

Dr Rustom Katrak
Father of Indian
Orthopedics



Parsiāñā

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Readers' views are welcome on any subject of interest to the community and should be sent to the Editor, Readers' Forum, Parsiana, G.P.O. Box 892, Bombay 400 001. Letters are subject to editing for reasons of space and clarity. Unsigned letters or those without a complete address will not be published.

"The burning need..."

I was quoted in "The burning need of fire-temples" (*Parsiana*, August 1988) as saying that the community retailers should not go to non-Parsis for their sandalwood requirements.

What I meant was that as sandalwood is offered by our Parsi community in fire-temples where only Parsis are allowed to enter and worship, taking into account the religious significance of sandalwood, the community retailers should give preference to Parsis for their sandalwood requirements.

I could hardly afford to complain about Parsis patronizing non-Parsis when many of our own customers are non-Parsis.

SAMEE LAWYER

"Atash adarians..."

Three of your readers, H.E. Eduljee, Peshotan H. Charna and Arnawaz P. Kalapesi have questioned (*Parsiana*, August 1988) some of the statements

made by me in the article "Atash adarians: not for shifting" (*Parsiana*, May 1988). My brief answers to each of them are as under:

The long and short of Mr Eduljee's lengthy epistle is that he wants to be enlightened on the "very very rare instances" in which an adarian may be reluctantly shifted, and whether the "spiritual power and authority" of the Iranshah have been totally depleted today because this holy fire has been shifted about seven times.

"Shifting" of a consecrated fire involves either relocation, or a temporary transfer from its sanctum sanctorum to another room in the same building, as is thoughtlessly done today for some flimsy reason. Some of the "very rare" instances in which, most reluctantly, the holy fire has to be moved from its magnetic circuits are: an imminent enemy attack, a natural calamity which is likely to endanger the padshah, a sudden outbreak of fire in the vicinity, or even the sudden death of the priest tending the fire. But on no account should the padshah be dethroned for senseless purposes like painting and renovation of the building housing the sacred fire or cleaning the soot from the *gumbaj*. Nor should a man-made crisis be created by the indifference and negligence of the trustees and the priests so that the consecrated fire is made to languish and ultimately the building has to be sold off!

As regards the present "spiritual" status of the holy Iranshah, only a spiritually advanced Zoroastrian can give the correct answer.

Mr Charna from Bangalore complains that I am not being practical and that I am ignoring the present circumstances. He concludes that those who object to the shifting of the consecrated fires are being "emotional," and religious emotionalism "often leads to fanaticism." I must admit that at times I don't live up to my surname (as in this instance) and firmly believe that "prevention is better than cure." This point was driven home forcefully in my article when I roundly blamed the trustees concerned for not taking special care for the upkeep and maintenance of the fire-temples. I say this as a hard-boiled realist without a shred of emotion of any kind. Unfortunately, many in the community, like

Mr Charna, want to lock the stable after the horse has bolted!

Ms Kalapesi capsules two disparate topics, *The Parsee Voice* and my article in *Parsiana* into one. Rancor and malice from someone I don't know from Eve are astonishing! *The Parsee Voice* tried to project the voice of all right-thinking members of the community. I challenge Ms Kalapesi to give even one instance when *The Voice* refused to publish any "contradictory views" in its four-year existence. In fact, I even published letters, at times not in good taste, without editing them!

For the first two years, all our high priests and fire-temples were sent complimentary copies. When that was stopped, at least one high priest and many practising mobeds kept inquiring if *The Voice* had ceased publication! And did Ms Kalapesi employ the services of a snooping satellite to find out that "scholars" of different hues "kept their distance" from *The Voice*?

Right from the beginning, *The Voice* made a strong impact on the community. Year after year, the cogent arguments put forward created a flutter in the dovecotes of those who intended to get away with harming the interests of the religion and the community.

She then jumps to the totally irrelevant episode of the renovation of the Karani Agiary five years ago. She is trying to paint me as the villain of the piece. She conveniently forgets the hero in the dramatis personae - Mr Homi P. Ranina - at whose behest and request I went to the Agiary during office hours to talk to the three high priests at a makeshift meeting. The dasturjis never said that "the shifting of the holy fire was a must." All that they suggested was that if the fire had to be shifted, Ervad Nadirsha Aibara, the panthaky, knew very well what precautions had to be taken. Ms Kalapesi, depending on peppered hearsay retailed to her at Cusrow Baug, baselessly alleges that I, among others, "threatened" the panthaky - a trait, unfortunately, I am totally incapable of!

But the most amusing part of Ms Kalapesi's mischievous diatribe is the finale where her logic, like that of Ms Nickleby, flies at everything under heaven and earth!

One final point. All the three motley musketeers who have drawn their swords against me have made one

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ghastly blunder in common – my article on the shifting of fire-temples was backed by our extant scriptures and religious tradition, whereas they have made it appear as if it's a figment of my imagination!

ADI F. DOCTOR

“HOME's foundation...”

One statement in the write-up “HOME's foundation laid” (Events and Personalities, *Parsiana*, July 1988) needs to be corrected. The jashan ceremony at the foundation stone laying of the priests' quarters at Godrej Baug was performed by Ervad Yezdi Panthaki along with his two sons Jimmy (13 years) and Sarosh (10 years), and his brother Bahadurshaw.

It was heartening to note that the Bombay Parsi Punchayet and the CER-HOME (Committee for Economic Revival's House-Our-Mobeds-Endeavour) trustees invited all the priests to enter the foundation pit. Most appropriately, the foundation for the building was laid by the mobeds, along with the elders of the community.

Y.P. PANTHAKI

Roxana Kaka replies
The error is regretted.

“Distinguished men...”

I was interested in Joy Fernandes' article on 17 outstanding Parsi scientists (“Distinguished men of science,” *Parsiana*, May 1988). I had the privilege of coming in contact with one of them – Dr Jamshedji Jijibhoy Chinoy. His achievements were unique. Though a man of international fame, he lived a very plain and simple life.

I have some further information about him which may interest the readers of *Parsiana*. He had 44 years of teaching experience, 47 years of research experience and nearly 200 research publications to his credit.

He was invited to participate in the International Botanical Congresses at Montreal, Edinburgh, Seattle and Leningrad. Gold medals in his name have been instituted by the Indian Society for Plant Physiology (to be awarded annually for the best research article published in the *Indian Journal of Plant Physiology*) and by the Gujarat University (for the best performance at the MSc examination).

He was one of the founders of the Indian Society for Plant Physiology.

Besides, Mr Chinoy served as honorary treasurer and trustee of the Del-

hi Parsi Anjuman, and on the education committee of the Ahmedabad Parsi Anjuman.

He was one of the founder members of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society as also the Lions Club at Delhi.

Dr RATAN R. MARSHALL
Surat

“The Federation and...”

The remarks passed by Mr Dara Deboo and Dr Sam Bhacca about “*bhayankar garibi*” prevailing among Gujarat's farmers and other Parsis (“The Federation and the farmers,” *Parsiana*, May 1988) are quite true. It is not possible to have three crops, as Mr Rustom Anklesaria says, and supplement income by poultry farming and dairying. The poor Parsis of Gujarat are hard-working and honest. They have self-respect, and prefer to live with what they get. They are not like Bombay Parsis going from one trust to another and enjoying cheap accommodation in these hard days. Why should not Parsis from Gujarat be given preference in trust buildings and doles so that they can better their prospects?

Unlike the case of other communities where the entire family works on the farm – tilling, sowing, weeding, watering, etc – a Parsi farmer depends on his labor force which is expensive.

Poultry farming and dairying are very expensive and need a lot of capital and land. Besides, poultry feed, cattle feed and grass are very expensive. On a large scale it would be profitable, but for a layman, the risk is very high.

It is human nature to migrate for food and there is nothing wrong if Parsis from Gujarat migrate to earn their living and better their living standards. Parsi girls will remain unmarried, but they are not willing to marry Parsi boys from Gujarat. That is why our population is dwindling in Gujarat. Families are leaving their homes and villages. No one would do that unless there is some sound reason.

P.A. BARIA

Exhibition on Colaba

The Indian Heritage Society and the Prince of Wales Museum have plans to hold an exhibition on Colaba in January 1989 at the Bhau Daji Ladd Museum, Jijamata Udyan, Bombay.

The exhibition will be in three main sections: Nostalgia, Contemporary and Plans. The organizers would wel-

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come contributions from residents of Bombay by way of memories, stories, tales of life in Colaba as it was or as it is today, and amusing anecdotes that reflect the rich experience of being part of Colaba. Photographs, sketches, maps, prints, copies of handwritten notes or audio tape recordings lent to the organizers will be handled with the utmost care. Credits will be displayed along with the exhibits that are bor-

rowed for the duration of the exhibition.

Those interested in sending contributions may contact either of the joint honorary secretaries; Ms Pheroza Godrej, Godrej Bhavan, Home Street, Fort, Bombay 400001 or Ms Heta Pandit, Nhava House, first floor, 65, M. Karve Marg, Bombay 400002.

Ms HETA PANDIT

Edited by Arnavaz S. Mama

Correction

In "The rift at Masina Hospital" (*Parsiana*, August 1988, page 82), there was a mix-up in photographs. At left is Merwanji K. Alpawala and at right is Ardaseer N. Mody. The error is regretted.

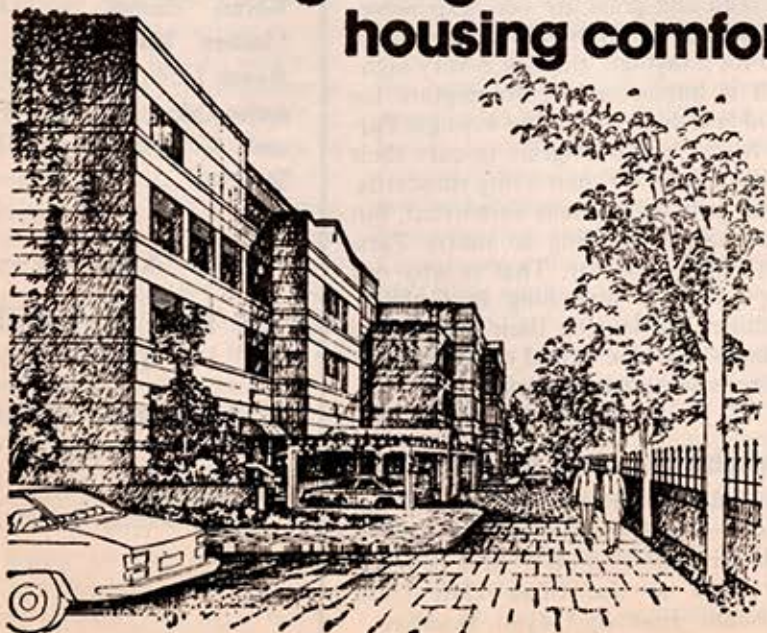


Addendum

In the article, "Vachaghandhy Agiary: trustees vs panthaky" (*Parsiana*, May 1988), an allegation was made by one of the persons interviewed that the Agiary's trustees "had taken away the mobed's mori (bath) and given it to (Dr) Farokh Master so the mobed now bathes in the compound."

Homeopath Dr Farokh Master says that the toilet and bath on the first floor of the Agiary annexe are the ones earmarked for the use of the mobeds and they continue to use them to date.

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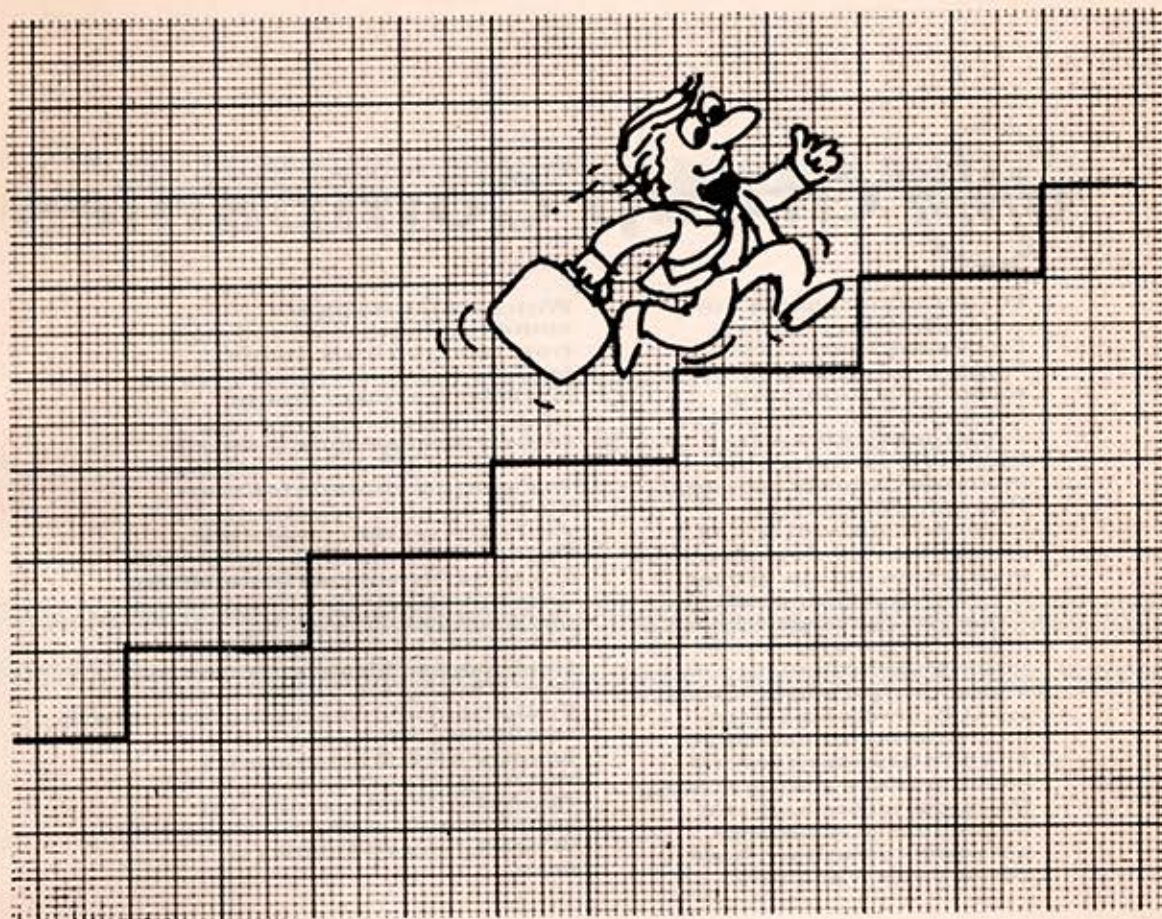


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Events and Personalities

Benefits to khandhias

"In appreciation of the very useful services rendered (to the community) by the khandhias and nassessalars," the Bombay Parsi Punchayet (BPP) hosted an annual lunch for these employees and their family members on June 26, 1988 at Cama Baug, notes a press release.

