

723

Ch

Dr. Deodan kai Mijun

Dr. w. S. Loubin's is

'Brac. kno. Loubin'

Loubin's

Chy kreio.

Loubin's kai upni is of

avrotyu Loungian, vrypa 'Dejyntio' kai

iparot kai drosi kreio's, ti drosi avrotyu

is mi 'brain' tioukrotyu's of kard' ti drosi

avrotyu'tyos kai 'fr. kno. Loubin'.

meni upni

hijler.

Εἰς τὴν ἀνατολὴν εἰς τὴν ἑβραϊκὴν ὄψιν, ἀναδ. καὶ γὰρ ὀψὺς. ἢ ἀναδ.
ἢ ἀνατολὴν πρὸς τὴν ἑβραϊκὴν κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν: v. p. 11. ἀναδ.

Ἐπιπέδου. ἢ ἐπιπέδου κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν:

Ἐπιπέδου ἢ ἐπιπέδου κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν, ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. καὶ ὀψὺς,
ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ.
ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν ἀναδ.

Chertuliez; Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν, κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν ^{attitude}

Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
ἀναδ. ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
"Μετακλίσις ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν."
(Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.) ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
(Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.) ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.

Shuldham - Shan: ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
καὶ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
C. Richtman (Ἐβραϊκὴ): ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.
ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.

Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν. Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν.

Ἐβραϊκὴ ἢ ὄψιν: p. 12 - 13

B'

Ο δούλος του κυρίου ιδιωτικού ονόματος Λαυρέντιος (v. Journal I).

Λίστα δούλων 190 μέχρι 200 48 κώδικας : ομοί φύλων :

1) Αφίκαρια	Ασία :	Αιθιοπία
2) Βίγγιο	4) Καϊνιού	Ασία
3) Καγγαία	5) Κίβα	Ν. Ζηλανδία
4) Κίβιου	2) Ινδονησία	<u>Εκτελεστική Κοινότητα</u>
23) Λοξοπολάνια	3) Μοζαμβίκη	12 μέχρι
8) Λαρία	1) Γαμπί	κώδικας : 3) Καζανία
24) Φίπια	6) Βακίνα	4) Αβία
5) Γαρία	7) Βερία	5) Καλιόλια
6) Γερανία	8) Γαβία	6) Καλιόλια
10) Γίβια	<u>Αφρική</u>	7) Καλιόλια
18) Ούγγαρια	1) Αίθιοπία	8) Καλιόλια
14) Μοζαμβίκη	2) Α. Αφρική	9) Καλιόλια
11) Μοζαμβίκη	3) Γαμπί, Δ. Αφρική	10) Καλιόλια
16) Νεφίλια	4) Αφρική Society ? (1)	11) Καλιόλια
19) Αφρική	<u>Αμερική</u>	12) Καλιόλια
20) Αφρική	1) Καλιόλια (1)	1) Α. Αφρική
21) Παμάρια	2) Καλιόλια	10) Ούγγαρια
13) Μοζαμβίκη	3) Καλιόλια	8) Κίβιου
22) Καλιόλια	4) Καλιόλια	
9) Αφρική	5) Καλιόλια	
4) Α. Βαρίνα (Καλιόλια)	6) Καλιόλια	
Α. Βαρίνα	7) Καλιόλια	
1) Καλιόλια	8) Καλιόλια	
	9) Καλιόλια	
	10) Καλιόλια	
	11) Καλιόλια	
	12) Καλιόλια	

Constitution.

Σκοπός:

Kaini Soudora: kade xepo de jrida dladu lund. + dlad. st' jru x'ia xupa
(v. Memorandum of International Folk Music Festivals).

U Sildis xiri kupa... EXA iepareca kudu lundio oi basyala

oi 1948, omie ipia f' i kudya to d' f'atya, ouphugis Eri 1949

oi Bortia dtd. luidio f' d'rouba, pi no iorlo og niyusa atyros.

Eri 1950 Epiot eis 'u. Nyistis d'ira dpy. omi lio puoyabla

Eri d'oukio oi keinos d'ni h' d' ni 13 ur l'at. Eritan

meto tpe i' no puoyafu, ord'os f' d'rouba d'ouyosoun d'od d'is d'is

xwets: 1) Kinaia, 2) B'ipio, 3) Kioo, 4) Bavis, 5) Pappia, 6) K'apm., 7) K'aria (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)

13) Kakinai, 14) K'ebria, Turpila, 15) Bedlaris, 16) H'v. Nyistis, 17) Tinguoy.

Kapanjandea d'odis u' d'rouba. to d'rouba i' d'lad. ur puo. q'uidis to

2. Comca de Ayurveda.

ti Eppasits kedraou oiya p'ies.

U to d'rouba d'rouba ur d'py. Ekarit d'kouyoy to K'obec.

