

WE CARE FOR MADRAS THAT IS CHENNAI

MADRAS

MUSINGS

INSIDE

- Looking at healthcare
- Inspired by the Reichstag
- Treasure trove of books
- Heritage walks — an example
- A never-winner

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Plans to light up rural T.N.

A pathbreaking project to provide solar energy in the villages of Karnataka by Winrock International has proved a success and will be replicated before long in Tamil Nadu, with about 200 solar service centres planned. Rural Tamil Nadu will, it is hoped, benefit from a technology to be made available at affordable prices, with a low monthly repayment.

• by A Special
Correspondent

About three-fifths of India's population have no access to electricity, according to the International Association for Energy Efficient Lighting. On an average, unelectrified households in South India spend a minimum of Rs.400 each on kerosene, candles, dry cells and recharged car batteries to meet their power needs. The four Southern States have a population of about 10 million without access to grid electricity. While daily load-shedding of four to five hours is common in some urban areas, most rural areas face even more frequent cuts and extremely low voltage. Solar energy for lighting has been suggested as a feasible alternative to enable villagers to pursue studies, receive information, news and entertainment light up their homes.

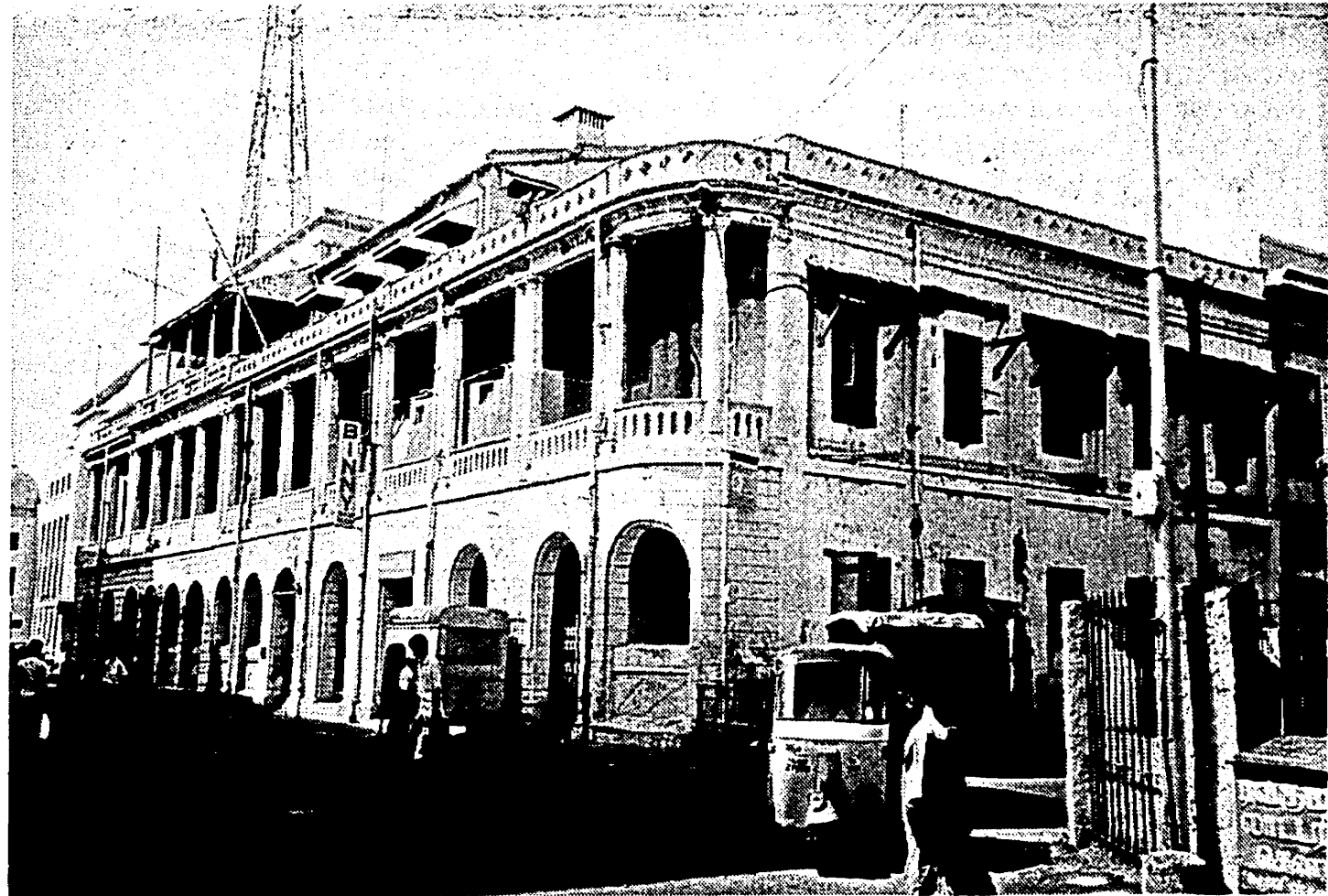
Winrock International, a non-profit American organisation, is promoting in rural South India, through Selco India (SI), a photovoltaic system to provide households solar energy. The SI business plan includes a focus on building and

maintaining for consumers quality energy services without relying on government subsidies.

SI has made considerable progress in Karnataka and has made a beginning in Kerala. Its next penetration will be Nizamabad District in Andhra Pradesh. By 2003, the company plans to have 200 solar service centres in the four South Indian states. It hopes to install about 50,000 solar services in this territory by 2005.

In Karnataka, the banking sector has been positive in financing the SI product. SI has 13 branch offices in rural Karnataka to handle sales and service. The company's SHS is a 12-volt, consumer-friendly,

(Continued on Page 6)



Another threatened bit of the city's past?

The talk in Armenian Street and its environs is of the likelihood of Binny's headquarters being pulled down shortly and the vast acreage that the second oldest business house in Madras holds here being developed. Madras Musings hopes that if development is indeed being thought of here, it will be planned in such a way that the historic headquarters building (above) is maintained and integrated as part of any development to its rear. Perhaps the developers would like to talk to some heritage- and conservation-minded architects about the possibility.

F. De Souza's House of Binny's, a comprehensive history of the Company till Independence, provides no clue as to when this art deco-style building was developed around the original structure. But Madras Musings is inclined to think it would be sometime after the Inchcape takeover in 1906 and very likely in the 1920s when the Company went on a housing and building development spree.

Even if the building is in classical art deco style, that alone would not warrant saving it for preservation. What would be is that it is on a site that is a permanent memorial to the commercial development of Madras. When John Binny arrived in Madras in 1797, it was in a house on this site that he lived. And it was in the ground floor of this house that he established his House of Agency in 1799 — the second of the three ABPs of Madras Commerce, the first being Parry's and the third Arbuthnot's. He sold the house to Binny & Co. in 1804 and over the next 65 years the Company's acreage here expanded through acquisition along Errabalu Chetty Street (alongside foreground in photograph). A 200-year-and-more occupation of one site is surely reason enough for the main building of the original owners to be conserved and integrated into any development plan! (Photograph by RAJIND N CHRISTY.)

Getting Scouts and Guides interested in heritage

The national headquarters of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage is drawing up plans to team up with the Bharat Scouts and Guides in creating heritage awareness.

Addressing about 40 Group Leaders, of the Bharat Scouts and Guides as well as from neighbouring countries like Thailand, Malaysia and Pakistan, Dr. Shobita Punja, INTACH Consultant for the Heritage Education and Communication Service, emphasised that youth are the 'inheritors' of the cultural wealth of a nation. It is critical that they imbibe values and principles if they are to become its 'caretakers' and grow up into responsible citizens.

Suggesting ways and means

of introducing a cultural component into the education of young people, Punja recommended a two-day workshop for Group Leaders that would include the following sessions:

- The concept of cultural conservation.
- The role of youth in preserving the rich diversity

Proficiency Badge included the following subjects.

- Listing historic buildings and natural features of their region, town or village.
- Collecting information about poets, scholars, artists, crafts people of the region.

• by A Staff Reporter

of India's cultural and natural heritage.