Five BPP trustees accompanied by their wives and the Doongerwadi Advisory Committee members attended the function. "This provided a happy occasion for cordiality, intermingling and exchange of views," the release says.

As per the recommendations of the Doongerwadi Advisory Committee, the khandhias and nassessalars are now provided some benefits in addition to their emoluments, notes the release. These include giving: free medical aid to the employee and dependant members staying with him; free educational aid to his children at the school, college and university levels; and accommodation at a reasonable rent, even after retirement, to those in genuine need. They have also been provided with a life insurance policy of Rs 25,000, and where that is not possible due to age, a corresponding benefit of Rs 2,000 per year, up to a maximum of Rs 25,000 will be ensured. The recommendation for hosting an annual lunch or dinner for these employees also originated from the Committee.

Trustee's election invalid

The election of Bezun Dittia as a trustee of the Parsi Zoroastrian Anjuman of Secunderabad and Hyderabad (PZASH) six years ago has been held invalid by the City Civil Court of Hyderabad, according to a report in *Newstime* dated August 20, 1988. Dittia is the president of the Anjuman and a vice president of the Federation of Parsi Zoroastrian Anjumans of India.

The action of the managing committee of the Anjuman in "arbitrarily

nominating" Dittia was challenged by Ms Roshan D. Chinoy, a member of PZASH, according to *Newstime*. "The petitioner alleged that two nominations, that of Dr Bahman S. Surti (a scholar who has recently translated the seven volumes of the epic *Shah Namah* into English prose) and Mr B.F. Dittia were considered by the managing committee, but only Mr Dittia's name was placed before the general body of PZASH on July 17, 1982 for election," says the report.

The First Additional Judge, M. Mastan Rao, held that "the declaration of trust of PZASH does not confer power on the managing committee to reject one name and put up only one name before the general body for election," says a report in the *Deccan Chronicle* of August 20. "Therefore, the Court invalidated the appointment of Mr Dittia, (a retired) IAS officer," says the *Chronicle*.

Dittia has filed an appeal against the order, informs Chinoy.

Ajmer's new committee

The affairs of the Ajmer Parsi Jarthosti Anjuman will now be managed by a newly elected committee comprising M. E. Mehta, president; S. G. Sopariwala, vice president; F. N. Doctor, honorary secretary; A. E. Contractor, joint secretary; J. S. Bodhanwala,

Russell presents new findings

(Photo: Noshir Gobhai)



honorary treasurer; and K. K. Subawala and R. K. Tavadia, members-at-large, notes a press release sent by the secretary.

The office bearers were elected unopposed for a three-year term, at their meeting on July 23, 1988, adds the release.

Were Spitamas Siberians?

According to the latest research undertaken by Dr James Russell, associate professor of Iranian studies at Columbia University, New York, Prophet Zarathushtra was born, not as is commonly held, in Amui, near Rae in the Azarbaijan province of Iran, but in southern Siberia in the USSR.

Delivering a lecture under the auspices of Zoroastrian Studies on July 5, 1988, on the "Life and Times of the Prophet Zarathushtra," Russell, clad in a *dugli* and a *topi* (the traditional dress of a Parsi male), presented his new findings to an interested audience in Bombay, comprising many non-Parsis too. Russell, who recently authored a 578-page tome, *Zoroastrianism in Armenia* (published by the Harvard University's Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations) has based his new theory on a fresh reading of the *Avesta* and Armenian works, including a lesser-known, tenth century history book of an Armenian family.

The ancient name of the Iranian homeland, as it appears in the *Avesta*, is Airyana Vaejah. The place, described in the *Vendidad's* first chapter, is a flat plain surrounded by hills, with a lake called Vourukasha in the middle. The place is further distinguished by its long days and short nights, and the phenomenon of aurora borealis (northern lights) which prompt Russell to assume that the mentioned province is at 49 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. The existence of a phonetically similar sounding lake, Balkash in modern south Siberia, further strengthens the claim. Of late, Soviet archaeologists have found Iranian relics, identified by them as remnants of the



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"archaic Dahistan culture" of circa 2000 BC – a time around the birth of the Prophet.

Further, the historical narrative of an Armenian family mentions a meeting of one family member with mobeds from Zabul (Kabul in modern Afghanistan) who proclaimed their descendancy from the holder of camels. Though most Parsis believe that the word "Zoroaster" means the golden star or golden light, Russell clarified that this is a misconception that arose because of the Greeks who perceived of the Prophet primarily as an astrologer, and interpreted his name as such, as against the Pahlavi "possessor of golden (zar) camels (*ushtra*)."

Nowhere in the *Gathas* (hymns composed by Zarathushtra) is an explanation given for the Prophet's name, because, as Russell pointed out, at the time of writing the *Gathas*, the people knew the meanings of the words.

Considering the number of Zoroastrian names with "*aspa*," meaning horse, like Pourushaspa (possessor of gray horses), Jamaspa (possessor of sturdy horses), Arejataspa (possessor of valuable horses), and "*ushtra*" meaning "camels," like Frashoasra (possessor of the foremost camel), we surmise that Zarathushtra belonged to a pastoral world, and horses and camels played an important part in the social and economic life of the people. Zarathushtra christened his son (born during the time the Prophet was seeking a new path) Isatvasra, literally meaning "seeking pastures," in a manner prevalent with the times.

The references in Armenian texts – two such quoted by Russell in his talk – and the sociological system at the time of the Prophet's coming, lead one to believe that Zarathushtra was born in a province much to the north of Iran, and the religion spread to Iran through migration (hence restricted to the east and northeast of Iran) and missionaries. In Yasna 43, Zarathushtra talks about *saoshyants* (messiahs/missionaries) who will complete and crown his mission, and Russell, in the course of his lecture, quoted this stanza. Proselytization, thus, was not taboo in Zoroastrianism.

Russell also clarified in his talk that Spitama was not, as many thought, a reverential title, but the Prophet's family name. Zarathushtra himself was a highly trained priest and performed intricate ceremonies. He was,



Australian officials in Kwinana (from left) Daryl Franklin and David Nelson with Indian delegation leader Dotivala

Irani: dramatic displays



however, a practical man, as can be borne from the *Gathas* where he asks for "ten pregnant mares," camels, and other physical goods.

Zoroastrian Studies proposes to bring out a booklet in the near future on Russell's speech.

Homi J. Rogers

Indo-Australian exchange

A goodwill delegation of 35 members from the Indo-Australian Society and the District Rotaract Exchange team visited Australia, in April-May 1988, notes a press release. They enjoyed the distinction of being accorded civic receptions by the Mayor of Kwinana, David Nelson, and the Lord Mayor of Fremantle, John Cattalini, notes the release.

Led by District Rotaract chairman and president of the Indo-Australian Society, Godrej Naval Dotivala, the other members of the team included Havovi Dotivala, coleader, Firoze Andhyarujina, Pilloo Wadia, Tehmtan and Gulshan Dalal, Mehra Shroff, Jimmy and Farida Marker, Yasmin and Aban Mistry, Farrokh Mullan, Firoz Shroff, Erach Mirza, Roshan Masani, Jer Mehta, Dolat Adajania, Gool Mistry and Mani Munsiff.

Among the highlights of the tour was a meeting with the legendary cricketer Sir Donald Bradman, visits to the Bicentennial Exhibition at Perth and the World Expo 88 at Brisbane.

The members of the team were invited to march in the ANZAC Day (a day for remembering the war veterans of Australia and New Zealand) Parade at Kwinana and to place a wreath at the Martyr's Memorial. The delegation also witnessed the inauguration of

the First State 88 Exhibition at Darling Harbour by Queen Elizabeth II and the opening of the new Parliament House in Canberra, the release adds.

"At Perth, Sydney and Melbourne the group (was accorded) home hospitality. This gave each one of the members a marvellous opportunity to live with Australians and share their way of life," the release further notes.

Acquiring design skills

Visual merchandising is the field of study that Nazneen Dhun Irani plans to pursue at The Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising (FIDM) in Los Angeles, USA beginning early 1989 if she can generate the requisite finances. Irani has been involved, on a contractual basis, in the designing and fabrication of displays for a number of departmental stores in Bombay like In Style, Sheetal and K. Rustom and has also designed displays for companies like Thomas Cook and Proline for their pavilions in trade fairs abroad. She has designed the lobby for Christmas parties at the Oberoi hotel as well.

"Visual presentation, once thought to be merely display, now goes far beyond... (and) includes dramatic placement of merchandise, designing total environments and visually presenting the merchandise to the right customer. The results of exciting visual presentations are undeniably higher sales volumes," says a write-up from the FIDM, describing the nature of the course. Pointing out that there are very few people who work along these lines in India and that there are no institutes imparting display skills, Irani told *Parsiana* that she felt the need to



Noted gastroenterologist Dr Framroze P. Antia, chaired the symposium on "Clinical Problems in Nutrition" organized by the Roussel Scientific Institute at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay on August 24, 1988.

get professional training for a year in the US.

She has picked up her knowledge from practical experience. Her mother Perine, who is reportedly a leading decorator, was her inspiration, she stated. "I have been helping my mum since I was six or seven and (with time) I started to enjoy the creative (aspect of the job)," she said. Convinced that she could "contribute to the country's export drive by helping to canvass orders by displaying Indian merchandise attractively," 23-year-old Irani hoped that "exposure and training in foreign trends" will give her the much-needed professional touch.

A first class student throughout her academic career and a National Merit Scholar, Irani has appeared for her final year exams for her Master of Commerce degree from the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

The estimated budget for her course is Rs 2,66,000, towards which she has received Rs 50,000 from the R.D. Sethna loan fund and letters promising support from the Parsi Punchayet and other trusts. While she is hoping to meet one-third of the cost herself, her mother Perine said that they were trying to collect scholarships. "Otherwise the cost is astronomical," she explained. The Reserve Bank of India has already sanctioned her foreign ex-

change clearance permit on the basis of the export orientation of the course, according to Irani. Those willing to donate may contact her at: 67, Marine Drive, flat number 4, first floor, Bombay 400020.

Tirandaz and the tape

In the Bombay Municipal Corporation (BMC) general body meeting on September 1, 1988, independent councillor Rustom Tirandaz's claim that he had a tape recording which "showed that the standing committee chairman, Mr Diwakar Raote, had tried to extort money from city traders," reportedly "rocked BMC," according to *The Times of India* of the next day. The meeting had to be "adjourned amidst pandemonium," the report says.



Tirandaz: "controversial cassette"

(Photo: The Afternoon Despatch and Courier)

Raote, says *The Afternoon Despatch and Courier* of September 5, was "making a bold and forthright speech on corruption in the Corporation. Mr Tirandaz interrupted the speech to say he had proof of Mr Raote's involvement in a certain episode, on tape." *The Indian Post* of September 6 reports that Raote is believed to have met the traders at Maharashtra Dug-dhalaya (milk dairy) in Dadar "a year ago to collect funds for setting up a party shakha (branch office)." Raote, who belongs to the ruling Shiv Sena, "demanded money for his organization," Tirandaz told *The Times*.

The tape also reportedly had statements relating to Hindu-Muslim riots in the town of Bhiwandi in Maharashtra state and similar riots in Gujarat a couple of years ago. Raote, "in an emotional speech, denied the charge... (and) dared Mr Tirandaz to prove the allegation," notes *The Times* report.

The tape was heard in the evening at

the Mayor's chamber. The Mayor, Chandrakant Padwal, reportedly identified Raote's voice and told the Press that the conversation had "nothing to do with current affairs." He declined to comment "on the communal content of the conversation," notes *The Times*. Tirandaz was escorted back home that night by 12 armed constables in two wireless vans, says *The Times*.

Tirandaz, according to *The Afternoon*, was presented the tape along with a box of sweets on Parsi New Year's day. However, it was only during the meeting that Tirandaz decided to reveal the contents of the tape, the paper says.

"The state home department is examining the legal and political implications of the controversial audio cassette" and is "assessing the possibility of taking criminal proceedings against Raote," says *The Indian Post*.

A boxer remembered

In memory of boxer Munchi D. Wadia, the Maharashtra Amateur Boxing Association (MABA) was to stage a memorial tournament at the YMCA International Hall on August 20, 1988, according to *The Times of India* of August 14, 1988. Wadia, who died last year at the age of 79, was the first Indian to win a Western India title in 1928, thus breaking the monopoly of English boxers, says *The Times*.

A winner of 19 trophies, Wadia retired in 1936 after losing the semifinals in the featherweight category. His trophies, reportedly worth Rs 12,000, have been donated to the MABA which is yet to decide how to utilize them, says the report.

Wadia had been a motorman on the erstwhile Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway (now known as the Western Railway) and had also figured prominently as a bowler for the Railways' cricket team. He had won a bowling prize in *The Times of India* Shield Cricket Tournament, the paper adds.

SPOTLIGHT

Capt Homi Pirojsha Dandiwalla was unanimously reelected president trustee of The Allahabad Parsee Zoroastrian Anjuman on August 13, 1988 for a further period of three years, notes a press release.

Compiled by Ramgopal Balakrishnan

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as losers.

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fool you"

Kenneth Blanchard
Spencer Johnson

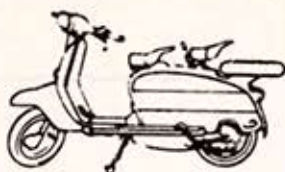
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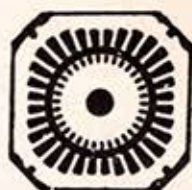
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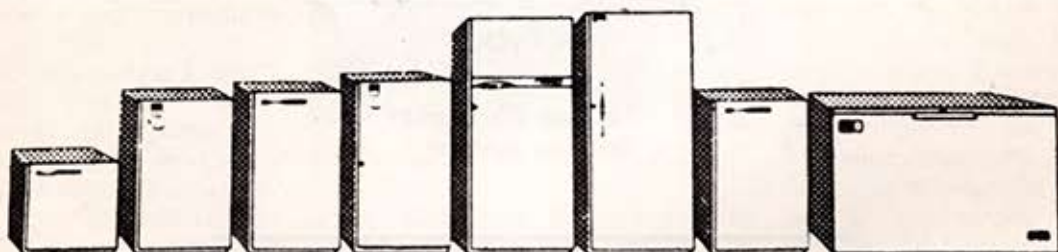
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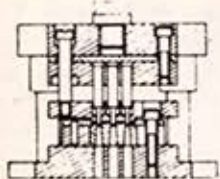
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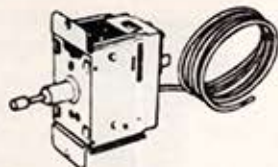
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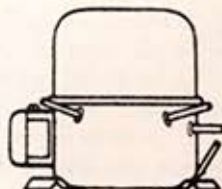
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Zoroastrian cemetery

The Rustam Guiv Foundation has succeeded in finding a plot of land for a Zoroastrian cemetery in South Brunswick, New Jersey, states the September newsletter of the Zoroastrian Association of Greater New York (ZAGNY), quoting the Foundation's trustee Dr Rostam Sarfeh. Expected to be ready in a month or two, on a cornerstone on the plot will be inscribed, "Zoroastrian Cemetery - donation of Arbab Rustam Guiv."