Dyanoudou f' oup'ouy kadu d' r'ia d'p'ouo kai ri d'rouba

"O codnis" k'elicio to d'rouba f' d'rouba (collective) d'rouba

"To q'aita" ur f' i' r'ey. k'rouka (sh.-chan), H' g'aitis puoyi u'

puoyi "k'rouka" u'. (k'rouka f' oup'ouy kadu oi d'rouba

ouk'at' pi ri puoyi... ri g'aitis puoy. Puoy. puoy. puoy.

d'rouba d'rouba Eppasits puoy oi r'ey. oi d'rouba ri puoy. ur

to Puoy. d'rouba. (v. programme).

E' xweta d'ad to d'rouba d'rouba f' puoy. kadu ur puoy to E'rou.

ueta' puoy d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba: 1) Puoy. puoy. puoy.

2) d'rouba d'rouba oi d'rouba ur bas. d'rouba: 1) Puoy. to 1) puoy.

oi d'rouba f' d'rouba. 3) d'rouba d'rouba u' d'rouba. oi d'rouba d'rouba

oi d'rouba d'rouba. 2) d'rouba d'rouba oi d'rouba. oi d'rouba d'rouba

omi sm. r'ey. f'rouba. Puoy. d'rouba d'rouba. K'ada xupa d'rouba.

puoy ur puoy d'rouba d'rouba f' d'rouba. K'ada xupa d'rouba d'rouba.
d'rouba. puoy d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba. U d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba
d'rouba. d'rouba. xweta (d'rouba ur. v. d'rouba)

1) d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba. f'rouba f' puoy. (unesco)

2) " " " d'rouba. f' puoy.

3) " " ur manual oi puoy. d'rouba

4) d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba oi d'rouba xupa

5) d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba (v. d'rouba)

6) d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba. ur d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba.

d'rouba d'rouba: d'rouba f' 40 £20, d'rouba. d'rouba. £15, £25 d'rouba. £50

d'rouba £20 f' d'rouba. £20 f' d'rouba. £20 d'rouba f' d'rouba. £20 d'rouba f' d'rouba. £20 d'rouba f' d'rouba.

d'rouba. £20 £60 UNESCO £357

* v. page 100.

d'rouba ur d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba: 1) d'rouba f' d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba, traditional

xweta d'rouba: 1) d'rouba ur d'rouba d'rouba 2) d'rouba. ur d'rouba d'rouba

d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba

6) d'rouba (d'rouba d'rouba) d'rouba f' d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba

7) d'rouba (d'rouba) d'rouba d'rouba (d'rouba + d'rouba.)

8) d'rouba. d'rouba oi d'rouba (en matiere)

9) d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba. f' d'rouba d'rouba. "d'rouba" (formes)

H' d'rouba d'rouba f' d'rouba. d'rouba oi d'rouba, d'rouba d'rouba,

d'rouba ur d'rouba. puoy d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba d'rouba

d'rouba. d'rouba oi d'rouba d'rouba (d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba)

d'rouba. f' d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba. d'rouba d'rouba.

724

ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ ΚΙΝΗΣΙΣ

ΜΗΝΙΑΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΟ

ΑΡΙΘ. ΦΥΛΛΟΥ

35

ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΑ :

WALTER NIEMANN

Τὸ πιανιστικὸ ἔργο τοῦ Debussy
(Μετάφρ. Ε. Δ. Α.).

ΣΟΛΩΝΟΣ ΜΙΧΑΗΛΙΔΗ

Τὸ διεθνὲς φεστιβάλ τῆς Οὐλλίας.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΑΣ ΛΑΛΑΟΥΝΗ

Ἡ τέχνη τοῦ τραγουδιοῦ ("Όπερα -
Όπερέττα - Λίντ").

ΣΟΦΙΑΣ Κ. ΣΠΑΝΟΥΔΗ

Δύο βασιλίσσες τοῦ χοροῦ.

ΙΩΑΝΝΑΣ ΜΠΟΥΚΟΥΒΑΛΑ
- ΑΝΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΥ

Λουδοβίκος βάν Μπετόβεν

ΘΑΝΟΥ ΜΠΟΥΡΛΟΥ

Ἕλληνες καλλιτέχνες στὴ Γερμανία.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΓΙΑΤΡΑ

Ἡ σονάτα στὸ ἔργο τοῦ Μπετόβεν.

MAURICE CAUCHIE

Ἡ σύνθεση τῶν ὀργανικῶν καὶ φωνη-
τικῶν ὁμάδων. (Μετάφρ. Σ. Α. Σ.).

Μουσικὴ κίνηση στὸν τόπο μας.

Ἕλληνες μουσικοὶ στὸ ἐξωτερικόν.

Ἄλληλογραφία.

