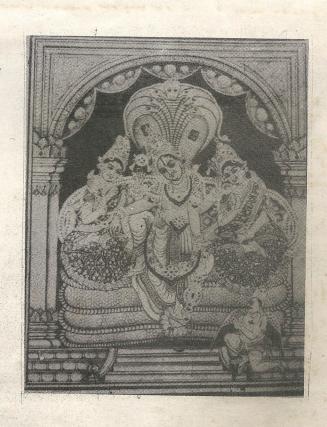
ರೆ23 ರು ತಿಂದಳೊಲೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಶನ್ ಮುಂಬೈ

ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ 1990

NESARU TINGALOLE



The Mysore Association, Bombay

TRADITIONAL PAINTINGS OF KARNATAKA

- M..A.N.Prasad.

Like the other art forms, painting in Karnataka also has a long historical heritage. The early Chalukyan paintings in the rock-cut temples of Badami continued the tradition of the Ajanta Paintings. Rashtra Kutas who followed Chalukyas also continued the same tradition. The rulers patronised this art. They built a number of temples whose walls were painted very artistically. Paintings also adorned the houses of noble.

The Vijaya nagar empire which held sway over the entire South India, developed an independent school of art and made significant contributions to the developments of painting. Three district schools of painting emerged. The Deccani or the Sultanate school in the northen parts of South India and the Mysore and the Tanjore schools in the Southern Parts. Delicate lines, graceful delineation of figures, discrete use of bright colours and lustrous gold, make Mysore Paintings attractive and elegant.

Mysore and Tanjore became great

Centres where the traditional paintings grew and developed. There paintings are called 'traditional Paintings' as there is a continuity of time honoured elements in them.

The Ruler of Mysore, Raja Wodevar, when he made Srirangapatna his Capital. rehabilitated scores of families of painters who were in distress after the fall of Vijayanagara empire. Though a few of them took on to other professions like gold craft, doll making etc., a majority of them continued with painting, as they were provided suitable employments in the palace and temples; and the art flourished. Mummadi Krishna Raja Wodeyar, who was him self a scholar and accomplished person, further patronised many arts and it was in his reign that traditional arts in Mysore reached their zenith. The nobles and the affluent class. emulaiting their ruler, encouraged fine arts and took pride in exhibiting the paintings of their deity in their houses.

Painting was an art that was passed on from father to son. The process of

training was quite elaborate and extend to over 5 years. In these years, the youngster who starts from drawing straight and curved lines, gradually moved onto figures, colour, tonal effects and fially intricate portions of the paintings. As he was constantly exposed to painting and the equipments required for the same, he became knowledgeable regarding colours and their preparation. Total involvement made him more confidant also. Starting and finishing of the paintings had to be on an auspicious day. After completing the painting on an auspicious day, the painter in the presence of the patron would perform a pooja and then 'open the eyes', that is, give finishing touches to the eyes of the figures in the painting thus breathing life into them. The patron in turn would reward the artist suitably and offer food (annashanthi) to the guests gathered there.

It is interesting to know that the painter had to prepare his own colours, brushes etc. These colours were prepared on the lines prescribed in ancient texts. Minerals and vegetables were the main source of the colours. Once the primary colours were prepared, by mixing them various shades could be obtained. The artist had to also prepare the ground for painting, out of paper, cloth, wood etc. as the case may be. Sketching charcoal was prepared by placing straight twigs of tamarind tree in an iron tubes, closing it and heating the tube. Charocoal prepared in this way had the right stiffness for handling while it produces a uniform tone.

Gesso work or the gold covering of portion of jewellary etc., which is a characteristic feature of these paintings were generally done in the mornings. On the moist base, the gold foil was spread. It generally extended beyond the required area and the margins were covered with dark colours or black. After the finishing touches, when the paint had dried the painting would be polished by covering it with a thin sheet of paper and rubbing it with a smooth galzing stone or a 'gejjuga'. When the paper was removed the painting shone brightly due to the bright colours and the use of gold.