Of the \$ 4,000 (approximately Rs 56,800) available for the 1988-89 scholarships, 60 percent was disbursed and the rest carried over to next year, informs the newsletter. Although all the four applicants were given grants this year, the scholarship committee, comprising chairperson Ms Freney Dalal and members Ms Aban Chavda, Lovji Hakim and Edul Bamji, has decided that as of next year, the scholarships will be exclusive to ZAGNY members, and only as a loan.

The ZAGNY marriage bureau has been very active in the past year, informs the newsletter, and chairperson Freney Dalal is seeking new applicants. The Association's community services also included the provision of sudreh tailoring for a limited period of time, as evinced by an announcement in the newsletter.

Information, anyone?

Since 1918, the Zoroastrians of Karachi have no written record although a great deal has happened over the past 70 years. "Our community, though small, had the opportunity of helping to build the city of Karachi," notes educationist Behram Rustomji in a letter dated July 17, 1988 published in the Informal Religious Meetings' newsletter of August-September.

Rustomji appeals for information to document the outstanding contributions of the community in the period of British rule prior to 1947, as well as its involvement in the formation and development of Pakistan. Achievements in the fields of trade, commerce, industry, civic amenities, social and educational services, recreation, etc need

to be researched. Facts, figures, photographs, letters, newspaper articles concerning the community in Karachi and other cities of Pakistan have been solicited.

AZA's new team

A new team of office bearers was elected at the 1988 annual general meeting of the Australian Zoroastrian Association (AZA) of New South Wales, details the September issue of *Manashni*, the Association's newsletter. Past president (1981-83) Noshir Irani returns to head the board of directors with the AZA House extension project, immigration and charity as his immediate portfolios. Vice president Ms Gooloo Katrak is in charge of Sunday school and the library; treasurer Rayomand Pavri will attend to sports and the youth; secretary Ms Villic Meher-Homji is also in charge of *Manashni* and religious functions; members-at-large Ms Jeanie Unvala and Ms Vahbeez Kalapesi will oversee AZA House maintenance and other sociocultural activities while Akhtar Ostowari is in charge of the Foundation subcommittee.

The community voted for the continuance of the Foundation subcommittee whose dissolution had been recommended by the outgoing committee. "Well and good, but where are the members?" observes Irani, urging volunteers to come forward to serve on it.

Volunteers to clean AZA House during and after Sunday school each

Sukhia: dentistry for the handicapped



month seem to be in short supply. "So far mostly parents of Sunday school children or spouses of committee members have volunteered. Surely the AZA House belongs to all of us! Please change your negative attitude and 'enlist,'" urges *Manashni*.

Summarizing the response received to the logo competition sponsored by the AZA's youth section, Ms Homaxi Irani and Ms Qiana Irani write, "We have had a few good entries and lots of delightful ones and choosing only one is going to be a difficult task."

On the cards is a jamboree camp early next year. The suggestion has come from the Melbourne Zorro Youth, write Homaxi and Qiana, and it seems likely that the youth of Melbourne, Sydney and perhaps other states will get together.

"Project Link"

The Delhi Parsi Anjuman's youth wing is offering to help Zoroastrians settled abroad "in problems connected with matrimony, adoption of children (sic), legal advice... investments, joint ventures, taxation and property" as per Ms Sanaya Nariman's letter of August 8, 1988 reproduced in ZAGNY's September newsletter. Called "Project Link," the service aims at coordinating projects, research lectures, seminars and work plans with different institutions in various areas of specialization. Seeking assistance in terms of "time and talent to start programs and projects to help enhance development and growth in areas of your specialization all over India," Nariman has enclosed a form to be completed, giving relevant data on individuals and families. "In future when you visit India, we would like you to spare us a little time to share your expertise and knowledge with relevant others here," requests Nariman.

Dentistry for disabled

A 24-page illustrated booklet entitled *Preventive Dental Measures for the Handicapped Children* has been authored by Dr Rumi Sukhia of Karachi. With 18 color plates and a bilingual text in English and Urdu, the publication had been appreciated by the late president of Pakistan, Gen Zia-ul-Haq, as well as by Britain's Princess

Diana who is patron of the Deaf and Dumb Association of the UK. Sukhia, a member of the Zoroastrian Dentists' Organisation, teaches the techniques of brushing and flossing and other aspects of dental health, and demonstrates how the handicapped child could be induced to participate.

The 1,000-copy edition was published by courtesy of the Rotary Club of Karachi Midtown in 1987-88 and is offered for free distribution to parents of handicapped children, welfare centers and workshops for the handicapped, notes Sukhia in a letter. Copies are available with the author at 'Golzar,' Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi 3, Pakistan.

A tale within a tale

Chicago-based Boman Desai's first novel – *The memory of elephants* – has been published by Andre Deutsch. Priced at \$ 11.95 (approximately Rs 251), the book is an "excursion into personal and tribal memory," as noted reviewer Prabhu Gupta on the world service of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Desai's technique, said Gupta, "is the Indian one of a tale within a tale within a tale."

Homi, a lovelorn Indian scientist, tries to hang on to a vanished love affair by the use of a machine he has invented which can reach the brain's memory cells, thereby reliving his love. But something goes amiss and Homi sees not only his own life but that of others of the family and several ancestors. The technique permits the author to make sorties into other times and places. The book was released by

Desai: recalling tribal memories

Right: Wadia and Gladys – 60 years of bliss

Andre Deutsch, London, on August 25.

A University of Chicago graduate in psychology, Bombay-born Desai is currently working there towards his masters degree in creative writing.

Oldest US Zoroastrian?

Bombay-born engineer-restaurateur Rustom Wadia and his Dutch "angel of a wife" Gladys celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in New York on July 7. Probably the oldest Zoroastrian citizen of the United States, 89-year-old Wadia recalls, in a letter, his entry into the New World in January 1923 – a cold hazy day when the *SS Rotterdam* docked at Hoboken: "I was the only Indian passenger among hundreds of European immigrants with not a scrap of legal document for entry... (except) a letter from my wealthy uncle that he was sending his nephew to America to study electrical engineering and would be totally responsible for all my expenses... Coming out of the first class section, smartly attired in an English-tailored suit and speaking flawless English, the immigration inspector was convinced that I was not one of the hungry, oppressed masses seeking to better his lot in this land of liberty and opportunity. And thus began my life in America 65 years ago..."

After graduating as an electrical engineer, he initially worked with a number of engineering concerns. Wadia metamorphosed into a restaurateur with the acquisition of the Ceylon India Inn – the oldest Indian restaurant in America, notes Louise Guinther in the *Bayside Times* of July 14. The 50-year term as restaurant owner ended when Wadia sold the Inn two years ago, informs Guinther.

Entertainer-gymnast

"Big eyes fringed with thick lashes, the puppy fat replaced by a wiry frame," is how Janice Seah describes 12-year-old international gymnast Kharmayne Ghadiali in *The Sunday Times* of July 10, 1988. The headgirl of St Margaret's primary school, Ghadiali is a high academic scorer who comperes Singapore TV's English language program for children, *Matchmates*, with vivacity and aplomb.

Ghadiali stole the spotlight at the age of three at a storytelling competition wherein her sister Natasha participated. Outraged at being considered too young to take part, the irrepressible child "stormed up to the mike" and, after berating the audience, launched into a narration of the Aesop fable, *The lion and the mouse*, narrates Seah. Since then Ghadiali has made it on TV in a variety of school productions and dances.

"I have gained in confidence," Ghadiali told Seah. "Now if people laugh at me, I tell myself, 'That's their problem.'"

Artist on world view

Representing Pakistan at a world competition held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, Jimmy Engineer was among the 15 artists selected, notes a newspaper clipping of an Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) report datelined Karachi, June 5, forwarded by a *Parsiana* subscriber. The competition, which had 75 artists representing over 50 countries, was held on May 16, 1988. The winners benefited by a 75-day guest program comprising 30 days of traveling in the United States, viewing the art pieces of different galleries plus 45 days' working in an artists' colony.



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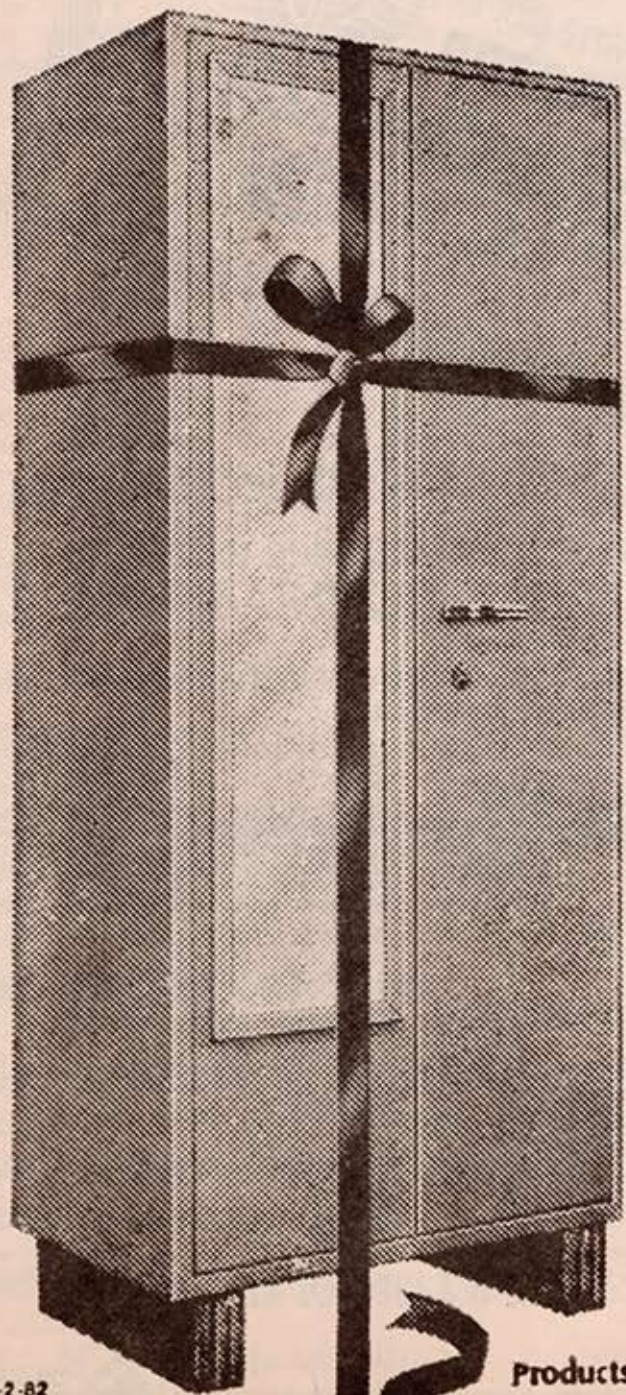
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Organized by the Fund for Artists Colonies (FAC), an American organization, 450 slides and reproductions sent in by artists from all over the world were viewed by a selection panel. The panel "used a careful scoring system in evaluating art work on the basis of their artistic merit alone."

Engineer was selected to represent Pakistan at the competition by the US consulate in Karachi. The six slides he contributed included three paintings on 1947 events of the Pakistan Movement, two landscapes and one still life, adds the report.

Outstanding service

Member of the California State Assembly Doris Allen, Congressman Robert Dornan, Senator Ed Royce and the Agency for Volunteer Service have recognized and appreciated Ms Farangis Shahrokh's services to the Retired Senior Volunteers Program. The citation refers to "five years of outstanding service to the community as a senior volunteer," informs *The Zoroastrian*, newsletter of the California Zoroastrian Center in its issue of June-July 1988. President of the Center's board of trustees, Shahrokh has

served the Zoroastrian community and the Iranian nation for over 40 years, adds the newsletter.

"Brilliant fingerwork"

Pianist Fali Pavri's renditions from Chopin, Debussy, Ravel and Rachmaninoff were marked by "brilliant fingerwork and accuracy," notes *Manashni* (August '88), the newsletter of the Australian Zoroastrian Association (AZA) of New South Wales (NSW).

The 28-year-old, Bombay-born virtuoso was participating in the Fourth International Piano Competition at the NSW Conservatorium of Music at Sydney where he was selected as one of 40 "impressive" pianists from among 280 who auditioned globally, adds the report.

Pavri began at the keyboard at the age of 11 and won a scholarship to study music in Moscow in 1975. Graduating with distinction, he has since been studying at the Royal Academy of Music, London. Winner of the All-India Beethoven Competition, Pavri has given solo recitals in many countries, informs the newsletter.

Compiled by Arnavaz S. Mama

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Honoring The Achievers

Arnavaz S. Mama

Thirty-five Indian Zoroastrians who have excelled in various fields were honored by the Federation of Parsi Zoroastrian Anjumans of India

The recipients ranged in age from octogenarians to a nine-year-old motorcycle champion. The 35 awardees were the first batch to be honored with awards for excellence instituted by the Federation of Parsi Zoroastrian Anjumans of India. Gathered at the J.J. Modi Hall of the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute (KRCOI) in Bombay on September 3, 1988, the house rose in silent tribute to the late Dastur Navrooz Minochehr-Homji who was conferred the award posthumously. Several of the recipients donated the cash award to Bombay Parsi Punchayet (BPP) charities. Bombay sheriff Jehangir Nicholson's offer to donate double the cash amount accompanying his citation led to a moment of amused embarrassment until BPP chief executive Rustom Anklesaria, the evening's master of ceremonies, informed him that for those who receive a "special mention" (the second prize) there was no cash award. Responded Nicholson gallantly, "Nonetheless Rs 2,001 it shall be."