ΕΤΟΣ Β' = ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 1951 = ΤΙΜΗ ΦΥΛ 3.500

ΤΟ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΦΕΣΤΙΒΑΛ ΤΗΣ ΟΥΑΛΛΙΑΣ

Ο διαπρεπής Κύριος μουσουργός και μαέστρος κ. Σόλων Μιχαηλίδης βρίσκεται για λίγες μέρες στις Αθήνας έρχόμενος από την Ουαλλία όπου είχε παραστή ως μέλος της πενταμελούς κριτικής Επιτροπής στο διεθνές μουσικό διαγωνισμό και πρόκειται να φύγει για τη Γιουγκοσλαβία όπου έχει κληθεί να συμμετάσχει στο διεθνές συνέδριο και φεστιβάλ Λαϊκής Μουσικής. Στο παρκακίω άρθρο είχε την καλώς ήχως τις εντυπώσεις του από τις ωραίες μουσικές γιορτές της Ουαλλίας.

Κάθε καινούργια έπαφή με τη μουσική ζωή της Αγγλίας ανανεώνει και ενισχύει την πεποίθηση, πως η χώρα αυτή όχι μονάχα έχει πιά καταρρίψει ολοκληρωτικά το πλήρη παρκακίω (έποινείδιστη για μιὰ χώρα κατηγορία) της «χώρας χωρίς μουσική», αλλά βρίσκεται σε «ιλήρη άνοιξη» παρά τη χειρότερη ίσως οικονομική κρίση της Ιστορίας της. Μια σχολή αξιόλογων μουσουργών, που άμυδρά διαγραφόταν στον όριζοντα στα τέλη του περ. αιώνα, άκμάζει σήμερα και η έκτέλεση των έργων του ενισχύεται από το Κράτος, υπό τις ποικίλες σ' αυτή τη χώρα μορφές του (Συμβούλιο Τεχνών, Συμβούλια Κομητειών κ.λ.). Παράλληλα οι κυριώτερες όρχήστρες και διάφοροι καλλιτεχνικοί όργανισμοί έπιχορηγούνται γεννία. Αθηναία, η όργάνωση της μουσικής της ζωής, ιδιαίτερα στον εκπαιδευτικό τομέα, είναι και για μäs ένα παράδειγμα προς μίμηση.

Φέτος με το γενικό Φεστιβάλ της Βρεταννίας η μουσική πήρε ένα σημαντικό μερίδιο. Καινούργια έργα (όπερες, συμφωνικά κ.λ.) έχουν ειδικά παραγγεληθεί από το Κράτος, άλλα έχουν προκριθεί κατόπιν διαγωνισμού κί πλείστα απ' αυτά έχουν κ' όλας έκτελεσθεί. Ένας σημαντικός αριθμός συναυλιών έχει δοθεί από τις κυριώτερες όρχήστρες του Λονδίνου στην καινούργια τεράστια Αίθουσα Συναυλιών, που κτίσθηκε φέτος, καθώς κ' από τις πιο αξιόλογες όρχήστρες άλλων πόλεων, της περίφημης Χάλλε του Μάντσεστερ, της Φιλαρμονικής του Λίβερπουλ, της Βιρμινγκάμς, της Υόρκης κ. ά. Πλείστες πόλεις έχουν διοργανώσει τοπικά φεστιβάλ τέχνης, όπως η Όξφόρδη, το Κέμπριτζ, το Μπράιτον, το Μπόρνμουθ κ.λ. Άλλες έπλάτουν το τακτικό τους έτήσιο φεστιβάλ, που φέτος συμπεριελήθη στα πλαίσια του γενικού Φεστιβάλ. Τα πιο ενδιαφέροντα είναι του Άλντεμπούργκ, του Τσέλτενχαμ (σύγχρονης βρεταννικής μουσικής), του Έδιμβούργου και της Ουαλλίας.

Το φεστιβάλ του Έδιμβούργου, άποτελεί μιὰ σπουδαιότατη μουσική εκδήλωση. Στο σύνολό του ακολουθεί περίπου τις γραμμές άλλων παρόμοιων στην Εύρώπη, όπως του Σάλτζμπουργκ, του Στρασβούργου κ. ά. Είναι δηλ. μιὰ σύνθεση μελοδραματικών και δραματικών παραστάσεων, καλλιτεχνικών εκθέσεων, συναυλιών συμφωνικής μουσικής και μουσικής δωμάτιου με φημισμένες βρεταννικές και ξένες όρχήστρες και τη συμμετοχή διαπρεπών μαέστρων και σολίστ. Μπορεί κανείς να κρίνει τι ενδιαφέρον δημιουργεί η συμμετοχή τέτοιων συγκροτημάτων όπως της Σκάλας του Μιλάνου πέρυσι, της Φιλαρμονικής της Ν. Υόρκης με τον Μητρόπουλο και τον Μπροόνο Βάλτερ έφέτος.

