

**Nobel Prize Is Won By Soviet Novelist**

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH Special to The New York Times

*New York Times* (1857-Current file); Oct 16, 1965; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2001)

pg. 1

# ***Nobel Prize Is Won By Soviet Novelist***



Camera Press-Pix

**Mikhail Sholokhov**

**By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH**

Special to The New York Times

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 —

The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded today to Mikhail Sholokhov, the 60-year-old author of epic novels of Cossack life set against the background of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The choice was made by the Swedish Academy, which cited the "artistic power and integrity" of the Russian novelist and referred to him as "one of the most outstanding

**Continued on Page 5, Column 4**

# NOBEL PRIZE WON BY SOVIET AUTHOR

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

writers of our time." The award carries with it prize money equivalent to about \$56,400.

The selection of Mr. Sholokhov, whose best-known work, "And Quiet Flows the Don," has been published in 40 languages besides Russian, had been widely expected and was greeted with mixed feelings here.

Some saw in the decision a political element, an attempt to counterbalance ill-feelings against the Nobel Prize aroused in the Soviet Union in 1958 when the Swedish Academy chose to honor the Soviet author Boris Pasternak, writer of the controversial novel "Dr. Zhivago."

Subjected to a virulent campaign against him in the press and in public meetings, Mr. Pasternak subsequently cabled to the Swedish Academy his "voluntary refusal" of the award. He died in 1960.

Unlike Mr. Pasternak, who held himself aloof from Soviet political life, Mr. Sholokov is a member of the Communist party.

Mr. Sholokhov was among those who criticized the Swedish Academy after its award to Mr. Pasternak. The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet republished today an interview with him quoting him as having termed the academy "not objective in its judgment of an individual author's worth."

## 2d Soviet Citizen to Be Cited

With today's announcement by the Swedish Academy, Mr. Sholokov became the second Soviet citizen to win the Nobel literature award. Ivan A. Bunin, a Russian-born author, was honored in 1933 but, he was then in exile in France.

Last year, the Nobel Prize for Literature went to Jean-Paul Sartre, the French existentialist writer with leftist leanings. But he refused it, saying that acceptance might affect the public attitude toward his works.

Informed sources said today Mr. Sholokhov would come to Stockholm to accept the prize from King Gustaf VI Adolf at the prize presentation ceremonies Dec. 10.

Dr. Anders Osterling, chairman of the Nobel Committee of the 18-member Swedish Academy, asserted in a broadcast that, although Mr. Sholokhov is a convicted Communist, the author kept ideological comment completely out of his four-volume work, "The Silent Don," and that this work "would on its own thoroughly

merit the present award." Dr. Osterling also acclaimed the novelist's other works.

"The Silent Don" was published in the United States in two parts—"And Quiet Flows the Don" in 1934 and "The Don Flows Home to Sea" in 1940.

Dr. Osterling said that the four parts of the epic, which appeared at relatively long intervals between 1929 and 1940, were long viewed with some concern by Soviet critics whose political affiliations made it difficult for them to accept wholeheartedly the novelist's commitment to his theme.

This was defined by Dr. Osterling as "that of Cossacks' revolt against the new central authorities" and Mr. Sholokhov's "endeavor to explain and defend objectively the defiant spirit of independence that drove these people to resist every attempt at subjection."

## Stalin Prize Won in 1941

"The Silent Don" won a Stalin literary award in 1941. Mr. Sholokhov won a Lenin prize in 1960.

Dr. Osterling said today's award had come "rather late in the day" for Mr. Sholokhov but "happily not too late to add to the roll of Nobel Prize winners the name of one of the most outstanding writers of our time."

Among the other writers believed to have been considered this year by the Swedish Academy were Graham Greene, W. H. Auden, Alberto Moravia and Miguel Angel Asturias, a Guatemalan who lives in Paris. The academy makes the award under the terms of the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swede who invented dynamite.

Mr. Sholokhov, who has been described as the Faulkner of the Don, was born in a village near Veshenskaya on the 1,200-mile long river of southwestern Russia. He began writing when he was 18 and started "The Quiet Don" when he was 21.

The novel tells of Gregor Melekhov, a Cossack who fights with his people against the new order in Russia that threatens to abolish all class and group distinctions.

Dr. Osterling called the character both hero and victim.

"He is defeated by the necessity of history, which here plays the same role as the classical nemesis," Dr. Osterling said, "but our sympathy goes out to him and to the two unforgettable women, Natalia, his wife, and Aksinia, his mistress, who both meet disaster for his sake."

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, announced here yesterday, went to three French

geneticists, Francois Jacob, Andre Lwoff and Jacques Monod. They were honored for their discoveries of regulatory activities inside human cells.

Nobel Prizes in Chemistry and Physics are still to be announced here. The Nobel Peace Prize, if one is awarded, will be announced in Oslo by the five-man committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as specified by Nobel.