Achievements in eight fields of endeavor, for the years 1986 and 1987, were recognized. Consisting of a shield, a citation (framed by Prof Khurshed Sheriar and read by KRCOI honorary secretary Ms Homai Modi) and Rs 1,000 in cash, the awards under each category were financed from donations of Rs 10,000 each. Thus the social and community service award has been funded by the Federation in memory of its architect, the late



Shiavax Nargolwala; for sports by Ms Daisy Jamshed Irani of Jamshedpur; for education, research, science and technology by the Mazda Foundation; for adventure by the Surat Parsi Panchayet (SPP); for excellence in the performing and fine arts by the Jimmy and Shirin Guzder Trust; for students by ex SPP president Maneck Gheyara in memory of his uncle Dhanjishah; for study of Zoroastrian history, culture and the scriptures by the BPP, with BPP trustee Jamshed Guzder contributing Rs 1,000 for a second prize on this occasion only; for small scale entrepreneurship by the Pirojsha Godrej Foundation. The last category also had a second permanent award from the donation of Rs 5,000 by industrialist Rusi Engineer. Other outstanding achievers received a "special mention" – a citation with a smaller trophy but no cash award.

Floored by a vast number of nominations under the sports category, the selection committee – consisting of three BPP trustees, three Federation vice presidents with co-opted knowledgeable persons in each field – compromised by having two awardees for 1986 and one for 1987 with 10 others receiving a special mention.

Anklesaria began by calling the 1986 sports awardee Jal Pardiwalla – the athletics pioneer and perennial sportsman who has enthused generations of youngsters. The citation referred to his beginning as a physical culture teacher

"Only when one has total courage and spirit of adventure, one achieves what one sets out to achieve"

in 1930 with the Zoroastrian Culture League, the substantial international recognition he gained, including the Olympics award in 1983, and his publications on athletics.

The now gray, but still spry, Pardiwalla recalled with emotion his youth at the Petit Boys' Orphanage, then located in Lalbaug: "Whatever I am, it's the training I received at that institution," reminisced Pardiwalla, detailing his gratitude to the Tata trusts and others who had helped him along the way. Handing over the cash envelope to Federation president and BPP chairman Dr Aspi Golwalla, Pardiwalla instructed, "Take it and use it for any good cause of the Parsi community."

The second 1986 sports awardee – India's yachting champion Lt Farokh Tarapore – being in Seoul for the 1988 Olympics, was represented by his father. Tarapore, an Indian Navy officer who was awarded the Vishist Seva Medal in 1983, won a gold medal in yachting in the 1982 Asian Games

and a silver at the 1986 Asiad.

A special mention in sports for 1986 was earned by sprinter and Arjuna Awardee Adille Sumariwalla; by cricketer and Arjuna Awardee Ms Diana Eduljee; 1987 national weight lifting champion Neville Daroga; swimmer and India's goalkeeper in water polo at the Women's World Championships in France, 17-year-old Farnaz Engineer.

Judo black belt Cawas Billimoria won the 1987 award, which was received by his father as Cawas was in Delhi awaiting clearance for Seoul. Noting that Cawas was anxious to acknowledge his gratitude to Dossu Gandhi who had helped him throughout his career, Billimoria also sent his son's "heartfelt greetings to [Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) chairman] Russi Mody and (president) Sharukh Sabavala. They've been behind him throughout."

Special awardees for 1987 included squash champion Merwan Daruvala (away in Malaysia / Singapore to take part in an international squash tournament, as noted Anklesaria); sprinter Zenia Ayrton awaiting clearance for Seoul; weight lifter Vispy Daroga; cyclist Kerman Framna and 82-year-old veteran athlete Jehanbax Kapadia who represented India at the Seventh World Veteran Athletics meet in Mel-

Shields on display (below) at the awards' presentation (left)



(In all photos, identification begins with the person at left)

Clockwise from top left:

Bodhanwalla and Pardivala (sports);

Sethna and Sumariwalla (sports);

Dr Sam Bhacca and Neville

Daroga (sports); Golwalla and Farnaz

Engineer (sports); Bodhanwalla and

Ayrton (sports); Eruch Desai and

Kapadia (sports); Bhacca and Jal Master

(adventure); Guzder and Nicholson

(adventure); Bhacca and Madan

(student) and Bhacca and Balsara

(student)

Photos of the awards presentations: Asian Photos

bourne, Australia, arriving fourth in the 100-meter and 200-meter events for the 80 to 84-year age-group. The star of the sports category, however, was young Rustom Patel who began his motorcycle racing career at the age of six in 1986 – "the youngest participant in all the motocross championships held so far," noted the citation. Nicholson, the oldest motorcar racer in India, affectionately presented the citation to the youngest motorcycle racer.

"From October '84 to February '87, he conducted the first ever military campaign in the icy regions of Siachen glacier named 'Operation Meghdoot' which was a unique operation, never attempted in the annals of military history earlier," notes the scroll of honor for the adventure award for 1986 presented to Brig Jal Master. "Let us hope you will be a general soon (and that) your example will be emulated by other Parsi youth," added Anklesaria. Indian Grand Prix racer Farad Bhathena earned a special mention in the adventure category for 1986. Bhathena was represented by his grandmother as he was away taking part in the National Great Desert Himalaya 'Raid,' as informed Federation vice president and president of the Delhi Parsi Anjuman Lt Gen Adi Sethna.

Nicholson, the oldest driver to have participated and finished in the "3,000 km Himalayan Rally of 1987 which was one of the toughest, roughest and most strenuous motoring events in the world (was) awarded the Best Sportsman's trophy," noted the special mention citation for 1987. In his acknowledgement Nicholson



said, "Only when one has total courage and spirit of adventure one achieves what one sets out to achieve." Referring to the risks of the road, Nicholson narrated how his Maruti Gypsy rolled and stood on its side against the mountain. On the other side of the road there was a fall of 3,000 ft. "These things unnerve a person but if one can eschew fear, one can eschew most things," he added.

The Dhanjishah Gheyara memorial award for postgraduates was awarded to Ms Feroza Madan for securing first rank in the master of arts examination in economics at the Madras University in 1986. Kairus Balsara received the award for standing first in all the eight semester examinations of the bachelors course in mechanical engineering at the Manipal Institute of Technology, graduating with first class honors in 1986. Firdaus Bhathena earned a special mention for standing first at the all-India level in the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) examination of March 1986. The education awardee for 1987 was Zubin Taraporevala who graduated in civil engineering from Walchand College,

Sangli, with first class honors; Zubin Dittia, an Andhra Pradesh merit scholar currently studying at the Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, received a special mention.

Ms Nergish Nargolwala presented the Shiavax Nargolwala award for social and community service to Prof Noshir Kaikobad - received by Anklesaria on behalf of the ailing professor. The citation records Kaikobad's 25-year tenure with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the training programs for community development and social welfare that he conducted for Nepal, Afghanistan and Bangladesh personnel. A United Nations consultant and deputy director to the Government of India's ministry of community development, Kaikobad has been the conceiver of all the social service programs framed by the Federation and implemented by the BPP. Kaikobad is recovering from a heart attack followed by a stroke.

Psychiatrist Dr (Ms) Roshan Master who earned the Diwan Memorial Award of the National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped in 1984, received a special

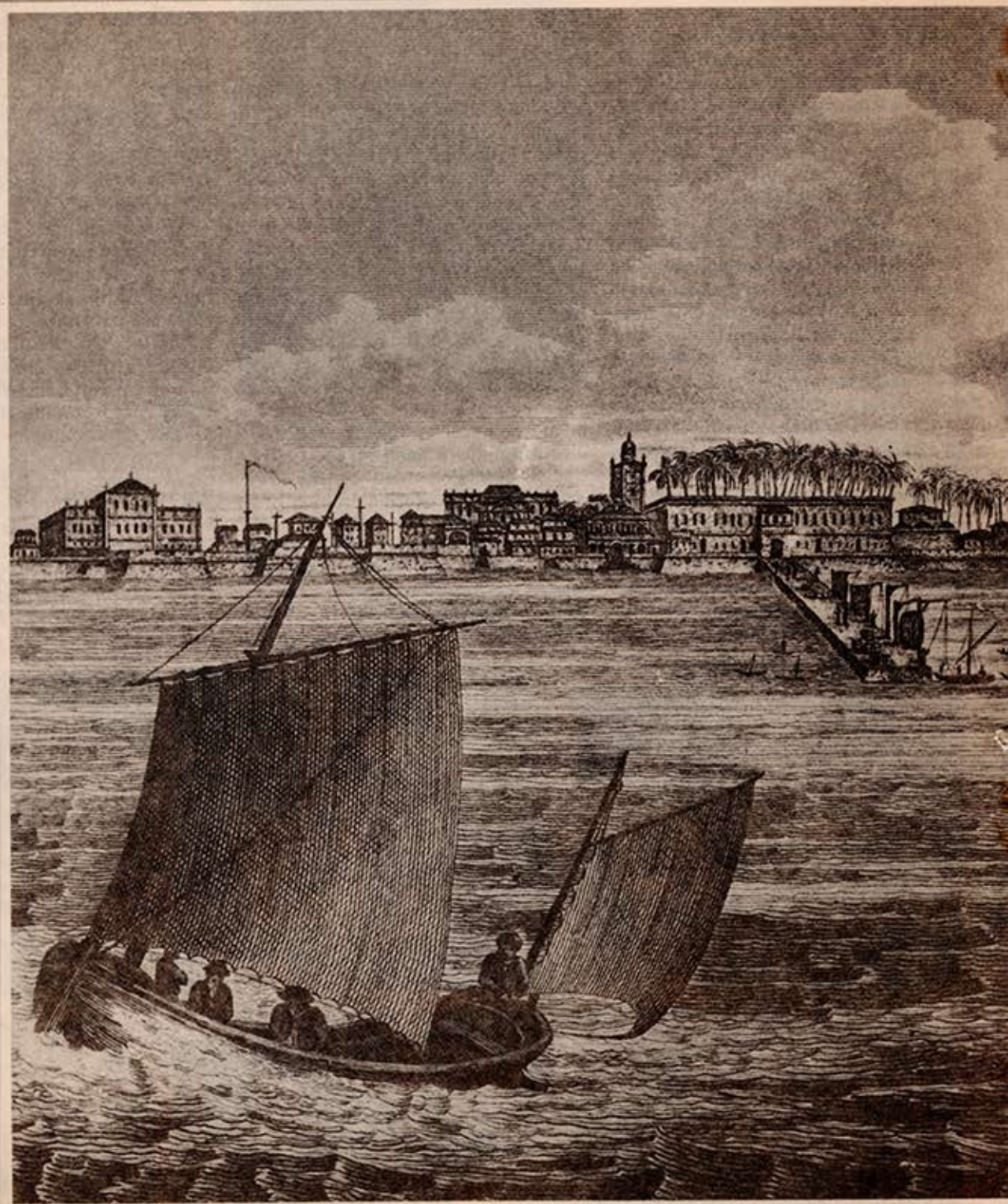
mention for 1986. The award for 1987 was presented to kirtankar Parvez Katrak who "has lived up to his motto of...service, devotion and charity...(and) given away thousands of rupees to Parsi and cosmopolitan charities." Handing over the cash award to Golwalla to use for the housing fund for the Parsis, Katrak noted with satisfaction, "This is the recognition elders like us require."

Nuclear chemist Dr (Ms) Zarine Turel whose research includes the role of trace elements in the cancers and tumors of the brain and breast; Dr (Ms) Mahtab Bamji whose chief contribution "is the development of biochemical tests for the early detection of vitamin deficiency with special reference to vitamins B2 and B6 (and) to the understanding of the health

Clockwise from top left: Bhacca and Dittia (student); Roshan Master and Nargolwala (community service); Katrak and Nargolwala (community service); Minoo Shroff and Turel (science); Jamsheed Kanga and Hansotia (science); Homi Ranina and Bamji (science)



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risks of oral and injectable hormonal contraceptives in malnourished women;" and Dr (Ms) Mehroo Hansotia for her "pioneering work on evaluation and treatment" of infertility and in vitro fertilization (test-tube babies), earned special mention. Hansotia acknowledged the citation on behalf of her colleagues and team members and noted, "It would not have been possible without the constant support from my family and friends."

The 1986 award to Minochehr-Homji recalled how he had "devoted his entire life to teaching and preaching and helped in motivating our community to our ancient faith... His weekly religious classes were extremely popular with both old and young. He participated in religious seminars and conferences both in India and abroad and his interpretations of Zoroastrianism were highly valued by the scholars of other religions." Reining in her obvious emotion, his widow Nergish Minochehr-Homji thanked the trustees of the Petit Fasl Atash Kadeh as also of the Tata and Wadia trusts and the BPP who "saw he was doing his duties well," and returned the cash award to Golwalla to use "for the care of aged priests without a roof over their heads." When Anklesaria informed the gathering that the BPP spends Rs 80,000 annually on the amelioration of the priests, Hansotia spontaneously pledged an additional Rs 5,000 to Ms Minochehr-Homji's donation.

Dastur Dr Hormazdyar Mirza who "has the distinction of being the teacher and guide for PhD students for all the present-day Avestan scholars in India," received the second prize donated by Guzder while Dr Bahman Surti received the 1987 trophy for his 16-year "labor of love" in translating the complete *Shah Namah* into English prose - "the first and only person in



Golwalla addressing the function

the world" to do so.

The Godrej entrepreneurship award was presented by Golwalla to G.K. Panthaki, a 34-year-old entrepreneur who began by repairing and servicing air conditioners and refrigerators and went on to promote Air Command India Limited, today the largest manufacturer of split air conditioning systems in India, notes the citation. Special mention for 1986 and 1987 was earned by Rustom Bharucha, "a pioneer in the design and manufacture of medical electronic instruments in India," and Nariman Mogrelia whose organization, Zoro Garments, has won export awards for the past several years. The awards were presented by

Rusi Engineer "from an entrepreneur to an entrepreneur."

Astad Debbo who "has been able to achieve a versatile fusion...by combining Kathakali with modern dance forms," and Ms Penaz Masani "the first woman ghazal singer to win a gold disc," respectively received the 1986 and 1987 awards for the performing arts. "The bulbul of the Parsi community," as Anklesaria described Masani, considered herself "greatly honored," and pledged, "Whenever my humble services are required, I will always be ready with my music and ghazals."