Ένα άλλο φεστιβάλ με έξαιρετικό ενδιαφέρον και που παίρνει τις διαστάσεις μιäs μουσικής Όλυμπιάδος είναι το Διεθνές Φεστιβάλ της Ουαλλίας, που γίνεται στην πόλη Θλαγκόθλεν. Το φεστιβάλ αυτό βγήκε από τον τύπο του έθνικού φεστιβάλ των Ουαλλών, που εκεί το λένε «Αϊστέδβοδ» (δηλ. μουσική γιορτή) και που την προέλευσή του έχει στις αρχαίες συγκεντρώσεις και τους περίφημους διαγωνισμούς των βάρδων. Ακόμη ως σήμερα εξακολουθεί να γίνεται το Έθνικό «Αϊστέδβοδ» κάθε χρόνο, μιὰ φορά στη Β. Ουαλλία και μιὰ στη Ν. Ουαλλία. Στα 1947 στην πόλη Llangollen (προφ. Θλαγκόθλεν) καθιερώθηκε το Διεθνές Φεστιβάλ κ' από χρόνο σε χρόνο παίρνει όλοένα και μεγαλύτερες διαστάσεις. Την πρώτη χρονιά πήραν μέρος 40 χορωδίες, ενώ φέτος 120. Το Φεστιβάλ αυτό είναι κυρίως ένας διεθνής μουσικός διαγωνισμός με παράλληλες βραδυνές συναυλίες. Όλοι που συμμετέχουν στους διαγωνισμούς πρέπει να είναι έρασιτέχνες (έκτος από τους μαέστρους των χορωδιών) κ' αυτό το γνώρισμα δίνει ξεχωριστή αξία και σημασία στη μουσική αυτή γιορτή. Η Όργανοτική Επιτροπή προσφέρει δωρεάν στέγη και τροφή στις χιλιάδες που έρχονται να διαγω-

νισθούν και η όργάνωση του κολοσσιαίου αυτού φεστιβάλ δεν αφήνει τίποτε στην τύχη κάθε λεπτομέρεια, κ' η έλαχίστη, προβλέπεται με προσοχή και η γιορτή διεξάγεται πάντα με αξιοθαύμαστη τάξη. Οι χορωδίες έπιβαρύνονται με τα έξοδα της μετάβασης τους που κάποτε είναι τεράστια, όταν μάλιστα μιὰ χορωδία έρχεται από μακρυνή χώρα, σαν τον Καναδά ή την Χιλή. Αυτό όμως έπιτυγχάνεται με κρατική βοήθεια. Αύτα όλα είναι χρήσιμα διδάγματα για μäs τους Έλληνες κ' είναι, μου φαίνεται, καιρός πια οι αρμόδιοι να αναλογισθούν πως δεν πρέπει το όνομα της Έλλάδος να λείπει από τέτοιες εκδηλώσεις συστηματικά.

Το φετινό φεστιβάλ κράτησε έξη μέρες από τις 3 ως τις 8 Ιουλίου και το παρακολούθησαν 130 χιλιάδες άκροατές. Έλαβαν μέρος χορωδίες κ' άλλες ομάδες από 22 χώρες της Εύρώπης, της Αμερικής και της Ασίας, από την Φιλανδία ως τον Καναδά και τη Χιλή.

Η πρώτη μέρα ήταν, όπως πάντα, αφιερωμένη σε διαγωνισμούς έθνικών χορών και λαϊκών χορωδιακών τραγουδιών. Έξαιρετικές ομάδες έστειλαν η Γαλλία, Έλβετία, Ίσπανία Γιουγκοσλαβία, η Ούκρανία και η Ίνδονησία. Από τη δεύτερη μέρα άρχισαν οι καθαυτοί διαγωνισμοί: σόλο πιάνο, βιολί, μονωδίες (χώρια σοπράνες, tenόροι κ.λ.). Το κύριο όμως χαρακτηριστικό αυτού του φεστιβάλ είναι οι διαγωνισμοί χορωδιών, που συγκεντρώνουν πάντα τεράστιο ενδιαφέρον. Οι χορωδίες χωρίζονται σε πέντε τάξεις: μικτές, άνδρικές, γυναικείες, έφηβικές και παιδικές. Σε κάθε διαγωνισμό υπάρχουν δυο υποχρεωτικά έργα, καθωρισμένα από την Έπιτροπή ένα χρόνο πριν, και ένα τρίτο έλεύθερο της έκλογής της χορωδίας, αλλά ενός συνθέτη της χώρας της χορωδίας. Στον διαγωνισμό μικτών χορωδιών, πούνα και ό σπουδαιότερος με ά βραβείο 120 λίρες και διεθνές τρόπαιο, τα υποχρεωτικά φέτος ήταν το «Άμην» από τον «Μεσσία» του Χαίντελ και ό «Πιστός Σταυρός» του ύποφινομένου. Το πρώτο βραβείο κέρδισε μιὰ Άγγλική χορωδία με μαέστρο ένα σφριγηλότατο γέρο 82 χρονών, το δεύτερο Πορτογαλλική και το τρίτο Φιλλανδική. Στις άνδρικές τα υποχρεωτικά ήταν το «Adoramus te» του Παλεστρίνα και ένα έργο του Νορβηγού συνθέτη Kjerulf και στις γυναικείες ένα μόντετο του Orlando di Lasso και ένα έργο του Ούγγρου συνθέτη Σάντορ Βέρες. Το πρώτο βραβείο στις άνδρικές (100 λίρες και διεθνές τρόπαιο) κέρδισε πάλι Άγγλική, το δεύτερο Καναδική και το τρίτο Νορβηγική. Στις γυναικείες το πρώτο βραβείο (75 λίρες και τρόπαιο) πήρε Άγγλική, το δεύτερο Όλλανδική και το τρίτο Γαλλική Βραβεία πήραν επίσης μιὰ Γερμανική, μιὰ Ούκρανική και μιὰ Έλβετική. Το έπίπεδο της έκτελέσεως ήταν πολύ ψηλό και όρκετες χορωδίες έδειξαν αξιοθαύμαστη τεχνική, όμοιογένεια, ίσορροπία και έκφραστική δύναμη. Δεν θα ξεχάσω ποτέ την πλαστικότητα και την άφθαστη τέχνη της Καναδικής χορωδίας στο γρηγοριανό μέλος: η γραμμή κυλούσε σαν από ένα όργανο άφάνταστης τελειότητας, χάρμα αισθητικής όμορφιάς.