- Field work and a report to be written.
- Development of a syllabus for earning a Proficiency Badge for Heritage Management (to be designed by INTACH).

A suggested syllabus for the

- Maintaining an illustrated historical diary of their city / town / village / region.
- Organising and participating in a quiz programme on Indian culture.
- Identifying problems and issues for preservation of heritage; informing the local authority, etc.

- Visits to monuments and sites in the neighbourhood.
- Adopting a site in their locality, either a monument or a unique natural feature, such as a lake, hillside, etc.
- Caring for the site; keeping it clean.
- Organising an exhibition or programme on or at the site.
- Serving as guides to the monument for local schools and the community.
- Taking part in creative activities like local craft, music, etc.

Group Leaders of Bharat Scouts and Guides or schools interested in help with such a programme could contact:

The Convenor, INTACH, Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, 1-II Street, Wallace Garden, Chennai 600 006. Ph: 8266878.

A need to look at public healthcare

It was once one of the finest hospitals in Asia. It was a reputation that survived well into the Sixties. What has happened to the General Hospital, Chennai, since? Why is it no longer considered a hospital of even modest quality, a place where not one member of the political leadership or the bureaucracy will seek admission as a patient?

Speaking to a doctor who had once spent time there, *The Man From Madras Musings* heard an answer or two. The deterioration has nothing to do with shortage of funds or lack of space; these have existed from the first year of the hospital, the doctor held. What has gone wrong is the medical and other staff, he charged. Who is the senior doctor who spends more than three or four hours in the hospital nowadays, he asked rhetorically. By not following the example of legends like Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Rangachari, Guruswami and in more recent times Thiruvengadam and Madanagopal, they no longer were setting examples for the younger doctors to follow. The young, following the example of their elders, were only marking indifferent time till they could get out of the hospital and make a comfortable living. And following the example of both are the even more indifferent nursing and sub-staff whose whole livelihood depends on the hospital and whose improvement in life depends on what can be squeezed out of patients left to their uncaring care. But how do you bring back dedication in a world where Mammon dominates the dreams of most and where frustration daunts the rest, how do you bring back caring attention in the corridors of an institution where the care-givers are as much overwhelmed by the problems of the institution as by their own struggle for comfort beyond the walls they work within, MMM wondered and the doctor he was speaking to had no real answers.

But there were a couple of thoughts. Thoughts based on merely alleviating the situation. Why keep on building in these same premises when the city's population had dispersed over such a wide area? Why not renovate the existing buildings, instead of building new buildings after buildings, and use them for the population in the central part of the city? Instead of new highrise buildings on the same site, why not establish large peripheral hospitals in the southeastern, southwestern, western, northwestern and northeastern areas of the city, smaller but well-equipped hospitals that will provide localised healthcare? Surely World Bank aid would be forthcoming for such a healthcare plan? Particularly if every patient was asked to contribute something to his treatment?

Raising a question about the level of contribution, MMM was given a description by the doctor of a couple of hospitals in neighbouring States. Every patient visiting one of the hospitals is charged one rupee, there are nominal charges for basic tests, basic drugs and slightly higher charges for special tests and special drugs, and a special canteen, with nominally priced food provides for the needs of patients and kin staying with them too. None of this made the hospital self-sufficient, but it enabled it to be kept clean and not overcrowded, with those visiting realising they had as much of a commitment to the institution as it had to them as 'paying' patients.

MMM does not know whether these are the answers to our healthcare maladies, but they certainly are food for thought.

Five-star marks

The University of Madras keeps repeating how it has been rated a five-star educational institution and an institution of

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Satellite influence

Arthur Clarke who arrived in Ceylon in the late 1950s to scuba-dive off its coast and stayed to become the Chancellor of Sri Lanka's first technical university that has now evolved as the University of Moratuwa, is better known for his science forecasting and his science fiction writing. As far back as 1945, he had predicted the launching of communication satellites and suggested how they could benefit education.

A friend and admirer, Indian space pioneer Vikram Sarabhai in 1969 spoke of how this vision

behaves a five-star University, MMM is inclined to think. But for people who live in cloud-cuckoo land, such thoughts have little relevance.

ine the even deadlier opposite: information starvation... "I'm not impressed by the attacks on television because of the truly dreadful programmes that it sometimes carries. Every TV programme has some educational content; the cathode ray tube is a window on the world, indeed, on many worlds. Often it's a very murky window, but I've slowly come to the conclusion that, on balance, even bad TV is preferable to no TV at all."

Thoughts on these and other views of TV and its impact on this part of the world were subjects of the panel discussion that was part of the launch of a book at the British Council recently. The book, *Satellites over South Asia: Broadcasting, Culture and Public Interest*, was the result of a two-year study led by David

The Indian world of ratings has a long way to go, but for what it's worth, is there any programme, apart from the News occasionally, that appears in the ratings which is not an entertainment programme? That is pretty much the state of affairs in the developed countries which have public service programmes. As in them, the 'serious' programmes, beamed by either State or private channels, attract the attention of only the 'converted', the educated if you will. Where is the reach to the community?

The idealists' view of what the public requires from TV is a lot of hogwash. One of the speakers listed "credible information, a critical role, educational value, an agenda-building role (whatever that is)" as the requirements and down with its "propaganda role". In this world of ours that MMM feels is not the best of all worlds, only the converted will buy such a viewing agenda - and even then only for a while a day. The masses will have to be reached differently. And that, MMM holds, will have to be by propaganda through entertainment.

Remember that most successful TV series in India, which got across the messages of family planning and women's rights? Remember that successful series Priya Tendulkar did when she waged action for consumer and other rights? MMM feels programming of this sort is what needs to be encouraged, with the biggest names in show business participating. Maybe, then, we'll get somewhere closer to uplifting the general viewership while still entertaining them.

Another need is that of regionalising such programmes and making them community friendly. At the panel discussion, a farmer broadcast programme, 'Vayalum Vazhuvu', was sniggered at. Yet, in its day, the launch, while echoing Arthur Clarke and stressing that we will have to live with the world of entertainment and consumerism, stressed the necessity for instituting more public service broadcasting. *The Man From Madras Musings* was, however, left wondering whether public service entailed giving the public what they wanted or what the broadcasters thought the public ought to be dosed on.

MMM

Page and William Crawley, formerly of the BBC, for the University of Sussex's Institute of Development Studies. Apart from the book, they produced a 60-minute documentary film on the subject, *Michael Jackson comes to Manikganj*, directed by Nupur Basu of Bangalore. MMM thought that the book had much more substance to it than the rather mediocre film - which was a rather good example of all that's sad about television, particularly its inability to see the wood for the trees.

Serving the public

Both the authors of the book as well as the speakers at the launch, while echoing Arthur Clarke and stressing that we will have to live with the world of entertainment and consumerism, stressed the necessity for instituting more public service broadcasting. *The Man From Madras Musings* was, however, left wondering whether public service entailed giving the public what they wanted or what the broadcasters thought the public ought to be dosed on.

Contributing to this debate, Clarke said in a recent article:

"I (have been) regularly approached by people ... concerned as to what the signals from the skies will do to local cultures, traditions and customs. While I share their concerns, I lost patience with some of the complaints...Because (while) some of us suffer from the scourge of information pollution, we find it difficult to imag-

ine the even deadlier opposite: information starvation... "I'm not impressed by the attacks on television because of the truly dreadful programmes that it sometimes carries. Every TV programme has some educational content; the cathode ray tube is a window on the world, indeed, on many worlds. Often it's a very murky window, but I've slowly come to the conclusion that, on balance, even bad TV is preferable to no TV at all."

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OUR
READERS
WRITE



No help, the contrast

I refer to the moving tribute paid by C.B. Rajagopal to his mentor, the Rev. A.J. Boyd, legendary principal (MM, April 1st).

To present-day university or college administrators, it may be difficult to visualise how a principal could bestow such caring attention and give instant relief to Rajagopal to complete his B.Sc. (Hons.) degree. A day's delay would have reversed his career, namely leaving the course and returning to Intermediate status.