Apart from Mysore and Srirangapatna which were state capitals and where Royal Patronage helped the art to flourish, at other centres such as Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Arsikere,



Govardhana Giridhari



Yeshoda and Krishna

Shimoga Nelamangala and Chitradurga also this art flourished well. Pilgrimage Centres like Sringeri, Melukote and Nanjangud also attracted many artists to settle there. Apart from the Royal Family the general public also patronised this art which helped it to flourish.

Often Mysore Paintings are mistaken for those of Tanjore school as both have certain similar features. However, on a closer look one can see the following differences:

- Tanjore painting's are generally on cloth-on-wood, where as Mysore paintings are generally paper-oncloth and wood.
- The ground materials ar binding medium used in the two schools are different.
- Gesso work in Tanjore school is in high relief where as in Mysore school it is in low relief. Further Gesso work in Mysore painting has more lustre as they use pure gold

and lasts longer than the Tanjore painting where gold coated silver leaf is used.

- In Tanjore paintings coloured glass and pearls are used which is rarely found in Mysore paintings.
- The pillars, pavillions etc., depicted in Mysore paintings bear the architectural details of the 17th-18th century architecture in Mysore. The jewellary shown in these paintings contemporary reflects the ornaments of Mysore royalty.

Availability of mass produced low cost pictures edjed out this glorious art. Attempts are being made to revive this age old traditional art. But, for any art form to survive, it needs patronage. Let us hope, with greater awareness for preserving our tradition, and love for art, this art form finds suitable patronage and flourishes again.

M.A.N.Prasad.

In February, 1990

A two day PICNIC has been arranged to Bhandar-dhara (Near Nasik) on 24th and 25th of February, 1990. The bus will leave form the Association on 24th Morning 7.00 A.M. and will return on 25th Evening. The Charges will be:

For adults Rs. 140/-For-children below 12 years Rs. 90/-

Please contact the Office for futher details. Enlist your name early to avoid disappointment as the bus has a limited capacity of 50 persons only.

"NATYA ARADHANA OF SOLA

PUR", will present a Marathi Play Chapha' on 16th February, 1990 at 7.30 p.m. at the Association Auditorium.

All are Cordially invited.

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ಮುಂಬಯಿಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಾವಿದರು

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಮಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ

ಮುಂಬೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೈಲಿಗೆ ಮೊಸಲಾದ ಸಂಗೀತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸಂಗೀತ ವಿದುಷಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಉಮಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣರದ್ದು. ಇವರು ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸಂಗೀತಮಯವಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬೆಳೆದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪನವ(ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ) ರಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿತ ಈಕೆ ಬಾಲ್ಕದಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಂದಿದಾರೆ.

ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ 1974 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬ-ಯಿಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲೆಗೆ ಇಂಬು ದೊರಕಿದ್ದು ತರಂಗಿಣಿ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪನವರಾದ ವೈಣಿಕ್ ವಿದ್ದಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣರಾಯರು ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿ-ಸಲು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು. ವೀಣೆ ನುಡಿಸುವುದ-ರಲ್ಲೂ, ಬಾಯಿ ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದು, ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ



ಉಮಾಗೆ ಇದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಂತೋಷದಾಯಕ-ವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಇವರು ದೊಂಬಿವಲಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿ-ಸಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸಯಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'ತರಂಗಿಣಿ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿಗೆ' ನಿತ್ಯ ಬಂದು ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳುವದು ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿ ಇವರು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬಿಡ-ಬೇಕಾಯ್ತು. ಆಗಲೇ ಮೈಸೂರ ಸಂಗೀತ -ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಜನ್ನ ತಳೆದಿದ್ದು. 1982 ರಲ್ಲಿ 25 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ 'ಮೈಸೂರ ಸಂಗೀತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ' ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು 75 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು ವೀಣಾವಾದನ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಯಿ ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಆವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು

ಮೈಸೂರ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪರೀಕ್ಟಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಂಬೂರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮುಂಬಯಿಯ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭವನ-ದವರ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ "ಹರಿಕೀರ್ತನ ತರಂಗಿಣಿ" ಎಂಬ 25 ವಾರಗಳ ಒಂದು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕ ಪಾಠಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಭಾರತದ ಹರಿ-ದಾಸರ ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ-ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಈ ಪಾಠಕ್ರಮವು ಬಹಳ ಯಶಸ್ವ-ಯಾಗಿ ಆಯೋಜಕರಾದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ-ಭವನದವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತ್ರಒಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿ-ತೆಂದು ಉಮಾ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಂತೋಷ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉಮ್ ಪಾಠಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಂಭಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪುರಂದರ-ದಾಸರ ಪುಣ್ಯತಿಥಿ, ತ್ಯಾಗರಾಜರ ಆರಾಧನೆ, ನವ-ರಾತ್ರಿ ಉತ್ಪವಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ಡ್ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೊಂಬಿವಲಿಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯಾದ ಉಮಾ ಅದರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿ-ಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರ ಕಾರ್ಯ-ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಗೀತವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಪೇಟೆಯ ರಾಮೋತ್ಸವವು ತನ್ನ 50 ನೇಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ-ದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರ ಹಾಡುಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿ-ಸಿತ್ತು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗಾನಕಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸಮ್ಮೇಲನದಲ್ಲೂ ಇವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಉಮಾ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮುಂಬ-ಯಿನ NCPA ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಾಯನದಿಂದ ಸಭಿಕರ ಮನಗೆದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೇಘಕಾಲ್ಕಾಣಿ, ಹಿಂದೋಳ, ಬೃಂದಾವನ, ಸಾರಂಗ, ಕಾಹಿ ಇವು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾದ ರಾಗಗಳು. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಗೀತವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಗಮ ಸಂಗೀತ, ಭಾವಗೀತೆ ದೇವರನಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಶ್ರಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಾಡುವ ಉಮಾ ತಾವೇ ಸ್ಟರ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕವಿಗಳ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿ ಶ್ರೋತ್ಪಗಳನ್ನು ರಂಜಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಮುಂಬೈನ ತೀವ್ರ ಪೈಪೋಟಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿ-ರುವ ಇವರಿಗೆ ನೇಸರು ಯಶಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು



ಆಣುಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಣು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಡಾ॥ ರಾಜಾರಾಮಣ್ಣ ಅವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಖ್ಯಾತ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಗಾಯಕ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಪುತ್ರ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ ಕೋಂಕಳಿ ಯಾನೆ ಕುಮಾರ ಗಂಧರ್ವ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ-ಯವರು ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ "ಪದ್ಧ ವಿಭೂಷಣ " ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌರವಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಭಾಭಾ ಅಣುಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಅಣು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಡಾ॥ ಮಾ. ರಾ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರು "ಪದ್ಮಭೂಷಣ " ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌರವಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ. ಸ. ಡಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹಯ್ಯ ಅವರಿಗೆ "ಪದ್ಮ ಭೂಷಣ " ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌರವಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮುಂಬಯಿಯ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಈಜುಪಟು ಶ್ರೀ ತಾರಾನಾಥ ಶೆಣ್ಣೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ "ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ" ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌರವಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಕಿಶೋರಿ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಕ ನಾಟಕ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ-ಯವರು 1989-1990 ಸಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ-ಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌರವಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೂ " ನೇಸರು" ವಿನ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳು.

- ಭವಾನಿ.

ಆಸೋಸಿಯೇಶನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಧೈ

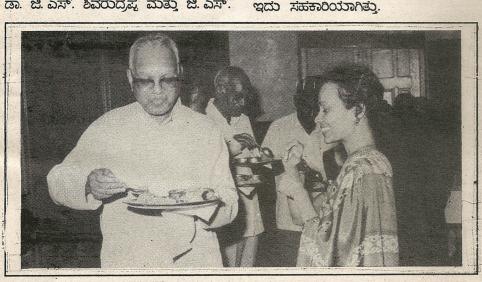


''ಆಪೂರ್ವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಧೈ'ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಡಾ। ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಡಾ।। ಸಿದ್ಧಯ್ಯ ಪುರಾಣಿಕ, ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶೃಲಮೂರ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೊ।। ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಟ್ ಎಡ ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಡಾ।। ತಾಳ್ತಜೆ

ಇದೇ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ डा॥ 23-1-1990 ರಂದು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ವಿ. ವಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಶನ್ ಇವುಗಳ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾದ "ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಧ್ಯೆ " ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅರೋಗ್ರಪೂರ್ಣ ಶಿಶುವಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಲಗಿತ್ತಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ನೂ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ್ಮದಯನ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಆಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲ-ಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಐ. ಎಂ. ವಿಠಲ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪರಿಷತ್ತುಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರುಗಳಾದ ಡಾ. ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿ. ಎಸ್.

ಸಿದ್ದ ಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬದುಕೇ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಯ ಕುರಿತ ಆಸಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಕವನಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾವ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಓದುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನುಷ್ಪನ ಬೆಸೆಯುವ ಮನಸ್ವನ್ನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೆಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಡಾ॥ ತಾಳ್ವಜಿ ವಸಂತ ಕುಮಾರರು ಅತಿಥಿಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೆ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ವಿ. ವಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗದ ದಶ-ಮಾನೋತ್ಸವದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಭೋಜನಕೂಟ-ಸಭಿಕರು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಕ್ಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆರೆಯಲು ಅತಿಥಿಗಳೊಡನೆ



ಗಣರಾಜ್ಕೋತ್ಸವ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ

ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ತಾ॥ 26-1-90 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಶನ್ನಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣ-ದಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ವಜಾರೋಹಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಕೋತ್ನ-ವವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಂಜೆ 7 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಶನ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಪರಿವಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಲಘು ಸಂಗೀತ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವರ ನಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಆಶುಭಾಷಣ ಕಾಂಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಸಪ ಕ್ಷಿಜ್ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಹೊಸ ಸ್ವರ್ಧೆಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಯಶ್ಚುಯಾಗಿಸಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಹಬ್ಬದೂಟದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATES ENGINEERS /LADY EXECUTIVES STENO GRAPHERS

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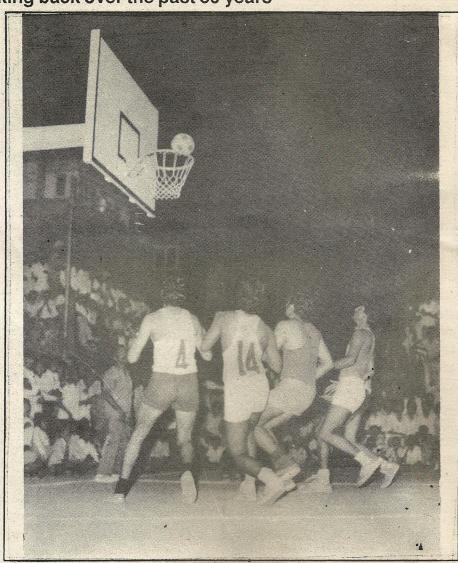
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OUR SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Looking back over the past 50 years

The Mysore Association, Bombay is one of the oldest and a premier sports organisation in Bombay. We share here with you a nostalgic travel back into the last 50 years through our records.