Στις βραδυνές συναυλίες έλαβαν μέρος σ' έκλεκτά προγράμματα η Φιλαρμονική Όρχήστρα του Λονδίνου με τον Γάλλο μαέστρον Μαρτινόν και ό σολίστ Άρράου, ντέ Βίτο, Σιλβέρι, Dancó, και το Ίνδικό μπαλέττο του Ράμ Γκοπάλ. Μιὰ ωραία εκδήλωση ήταν η ένωση των καλύτερων χορωδιών από πολλές χώρες και η έκτέλεση υπό τη διεύθυνση του μουσικού διεθυντού του Φεστιβάλ κ. Γκοϋν Ούλλιας μιäs σειράς έργων του Μπάχ, Byrd, Vittoria, Λάσσο, Παλεστρίνα, Ούλλιας και Χαίντελ. Πάνω από χίλια πρόσωπα από τη Γερμανία ως τον Καναδά ένώθηκαν σ' ένα μεγαλειώδη ύμνο, ένα ύμνο της αγάπης και της αδελφώσεως. Το θέαμα ήταν άφάνταστα συγκινητικό. Και η Μουσική έμπαινε ακόμη μιὰ φορά στον μεγάλο της ρόλο του κατ' έξοχην Διδασκάλου των ψυχών και Έκπολιτιστικού Άναμορφωτή.

725

Summary

METRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MACEDONIAN FOLK MUSIC.

Ž. Firfov /Skoplje, Macedonia/

According to the musical conception of to-day, each series of tones must be dividet into equal parts with perpetual recurrence of the strong and weak rhythms.

This conception, when applied to Macedonian music proves inadequate, although such a regular measure may be found in our folk music as well.

The groundwerk of metrics is the musical time. It may consist of several tones, but their total duration must not exceed the said musical time, regardbess of the metronomic speed.

Such a conception of rhythm cannot be possibly applied to a major part of Macedonian music, and is therefore inadequate for use as the groundwerk of its metrics, because there is a specific element in its metrical scheme, which is strange to, or at least has long been lost by the Westerners and even the Slavs.

The metrical poculiarities of our folk music consist in the extension of one or more chords within the same musical time for half of their normal duration, at the beginning, in the middle and at the end. Such an extended measure could by no means be expressed by a triole /triplet/. Through such extension a great many and interesting rhythmic combinations are attained, especially in our folk dance music, but there is no way of expressing that by trioles.

A feature of special interest in the Macedonian folk music is the presence of a great many asymeric rhythms, made up of double and triple primary metric elements /chronos protos/ at a metronomic speed of 300 - 400 Meltz, which cannot be divided into equal parts, as is practised in classical music.

As a characteristical example for it we shall take the $7/8$, $7/16$ which lies at the base of many folk dances.

This appears in a tripartite form, in which the first part is extended for one half of its value, while the remaining two are regular.

A tripartite form is also the $8/8$, $8/16$ in which the first and the third part are extended.

Another feature of special interest are the quintuple and sexpartite forms, which include some 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and even more metric elements /chronos protos/ and are known from performance in specially complicated dances with complicated choregraphic figures and movements.

Notal and vocal examples are added.

--- 0 ---

up to 22

1. 1. 1.
3+2+3

(10th May)
2. May

Podrinska, 4
Подношка, 4 - Belgrade, IV - Serbie

FNR Yugoslavia

Summary of the paper

STYLES AND TECHNIQUES OF SERBIAN TRADITIONAL DANCERS

by Ljubica and Danica S. Janković

The creation of the Serbian traditional dances shows a preponderance of content over form. By this we mean that there is great richness of steps and choreographic patterns, in other words, great variety in the dance types. But the steps and dance types themselves receive their true national character and seal of originality only by reason of their folk collective technique and style; for style and technique are essential elements of the dance. And in this the collective and the individual are sources of mutual inspiration and enrichment.