The swift action of Boyd would have produced a powerful impact on the student, for he chose to spend his whole career, from 1950 to 1987, as a teacher - later becoming professor - at M.C.C.

I saw a contrast to the Boyd style of administration exactly 25 years later. When I returned with a Ph.D. degree at a late stage in my career, for which I was granted special study leave, I considered it was prudent to meet the Director and seek redress for a similar financial crisis I was facing. All I got was an explanation about the statute of the institution.

R. Parthasarathy
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Ram Nagar 1st Street
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Chennai 600 042.

Beware of English

I was in the English Honours class at Madras Christian College, Tambaram in the 1940s and later worked as Tutor in English for one year. Dr. Boyd cautioned the students against certain common mistakes (which he called loose expressions) in the use of English. A few of them are listed here.

We discuss a matter and not discuss about a matter. We graduate, not graduate ourselves, from a (not an) University. We order, not order for, a cup of tea. Many students, after taking their degrees, are keeping quiet. Keeping quiet meaning remaining silent, is used to mean "unemployed". My boss has gone out of town and not out of station. I am well means I enjoy good health. I am doing well means I am prospering or thriving (in business, job etc.). I would like to say something and not one thing. I visit my alma mater once in a while and not once in a way. Dickens/Shakespeare/Nature has a fascination for me, not I have a fascination for me, not I have a fascination for D/S/N. There is no alternative and not no other go. I am

PLEASE NOTE

• All letters for The Editor's attention should be addressed to The Editor, c/o Lokavani Hall-Mark Press Pvt. Ltd., 62/63, Greames Road, Chennai 600 006.

• All business correspondence should be addressed to The Director, Chennai Heritage, 260-A, TTK Road, Chennai 600 018.

Let a hundred concerts bloom

'The greatest musical show on earth' (MM, April 16th) was a very useful contribution.

Certain occasions and items have necessarily to be grand, colossal, magnificent and their majesty or eloquence cannot be rated by the crowd that attends. The Lord revealed his Viswarupa to his lone devotee Arjuna and not at the Kumbhmel. The fact that the wonderful edifices at Thanjavur, Srivilliputtur, Avudayarkoil and the scores of temples in the Thanjavur belt are not visited by devotees in thousands (as we witness in small ad hoc temples on roadsides in Chennai) does not rob them of their rare heritage value, immense grandeur, lasting image and architectural, sculptural and cultural excellence. The local residents may not think of visiting them daily, as the grandeur of the shrine stands inscribed indelibly in their warm bosoms (*Ezhpadaidevudu!*); but to the occasional devoted pilgrim, the wisdom-seeking visitor or tourist, they are immortal, inspiring the best of noble sentiments and investing them all with a pride of celestial attainments. A rare vision and an occasional experience provide soul-filling delight.

Take the *Arupattumwar* Festival of Sri Kapaliswarar temple. It was seven decades ago that Papanasam Sivan sang *Kaanakkam kodi vendum, Kapaliyin bhavani* (a crore of eyes are needed to get a full feel of the grandeur), but certainly the crowds that gather in recent years do not measure up to the increase in the population of the city. The temples at, and the festivals in, pilgrim cities like Kumbakonam, Madurai, Chidambaram, Kanchi, etc. may not draw huge crowds. Can they

reduce the number of festivals or the number of deities taken out or effect economy in the paraphernalia?

When the Chola king designed the grand idol of Lord Brhadiswara, did he think of crowds? His vision was immanent; his conception grand and Himalayan; and he will be hailed as long as the sun and moon shine. Gaingakondacholapuram is not drawing crowds as it should. Was the great king wrong in building it? Avudayarkoil temple draws meagre crowds. Was Sri Manickavachakar wrong in spending money in raising that wonderful superhuman edifice and undergoing incarceration? Angkor Wat in Cambodia may draw fewer crowds. Was the construction an exercise in futility? When the Apostles, the Trinity, Arunagirinathar or Annamacharya composed thousands of songs, did they contemplate a rush for singing all their songs? Crowds are *sine qua non* to the bazaar and the market; crowds do not necessarily determine the standard of art though a thronging crowd and a packed auditorium may inspire the musician. Many a musician is never less alone than when alone in their artistic pursuits.

Assume that there is a cut of 25% in the number of concerts as fondly and spiritedly commended in some quarters. Who are the persons axed and deprived of the stray income they were praying for? Can many of the musicians afford that deprivation? A musician practises for years and gets some concerts in a competitive field occasionally and that too for some years only and fades out like fast bowlers. It is an eternal truth that, 'Many a flower is born to blush unseen in the desert air'. His family and

he have to depend on the little money collected during festival seasons and the years when he is lucky. If the number of concerts is rationed into months as some would wish, is there any guarantee that many of the artistes of the middle and lower rung (not in talents but only from the point of view of luck and popularity) would get any chance or that the crowds would then be unprecedented? There will be drought and hardship in the economic condition of hundreds of families.

Not only artistes, the festival of vast parts affords incidental employment, etc. to many including wise critics. The sponsors, in their abundant concern both for self-publicity and robust and profound interest in the promotion of art, come forward to help. It is laudable. Those interested in individual concerts of their choice do attend. The choice is before them. In elections, if three parties nominate their respective candidates and all of them are bad, where is the choice to the citizen? Fortunately the gala music season affords the music lover the good privilege and opportunity to select and enjoy. Most of the concerts are open to all and there is comparative absence of commercialism. The gates are wide open. The sabha authorities proudly announce, 'All are welcome; please come and enjoy!' The artistic atmosphere which is generated is availed of by *rasikas* far and near. Some rare *kritis*, *ragas*, etc. come to the fore on such occasions. Because of the Season, there is accretion to the music-loving world too.

The number of artistes, *sabhas*, music-lovers, etc. is growing in keeping with the

increase in population, urban crowding, etc. The fact that water is not utilised in full cannot *ipso facto* result in closing the sluice gates since there is the incidental danger of loss of water due to evaporation or of the reservoir bursting out. The river has to flow and flow beautifully, as Sri Tyagaraja describes it, for the benefit of those who seek to draw benefit. *Nellukku iraitta neer vaikal vazhi odi, pullukkam ange pozhiyamm!* How true it is that hundreds of young and old main, *pakka* and *upa vadya*, artistes get a chance during the Season!

The sponsors pay for the show as they have the means and get tax benefits! The artistes have the art which shines in a lesser or greater measure, since ours is *manodharma* - inspired melodic art. Critics have a full field to choose from. A festival atmosphere is generated. Art gets its rightful attention only then, like the Tiruvaiyaru and Tiruvur festivals. There is no insurance that concerts are excellent at non-Season concerts and are not so during the Season as alleged. Why should there be a hue and cry against it?

The Season is during the chosen month of the Lord as pronounced in the *Gita*. Why should anyone repeatedly bemoan the lack of attendance in some concerts when the musical affluence in the Season concerns the art, artistes, *rasikas*, ancillary services etc? Let a hundred flowers bloom whether the fragrance is fully enjoyed or not. Let the *rasika* choose his concert and hop from one to the other! Let there be *nadapasana* and *nada sangamam* everywhere.

'Garland' Rajagopalan

the structure in the southeast corner of the station.

C.G. Prasad
9, C.S. Mudali Street
Kondithoppe
Chennai 600 079.

Editor's Note: We wonder about several of the buildings and would appreciate help in identifying them.

What's 'heritage'?

Propos reader Krishnan's poser and your categorial clarification (MM, April 1st), I have a nagging doubt.

To my mind, 'heritage' signifies durables we 'inherit' right from our forefathers as their legal heirs. To this extent, can 'heritage' be a plural, ours and British, contrasted by reader Krishnan!

Again, to my mind, other structures left behind by our alien rulers - Mughals or British - are relics, remnants, stamps of slavery, imprints of imperialism and strictly not 'heritage'. No illwill or malice but plain connotation.