The earliest record is the annual report of 1930-31 which mentions of a volley ball team being formed during that year. Apart from this, physical culture and indoor games were in vogue. By 1932, table tennis was added to the indoor games, and tournaments were conducted in both carrom and table tennis for the members. It is interesting to note that in 1934 when M/s Laxminarayana and Ramanna, the well known football players were going to South Africa, to participate in international matches, they were given a hearty sendoff by the Association at Bombay. In 1935, we constructed our own building and billards and shuttle badminton were added on to the indoor games. Due to intensive construction activity prevalent at that time (1936) in Matunga, open space for outdoor games was not available. Efforts were intiated to obtain a suitable space for outdoor games. These efforts bore fruit in 1939 when the Association was able to secure the lease of an extensive ground in the garden adjoining the Association. Badminton







THE BASKET BALL
The Most Popular Outdoor
Game of the Association
Bombay Provincial Champions 1949
1950 & 195



Sri Champaknath, President of the Association Presenting the T.T.men's Rolling Trophy to the winner

and Volley ball courts were laid out in these grounds.

The Association team started participating in Volley ball and Table Tennis tournaments organised by Bombay Volley Ball Association and Bombay Table Tennis Association, respectively. Around this time Bridge became popular in the Association and had many enthusiastic players.

While Volley-ball continued to be a popular outdoor game, some-time around 1948, the first Basket ball team was formed. Since the day of inception, the team held an emminent position in many tournaments and had remained Bombay Champions for three successive years in 1949, 950, and 1951. The Association also has the unique distinction and honour of four of our players being selected to represent the Bombay Provincial Basket - Ball Team to contest the XVI All India Olympic games held in 1950 at Bombay. With lot of youngsters taking up the game. During the Silver Jubilee year, the Association instituted a special Trophy for Basket-Ball and decided to conduct the Mysore Association Basket-Ball Silver Jubilee Tournament. This Trophy, a beautiful Shield, was donated by Seth Bhaskerbhai of M/s. Narottamdas Bhau in memory of his father, Late Shri Seth Jamnadas Bhau. tournament has been very popular and teams from outside Bombay have also participated in many of them.



Mayor S. K. Patil presenting
Association Table Tennis Trophy to Dilip
Sampath, the Winner

Mysore Association Open Table Tennis Tournament is one of the major ranking and earliet tournaments in Bombay. Association has instituted two trophies, the trophy for men being donated by our past president Sri. B.V.S. lyengar. This tournament is extremely popular and draws large number of entrants.

Apart from Our members participating in various Billiards Tournaments, Association has been conducting Billiards tournaments and has instituted two trophies - The Prahlad memorial trophy and the Nanji Memorial Trophy. Association has also conducted Bridge and Carrom tournaments.

Sports is an integral part of the Association's activities. However, with the passage of time, the focus of sports shift from one game to another depending upon the participants, popularity of the game etc. Currently. Association is planning to lay tennis courts in its sports grounds. This ambitious project needs the generous support of all members.



FROM THE MEDICAL WORLD

Making body's own weapons work against Cancer

For centuries. Scientists have attmepted to understand how the human body coordinates its fight against diseases, in the hope that this with provide them clues to newer modes of treatment of diseases.

In 1891, a young sergeon of New York called William Coley was greatly distressed by the death of a young patient with bone Cancer. Studying the various case histories, he noticed that, a patient with tumor in the neck, who also had a severe attack of erysipealas (a skin infection) was cured of the tumor completely. Surmising that infection had some curative action on the tumor, Coley decided to treat some of his patient with a mixture of filtered and inactivated liquid from bacterial culture. In the next 40 years Coley treated over a thousand patients with 'Coleys Mixed Toxin'. Nearly in a fourth of these patients tumors became necrotic (deadnecrosis is the medical term for the death of a living tissue) and got shrunk. However, although Coley was resonably successful, other doctors who used his mixed toxins were not as successful, as they did not follow his instructions carefully enough. Further, absence of commercial standardisation of this mixture of Toxins and the advent of drugs and irridiation in the treatment of Cancer. edged out Coley method of treatment from medical practice.