Every age and every region has its own dance method.

The lack of data concerning the distant past and the sweep of very numerous historical events make a historical study of Serbian dance styles and techniques difficult. Long oppression by the Turks and the Austro-Hungarians had their effect on the folk tradition and changed style and technique. During the Turkish rule the dancing was slow and quiet. But after the liberation from the Turks the kolo /round or spiral chain dance/, beginning in a dignified manner, worked up to a faster and faster tempo. At the beginning of the 20-th century the performers would start vibrating and execute skipping movements even before the dance began, and throughout it they would maintain this continuous fine and delicate vibration, to the accompaniment of the frula /flageolet or shepherd's pipe/ and the sviraika /a kind of pipe/. Between the two world wars, with the introduction of the accordeon, this movement was, to a certain extent, lost, the steps became longer and more springy, the tempo more rapid. The individual style began to assume more importance than the collective style. Today the reverse is the case: the individual is merged in

the collective.

The variety of the folk dances themselves complicates the geographical study of styles and techniques.

In Serbia /central region/ the technique of fine vibration is better preserved where the traditional instruments are still in use. In ^{the} Morava Valley the dancing is light; in the Nišava region, lively; in Sumadija the steps are tiny; in the Kolubara Valley the dancing is suave with considerable knee bending; in Posavina there is sliding sideways movement; in Leskovac and in the Vlasina region the dance method has swing and energy. In Vranje the dancing is dignified, with a slow, measured tempo, restrained on the part of the female dancers, while the male dancing expresses longing and is full of individual improvisation. Among the ritual dances one comes across the Lazarica /performed on St Lazar day/, with its stamping and its bumping steps.

In Kosovo and Metohija /southern region/, the Gnjilane district shows bright, light and easy dancing with small, elaborate ornamental steps and turning movements executed by the kolo leader. In the villages of Kosovo, up to the war, a certain melancholy was expressed in the women's Easter dances, with their slow, ritual steps. The men's Easter dance Ježo, although now of a comedy character, with its leaps and bounds is, perhaps, the remnant of a ritual dance to encourage the growth of the crops. In Prizren, where the Serbs are full of a local, collective pride, the dance is also proud; the dancers cluster together and execute their movements unanimously within a very small space. In an extraordinary dance, the Kalač, they maintain a subtle technique of syncopated steps. The male dance figures include turning movements, crouching attitudes etc.

Vojvodina /northern region/ shows dancing on one spot, and bright, lively springing. In Bačka the men dance with fire, the girls with warms, but with modesty. In Srem the male dancing is light and

gay, while the women's is passionate. In Banat the male dancers execute a twinkling movement with their feet, while the female dancers maintain a continuous up and down movement as by action of a bow spring.

Under the influence of various melodies, dances of the very same choreographic type may be executed in different styles and techniques, as in the case with the Vlahinja type, and others. /Examples are given/.

Besides the differences, there are some essential common elements in the styles and techniques of all the Serbian traditional dancers. Among these are suave movement from the knee, while the body is held upright. The male dancing technique is more elaborate, and the male style is usually more free in expression than that of the female dancers. Brightness is a common feature, with only a few exceptions. But, leaving aside these nuances, the basis of all this is vital force of the Serbian people.

Among the Serbian people the folk dance is still alive. In the first phase of the study of folk dances, efforts were chiefly directed towards preserving and fostering the dances at their source, and, in the towns, towards the revival of interest in folk dancing.

Research on the terrain has revealed that the older people still keep up certain dances which are not danced by the younger generation. These have been noted down, studied, published in part, and to some extent revived in teaching courses.

In the general work, in the revival of the old folk dances, in their scenic presentation, the main effort has been directed towards preserving the most important elements: these include not only the type groups and the most beautiful dance variants, but also collective styles and techniques, as the best Serbian traditional dancers express and interpret them.

/Extract from a lecture by Ljubica and Danica S. Janković. Translated by Betty Popović/.

726(1)

Summary

Styles and Techniques of Serbian Traditional Dancers
Ljubica (and Danica) S. Yanković /Belgrade/

In Serbian traditional dances there is great richness of steps and patterns. The true national character comes from the collective technique and style of the folk. Collective and individual are mutual sources of inspiration. Every age and every region has its own dance method. A historical study of Serbian dance is difficult owing to lack of data etc. Long oppression by the Turks and the Austro-Hungarians had its effect on the folk tradition. During the Turkish rule the dancing was slow and quiet. After the liberation from the Turks the kolo / round or spiral chain dance/, beginning in a dignified manner, worked up to a faster and faster tempo. At the beginning of the 20th century, the performers would start vibrating and execute skipping movements even before the dance began, and would maintain this continuous fine and delicate vibration throughout the dance to the accompaniment of the frula /flageolet or shepherd's pipe/ and the svirajka / a kind of pipe/. Between the two world wars, with the introduction of the accordeon, this movement was, to a certain extent, lost; the steps became longer and more springy, the tempo more rapid. The individual style began to assume more importance than the collective style. Today the reverse is the case: the individual is merged in the collective.