The idea of publicly honoring outstanding achievements of members of the community had been planted by Federation vice president Homi Bodhanwalla at the Federation's executive council meeting in Madras in July 1985. Accepted in principle, the Federation was involved in defining the fields of endeavor and providing a conceptual and financial form to the project when Shiavax Nargolwala, one of the scheme's ardent supporters, met with a fatal accident in July 1986. "The task of choosing the winners has not been uniformly easy and we must pay a tribute to many meritorious ladies and gentlemen who do not figure in our list today, who have striven to excel in one endeavor or another. After all, all excellence is equally difficult," noted Golwalla. He further suggested that literature, as a category, be in-



First row (from left): Tarapore (sports); Eduljee (sports); Billimoria (sports); Daruvala (sports) and Patel (sports)

Second row (from left): Vispi Daroga (sports); Framna (sports); Bhathena (adventure); Kaikobad (community service); and late Minochehr-Homji (study of Zoroastrianism)

Clockwise from top left: Kanga, Bhacca, Minochehr-Homji and Shroff (Photo: Minoo Balsara); Guzder and Mirza (study of Zoroastrianism); Golwalla and Surti (study of Zoroastrianism); Rusi Engineer and Bharucha (small scale entrepreneurship); Golwalla and Panthaki (small scale entrepreneurship); Engineer and Mogrelia (small scale entrepreneurship)

(Photo: Minoo Balsara);

Guzder and Deboo (fine arts)

(Photo: Minoo Balsara);

and Guzder and Masani (fine arts)

cluded in the list of awards, nominating the retired civil servant, editor and political commentator Astad Gorwala as its most eminent practitioner and quoting an earlier citation by the Leslie Sawhny Programme for training in democracy on that behalf.

For Bodhanwalla, "it was a dream come true...When we honor (outstanding Parsis) we honor ourselves." Comparing the Federation's trophies to the British gallantry awards of World Wars I and II (which were monetarily worth a mere 50 pence), Bodhanwalla recalled how he had barely 19 days in which to get them made - a time schedule further jeopardized by the Bihar earthquake and other work. A TISCO man, Bodhanwalla quoted a Tata motto: "The difficult we do today; the impossible we do tomorrow."



"Do you know what's happened to Bobby? He's dead!" cried one tearful fan to another, over the phone, discussing the character in the famous American television soap opera, *Dallas*. This piece of news brought a shocked silence at the other end, and a whispered "How?" "In a car accident," replied the voice, and then triumphantly added, "But don't worry, he has come back alive!" This was greeted with a sigh of relief. The two fans then reviewed another favorite soap opera, *Dynasty*: "Let me know when you come to the episode when Blake falls down. I want to see the part after that. I missed it on my cable video."

For about six years now, the residents of Bombay have been indulging in a new form of entertainment - cable television. Offering a variety of programs, cable television first came to India in 1974 when it was operated at Delhi's Maurya Sheraton hotel by Anil Srivastava. However, it was only in 1982 that it made its appearance in Bombay thanks to Ronnie Screwvala and his company Nebula Video Network. (Screwvala refused an interview with *Parsiana*.) Initially restricted to the Cuffe Parade area, cable video has since spread to the suburbs of Bombay as new cable companies grow in number to cash in on this boom. A large number of Parsi baugs in Bombay have also availed of this service.

"Cable television has certainly affected my life," notes Nergis Motiwalla, a resident of Colaba who subscribes to Network, the cable company originally started by Screwvala. "We have definitely become more housebound and we have stopped seeing movies in the cinema houses. One nice thing about it is that even if there is no company in the evenings, I don't feel bored. Now, I don't mind if my husband goes to masonic lodge meetings - not that much," she qualifies.

"We never used to watch the TV before," says 15-year-old Delna Bharucha of Wadia Baug, Parel, "but now (that cable video has arrived), we have started watching movies every day and we seem to enjoy it." Her younger brother, she says, likes action movies and children's programs like *Sesame Street*. Twice a week, they are shown Hindi movies.

THE CABLE CONNEXION

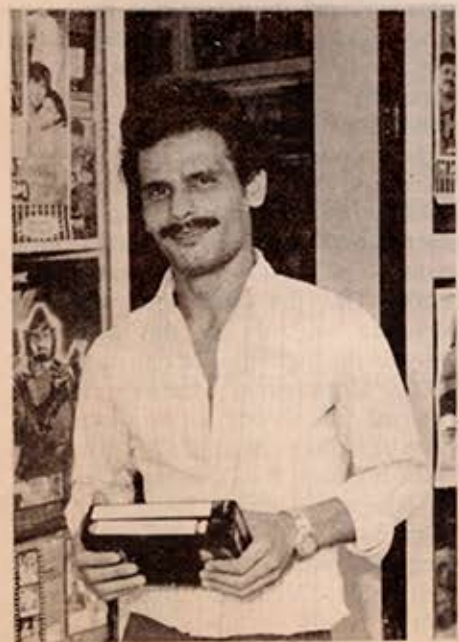
"We are only paying 50 bucks a month and we are enjoying very good movies," notes Dadi Motivala of the Mancherji Joshi Parsi Colony at Dadar which, at present, has three cable companies operating there. (The first to start were Homi and Piroja Jokhi who did not want to be quoted in *Parsiana*. Subsequently, partners Sarosh Darwalla and Rohinton Dadyburjor entered the market with the second company, and finally Zarir Ichhaporia, with the third.) "My wife and I are very fond of pictures," says Motivala, "and we used to see three to four movies a month. Now that has completely stopped. Fortunately, they (the cable company) bring us the latest movies and the good ones. If you go to see, much of our money has been saved (because going to the theater means spending on the tickets, snacks



TIONS

The popularity of cable television in the various Parsi neighborhoods is changing life-styles

Niloofer J. Madon



*Clockwise from top left:
Dadyburjor and Daruwalla;
Firoze and Hoshang Contractor;
Tamboli; and Elavia*

Photos: Homyar Mistry (Homz Prints)

and transportation)." Though the Motivalas also have a video, they rarely watch it, preferring the readymade programs brought to them on the cable.

Cable TV is preferable to having a video at home because it is "convenient; there are no hassles of bringing tapes," notes Mithoo Jesia, also of Dadar, who is very happy that she has subscribed to the cable service which, according to her, shows a "good blend of comedy, old movies, science fiction and the latest programs as well." When the Jesias bought their VCR, they stopped seeing the Doordarshan

programs and ever since the cable TV has started, they rarely watch the video! Nonetheless, if they miss a good program on the cable TV, they record it on the VCR and watch it at leisure later. Some families at the Colony enrol with more than one cable company, thereby getting a greater choice of programs.

Rustom Baug at Byculla has two cable companies operating within it - Network, which is also at Wadia Baug, and Oscar's Network started by Rustom Baug resident Tehmurasp Elavia. Malcolm Mehta, a resident of the Baug, is satisfied with Elavia's choice of cassettes because they are "a good time-pass, plus you get knowledge" from the educational programs on his network. The Mehta family have not bought a video because they already have the cable.

Though Fali Daruwalla of Cusrow Baug watches the cable TV every day, another Cusrow Baug resident, who wishes to remain anonymous, watches the cable only on Saturdays when sports events are shown. Otherwise he watches a movie on his VCR every day. Out of approximately 575 tenements in the colony, around 300 families enjoy the cable facility, he adds.

"Initially, people were very hesitant to subscribe to the cable. They felt it would disrupt their family life, the children would not study, they would not have time to go out in the evening ... But I can tell you with certainty that these are the same people who, if I delay the programs, will (promptly) call me up on the phone (to enquire what the matter is)," notes Elavia. A manufacturer of radios at his factory in Goregaon, Elavia saw the scope for cable TV in Bombay four years ago, and with the help of Pervez Bhesania, who was already manufacturing cables, he too started cable manufacture for Nelco. And though he still makes radios, Elavia concentrates on selling cable equipment like systems couplers, splinters, line amplifiers and modulators. He also provides consultancy service to persons who wish to start their own cable video: "I do the cabling myself, install the equipment, make the show run and hand over the whole project to the person in charge." Elavia informs that the

groundwork for laying the cables at five-star hotels like Majorda Beach Resort at Goa, Oberoi Towers at Bombay, the Carlton Hotel at Kodaikanal and a few others was done by him.

The residents of the Zoroastrian Colony at Tardeo, "bored with Doordarshan programs, wanted something else; and they got it," notes 25-year-old Aspi Tamboli who formerly handled cable TV operations at the Colony along with his partner Rohinton Kapadia. While Kapadia still operates from the Colony, since January this year Tamboli has shifted to

Gold Coin, a housing colony at Haji Ali. The initial costs of starting a cable video are not much, he adds, and can be easily recovered from the subscribers in the form of a down payment. Tamboli, who has done a course in radio / television from the B.N. Gamadia Technical Institute, says that he took the initiative after being guided by a friend. Tamboli writes about films for *Screen, Bulletin* and other newspapers, and wants to carry on the video company business alongside his writing career.

Dadyburjor who, along with partner Daruwalla, has started the Countdown

Cable Systems in January this year, says, "Sarosh had bounced the idea (of starting the second cable video service at the Dadar Parsi Colony) two years back, but because of college and other commitments (they were hesitant). We finally made a beginning last year because had we waited for a bit longer, we would have had to come in at number three. (Ichhaporia entered the fray in August, this year.) Three would be difficult - as it is, coming in at number two is difficult." Reluctant to state the number of clients they started with, the duo claim that the ranks of their

A vision of cable and satellite operations

In its simplest form, cable television can be described as a video shared by the community. The programs selected by the owner of the cable company can be viewed by the subscribers via cables extending from the central video to their own television sets at home.

The programs are almost always foreign (usually those from the USA and the UK), and include movies (old and new), short serials (including those on wild life and nature), and the ever-popular soap operas like *Dallas, Dynasty, Falcon Crest, Howard's Way*, etc. And, with a couple of Hindi movies and Pakistani plays thrown in for good measure, you can go through the entire gamut of emotions - drama, comedy, suspense, horror - every week on your TV screen. Usually starting at around 7 p.m., this evening entertainment goes on till about 11, with a few owners stopping the cable programs between 9 and 9.30 so that their members can watch prime-time serials on Doordarshan's national network.

The operators, members of six to seven libraries, select programs after reading reviews in books and magazines. The cassette is then brought home, the quality of the print checked, and, if found good, reserved at the library. The ensuing month's program is chalked out in advance. Before screening, the cassette is tested out a second time.

The concept of satellite television is very similar to the one used by Doordarshan to telecast live programs via the Indian Satellite (IN-

SAT I-B). Here, instead of Delhi Doordarshan acting as the receiving station, a private parabolic or dish antenna will receive live transmissions from the satellites of different countries.

The bid for satellite television was first made by five-star hotels which wanted to relay programs for the benefit of their guests. But they were not quite successful. In recent times however, the telecommunications department has relaxed its stance for the import of the equipment needed to set up such a facility.

Introducing satellite television to residential buildings in Bombay is Rajkumar Ghuwalewala who has set up his first dish antenna, atop the Sealord building at Cuffe Parade, at an initial cost of six lakh rupees. At present, the Sealord residents receive live telecasts in a foreign language from China, and the World Net News, live from the USA.

On an average, the subscribers will be expected to contribute about Rs 250 per month. This monthly fee will make available not only the 24-hour live programs, but also two channels of the usual cable video programs [divided either by language (Hindi or English) or by type of program], as well as Delhi's own local programs (not the national network). The 24-hour programs, however, will be shown only on a single channel. The various channels will only be seen in the control room, after which the operator will show the chosen programs on a single channel.

"Whether it is TV serials or movies, thrillers and comedies rule the tastes of our clients"

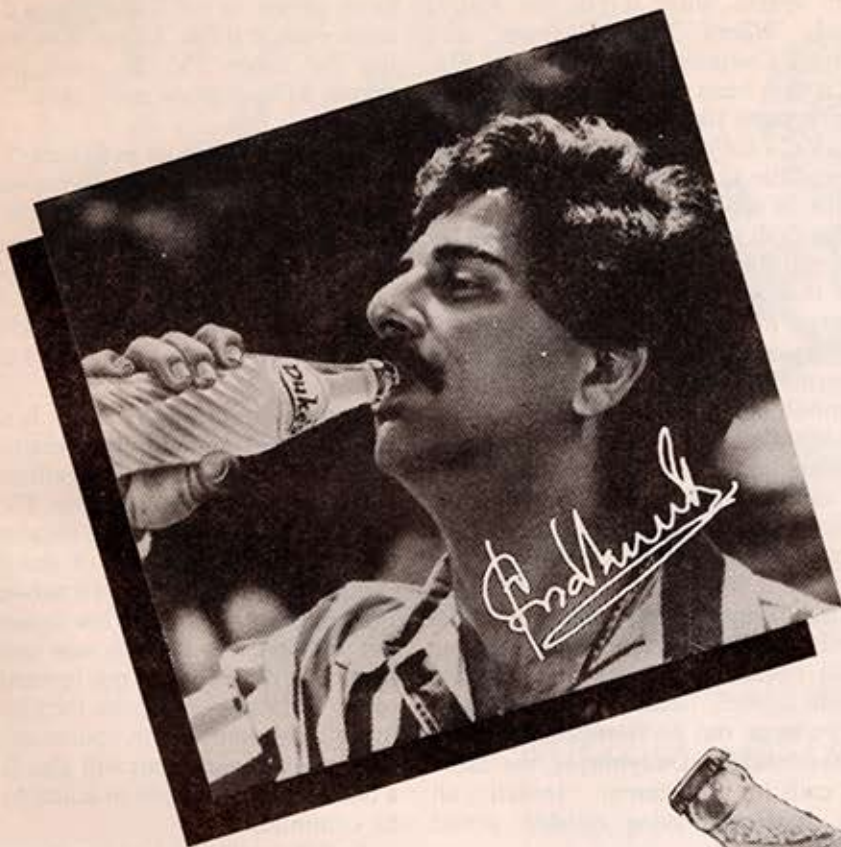
subscribers has "just crossed 50."

While Dadyburjor is entirely in charge of the programming, Sarosh looks after sales and operations - talking to prospective clients, giving the cable connections, etc. Dadyburjor, working for his master's degree in management studies, attends evening classes at the Bajaj Institute after putting in a full day's work as accounts executive at Dazzal Advertising. Having started out in the field of music recording, Daruwalla is now a professional videographer (he has done a short course in videography at Singapore). Apart from covering the usual weddings and navjotes, Daruwalla has made videos on sports education for a company, and short commercials for exhibitions and fetes.

To encourage interest in community activities, Daruwalla and Dadyburjor, assisted by Rayomand Daver, have started making their own video programs to telecast on their cable network. The first such program was screened on July 17 this year and showed the highlights of one day's play at the Zoroastrian Monsoon Games Festival. These one to two-hour long cassettes take around 20 hours to make and cost Rs 2,000, says Daruwalla. Already, Cusrow Baug and Malcolm Baug have shown an interest in them and wish to relay them on their own cable TV. Apart from covering sports events, exhibitions and fairs,

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they also propose to introduce educational and religious programs.

Cable television has also found its way into other Parsi colonies: at Malcoln Baug, Jogeshwari, it is run by Porus Tarapore; at Dalal Estate, by Rusi Karanjia; at Gamadia Colony, by Rohinton Kapadia; at Cama Park, by Sam Cooper.