Coley's Mixed Toxins however continued to interest the research workers. They found out that this mixture conatined a substance called 'endotoxin' produced in the walls of the bacterial cell. It took the scientists another 40 years to learn that it was not endotoxin which caused the tumors to shrink, but when was used, it produced in the cell of the animals, a

substance called cytokine which caused the tumor to shrink.

Cytokines are proteins that act as chemical messangers in the human body. They are produced by many different cells of the body to defend against attack by viruses, bacteria and fungi. They also help the body to repair the damage. they act by signalling the cells to change or alter their behaviour patterns. Cytokines can deliver a number of different messages to cells. The mesages are delivered by sticking or binding to cell receptors on the surface of the cell. The mechanism of cytokine and cell receptor binding in similar to a lock and key arrangement, where by, a specific cytokine can bind to a specific receptor only. Hence their action is very specific. Once the binding takes place signals are sent to the cell nucleus which alters the behaviour of the cell.

Till date scientists have discovered different types cytokines. Interferons, tumor Necrosis Factor. Lymphokines, interlukines and colony stimulating factors are some of them. Interferons were first discovered in 1957. However for over 20 years commercial production was not taken up and small amounts of this drug was made available for research purposes. Developments in genetic biology has now made it possible to produce these drugs in larger quantities, at economical costs. Clinical trails are now being carried out evaluate these drugs in the treatment of Cancer. While these drugs do promise a lot of hope in new theories for Cancer, we have to be cautious of the darker side of the Being carriers of potent picture. chemical messages to the cells, these drugs can harm us, as we still do not understand the mechanism of action

well enough. Interferons are known to produce sympatoms of high fever, loss of weight, drop in B.P. clotting of blood etc.

The behaviour of any cell in the human body is determined by a complex number of outside signals. Cytokines form only a part of these signals. It is belived that in a diseases like Cancer, there is an imbalance in these signals. As our understanding of this complex system gets better. we shall be able to arrive at a more specific and sophisticated treatment for Cancer .-

M.A.N.PRASAD

ದಿ. ಡ್ರೀ. ಎನ್. ವಿ.

ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶೀಯುತರು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಉಳ್ಳವರೂ, ಉತ್ತಮ ದಿಗ್ಗರ್ಶಕರೂ, ನುರಿತ ನಟರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅನೇಕ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಹೆಸರಾಂತವರು. ರಂಗ ಭೂಮಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಲಂತೂ ಯಾವ ಪಾತ್ರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಲೀಲಾಜಾಲವಾಗಿ ನಟ್ಟು, ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಟಕರ ಮನಸಳ-ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ದಿ. ಟಿ. ಒ. ಕೈಲಾಸಂ ನಾಟಕಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒ್ರಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಮೋಹಕ ಶೈಲಿ, ತಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿಯೇ ಬಂದಿರುವನೆಂಬ ಧರ್ಯ ಕೇವಲ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಧೃತಿಗೆಡದ ಪಾತ್ರ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗೆ ಕುಂದುಂಟಾಗದಂತೆ ರಂಗ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಭಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ವರ್ಗದ ನಟ ಶ್ರೀ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಮೂರ್ತಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕ ತಕ್ಕಂತ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿ ವರ್ಧಕಗಳ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊನೆ ಸಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವ 'ಧ್ವನಿ' ದೈವದತ್ತವಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನ ಮ್ರಸೂರು ಅಸ್ಸೋಸಿಯೇಶನ್ ಲಲಿತ ಕಲಾ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸಕ್ಕಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದು ದಕ್ಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿಸಿದರು.

1990 ನೇ ಜನವರಿ 12 ರಂದು ಅವರು ಕೂನೆಯುಸಿರಳಿದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ವಿಷಾದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವ್ರದ್ಧ ತಾಯಿ, ಶ್ರೀಯುತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರಿ, ಪುತ್ರರನ್ನಗಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಯುತರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಶಾಂತಿ ಕರುಣಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ನೇಸರು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೇ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕುಟುಂಬವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ದುಖವನ್ನು, ವಿಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

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