The variety of the dances complicates the geographical study of styles and techniques. In Serbia /central region/ the technique of fine vibration is better preserved where traditional instruments are still in use. In the Morava Valley the dancing is light; in the Nisava region, lively; in Sumadija the steps are tiny; in the Kolubara Valley the dancing is suave with considerable knee bending; in Posavina there is sliding sideways movement; in Leskovac and in the Vlasina region the dance has swing and energy. In Vranje the dancing is dignified, with a slow, measured tempo, restrained on the part of the female dancers, while the male dancing is full of individual improvisation. Among the ritual dances is the Lazarica / performed on St. Lazar day/ with stamping and bumping steps.

In Kosovo and Metohija /southern region/ the Gnjilane district shows bright, light and easy dancing with small, elaborate ornamental steps and turning movements executed by the kolo leader. In the villages of Kosovo, up to the war, a certain melancholy was expressed in the women's Easter dances, with their slow, ritual steps. The men's Easter dance Jezo, although now of a comic character, with its leaps and bounds, is, perhaps, the remnant of a ritual dance to encourage the growth of the crops. In Prizren the dancers cluster together and execute their movements within a very small space. In an extraordinary dance, the Kalač, they maintain a subtle technique of

maintenant
style indivi-
dual et absorbé
de plus en
plus par le
style collectif

avant

syncopated steps. The male dance figures include turning movements, crouching attitudes etc.

Vojvodina /northern region/ shows dancing on one spot, and bright, lively springing. In Backa the men dance with fire, the girls with warmth, but with modesty. In Srem the male dancing is light and gay, while the women's is passionate. In Banat the male dancers execute a twinkling movement with their feet, while the female dancers maintain a continuous up and down movement.

Under the influence of various melodies, dances of the same choreographic type may be executed in different styles and techniques, as is the case with the Vlahinja type, and others.

There are some essential common elements in the styles and techniques of all Serbian traditional dancers. Among these are suave movement from the knee with the body held upright. The male dancing technique is more elaborate, and the male style is usually more free in expression than that of the female dancers. Brightness is usually a common feature. But the basis of all is the vital force of the Serbian people.

Among the Serbian people the folk dance is still alive. In the first phase of its study efforts were chiefly directed towards preserving and fostering the dances at their source, and, in the towns, towards the revival of interest in folk dancing. Research has revealed that the older people still keep up certain dances which are not danced by the younger generation. These have been noted down, studied, published in part, and to some extent revived in teaching courses. The main effort throughout has been directed towards preserving the most important elements: these include not only the type groups and the most beautiful dance variants, but also collective styles ^{and} techniques, as the best Serbian traditional dancers express and interpret them.

(42)

MARRIAGE SONGS OF EAST PAKISTAN

+++++

By Jasim Uddin, M.A., East Pakistan, Dacca.

...

East Pakistan is predominantly agricultural. Our country has not been industrialised on a large scale like yours. Individual or collective farming with the aid of modern machinery is yet a long way to go. Agriculture, therefore, has mainly to depend on the antiquated wooden plough and bullocks. For this reason we require a large number of people to work in the fields.

So ninety five per cent of our people live in the villages and their chief ~~xx~~ occupation is agriculture which obviously is overcrowded. But that is a different matter. I am interested in introducing to you to the literature and art which this vast rural population has been producing from time immemorial. Far away from urban civilisation, this literature and art has developed a marvellous individuality.

Last year I discussed in a general way the folk songs of East Pakistan. Today I intend to speak on a particular variety of East Pakistani Folk Songs - nuptial songs.

I am no folk music expert. I only claim to be a humble collector of folk songs. I can only supply materials for the discussion of this learned assembly.

Those whose songs I shall present here build small cottages and live in intimate daily contact with the soil. Living close to the soil, working in the fields the whole day, their bodies soiled with mud and muddy water, these men appear to be very near relations of the soil they live and work on. Their songs are as it were an expression of the soul of the soil. The songs of those who have down the centuries, swung on the swing of life with the ever-changing gusts of joy and sorrow blowing against them and now lie tired on the Earth's bosom have been preserved by this mute mother, the Earth, in the receptacle of her luxuriant corn-fields and green forests and has been mingled by her with the songs of today.

Village life is uneventful. Hence a marriage is an event of extraordinary importance there. With thirsty eyes men and women look...

look forward to such an event and every one avails himself of the opportunity it offers of exhibiting whatever skill in whichever sphere he may happen to possess.

The marriage is to take place between a boy of this village and a girl of that village. About a week before the marriage there come flocking to the bridegroom's place his female relations from many a village far and near. They sit together and keep on discussing how many of the infinite variety of cakes they would like to send to the bride's house with the bridegroom when he leaves home for the marriage ceremony. "The women-folk of the bride's village are experts in making cakes but we of this village will produce cakes of such quantity that women-folk of the other village will be agape with wonder when they see our creations", this is how they think.