N. Dharmeswaran
21, Kumaran Nagar
Guduvancherry 603 202.

'Neglected temples'

Reader 'Garland' Rajagopalan wrote on the maintenance of temples. (MM, March 16th). I recently visited some famous temples in Mayavaram and Kumbakonam. The condition in which they are maintained is deplorable even though they are alleged to be maintained by the HR & CE Department. The temples at Terazhundur and Tiruvallandur are favoured *vaishnavite* temples and are supposed to own vast paddy lands, but do not seem to have any income to maintain the temples. Even the *teppakulam* has a neglected look with its side walls fallen.

I don't know what the Executive Officers attached to the temples are doing besides receiving the first prasadam during festive occasions. The *archagar* of the Terazhundur Amaruviappan temple is said to earn a meagre salary of Rs. 350/- per month fixed and paid by the HR & CE Department. That too is now in arrears!

J. Krishnamachary
'Jagannath'
3, Singara Mudali Street
T. Nagar
Chennai 600 017.

C.G.K. Reddy, who was acquitted, was released only in December 1945 from Vellore Jail. He was involved in the Baroda Dynamite Conspiracy Case during the Emergency and, in 1975/76, he was imprisoned by the then Union Government and released in 1977 by the newly elected Union Government.

Cdr. S. Kalidas, IN (RETD.)
21K, Tr-wn Station Road
Mayavaram 609 001.

Euthanasia for G.H.

While tears are to be shed when any old relative dies, in some cases death and disposal come as a relief. So it is with General Hospital. From being a hospital with a history (MM, April 16th), it has become a piece of history with a crumbling old hospital on it and promising to give brisk business to the mortuary next door. In any case, G.H. and Stanley stand in such squalor-filled areas, it is high time they were moved to healthier environment.

The aerial photograph (late 1930's) of the area was lovely. Only around ten cars are parked in Central Station. I wonder what is

dining out and not dining outside. I have availed myself of VRS and gone on voluntary retirement, not given voluntary retirement.

Another professor who taught us at MCC was Dr. J.R. Macphail. This year is JRM's birth centenary

* * *

A note on 'Kutcheri' (MM, April 16th). Fourteen entries illustrating its use are listed in Hobson Jobson. Kutcheri in the sense of music performance seems to be a derived meaning. There was a time when in orthodox South Indian homes, women gathered to make *appalam*. *Appala kutcheri*, as it was called, provided an occasion for them to "circulate all the news" in the town.

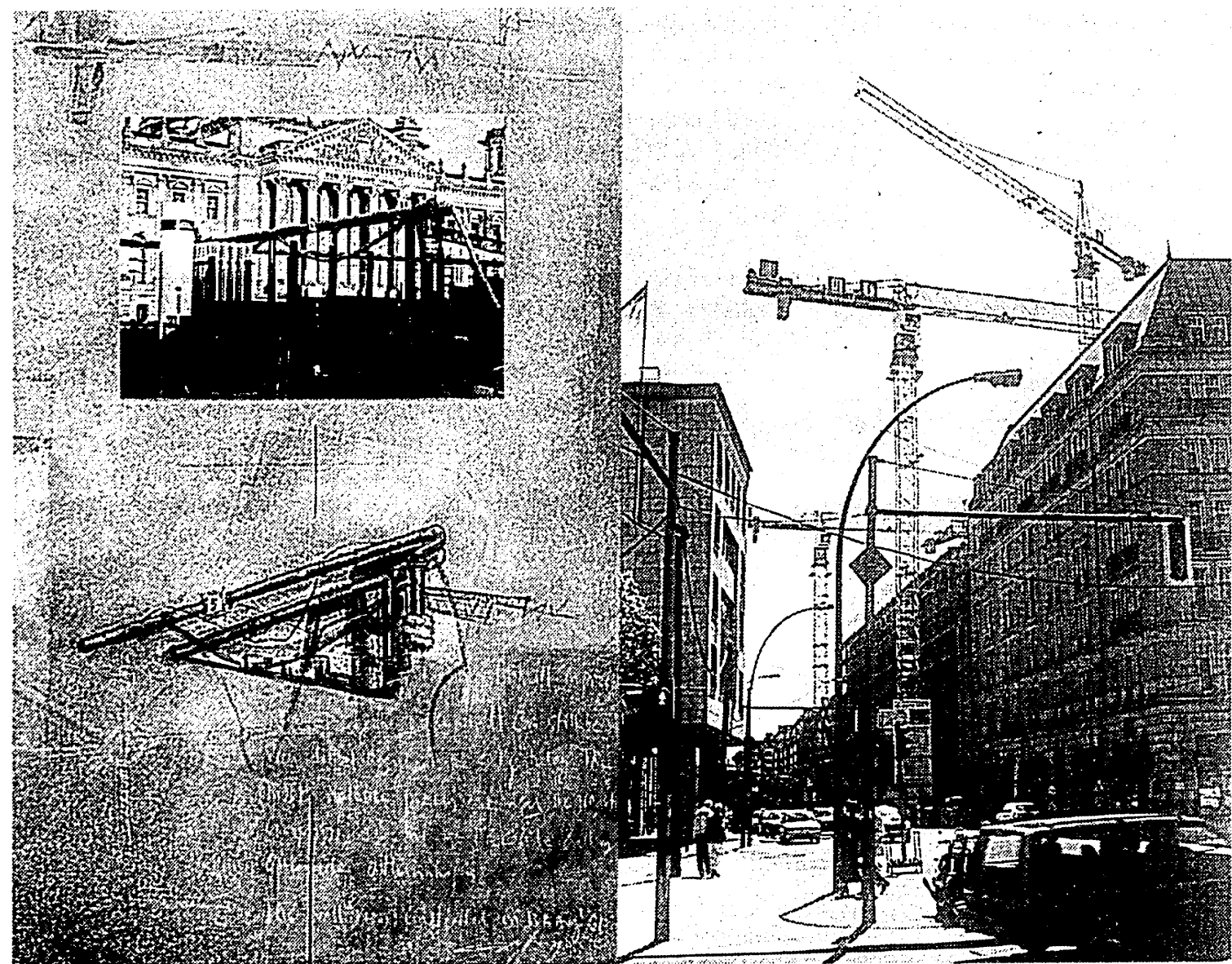
S. Jagadisan
13/48A, Tarachand Nagar
Virugambakkam
Chennai 600 092.

What happened?

Were the bodies of Abdul Kadir, Fouja Singh, Satyen Bardhan and Anandan Nair, who were hanged on 10.9.1943, handed to their relatives or buried in unknown graves?

Happenings

A treasure trove of old books



Berlin Pages — III & IV, photographs and mixed media, 36.3 x 49.6 cms, 1999 — Rm. Palaniappan.

Inspired by the Reichstag

Rm. Palaniappan, Regional Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi, Chennai, recently exhibited his mixed media work in Mumbai at an exhibition he titled 'New Berlin — On Process'. The work was the fruits of a visit to Germany in 1999. In an excellently designed catalogue by Palaniappan and Apollo Apparao Galleries, Mumbai, Palaniappan writes:



Palaniappan in Berlin.

1970: Lakshmi Theatre, Devakottai (Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu) — I was around 13 years and I saw my first English film. Based on the Second World War, the events took place around the Reichstag in Berlin. I could not understand who was fighting whom, but the cross-firing and the flight of the war planes made a deep impression in my mind. Later, I had the occasion to see several films on World War II, all of which heightened this impression.

1979-80: I started doing serious work in painting, mixed-media and print making; all the imageries since then somehow seemed to be impelled by this impression and the flying objects in my works were the reflection of the flight patterns of the war planes. Impressions of documents, maps and topographical images of the abstract land patterns, which appeared later in my works, express and identify my physical and psychological presence.

1999, 27th April: I landed in Berlin as part of my tour of Germany, organised by the Goethe Institute on nomination by the Max Mueller Bhavan, Chennai, for a Visitorship Programme. On the last day, around noon on the 29th, I was going by bus when suddenly, there it was ... the Reichstag! I said to myself "I know this place, I have been here before!" Of course, I had never been there before, but it was the memory of the film. I got out of the bus, went closer to the building, which was in the midst of frenzied construction activity, surrounded by numerous cranes and other building equipment. I took one photograph and hurried off for my next appointment.

