## Film

## A Humane Lens on the Rawness of Life

Satyajit Ray's Apu Trilogy from the 1950s is being rereleased.

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John Huston and Satyajit Ray. One might not think these two major directors had similar taste in movies. In the 1950s, Huston made "The African Queen" and "Moby Dick"; Ray made the three films generally known as the Apu Trilogy: the epic story of Apu, a boy born in a village in India who struggles for education and recognition as a man in the cosmopolitan (try of Calcutta (now Kolkata). Yet, when I was writing a biography of Ray in the 1980s, Huston sent me a letter about Ray and his work. "I recognized the footage as the work of a great filmmaker," he wrote. "I liked Ray enormously on first encounter. Everything he did and said supported my feelings on viewing the films of the surface of the first entry in the trilogy. In 1984, Huston saw part of this film in a silent rough cut in India. He strongly recommended it to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where "Pather Panchail" received its world premiere the next year, before it was released in London in 1957. When eventually released in New York in 1985, "Pather Panchail": "Apparajito," in endded installments 1857 Wongers later, "Pather Panchail": "Apparajito," in Gudden in 1957. When eventually released in New York in 1985, "Pather Panchail": "Apparajito," in Gudden in 1957. When eventually released in New York in 1985, "Pather Panchail": "Apparajito," in Gudden in 1957 whate Film Feetivad; and the final part, "The World of Apu" — all with music composed by Ravi Shantar — together entranced auteiences in New York, including a teenage Martin Scorsesse.

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Akira Kurosawa once said of "Pather Panchail": "I can never forget the excitement in my mind after seeing it. I have had several more opportunities to see the film since then, and each time I feel more overwhelmed. It is the kind of cinema that flows with the serenity and nobility of a big river." Just before Ray's death, at 70 in 1992, he was given an Academy Award for lifetime achievement, at Mr. Scorsese's prompting, Now, a new generation of film-goers has a chance to discover Ray's humane genius in a rerelease of the Apu Trilogy, first in New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles in May, and then in selected theaters around the country, after a lengthy and painstaking restoration by the Criterion Collection in collaboration with the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

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'The kind of cinema that flows with the serenity and nobility of a big river.'

Trilogy turns the particular into the universal. What makes it almost unparalleled in cinema is its fusion of poignancy, humor and poetry with remarkably little resort to the spoken word.

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As the decade wore on, Ray became more and more interested in movies — chiefly European and Hollywood films, rather than the theatrical song-and-dance output of Indian cinema (today known as Bollywood). As a hobby, he began to write Bengali screenplays; with friends he founded the Calcutta Film Society; and in 1949 he was extremely fortunate to help Jean Renoir in his search for Bengal locations suitable for his forthcoming Hollywood film, "The River." When Ray told Renoir the story of "Pather Panchali," Renoir warmly encouraged him, even though Ray had neither filmmaking experience nor financial backing. Later in life, Ray would regard Renoir as his principal mentor.

A spell in London in 1950, working for his advertising agency, proved decisive. Here Ray was captivated by Viltorio De Sica's "The Bicycle Thief," closely followed by Renoir's "The Rules of the Game." The first film "gored" him, he later recalled. "I came out of the theater my mind fully made up. I would be back home, I would go all out to find a sponsor for 'Pather Panchali.' I would now and shooting on actual locations."

Certainly, Ray's resources were modest—like those of the film's hero, Apu, Having failed to raise any interest from producers, and shooting on failed to raise any interest from producers.

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Andrew Robinson is the author of "Satyajit Ray: The Inner Eye," "Satyajit Ray: A Vision of Cine-ma" and "The Apu Trilogy: Satyajit Ray and the Making of an Epic."





looked perfect for the part. Later Ray dis-covered that the boy "couldn't act at all" and required constant direction of his ev-ery gesture and spoken word.

and required constant direction of his every gesture and spoken word. You would never know this from watching "Pather Panchali." So natural is the character Apu — and indeed almost every character, major and minor — that the film appears to be the work of a highly experienced director. That said, the cinematography and editing of the first half of the film lacks polish, as the New York Times critic Bosley Crowther pointed out in a decidedly mixed review, and as Ray himself acknowledged. By the time of "Aparajito" and "The World of Apu," Ray was in total command. For all the rawness of life and emotion on the screen, these are works as sophisticated in technique and sensibility as the Indian civilization that produced their maker.

On Ray's 70th birthday, Mr. Scoresse wrote of his first memory of the Apu films: "I was 18 or 19 years old and had grown up in a very parohal society of Italian-Americans and yet I was deeply moved by what Ray showed of people so far from my own experience."

The Apu Trilogy put India on the map,

experience."

The Apu Trilogy put India on the map, cinematically speaking. It concerns a poor boy growing up in India nearly a century ago—and yet, miraculously, it concerns us







From top, Satyajit Ray working on "Aparajito" ir 1956; Subir Banerjee, who played Apu in "Pather Panchali"; Pinaki Sengupta as Apu in "Aparajito"; and Soumitra Chatterjee and Sharmila Tagore in "The World of Apu."

Most of the film — except for night scenes — was shot on location, a much-derided idea among Indian movie professionals at the time. A village only six miles from the center of Calcutta served as the atmospheric setting for Apu's childhood encounters with, for example, neighbors both kind and mean, a grimly copulcal grocer-schoolmaster, an ittnerant seller of sweets and a hungry stray dog. A field of swaying white pampas grass beside a rail-way line provided the memorable back-drop for perhaps the film's most famous scene: Apu and Durga's running after a roaring black steam locomotive.

But the cast didn't consist entirely of nonprofessional actors. Apu's priestly Brahmin father, his wizened and unforgettable auntie, two female neighbors and the schoolmaster were all played by film professionals, while Apu's mother and sister were played by actresses with stage experience. Only some smaller roles were given to villagers. As for the young boy chosen for the role of Apu, after a long search, Ray's wife spotted him playing on the roof next to their flat in south Calcutta. He

