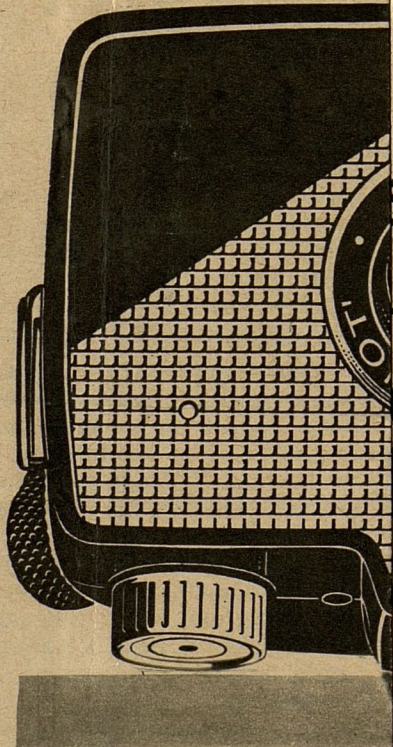
WATERBUR

QUALITY AND ECONOMY ARE YOURS WITH 'SURE-SHOT'

PATEL INDIA PRIVATE LTD. Bombay-Delhi-Calcutta-Madras
Available at all better photo dealers or from

Patel India presents the 'SURE-SHOT'—the latest in cameras that will make a name everywhere. It has been designed for those who like the finest in photography. Extremely simple in operation—even a child can handle it. You have only to click 12 times for 12 crisp pictures. Here are the special features of the 'SURE-SHOT':
Smart bakelite casing • 12 square pictures on 120 film • Double-exposure prevention
• Time exposure • Flash synchronisation. PLUS LOCAL TAXES

THE CAMERA YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR



13
C/o Indian Bank Ltd.,
Infantry Road, Cantonment,
BANGALORE. (MYSORE STATE)

1st DECEMBER 1962.

Dear Mr. Bowry,

I am extremely grateful to you for the cutting which you sent me from the Illustrated Weekly on Dr. George Roerich.

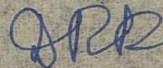
We have just returned to Bangalore and I am terribly hardpressed for work, that is why I cannot write you a long letter. Soon we shall have a Member of Parliament from England staying with us and I have to make arrangements for her here.

Our departure was sudden because we were able to get seats on the plane for Bombay and were told that we better take it now, in case there would be no facility later.

We shall most likely be going to Delhi in February or March and we must make it a definite point to meet you, Mrs. Bowry and your lovely children.

With warm regards from both of us.

Yours very sincerely,



(DEVIKA RANI ROERICH)

Shri. B.R. Bowry,
5/21. W.E.A.,
Karolbagh,
NEW DELHI.

The Illustrated Weekly of India



THE ROERICH READING ROOM, which contains Dr. George Roerich's library.

MOSCOW

STRAVINSKY'S DRAMATIC VISIT

were heavily biased in favour of the composer's older works (there was no reluctance on the part of the Leningrad authorities to include later works, they were concerned lest the only orchestra available should let the conductor down because of the short rehearsal time that could be planned).

Leningraders, specially interested in Stravinsky because he was born there, began to form a queue for his concerts as soon as news reached the city that he had accepted Khrennikov's invitation. Within a few hours thousands of people turned up at a traditional spot on the pavement of a side street off Nevsky Prospect to get their names on to a list formed by a "committee of public order"; each was given his number in the queue. Under the recognised rules you have to "confirm your number" on the first day of the month; nearer the date of the concert you have to report once a week; finally, a week or so before the occasion, you risk forfeiting your place in the queue unless you make a personal appearance twice a day. And then, when the box office opens 48 hours before the concert, you have to take your place in the "live queue", according to the number you have so tenaciously preserved.