I could not get this building, designed by Paul Wallot, out of my mind. I returned again at 4 p.m. and for about three hours went on shooting several photo-

graphs of the structure. The repairs of the ravages of war, before the building could be occupied as the seat of the German Government once again, were going on full steam.

Why did I shoot so many pictures of the Reichstag? Maybe there was a sense of aesthetics even in the construction activity with all those giant cranes, or maybe, like any other visitor, I was attracted by the big structure and its historical importance, or maybe the impression made by the film with the Reichstag so many years ago, which had been embedded in my subconscious, came to the fore and impelled me. Being there physically created certain sensibilities in me, which I decided to transfer as working art I knew that Christo, a well-known American artist, had made several attempts to use an important monument as the

An exhibition of books marked the celebration of World Books Day at the Connemara Public Library recently, the Library pulling out nearly 200 of its 'treasures', most of them first editions, to put on public display. The books were on subjects ranging from Art to Zoology. The oldest book on view dated to 1608. It was *The Holy Bible*, printed in London by Robert Barker, printer to the King of England, *The Collection of Official Documents in the Tamil Language* by Lieut W.F. Wright in 1986 was the latest.

object of his work before he succeeded in 1995 to wrap it in laminated fabric. But it was only when I stood in front of the Reichstag that I realised that it was the subject of Christo's work. I was reminded of my first film in which the Reichstag featured prominently and wondered about the similarity of our art, as both were conceptual in spirit and both used maps, but in different contexts. And now this obsession with the Reichstag.

2000: I prepare the folio "New Berlin — On Process". The leaves of this folio (30 different prints) have the floor plan of the Reichstag printed like the watermark of the paper; at the bottom are two photographs —

one on the left being the original elevation designed by Wallot and the one on the right is one of my photographs. On the floor plan are markings in black. These free-flowing markings represent the movement of the visitors — tall and short, young and old, moving around looking at the building, clicking away with their cameras, making markings, without even being aware of it, marking the ground space without any restraint. I was one of them too. Observed from various points, at different times, the movements too varied. These markings, I feel, are the further evolution of my earlier drawings since 1982, marking the flight movements; but they were markings in space; these markings are on land and have a connectivity with the architecture, which is at the heart of these works. Even as the folio is being prepared photo-mechanically in a limited edition (edition of 40), I express my presence as a physical and psychological perception of time and space through pencil and colour markings, which at the same time break the monotony of graphics.

A classic on exhibition was a Tamil grammar in Latin printed on handmade paper in Halle, Germany. *Grammatica Damulica*, as it is titled, was by Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg of the Tranquebar Mission, a name connected with the history of early printing in India. Published in 1716, it was for over a hundred years a source for Western scholars to study the phonetics, accent and syntax of Tamil.

Another of the early publications on South Indian languages was one of the first works in Telugu, *A Grammar of the Telugu Language* by C.P. Brown of the Madras Civil Service. It was printed by R.W. Thorpe at the Vepery Mission Press of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and published in 1840. C.P. Brown was an authority on Telugu and also brought out, at the instance of College of Fort St. George Board, an analysis of Telugu Prosody.

The Rev. G.U. Pope's famous translation, the *Sacred Kural of Tiruvalluva-Nayanar*, published in 1886, was another early linguistic classic on display. *Samikannupillai Panchangam* (1804-1927), a treatise on astrology, was another rare exhibit.

Books on travel included *Madrasiana* by W.T. Munro, third edition, published by Higginbotham & Co. in 1889, which describes the important buildings, churches and commercial establishments in Madras and is a guide to the city. An illustrated book introducing the visitor to South India and providing details of the districts and various destinations of interest as well as their railway links was *The Illustrative Guide to the Madras Railway*. Compiled and illustrated by F. Dunsterville, it was published by Higginbothams in 1898.

Another book on the Railway was *Railways of India* by E. Davidson, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railway to the Government of Bengal. Written using material gathered from the India Office, London, it describes the origin of the railway in India and describes the various

regional railways in the country. It was published by E & FN Spon, London, in 1868. Another travel book was *European Travelers in India* (1400-1700) by Earley Oaten. It was published by Trubner & Co. Ltd., London, in 1909.

A particularly significant book of an earlier age on exhibition was *An Account of the Trade in India* by Charles Lockyer, which was published in 1711. It refers to the Government Rules for Trade, includes description, of Fort St. George, its inhabitants and their customs and religion, and an account of the Dutch trade in India.

Given that 2001 is a Census Year, the 16th all-India one, the *Census of the Madras Presidency, 1871*, recorded by W.R. Cornish, Surgeon Major, Sanitary Com-

GRAMMATICA DAMULICA
per varia paradigmata, regulas & necessarium vocabulorum: pparatum,
VIAM BREVISSIMAM

monstrat
LINGUA DAMULICA
Sca MALABARICA, qua: Inter Indos Orientales in usu est, & hucusque in Europa incognita fuit, facile disci possit:

Usum eorum
Qui hoc tempore gentes illas ab idololatria ad cultum veri Dei, salutemque aeternam Evangelio Christi perducere cupiunt:
In hincere Europa, seu in parte Danica, locum habet

BARTHOLOMÆO ZIEGENBALG.
Serenissimi Regis D. n. in India Missionario inter Indos Orientales, & ecclesie Indicae collectae Praeposito.



HALE BARONUM
Literis & impensis Christophori M D CC XV

The title page of Ziegenbalg's Grammatica Damulica (above) and two pages of its text (below).

Two pages of text from the Grammatica Damulica, showing Latin and Tamil script with grammatical annotations.

here was *Histoire Naturelle Des Perroquets* published by the House of Levrault, Schoell & Co., in Paris in 1805. This book on birds has some remarkable true-life illustrations of birds in rich colour.

Amongst the history books were *History of the Madras Presidency* (1640-1703) with its preliminary pages missing, leaving no clue to identification of author, publisher and date of publication and *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* by George Otto Trevelyan (1877), published by Spottiswoode & Co., London.

The collection of papers of Srinivasa Ramanujam, the mathematical genius, edited by G.H. Hardy, P.V. Seshu Aiyar and B.M. Wilson and published by the University Press, Cambridge, in 1927, had a wealth of material on properties of Bernoulli's Number, on simultaneous equations, irregular numbers, squaring of circle, modular equations etc.

Copies of bound volumes of the *Illustrated London News*, a journal rich with engravings of another era, and copies of the once-famous *Royal Asiatic Journal*, were also on display.

A copy of the Indian Constitution, with all the signatures on gold coated paper, was something few have ever seen and attracted a great deal of attention.

An appeal made every World Books Day is 'Adopt a book'. With so many valuable books rich in information in the possession of the Connemara Library but none of them in particularly good condition, it would be a welcome gesture if some corporate organisations would come forward and adopt the books by donating materials to mend them and enable their preservation for many more years.

Rajind N Christy



May/June : DakshinaChitra offers a great opportunity for a family outing during the summer holidays. While the children can participate in a number of workshop activities including pottery, palm leaf decoration, the intricate art of drawing 'kolam', exquisite Chettinad Beadwork done on small bottles — all this for a very nominal rate — the family can stroll the village lanes, stop for lunch at Kanali or break for tea and snacks throughout the day. Extra workshops have also been planned, which include a basic embroidery workshop for children in the age group 10-15 years.

Needlework, which used to be an important part in the school curriculum, has become totally obsolete in most schools and many children do not even know how to thread a needle. The workshop on May 21st aims to teach children the basics of needlework.

May 19 : Handmade Paper workshop. The process of recycling and creating new paper from waste bits forms an art in itself. Used as a base for wall paintings in traditional folk arts like Madhubani, handmade paper is much in demand today.

All the workshops in June concentrate on embroidery. These are:

June 8 & 9 : Kasuti Embroidery. Kasuti, the world-renowned folk art of Karnataka, is a handicraft with cotton thread.

June 16 & 17 : Smocking. A combination of sewing and embroidery that makes the most ordinary garment special.

June 29 & 30 : Creative Embroidery. An effort to bring together the old and new, the traditional and modern, combining them to produce beauty in clothes.