In the meanwhile, Hoshang Contractor and his brothers Firoze and Rohinton of Tarachand and Company, the noted general store on Sleater Road, wish to start a cable video thereabouts. A feasibility survey has yet to be conducted, though the one done at Tata Colony at Tardeo received a poor response, says Hoshang. Though they already have the know-how (thanks to a friend), and their shop itself boasts a video library, Hoshang says that for the project to be economically viable, they will have to start with at least 50 members. He says the most tedious part of setting up a cable TV is the survey which is extremely time-consuming because you have to tell every family what cable TV is all about. Laying out the cables is very easy, he says. The Contractors plan to operate from one of their customers' houses, preferably from that of a retired person who, as time progresses, could be taught to operate the programs himself, and in return earn some income and be entitled to free program viewing. In this way, says

Hoshang, "They are also happy, and we are also happy."

Consumer favorites

According to Elavia, two-episode movies, commonly called "television bestsellers," are a favorite among his members. And apart from the usual soap operas, short serials like *Knight Rider*, *Miami Vice*, *A-Team*, and *Three's Company* are preferred. Elavia is also keen on showing educational programs like *National Geographic* movies, *That's Incredible*, *You Ask for It*, and the *Guinness Book of Records* to his 58 subscribers.

Tamboli sees a definite trend in program likes and dislikes. He points out that while initially the members wanted more action films and Hindi movies, they tired of them and have reverted to liking the "best stuff" that Tamboli has to offer.

"Whether it is TV serials or movies, thrillers and comedies rule (the tastes of our clients)," says Dadyburjor. "Movies made on excellent books are liked by most people because they have read the books..." There is reportedly quite a huge base for Hindi movies. While some enjoy viewing them, others say that "it is nice to have Hindi movies because then at least they can go out on those two days!"

According to Dadyburjor, the cable TV calls for adjustment. "Initially, all the children playing outside would

usually be at home by 6 p.m. (the starting time). It was a novelty feature then. But after that, when the craze for it dies down, it finds its own equilibrium. Now if there is a good film, they'll stay at home, but at the same time, when we have the all-Parsi volleyball and (other tournaments) being played at the Colony, you'll find more people there, rather than watching the cable TV. So each person knows what is more important."

Will cable TV lose its popularity?

While cable television has become a familiar phenomenon in Bombay, a new form of home entertainment is making waves in the metropolis - 24-hour live programs via satellite from places as diverse as USA, UK, USSR, China, Japan, Europe and the Middle East.

A pertinent question arises: Is satellite TV legal and, for that matter, is cable TV itself legal? Legalities involved in cable and satellite TV are moot points as there are no regulations to that effect, notes one of the cable company owners, a retired advocate. "There is nothing in the law against it, but just now it is a totally new concept so the government has not formed any rules. In foreign countries they have a licensing system and in course of time the Indian government will also frame a law and we will have to abide by it," he continues.

And if satellite television does succeed, what will become of the numerous small-time cable video companies? Says Aspi Tamboli: "I don't know anything about it. I don't even want to think about it." Nonetheless he opines, "It is a step forward from cable video. First, TV was affected by cable video, now cable video will be affected by it. Doesn't make a difference; TV goes on and cable video will go on," because the rates for the satellite TV will be exorbitant.

There is never an end to any business, avers Rajkumar Ghuwalewala who introduced satellite television to a residential building on Cuffe Parade. He further clarifies, "People are still dragging goods on handcarts (despite other means of transport being available) so I don't see it (satellite TV) affecting the other cable companies... Anything new (in the market) will always find its way, somehow or the other... (After all) entertainment is a tricky business!"

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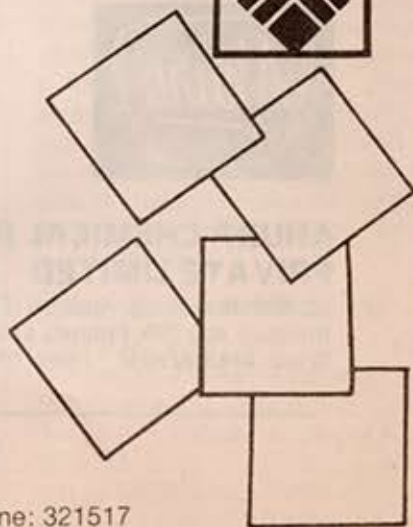
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Graphic A-181

The father of Indian orthopedics

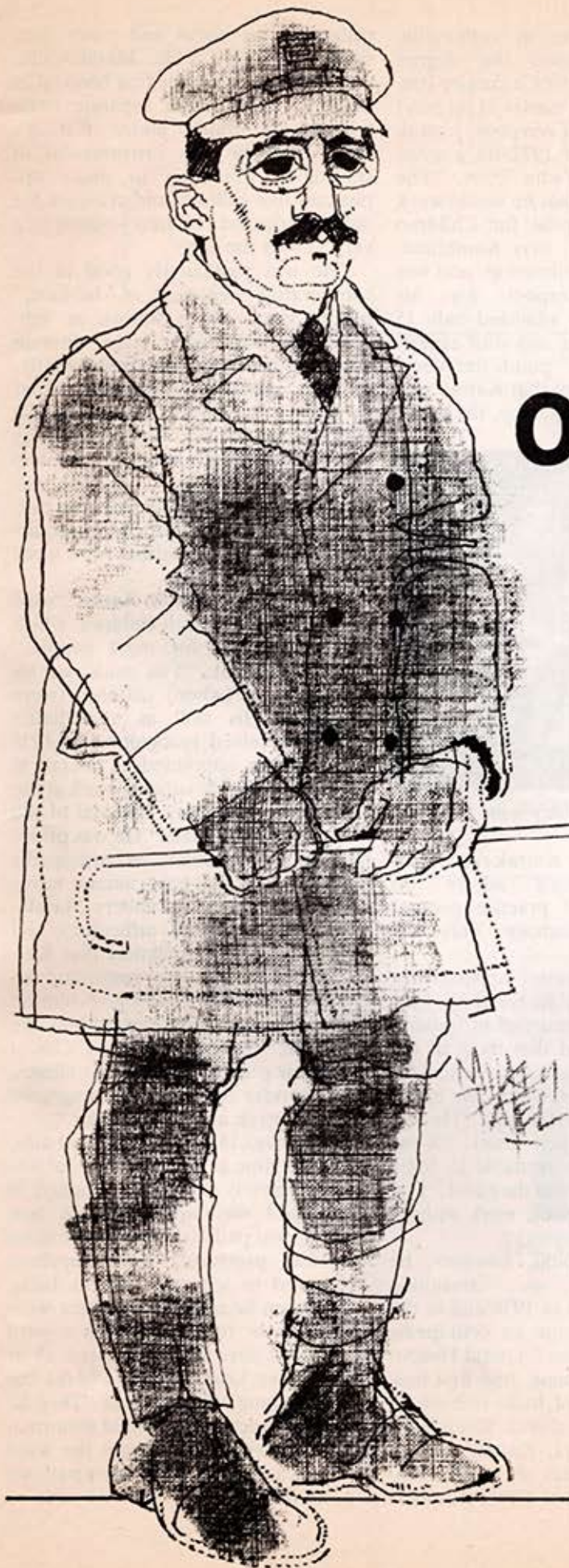
Dr Rustom Katrak, the first Indian
to practise orthopedic surgery
in the country, was responsible
for Indian hospitals
setting up orthopedic wards

Joy Fernandes

"This meeting of the staff and students of the Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital expresses its profound sorrow at the sad demise of Dr R.J. Katrak, ex-honorary orthopedic surgeon, Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital. This meeting further offers its condolences to the members of the bereaved family."

Dated December 14, 1987, six days after Dr Rustom Jamshedji Katrak's death, the condolence resolution was no different from those that have marked the deaths of generations of physicians and surgeons. The man it mourned, however, was different - he was India's first practising orthopedic surgeon.

Before Katrak, when specialization was unknown and even openly discouraged, orthopedic cases in India had been treated by general surgeons. In nineteenth century England, the work of Hugh Owen Thomas and, later, Sir Robert Jones had dispelled some of the ignorance which enveloped such cases, but the idea of a



surgeon who exclusively practised orthopedics was one which had not yet reached the Indian medical scene.

In fact, India did have a doctor – S.M. Kini from Madras – who had a master's degree in orthopedic surgery from the University of Liverpool, but he continued to practise general surgery. Talking of the time when Katrak had just begun practising, orthopedic surgeon Dr Keki S. Masalawalla (a colleague of Katrak's at the B.D. Petit Parsee General Hospital) says: "General surgeons had no concept of fracture treatment. (They) were given a manual, supposed to read it, and do what (they) liked." Fractures were, by and large, treated with plasters, for the doctors were given no specialized training in the area. The result, says consulting orthopedic surgeon Dr S.J. Kumbhani who had worked with Katrak at the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital, was a significant number of malunions where the bone would unite in a deformed manner or would not unite at all, rendering the limb useless. And, of course, no correction of congenital abnormalities was possible.

All this would change with Katrak's advent upon the medical scene. After graduating from Grant Medical College, Bombay, in 1927, he worked as house surgeon, registrar and senior resident medical officer at Grant and the J.J. group of hospitals. And then he made a decision that was to change the course of his entire life, and the lives of thousands of others. He decided to specialize in orthopedic surgery.

No one is quite sure about the factors that led him to this decision. Dr L. N. Vora, honorary orthopedic surgeon at K.E.M. Hospital and a colleague of his, says, "He used to love children a lot so he thought orthopedics was the line (whereby he could correct abnormalities caused by congenital defects and by disease)." Kumbhani remarks, "After he did general surgery he found there was a lot of orthopedic work that was neglected in India and he felt that specialization in that field would be beneficial to the masses." And Katrak's niece, physiotherapist Ms Jasmine Irani thinks that it was the late Dr Rustom N. Cooper, a surgeon at K.E.M., who influenced him.

Since at that time an FRCS (Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons) degree was necessary for admission to

the master's course in orthopedic surgery which earned the degree MCh(Orth) – Megister Chirurgie (the Latin equivalent for master of surgery) in orthopedics – at Liverpool, Katrak went to England in 1932 on a scholarship from the Wadia Trust. "The understanding was that he would work at the Wadia Hospital for Children when he returned," says Kumbhani. In 1934 he got his fellowship, and was accepted at Liverpool for his MCh(Orth). "They admitted only 15 students, (depending on) your experience in that branch," points out Vora.

It was at Liverpool that Katrak met Prof (Dr) T.P. MacMurrey, the noted



Dr Katrak on a holiday with Dossan

orthopedic surgeon. Katrak reportedly sought MacMurrey's advice on whether he should practise general surgery or concentrate only on orthopedics.

MacMurrey's counsel to specialize in orthopedics was accepted by Katrak, but when he returned to India in 1936, he discovered that most of the general hospitals had neither a post for an orthopedic surgeon nor any intention of creating one for him. "He was quite frustrated," says Irani. "X-ray machines were not available in India and at the J.J. Hospital they said, 'You can't do the orthopedic work without the facilities.'"

At Wadia Hospital, however, he was appointed as consulting orthopedic surgeon in 1936 and in the same year he became an orthopedic surgeon at the Parsee General Hospital. Wadia thus became "the first hospital in the whole of India to have an orthopedic unit," claims Kumbhani. In those early days, Katrak worked alone; treating cases of polio, congenital defects such as clubfoot, tuber-

culosis of the bones and joints, and rickets. Wadia, adds Masalawalla, may have also been the first hospital in India to have had a separate bone tuberculosis ward, under Katrak's care. Here he was instrumental in starting a workshop to make appliances like calipers and crutches for helping crippled children – something very new at the time.

"He was particularly good in the conservative treatment of clubfoot," recalls Vora. "It is known as subcutaneous soft tissue release, wherein you cut the tight structures blindly, through a small cut in the skin. Other surgeons generally use an open operation with an incision from four to six inches long. I don't know anyone who does this nowadays." Utilizing this technique, Katrak could treat the children as outpatients, instead of requiring them to be hospitalized for a week to 10 days.

A very gentle person, Katrak "used to have a rapport with children which is very difficult for most people," notes Kumbhani. "You could see his face light up (when) children (were around)." His skill as a pediatric surgeon received recognition in 1938 when he was appointed as overall in charge of pediatric surgical work at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital of the J.J. group of hospitals. "He was promised an appointment as orthopedic surgeon, but the government never gave it to him," remembers Masalawalla. Hints of the difficulties and opposition and humiliation that Katrak faced at J.J. are confirmed by Kumbhani. "They didn't give him an orthopedic unit. They treated him like a laborer," he says indignantly. One of the junior general surgeons, he alleges, used to refer to himself as a surgeon and to Katrak as a "bonesetter."

But though this was a period of difficulty, his time at the J.J. Hospital was not completely unfruitful. Trained in specialized techniques, Katrak was able to treat pediatric orthopedic cases that had previously been hopeless. "He used to tell me," recalls Irani, "that when he came to J.J. there were just three or four patients in a ward that could have accommodated 25 or 30. No one brought in newborns because nothing could be done. Then he started correcting congenital abnormalities and within six months the ward was full and there were even patients on the floor."

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The management at J.J. continued to refuse him any other orthopedic work, and in 1942 Katrak left them to join K.E.M. Hospital as a consultant orthopedic surgeon. The dean of the Hospital, Dr Jivraj Mehta, had invited him to start a full-fledged orthopedic department. He would have a ward of his own, but the general surgeons would also be free to treat fracture cases. Fortunately, senior surgeons Cooper and Dr A.P. Baliga believed that orthopedic surgeons could provide superior care. These surgeons "were men of vision," notes Masalawalla, "and they virtually put their foot down on general surgeons treating orthopedic cases. As a result, by usage if not by law, Dr Katrak was soon treating all orthopedic and fracture cases at K.E.M."

But even there, he had to continue fighting for more facilities. Space was the most urgent need, for the new department had been allotted just two rooms in what is now the Hospital's X-ray department. (The present Orthopaedic Centre, located opposite the Tata Memorial Hospital, is a much more recent development.) Soon after Katrak's appointment at K.E.M., Mehta completed his period of deanship. Taking over as chief minister in the newly created state of Gujarat, Mehta was, however, determined to support the establishment of orthopedic units. According to Kumbhani, Katrak guided him in starting orthopedic departments in various hospitals and medical colleges in Gujarat in the early 1940s.

It was while he was working at K.E.M. that he began training other young doctors in orthopedic surgery. The late Dr A.K. Talwalkar, Dr K.T. Dholakia, Dr K.S. Masalawalla and Dr M. Pandit are some of those who trained under him as assistant surgeons. Talwalkar worked as assistant orthopedic surgeon in the early days of the new department at K.E.M. before he was admitted to the MCh(Orth) course at Liverpool. "I asked Dr Katrak if there was anything to learn or to see after working with him for five years," and his honest advice was, "Talwalkar go, there is a lot more to learn," recalled Talwalkar in a lecture given in 1968. When he returned from England, he was given his own unit, and he and Katrak kept training their assistants, thus gradually increasing the number of orthopedic surgeons.