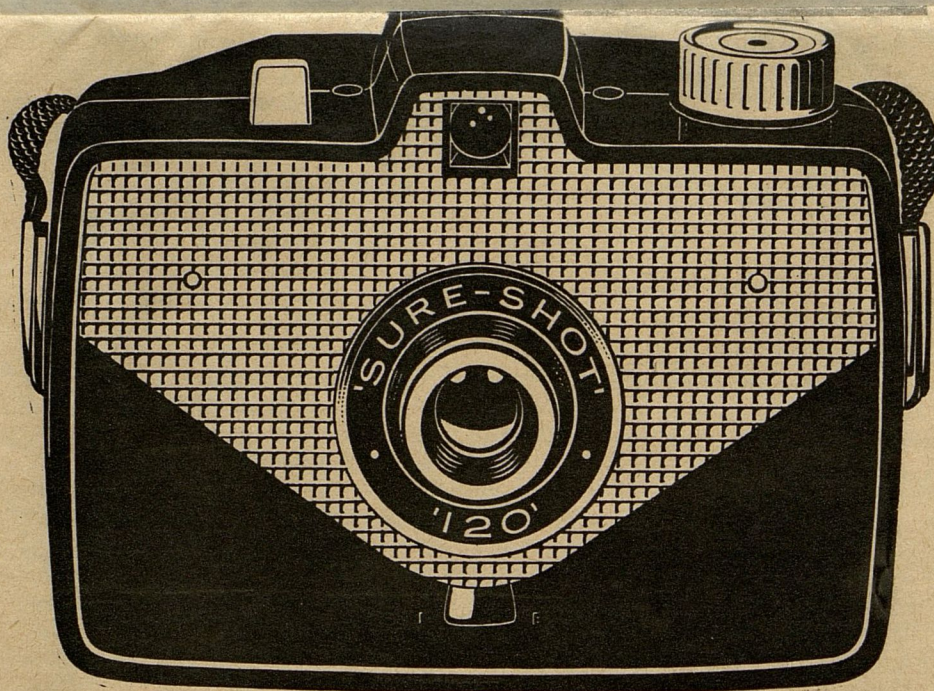
It was from young members of that queue that I learned in full measure what Stravinsky's visit meant to the intellectual life of Leningrad. In the main, they were not professional musicians, not students of the Conservatory. Most of them appeared to be young technologists, scientists, doctors, with a strong intellectual bent (one is always being struck by the *breadth* of interests of Soviet professional youth). And in talking to them I gained the impression that Igor Stravinsky's visit symbolised to them the growing tolerance of the Soviet authorities for the formation of

personal judgments, without which of course, there can be no genuine intellectual life.

They spoke too of the *podshorstok* phase in Soviet intellectual life. The *podshorstok* is the young soft fur which some animals grow and which gradually replaces the outer fur which is sloughed off. I think this vivid and highly local image is a better description of Soviet intellectual life than that of the Thaw. For the period of the Thaw in Russia, the Spring, is one of tremendous dramatic struggle, of the clashing and gnashing of ice blocks tumbling down the flooded rivers, of a life and death struggle between the seasons. Now, it is precisely a clash, a conflict, that the *avant-garde* in the Soviet arts wishes to avoid. They are not rebels, they are youth confident in the capacity of their society to develop.

Russia paid tribute to another of her sons who returned; a younger man also of world renown, but, alas, one whose life was cut off in its prime. On October 15, and 16, Soviet scientists paid tribute to the memory of Dr. George Roerich, the Russian-born scholar who devoted his life, much of which was spent in India, to the study of oriental languages, philosophies and kindred branches of study. And what better way of paying tribute to the man who was born 60 years ago than to continue the unique work he was engaged on when he died suddenly in 1960? George (Yuri Nikolayevich) Roerich's academic legacy was an extremely rich one, but could have been easily squandered. His friends and relatives in India may rest assured that others are pursuing the paths he opened, completing the work he left unfinished and launching out on new scientific projects as the result of his living tradition.

RALPH PARKER



YOU
WA

Patel India pr
cameras that v
designed for t
Extremely simp
it. You have o
Here are the
Smart bakelite
on 120 film • D
• Time exposur

PATEL IND

PI.SS.G.7

QUALITY AND ECONOMY