May 18 & 25 : Day-long activities for children featuring Pottery, Mask making, Papier Maché, Gardening, Wealth from Waste etc. (At DakshinaChitra. For further details contact Tel: 491 8943/446 2435.)



Government House — Madras — seen in Illustrative Guide to the Madras Railway.

More happenings on Page 7

Quizzin' with Ram'nan

(Questions 1 to 9 are from the period April 16 to 30. Questions 10 to 12 pertain to Chennai. Questions 13 to 20 relate to Tamil Nadu).

- To what important and strategic post has P.C. Sharma been appointed?
 - Which team won its maiden National Football League title recently?
 - Simple. Who became the world's first space tourist on April 28th?
 - Why is the amount of Rs. 11,539 relevant as far as every Indian citizen and the national economy are concerned?
 - Who is the new world heavyweight boxing champion?
 - Caral, 195 km away from Lima, Peru, is purported to be the oldest
 - Business. Who is the new president of CII?
 - Why were Nik, Kaz and Ato in the news recently?
 - Who, with a fortune of 45.3 billion Pounds Sterling, de-throned Bill Gates as the world's richest man?
- * * *
- In which three POs was the 'instant' international money transfer services launched on April 28th?
 - Name the slum adopted by the Police as a model under a slum development programme launched by the Flower Bazaar District Police.
 - Where in Chennai are 'rivers stationary and mountains move'?
- * * *
- Which is the biggest constituency in the State?
 - Which institute became the first self-financing educational institution in the State to get the Deemed-to-be University status?
 - Name the four constituencies where the election papers of Jayalalitha were rejected.
 - Who was the first Chief Minister of Madras State after Independence?
 - Name the eminent scientist, the first to discover the Triple Helical structure of the collagen molecule, who passed away recently.
 - What were the terminal points of the first railway line in South India, which was opened on July 1, 1856?
 - The Madras Regiment is the oldest military unit in the Indian Army. Where was its beginnings?
 - Which popular actress of yesteryears was called *Pinnagiarasi* because of her smile (thanks to pearly white teeth)?

(Answers on Page 8)

The OLD... ...and THE NEW

Our OLD and NEW this fortnight are one of the grand old houses of Madras, once under threat, now restored, but the restoration coming a bit too late to save the best part of it. The house featured here today was the mansion home of Buchi Babu Nayudu, the 'Father of Indian Cricket in Madras'. It was built in 1850 by his father Dera Venkataswami Nayudu, the dubash of Parry & Co. and was called Luz House, the name by which it is still known. Its main feature was its huge portico and long verandah with their massive but simple Doric pillars. Our OLD shows portico, verandah and Doric pillars, all, alas, pulled down when the building passed out of the hands of the Buchi Babu family a few years ago and before the present restoration-conscious tenants moved in. Our NEW shows walls raised as close to the main building as possible, both on its sides as well as alongside what was once the spectacular entrance. The picture of the NEW on right shows the new entrance to Luz House at the rear, with the wall adjoining the side of the building continuing round the corner on the right and alongside what was once the front of the building, now minus verandah and portico.

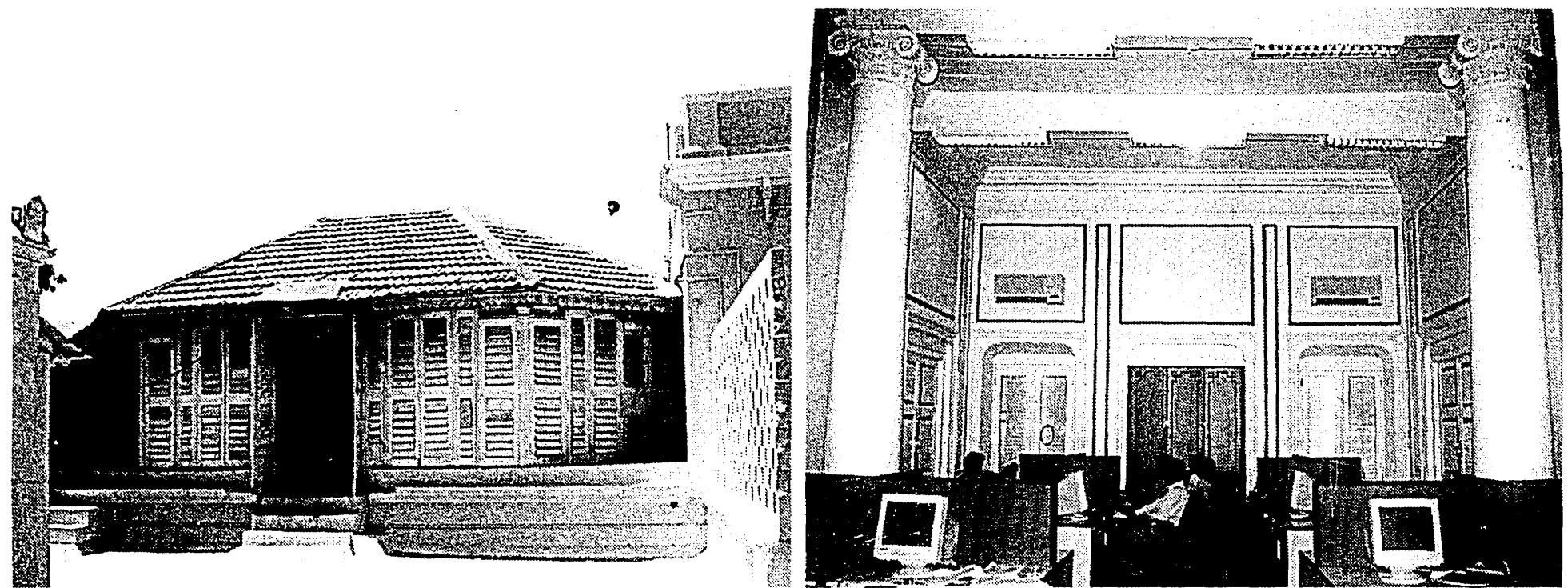
Once there were tennis courts, cricket nets and two cricket pitches in what was a 20-acre property. And when it rained, the portico or the verandah served for a game of cricket. Today, all this and the contribution Buchi Babu made to Madras cricket — founding the Madras United Club and breaking the racial barriers that had been raised by the Madras Cricket Club — have all been forgotten. No more is his favourite room in an octagonal rooftop cottage filled with pictures of that past. But that cottage, the high-ceiling and tall-Ionic-pillared rooms, and the stained glass windows have all been handsomely restored by Alden Prepress Services Pvt. Ltd. to provide a glimpse of an expansive past, as can be seen in our NEW below.

Alden Prepress is a wholly-owned

subsidiary of a firm headquartered in Oxford, England, and which was founded by Henry Alden in 1832. They are one of the world's leading typesetters and producers of academic

books and journals. The Chennai facility is the first operation outside the United Kingdom. A 170-year-old tradition and an Oxford heritage explains the attention paid to the 150-year-old

house they have moved into in Chennai. A pity they didn't move in earlier — before the wreckers had got at the front. — (Text and photographs by RAJIND N.CHRISTY.)



PLANS TO LIGHT UP RURAL T.N.

(Continued from Page 1)

direct current, standalone system that uses PV to provide electricity to small rural homes. The system comprising a PV module battery, a charge controller, and wiring for fluorescent lights costs Rs.23,000-Rs.32,000.

The system takes less than a day to install and run, and when connected to a battery to store

electricity for sunless periods, it operates as a self-sufficient unit. Electricity from the module charges the storage battery during the day, and in the evening the battery is discharged to power lights and other applications. The charge controller controls the flow of electricity between the module, battery and the loads. This also prevents battery damage by ensur-

ing that the battery is operating within its normal charge levels. The cables are designed to minimise voltage losses between the PV modules, charge regulator, battery and loads to achieve the maximum current conditions.

SI has installed its SH system in about 7800 homes, 95 per cent of them in Karnataka and the rest in Kerala. SI plans to

add about 4200 installations this year. Eighteen solar service centres are also functioning in the state.