Katrak (with hat in hand) proceeds to receive his bachelor's degree at the Bombay University convocation

In addition to his work at the hospitals, Katrak also had his private practice. "In the early days," says Kumbhani, "he and Dr R.N. Cooper would go to Poona at weekends to operate." From 1946 onwards, he operated on patients at Dr Bacha's Memorial Belle Vue Nursing Home on Queen's Road and on European patients at Breach Candy Hospital, according to Major Ratan Bacha, administrator of Dr Bacha's Nursing Home. Although he could have earned a lot more as a general surgeon, he stuck firmly to his policy of handling only orthopedic surgery.

It was in the 1950s that Katrak's association with occupational therapy and physiotherapy began. The 1948-49 polio epidemic had brought into dramatic focus the need for physiotherapy. Cases which had seemed hopeless, improved when put under the care of a physiotherapist. Children who had never been expected to walk again, did. It was a time of all sorts of exciting discoveries about rehabilitation and restorative medicine. K.E.M.'s training school and center for occupational therapy (which uses a specific task or activity for therapeutic purposes) were set up in 1950 by an American, Ms Kamala Nimbkar. This

was the first occupational therapy department in South-East Asia and when a World Health Organisation team of experts toured India at the invitation of the government a few years later, it helped them decide to set up a physiotherapy training program at K.E.M. and G.S. Medical College. "They were sister professions and both were necessary for rehabilitation," says Prof Manik Shahani, head of K.E.M.'s physiotherapy department. Another reason they chose K.E.M., he feels, is that the head of the orthopedic department was Katrak who was an eminent surgeon and had already initiated reconstructive surgery.

In the years that followed, Katrak and his assistants worked closely with these departments. "He felt that they were important components of modern medicine," explains Shahani. "He was a pioneer in this aspect, believing that no one person was fully competent to treat the patient. He said we should work as a team." Shahani, occupational therapist Ms Mira Shahani and physiotherapist Ms Daulat Dastur, all remember Katrak as a surgeon who often came to their departments to see his patients and to discuss their cases. "He never felt, 'This is my department, that is theirs,'" recalls Dastur. "He was concerned about the patient." In fact, says Shahani, their relations were so good that even after he

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retired they would receive notes and phone calls enquiring about the progress of patients he had recommended. After an extension of service, Katrak retired from K.E.M. in 1957, from the Parsee General in 1959, and from Wadia in 1969.

Appointed examiner for the master of surgery course, and before that for the MBBS course in orthopedics at the Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Universities, Katrak was also an inspector for the Indian Medical Council, entrusted with the task of checking that the facilities in use were good enough for orthopedic training and surgery.

Katrak was the first recognized professor of orthopedics at the Bombay University, according to Kumbhani. He also taught at the G.S. Medical College. In fact, asserts Kumbhani, it was indirectly due to Katrak that the Bombay University started a post-graduate degree course in orthopedics in 1952-53. Seeing his work at the K.E.M., other hospitals started orthopedic departments. This enabled students desirous of enrolling for the MS(Orth) course to fulfill the eligibility criteria of holding the post of registrar or houseman, and working with a recognized teacher in a medical school. "He was also the only recognized PhD guide in India," recalls Kumbhani, adding, "Major General L.K. Ananthanarayana, a senior consultant in surgery to the armed forces, did his thesis under Dr Katrak." According to records obtained from Dr Gawande, secretary to the Bombay Orthopaedic Society (BOS), in 1962 Katrak became an advisor to the board of management at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Parel and when the Lokmanya Tilak Medical College was started in the late 1960s, he became a professor there for the MS(Orth) course.

In 1963, Katrak received a unique honor: he was elected an honorary fellow of the British Orthopaedic Association. He was the first Indian to receive such recognition, and this event led to the founding of the BOS, the first regional orthopedic society in India, of which he became the president. "We got together to felicitate him, then decided that since we had already gathered under one pretext we should continue it," explains Vora. When the Society began a postgraduate lecture course in 1965, he was one of the

teachers. Starting 1966, the BOS has also held one lecture - Dr Katrak Oration - in his honor every November at the annual Western India Regional Orthopaedic Conference. For this, the BOS selects a senior person of long-standing experience from anywhere in India who has done original work in any aspect of orthopedic surgery.

As a surgeon, Katrak belonged to the conservative school. He would not operate until it was absolutely neces-

One of the junior general surgeons used to refer to himself as a surgeon and to Katrak as a "bone-setter"

sary and he was sure that other methods of treatment like rest, weight correction, plastering and physiotherapy had not succeeded. "Despite being fully qualified," Shahani points out, "he was not a knife-thirsty surgeon. He was primarily dedicated to human beings, to patients, rather than to his skill." His reluctance to operate was based on his concern for the patient's safety. "In his time, surgery, metallurgy, anesthesia and rehabilitation were not as developed technologically as (they are) today, and surgery could be a risky undertaking," explains Vora. "What we have today, he didn't have then; for example, metal plates had to be imported. You placed an order and got them after a year. Today we have materials manufactured in India."

But even though Katrak was a conservative surgeon, he was willing to try out new modes of treatment if convinced of their efficacy. For example, he started operating on cases of spinal tuberculosis - a radical measure - when new techniques were introduced by Chinese surgeons.

Man behind the mask

Born to Jamshedji Rustomji Katrak - an employee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation - and his wife Jerbai on November 23, 1899, Rustom and his older sister Dossan were brought up by their maternal uncle Jamshedji

Madon after their mother's death and their father's subsequent remarriage. He had four half brothers and two half sisters; his brothers, Manecksha, Faramroz, Burjore and Edulji, and one sister, Mehra are still alive.

As a youth, his attention turned first to law. "He wanted to be an advocate so he did his BA," explains Irani. "But then he found that he might have to tell lies for his clients' sake, so he did his BSc." He may have been directed towards medicine by his uncle Dr Edulji Madon, she adds. A bachelor, Katrak is reported to have told his niece that he was "wedded to his profession." And Vora says, "He once told me he was so involved in his work that he had no time to get married, and then afterwards it was too late." Katrak's colleagues and family members speak of him as a warm, generous and a very gentle man who was also very retiring. "I have never heard him raise his voice," notes Shahani, further qualifying, "He was gentle with everyone. He treated you like family and he didn't stand upon his dignity even in the formal hospital surroundings. And he never discriminated according to social class, religion or political leanings. The poorest of the poor got the same attention from him."

Katrak lived with his sister Dossan, also unmarried, to whom he was believed to have been greatly attached. "He was broken down after she died in 1984," says Irani. In his later years he suffered from severe cervical spondylosis, heart trouble and leukoderma. The last, says Masalawalla, made him rather withdrawn for he was a sensitive man and feared he would be made fun of. Katrak's interests, he adds, included music, poetry and reading. "In the last days of his life he became very religious," recalls Kumbhani. "He did a lot of religious reading, the history of the Parsis, etc."

In orthopedic circles, Katrak is called the father of Indian orthopedics because of his pioneering efforts in the field. His contribution was summed up at the 1966 Dr Katrak Oration when Dr B. Mukopadhyaya said: "Bombay owes its preeminence in the field of orthopedics to Dr Katrak who, alone and singlehanded, with indomitable spirit and indefatigable labor, built the firm foundation on which the post-World War II (Indian) orthopedic surgeons have built an impressive edifice."

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A gallery view

Gustasp Irani

They gazed at the people milling outside on Princess Street. The Chemould Frames shop was empty. Suddenly his companion, Roshan Kalapesi, who was later to become the chairperson of the Arts Council of India, pointed to a man striding down the road. "My uncle," she declared. The two ran out to greet him. They held on to him physically as they pleaded with him to come inside. Grudgingly he conceded. He was one of the few, very few, to have visited one of Bombay's first art exhibitions. Recalling the incident about 35 years later, the owner of the shop, Kekoo Gandhi, admits, "Not even a *chaliu* (bird) visited us (then)."

The highlight of that show was the sale of a painting by M.F. Husain titled *Doll's Wedding* for the exorbitant price of Rs 300. (At that time Husain's paintings sold for Rs 50.) The buyer was Wayne Hartwell of the United States Information Service who later parted with the painting to a Chicago collector. Presently the painting hangs in the personal collection of a Middle East art dealer; his purchase price — \$ 35,000 (approximately Rs 5,00,000).

Husain has come a long way since that exhibition. Modern Indian art has come a long way. Kekoo Gandhi and his wife Khorshed have come a long way too. As they prepare for the exhibition to celebrate the 25 years of Gallery Chemould at the Jehangir Art Gallery premises, impatient buyers troop up to the first floor where the Gallery is located to see the paintings before they are even hung up on the walls. They groan as they are informed that works they have fancied are either sold or booked.

The phone jingles. "Hello?" says the charming Khorshed Gandhi as she smooths down her graying hair. "Sor-

ry," she says, "he's already sold." She grimaces as she listens to the caller's next query. "I'm afraid, she's sold too." When she speaks again, her voice is cheerier: "Yes, I can book him for you. Will you be coming to see the painting? Okay, see you at the opening then."

In the background, painter Ms Veena Bhargava, who has flown in from Calcutta, is working on her large canvas, restoring transit damage that only her artist's eye can detect. *The Times of India* photographer is clicking Kekoo Gandhi. A *Femina* reporter has spirited away his wife for an interview.

On September 13, 1988 the week-long exhibition opens in the main hall of the Jehangir Art Gallery. Fifty-seven works by 17 artists are on display. "Our selection has been of a few senior artists, the second generation and the younger ones with their

emerging talent," the invitation explains. The Gandhys regret that more artists' works could not be represented. "It's a pity that so many are missing. We shared so much; I can't imagine not sharing this occasion with them," Kekoo says ruefully. In their 25 years, Gallery Chemould has exhibited the works of 125 artists at their premises which can accommodate about 20 to 30 canvases at one time. Earlier the exhibitions ran for about two weeks, now they run for four to six weeks. "We owe it to the artists to give them more time," Kekoo explains.

"When we started out, our exhibitions were more modest and even the canvases were smaller, but our enthusiasm and faith in modern Indian art has never flagged," Khorshed observed in her inauguration speech. Kekoo, in contrast to his normal effusive self, was brief, very brief. He con-





Gallery Chemould's celebration in 1988 (from left): Kekoo, Khorshed, Mulk Raj Anand and Shirin

(Left) Gandhi family members at the Frames shop's silver jubilee in 1966

fessed that he had reams of pages covered with notes on whom to thank but he was not inclined to go through with the exercise. "We understand each other perfectly." That perhaps summed up the mood of the evening – understanding – an understanding between the artists, connoisseurs of art, art collectors and the general public, with the Gandhys and their Gallery Chemould playing the role of catalyst.

"A sponsoring gallery does not function on the basis of good returns alone," Kekoo points out during an interview prior to the exhibition, "but in

terms of the artist and the customer. We have got to help them both develop and grow." Clad in a simple shirt, pant and tie, the ebullient Kekoo is most loquacious when talking about his magnificent obsession – art. He makes a distinction between sponsoring galleries like Chemould and rental galleries which lease out space to anyone who can pay the price. "If you can afford it you may hire out the hall and have an exhibition of matchsticks for all they care," says Kekoo. "They are not professional galleries, they are shops, their involvement with the artist and the exhibition is zero." The criterion by which sponsoring galleries function is talent and talent alone. They are concerned about the artists' progress because they work on a percentage basis (25 to 33 percent of the sales returns accrue to the gallery).

For over 25 years, Kekoo and Khorshed Gandhi of Gallery Chemould have promoted the cause of art and of numerous artists, known and unknown

Sponsoring galleries arrange everything – publicity, liaison with the Press, issuing of invitations and the hanging up of the displays – unlike the rental galleries.

"And we are accused of being commercial!" Kekoo protests. He points out that they have put up shows of artists they believed in and have not sold even a single painting. But he is quick to quell misunderstandings – this is not a comment on the artist's worth. He singles out Homi Patel as an example. "He will be the Van Gogh of Indian art – recognized (in the future). If you listen to me, you will buy his paintings now."

Kekoo defines a distinctive painting in the words of Swami Muktananda: "A great painting is such that what ought to be there gets effortlessly transferred on the canvas, spontaneously and without being contrived. The purity of the artist's life is reflected in his work." If all art is evaluated by this criterion, one cannot go wrong, notes Kekoo who has never received any formal training in art. He hastens to add that art appreciation is subjective, a question of personal feelings. "The heart decides; the color, the spacing, the texture, everything is instinctively right. The result, 'Ah, that's it.'"

The journey through time with the mercurial Kekoo is fascinating, rippling with the sparkle of personalities and events. It all started out with an automobile breakdown. The vehicle belonged to one Roger Van Damme, the manager of a Belgium-based import-export firm in Bombay. Kekoo's father Minocher, now 92, stopped to assist and soon the two men became good friends. A little later World War II broke out in Europe and the Belgian



*A painting of Kekoo's children Adil and Rashna (left) by Langhammer
Kekoo (gesticulating) in conversation with Chavda (left) at an exhibition*



found himself jobless, his links with his parent company being broken. Kekoo, then, had been cut off from his studies in economics at Cambridge. The resources were pooled. Van Danmme had learnt the art of molding frames from his father who was a master framer in Europe and Gandhi senior offered to finance a project on the condition that his son Kekoo be taught the trade. The Chemould Frame Factory was established at Marol.

But as the War stretched out, wood became a scarce commodity and were it not for Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Factory would have had to down its shutters for good. The commander in chief of the Allied forces in the east had formed a unit of Italian prisoners of war, called the Murart Unit, and entrusted them with the task of supplying decorative paintings to the armed forces fighting in the area. They turned to the Chemould Frame Factory to meet their orders, and supplied it with the precious wood it needed to keep going. Kekoo digs out an old patched-up painting of the Murart Unit, with a self-portrait of Giovanni Pinto, a member of Murart, in the upper right hand corner reproducing the same work. Another Giovanni Pinto painting hangs on the walls of the Cricket Club of India.

If it was Mountbatten who helped the Chemould Frame Factory survive the War years, it was Walter Langhammer who was responsible for

Kekoo's deepening involvement with modern Indian art. Langhammer, who had fled his native Vienna to protect his Jewish wife from the wrath of Hitler's invading armies, became the art director of *The Times of India*. He conducted art classes at his residence on Sundays. Here he schooled the young Husains, Aras, Razas, Chavdas and others in the basics of drawing and drafting, but never altered their natural style.