Then starts the quest of experts. Who can decorate the cakes with beautiful designs? Nasim's grandmother, who is a next door neighbour, can decorate cakes with flowers and creepers of her own making. Let her be put in charge of some work of the kind. ~~Where~~ Where is Kasim's aunt? Had she been available, she could have represented on the surface of the cakes the faces of the ~~relations~~ relations of the bride and the bridegroom with such exactitude as would be the envy of the ordinary run of village artists. Let her be informed. O the pity of it! The rose-cheeked Chhutu has not been sent for. The earthen pot in which cakes would be sent to the bride's place could be painted over by her with beautiful flowery patterns. There is none in this village who is Chhutu's equal in the matter of decorating the wooden seats on which bride and bridegroom will sit at the time of the marriage ceremony and also the winnowing fan with which they will have to be greeted on the occasion. Tell the patriarch of the family that the rose-cheeked Chhutu should be sent for. Kala Baru's grandmother can prepare such delicious pans! So many as ten pans dangle fluttering from the same stalk looking like a group of playful children eternally restless! If such pans are not offered to the guests at the festival, the prestige of the family will be at stake.

A quarrel has alienated this expert but she will have to be contacted. Let her be prevailed upon to co-operate for not only the prestige of the family but the prestige of the entire village is in danger. Where is Sakina? What has happened to Ful Baru? They should be entrusted with all the necessary arrangements regarding songs and dances at the festival.

What happens in the bride's house is an exact replica of this. A similar meeting of relations is held there for purposes of planning on the basis of consultation.

In other words, a marriage ceremony is the occasion of a fine arts competition between the villages. There is no knowing when a marriage will be solemnised and therefore the girl artists of a village keep themselves perpetually in a state of readiness in order to be in a position to join a competition at a moment's notice. For this they have to sacrifice their leisure hours which are few and far between. Whenever they are free from household duties, they religiously devote themselves to the development of the skill they possess.

In our country men cannot mix so freely with women as they can in your country. In a soiree organised by women men-folk are ~~not~~ refused entry. The songs in the programme of such a soiree are sung invariably by unlettered village girls. It is they who make these songs and it is they who enjoy them.

If we do not discuss the literary aspect of nuptial songs, it will not be possible for us to understand the evolution of the tunes of such songs. It may be said in passing that among folk songs only in Rakhali or cowboys' songs and in nuptial songs do we have a moving picture of village life, particularly nuptial songs give us a detailed account of the life of our women-folk bringing in vivid scenes of family life, after very pathetically showing what poverty daily tortures them, how their mother-in-laws, husbands' sisters and sometimes co-wives maltreat them most cruelly. The marriage taken as a whole is as it were a full-fledged drama. The bride and the bridegroom, their relations, the barber and the Mollah (Priest), the drummer, each plays his respective role. If one examines nuptial songs....

songs, one will find among them many songs fit to be sung by each of these different characters. But inside this big drama you come across a number of small dramas. These latter help the bigger drama to properly unfold itself. Our folk drama has enriched itself by using the dramatic elements contained in nuptial songs.

It has already been pointed out that boys and girls in our country cannot mix freely. When girls go to bathe in a river, boys taking advantage of the solitariness of the riverside try to establish the first contacts with a view to wooing them. The god of love from his arrial perch sends forth now and again one or two arrows from his secret quiver. I shall place before you one such riverside drama. Such dramas are specifically fascinating for the fragmentary scenes they present of rural life down the ages.

Nila fills a pair of caskets
With sandal paste and Agur powder.
Nila goes to the river, for water with a pitcher of gold
"Cuckoo, you belong to the high tides
And you live among the low.
Anchor your boat a little farther away,
Let me have a bath, O cuckoo".
"O Nila, you have grown so big,
But your hair-parting is unpainted
Come with me, Nila, your hair will be painted.
O Nila, your hands lack bangles
Come with me, O Nila I shall give you bangles to wear".
"If I go with you, O my cuckoo,
My uncle will be dishonoured,
If I go with you, O my cuckoo,
My father will be dishonoured".
"I shall save your uncle's honour with money,
I shall save your father's honour with a respectful
bow".

The song that follows ~~that~~ portrays a bathing ghat scene. A girl encounters a boy at the ghat and communicates her reaction to her attendants-

"Who is this aristocrat bathing at my ghat,
The water has turned entirely yellow like haldi" ?

The man who has heard the remark comes to her house in the darkness of the night and sings -

"I know, Bibi, you are in love with me,
Open your door and let me in".
"How can I open the door ?
My hair-parting is unpainted
I blush to sit by your side".
"Tomorrow morning I shall send for the merchant
And buy your vermillion powder".
"How shall I open my door ?
My hands are without bangles"
"Tomorrow morning I shall send for the ornament maker
And buy you bangles".

Here...