The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) provided two soft loans of Rs.1.45 million and Rs.1.51 million to provide home lighting systems to 200 rural households in South Karnataka.

More happenings

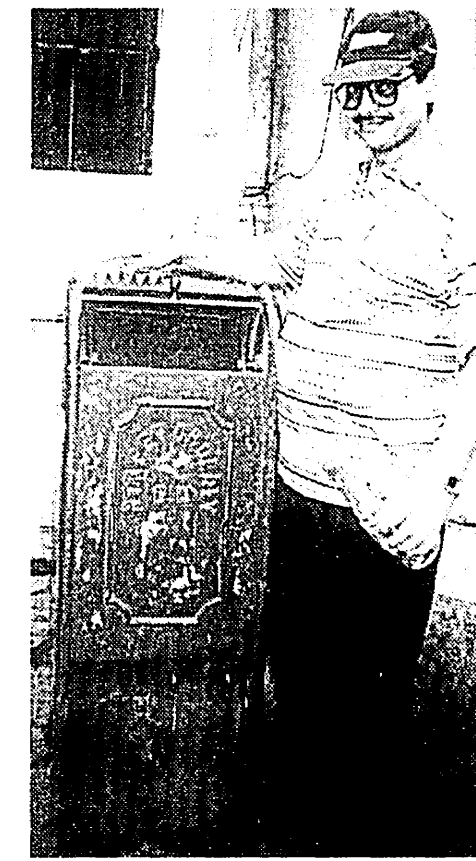
Heritage walks — the Calcutta way

Cultural tourism is an important aspect of heritage tourism, more and more people are organising a variety of cultural tours all over the world and are finding plenty of takers with different areas of interest in culture all over the world. Some have architecture in mind, some cuisine, others music, dance or the craft of an area.

I recently represented ASEEMA and the Prakrithi Foundation at a workshop in Calcutta on cultural tourism and art festival direction. Organised by the British Council and the Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata, it had two participants from Chennai, Deborah Thiagarajan of DakshinaChitra and Vicent D'Souza representing the neighbourhood papers and Kutcheribuzz.com. There were four faculty members from the U.K. associated with large festivals, tourism schools and management as well as from India.

Participants had each brought a project for the rejuvenation of a city and its culture, through a festival to focus on its architectural and cultural heritage.

One person who is doing the architectural and cultural heri-



Manish Chakraborti points out a 150-year old trash bin during his walking tour.

tage of Calcutta is Manish Chakraborti. He is an architect-conservationist and is a one-man crusader for Calcutta's architectural heritage. He takes people on walking tours of Dalhousie Square and North Calcutta. Manish's fee-sponsored strolls through historic areas of Calcutta also help raise funds for their restoration.

"A walk," says Manish, "has the potential to itemise structures and invite aesthetic appre-

ciation and enjoyment of what has been preserved." Dalhousie Square has been cleaned up and Manish took us around to the recently renovated Town Hall (Doric style architecture), St. John's Church, the first church in Calcutta. In the church cemetery is the mausoleum of Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta.

In Dalhousie Square is the High Court. Built in 1812, the Gothic style building has a tower 60 metres tall. They are now working on providing air-conditioning to the building and ugly concrete structures are coming up in the garden. Young boys are playing cricket on the road and there is a charming 1852 iron litterbin still in use.

Raj Bhavan, Kolkata, is an example of Baroque Neoclassical architecture. Its porticos, Georgian pediments and sweeping stairways were inspired by the Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire. It is the only building in Kolkata saved from additions or alterations. The present Governor, Viren Shah, has opened up the basement, painted it, put in some statues in the niches and



The Millennium Park, Calcutta. — (Photographs by the Author)

Saving a stretch of riverside

A group called PUBLIC in Calcutta (a non-profit, voluntary, non-political citizens' group), with a mission to improve the environment of Calcutta and promote sustainable urban living by working with government agencies, media, students, corporate citizens and other NGOs and stakeholders in a consultative and implementational capacity, it has obtained legal protection for the east Calcutta wetlands and waterbodies, restrictions on noise pollution in the city, a facelift for the New Market, a major heritage building, has been successful in removing hoardings and has conducted March for Power to protest against power cuts.

Their most visible project has been to give the use of the Calcutta riverside back to its people. They organised the Millennium Park on a stretch by the River Hooghly near the Strand. That place had been encroached on and had become a dumpyard. The CMDA got the encroachments removed, planted trees and other greenery and swings and other play equipment for children put in and now the people of Calcutta can actually stand next to the river and take pictures. This has been possible through a grant from Britain. Visitors pay a small amount to get in and there are cultural events during the weekends.

A very good lesson for us there? Can we expect the Cooum, Adyar and the Buckingham Canal to similarly benefit?

V.R.D.

converted the whole area into a concert hall to which he regularly invites people. The basement used to be a dumping ground for old furniture and a space for workers to sleep.

Manish told us about how CRUTA (Conservation Research of Urban Traditional Architecture) initiated the revitalisation of North Calcutta with the belief that a city can prosper while discerningly preserving parts of its architectural heritage. CRUTA's design studio conducted slide shows and North Calcutta walks for tourists. Manish moved on independently to map out Footsteps. "Footsteps draws from CRUTA. The Dalhousie walk was added and so were few other features." Manish was not able to take us on the North Calcutta trail, but the Dalhousie Square walk was quite an education. He has formed ARCH for heritage. He says he is so much in love with the architectural heritage of Calcutta that even if one person calls him and says he wants to have a look at the City's architectural heritage he takes him on a heritage walk.

Any way of doing this in Chennai? INTACH says if sufficient (at least half a dozen) persons are interested, they will be very happy to train them in taking groups for walks along the architectural trails in the city. They may write to the Convenor, INTACH Tamil Nadu Regional Chapter, I-II Street, Wallace Garden, Chennai 600 006. Ph: 8266878.

V.R. Devika

A workshop to keep a dying art alive

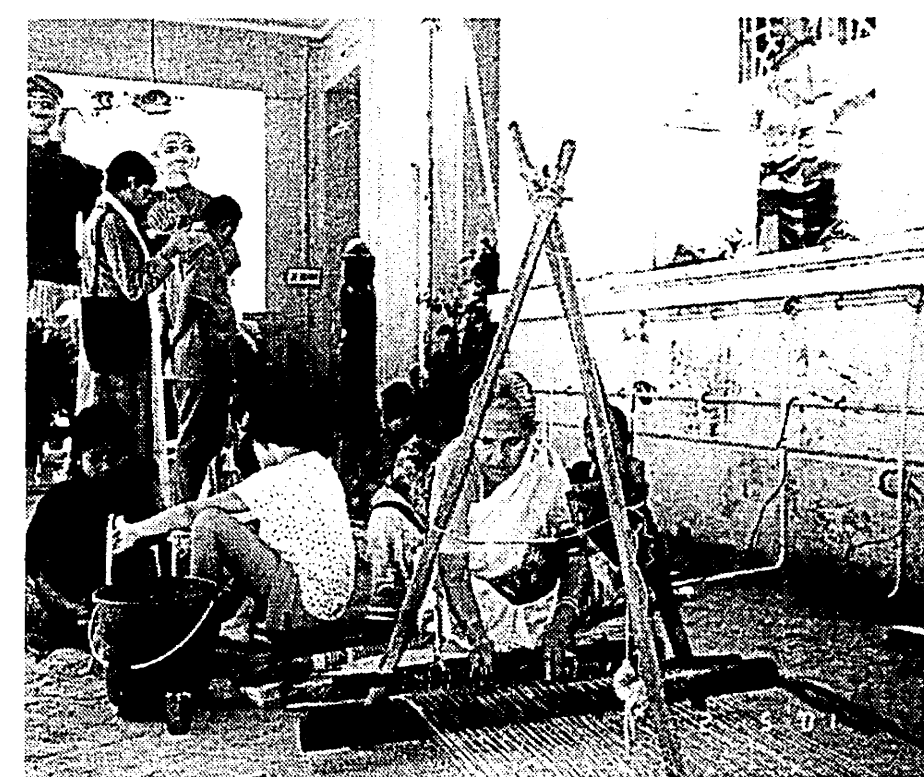
(By A Special Correspondent)

Floor mats play an important role in the interior of almost every South Indian home even today. A basic need like this has generated a large employment opportunity. There are many communities in the villages of India for whom mat-weaving has been the only livelihood for years.

Like in any other industry, the manufacturers have kept improvising and innovating, giving the market new products from time to time. A spectrum of products has led to the creation of a range of skills. Different villages generally specialise in different skills/processes/products.

Pattamadai, in Tirunelveli District, has had a very special place in the mat-weaving industry for two reasons: (a) the community here provides the entire range of skills, and (b) it has to its credit a special product, "the superfine mat — which can be folded to fit into a coat pocket."

You would expect that the provider of such a basic need as



Khadeeja Bevi demonstrating the making of a Pattamadai mat.

a mat would be a very important person in society. Unfortunately, as in the case of almost all other producers of handmade products, this is not so. Their products and skills have taken a beating in the market where they have had to compete with industrially manufactured mass produced items. As a result, mat

weavers can no longer make both ends meet and are among the poorest in the village.

The present generation of mat weavers (average age 40 years) having struggled to make a living out of mat weaving, they no longer want their children to undergo the same. They have chosen not to teach their skill to

A never-winner

A club evening. A simple, straightforward, congenial gathering of friends. Or so you think, until a friend of yours goes and wins a washing machine. Just like that!

And how does it happen?

She guesses that there are 333 sweets in a large glass jar. (You, on the other hand, estimate that there are 65. Something's obviously very wrong.)

All right, this is a competition, and you are a sport. Only one person can win. You know that. This is a good friend, and you are as decent a human being as one can expect (given the usual "attributes" of the human race as a rule), so you are willing to forgive your friend her good fortune, and move on, fixed smile *et al.*

But, if you are anything like me, you will spend the rest of the evening wondering: "How come I never win anything?"

And you will also ponder on the fact that in a perfect world, there would be no competitions at social gatherings. You know how this happens. There is always that well-meaning section amongst the organisers that can't leave well alone. They'll bustle about and insist on organising games and competitions, blissfully unaware of what they're starting. They have no idea that they are unleashing destructive, competitive forces

even in the gentlest of people, and turning an evening of relaxation into a bloodbath. Friend secretly turns against friend, and hitherto harmless, wish-everyone-well types are now mouthing strange incantations, calling down disasters upon all heads save their own. Enough to make anyone shudder.

And if you belong to the large, resentful group of never-stand-outers, you've a problem.

The nature of the competition is irrelevant.

It could be like the one where you win something if they call out your table number. Year after year, you and your companions wait in hopeful anticipation. Only to watch the disgustingly cheerful occupants of (you guessed it!) *the very next table* leap to their feet with happy cries and dash off to receive their gifts. All you are left with is a growing sense of muttering dissatisfaction directed against the poor soul who booked your table!

Some people never learn. Ever played Housie?

I have. Believe me, it is not a pretty sight.

If number 88 is called, you can bet I have either 87 or 89.

I'll get the top line when I am required to get the middle, and only the bottom line when a full house is called for.

Talk about one's number never coming up!

One should take heart, though. There are plenty of us ne'er-win-at-nothing types around. If you think about it, you'll realise that this pattern was set way back in time. Fate made it very clear many years ago that the Universe was in an irritable mood when you were created. Remember those lucky dips at your annual school fare? I do. Those were the days when school fete (or feets — our pronouncing skills were still at that stage then) were rather simple affairs. You didn't have all this MNC-sponsorship stuff. The Lucky Dip was made up of "contributions" wrested from all the children. Invariably, my friends would pick up pencil-boxes, cute puppets, and little cloth purses. I, after long minutes of desperate groping, much to the growing irritation of the queue behind me, would emerge grasping a strangely shaped wooden something. My friends and I would gaze at it for awhile.

"Maybe you can use it to store blotting paper", one friend would offer tentatively, in an attempt to be comforting.

While the friend, in whose residence I would distinctly recall having once seen this monstrosity, would feign innocence.

You really have to be a Big-Time Loser if you can goof up something as innocuous as the lucky dip.

Remember those birthday parties? You kept watching your friend's mother all the time, knowing full well that behind that glinting, determinedly cheerful smile was a woman who was just waiting... waiting to start... yes... Birthday Party Games! And you knew what was coming. In passing the parcel, you'd always get the parcel, and the silliest "punishments" (or

Two from Chennai in Indian Rugby Pool

Two Rugby players from Chennai have been selected for the training part and coaching camp being organised by the Indian Rugby Football Union (IRFU) in Bombay to select an Indian Rugby XV to take part in a Triangular Rugby Tournament in Bahrain. The other teams in the tournament are the Arabian Gulf and Kazakhstan.

Balakrishna Satish Kumar and Sharif Mohamed Yasin from the Chennai Cheetahs Rugby Football Club, are among the 45 players from Kolkata, Orissa, Pune, Manipur, Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai and will be coached by Takeo Ishizuka, an international rugby coach and a former international for Japan. Ishizuka has been specially sent by the International Rugby Board (IRB) to coach them.

The final squad will comprise 23 players (12 forwards and 11 backs) and three officials.

whatever they were called). But you certainly wouldn't be anywhere near Best Costume, or "Guess the Name of the Doll".

I remember another ghastly game thought up by people who ought to know better.

People are divided into two groups, lined up on opposite sides of the room, and are given slips of paper each. Every slip has a name on it, and you have to run across the room and find your corresponding partner. So if you have "Juliet" somewhere in the opposite line is a player with the name "Romeo" on a slip, and the twain, as represented by you two, would certainly have to meet. Get it?

Absolute hell, because the moment the whistle blew, you'd have the two lines dart at each other, meeting with a loud clang in the centre of the room, after which utter chaos and confusion would reign supreme. And you would be the one person brandishing a slip bearing a name not too many knew.

Oh, really? So you think I am exaggerating?

Okay, fine, wise guy! Go find Mephistopheles's partner.

Yeah, you heard me, go ahead, go look!

See what I mean?

It is bad enough competing in events, knowing the inevitable outcome. What's worse is

having a competition sprung on you.

A couple I know spent a full ten minutes on the dance floor without realising that they were being watched all the time. Now this couple is not exactly Roger; and Astaire. They belong more to the sheer-energy-compensates-for-total-lack-of-rhythm school of dancing... which is fine most of the time. Until now.

They finally woke up to the fact that there was something going on when they found couples being ordered off the floor. I've yet to see two people stop mid-step and whiz off the dance floor with such speed. They came back to our table, white-faced and shaking, and refused to move from that moment onwards.

It all comes down to a simple truism.

Some people are natural winners; some have victory constantly thrust upon them... and then there are those who never ever say "Nothing venture, nothing have". They quietly retire instead, giving standard, feeble excuses like "headache", "twisted ankle" or "stomach upset" ... and stay home and watch TV. (Courtesy: 'The Cricket Clubman', the Madras Cricket Club magazine.)

Ranjitha Ashok

Answers to Quiz

1. CBI Director; 2. East Bengal; 3. Dennis Tito; 4. It is the per capita outstanding debt; 5. Hasim Rahman; 6. City in the Americas; 7. Sanjiv Goenka of RPG Enterprises; 8. They are the mascots for the 2002 World Cup Football; 9. Robson Walton of WalMart.

* * *

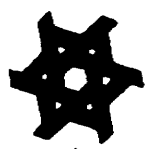
10. Anna Road, GPO and T. Nagar POs; 11. Jutkapuram slum adopted by the Elephant Gate police; 12. At IIT, where the hostels

are named after rivers while the buses are named after mountains!

* * *

13. Villivakkam in Tiruvallur Dist. (8,19,547); 14. Shanmuga Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy; 15. Andipatti, Bhuvanagiri, Krishnagiri and Pudukottai; 16. T. Prakasam; 17. Prof. G.N. Ramachandran; 18. Royapuram to Arcot, a distance of 101 km; 19. Fort. St. David in Cuddalore; 20. K.R. Vijaya.

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