Kekoo was introduced to Langhammer by a friend and once he was under the influence of the "loving bully" as he called him, things were never quite the same again. Langhammer sent his students to have their paintings framed and hung up on the walls of the Chemould Frames shop which was established at Princess Street and from here the artists made their first sales – to people who came not for the paintings but to have their personal memories framed. The next logical step was to hold exhibitions at the shop, Husain's being the first. Raza, Ara, Hebbar and Chavda were the first of many to display their works here.

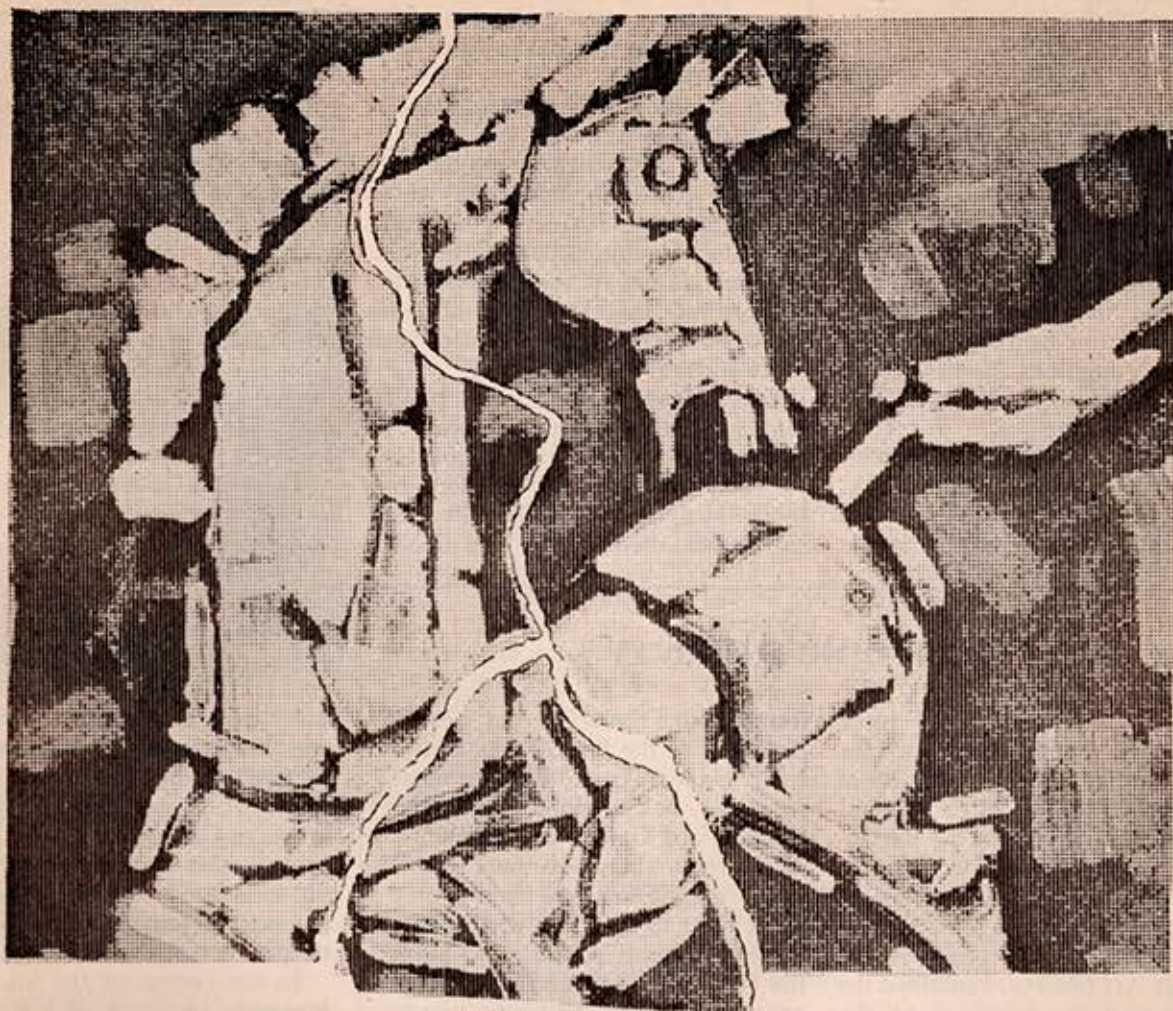
As the art movement gathered momentum, and city, state and national level bodies sprang up as a result, the artists moved on to fill in the positions created. While Kekoo involved himself more with the art movement in India, sometimes to the chagrin of the rest of his family, it was his brother Russy who looked after the Factory and its production.

But it was not smooth sailing. Kekoo recalls the time each year when the family would sit down to calculate and write off the bad debts. Invari-

ably, most would be of his artist-friends who would compensate by leaving behind their unsold paintings. "Now of course those paintings are worth more than we ever guessed then," Kekoo acknowledges.

The art world, however, had not forgotten the Gandhys. They would pay their debt to the family in more specific terms too. Jehangir Art Gallery was built in 1952 on land donated by the Prince of Wales Museum authorities and with funds provided by Sir Cowasji Jehangir who named the building after his son who died in a road accident in London. (This, incidentally, was the fourth gift to the city by the same family, each generation having endowed it with a landmark. Cowasji Jehangir's father had built C.J. Hall, his grandfather, the Elphinstone College building and his great grandfather, the Bombay University convocation hall.) In 1963, when the authorities of the Jehangir Art Gallery thought it necessary to have a sponsoring gallery on their premises, they invited Kekoo to do the job. In 1965, the Gandhys were roped in again, this time by the Lalit Kala Akademi, the premier art body in the country, to manage and coordinate the first major exhibition of Indian artists outside the country. The exhibition titled "Art now in India" was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II in London. Since then the Gandhys have given Indian artists the international exposure they seek by organizing 16 exhibitions abroad: in America, London, the major art centers in Europe and even one in Tehran.

Today, Gallery Chemould has bran-



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ches in Delhi (Cottage Industries Emporium, Janpath) and Calcutta (Queens Mansion, Park Street). The Gandhys pride themselves on an even greater contribution to the art world – the establishment of new galleries in different parts of India by people who were formerly employees of Gallery Chemould.

When the question of the future of Gallery Chemould comes up, the Gandhys introduce their daughter Shireen (see box). The responsibility of working with the artists of today and tomorrow will eventually lie with her. Their son Adil and his wife Annaita are in charge of the frame factory. They have two other daughters, both settled abroad: Rashna in Switzerland and Behroze in London.

Meanwhile, Kekoo has channeled his efforts in restoring older works. "It's only natural," he explains, "My Belgian partner taught me to handle

varnish materials, paints, oils." Recently he restored a painting by the famous Parsi painter Maneckshaw Fakirjee Pithavala. The work was a portrait – Sir Ratan Tata in a bowler hat and cane tucked under his arm – which hangs on the walls of the Tata Palace, Bombay.

The mention of Pithavala triggers past memories and Kekoo recalls the other great Parsi painter of the past century, Rustomji Bomanji, whose works are treasured items in the Prince of Wales Museum collection in Bombay. Both Pithavala and Bomanji were masters of the Western academic school but their subjects reflected their roots in the Parsi community.

Other Parsi artists were painter Jehangir Lalkaka and sculptor Adi Davierwalla who died some time ago. Probably the greatest contemporary Indian sculptress was Pilloo Pochkhanawala who died in 1986. The pinnacle

of her work was the sculpture atop the Nehru Centre, Bombay, done while fighting cancer. "She lived those last painful days of her life to see the work completed – a tribute to Parsi women's grit and courage," Kekoo observes.

"If you want a portrait of modern Parsi art, take a photograph of Shiavax Chavda and me holding hands at the Bhikha Behram Kuva," Kekoo laughs. He singles out Chavda's sketches for special mention; as being probably the very best in the land.

Another great talent is Homi Patel. Unrecognized and alone he struggles on from his little flat at Grant Road but Gandhi has immense faith in the man. Jehangir Sabavala is probably the most famous of the Parsi artists today. "He commands a lot of respect and a good price."

Then there is the doctor who is also a poet, a dramatist and an artist, the "multitalented" Gieve Patel. Another Patel making a name for himself in art circles is Mickey Patel. "This man is bound to make history," Gandhi declares. Mickey has recently done a series of 10 serigraphs in honor of Nelson Mandela of South African fame and the proceeds from the sale are to be given to the African National Congress. This gesture has sparked the artists of Calcutta to donate a painting each to the same cause. "Something big is going to come of this. Mickey has started something that is going to become a worldwide movement."

In the course of the interview, an honorary secretary of a Rotary Club drops by to inquire after Kekoo's health. Kekoo is still recovering from an accident and moves around with the aid of a cane. Yet, he urges the Rotary to do something to aid the art movement in honor of Mandela. Kekoo's physical movements may have been curbed, but his spirit is indomitable.

From where does he draw his inspiration? Not surprisingly, from Jamsetji Tata. Kekoo quotes from letters the great man wrote to his sons: "Understand the true concept of charity. Build your hospitals and institutes for the benefit of the poor and weak, but don't limit your vision to this... Pick the very best of the land, with no regard to caste, creed or religion and give them the opportunity to reach their full potential. This is the greatest service and charity you can practice." By this definition, the Gandhys have led lives of charity.

The people's gallery

Recently, children from three schools, J.B. Petit High School for Girls, Bombay International School and New Habils High School availed of an invitation to participate in art appreciation workshops. Established artists, who participated in the exhibition to mark Gallery Chemould's 25 years at the Jehangir Art Gallery, explained the subtleties of the paintings on display, their texture, the color combinations, the techniques used by the artists, the materials, and generally what to look for in a painting.

The person responsible for this innovation is Shireen, the bright-eyed daughter of Kekoo and Khorshed Gandhi. Shireen, who graduated in psychology from Sophia College in 1987, has recently returned from London where she attended a year-long diploma course in art administration at City University. Her most fruitful exposure was her internship with the White Chappel Art Gallery, located in the heart of the poor East End of London, as against the more fashionable addresses other galleries boast of. Here, the Gallery reached out to the people living in the locality, mainly people from

Bangladesh, trying to get art to percolate to the lowest rung of the social ladder. As children are most receptive to anything new, the Chappel Art Gallery has channeled its efforts in abundance here. Now, when exhibitions are held, they don't have to send out invitations. Instead, schools phone in to book the two daily slots and established artists gladly give their time free to share their knowledge with the children.

"Art is elitist and the prerogative of the rich," observes Shireen, and sees no reason why it should remain that way. "Even in the West, most people are uncomfortable in gallery situations," Shireen notes. "They feel they are being watched, that they are doing something wrong, that there are some gallery ethics that they don't know about." The secret is that there are none. A person should be able to enter a gallery and do what he fancies, be enlightened, inspired or whatever, just as in a dark auditorium of a theater he may lie back, uninhibited and be entertained, stirred or probably even bored to sleep.

Sleep? No, not now. This is a new awakening.

MILESTONES

The data on births, marriages and deaths has been compiled from information provided by various newsletters and anjuman in India and abroad, courts and hospitals. It must be pointed out that this information is not always complete or consistent.

Heart disease claimed 20 of the 84 Parsis who died in Bombay. Pneumonia, cancer and lung disease claimed 10 victims each. The other killers were old age (nine), kidney failure (eight), blood disease, diabetes and hypertension (three each) and brain disease (two). Isolated cases of septicemia, Parkinson's disease, gastroenteritis, liver disease, dehydration and head injury were also registered. A four-year-old and a thirty-four-year-old were lost to the community.

In the breakup of deaths according to illnesses, it must be noted that in some cases, especially in those of the very old, death is often due to a combination of several diseases.

If readers have any information they would like published, some proof to ensure the veracity of the report would be required. We are sure our readers would appreciate this requirement and cooperate with us.

BOMBAY

Born

A girl to *Rukhshana* and *Reshad Chesson* on September 1, 1988
A girl to *Parizad* and *Firoze Damania*; September 1
A boy to *Hutoxi* and *Cyrus Dubash*; September 1
A girl to *Rati* and *Soli Kanga*; September 1
Twins (girls) to *Roshni* and *Jamshed Sadri*; September 3
A boy to *Phiroza* and *Percy Siganporia*; September 4
A boy to *Dilnavaz* and *Rohinton Balsara*; September 5
A girl to *Hufrish* and *Vispi Balaporia*; September 9
Twins (girl and boy) to *Behnaz* and *Sharukh Tara*; September 9
A girl to *Dinaz* and *Hormazdiar Santoke*; September 11

A girl to *Maharukh* and *Cyrus Kotwal*; September 12
A girl to *Mahin* and *Behram Bahakhan*; September 14
A girl to *Zenobia* and *Milan Patel*; September 14
A boy to *Margo* and *Firdaus Vakil*; September 16
A girl to *Farida* and *Hosedar Daver*; September 18
A boy to *Bakhtavar* and *Kerman Wadia*; September 18
A girl to *Farzana* and *Goodarz Bastani*; September 20
A boy to *Nilufer* and *Aspi Dastoor*; September 22
A boy to *Arnavaz* and *Shahzad Kerawala*; September 23
A girl to *Banoo* and *Farokh Mobedji*; September 25
A boy to *Pervin* and *Homyar Katgara*; September 28
A boy to *Farzana* and *Rustam Irani*; September 29
A girl to *Farzana* and *Rayomand Mistry*; September 29

Married

Feroza Hirji Chaiwalla of Pune and *Dinyar Rusi Contractor*; June 9
Rubina Fali Gheyara of Jamshedpur and *Behram Darab Bodhanwala*; August 28
Prochi Marzban Hakim and *Dinshah Sohrabji Nagporewala*; August 29
Roshan Merwanji Hawaldar of Burhanpur (MP) and *Pervez Faramroze Patel*; September 4
Arnavaz Meherwan Irani and *Eruch Faredoon Irani*; September 15
Coomi Cyrus Mithaiwalla and *Adi Homi Gazdar*; September 25

Died

Jehangir Hormasji Bhoot (86), residing at B-41, Gool Mhl, Sleater Rd, 400007; August 31
Coomi Dhunjishaw Dubash (67), 3/6, Malcolm Baug, Jogeshwari, 400102; August 31
Amy Homi Homavazir (58), 9, Patel Bldg, Gamadia Clny, Tardeo, 400007; August 31
Dhanjisha Rustomji Dolasa (84), 1-A/12, Tata Mills Co-op Hsg Soc, Parel, 400012; September 1
Faramroze S. Mehta (70), 281,

Sidhwa Bldg, Princess St, 400002; September 1
Keki Rustomji Motafram (72), 64, Belle-View, 85, Warden Rd, 400036; September 1
Framroz Eduljee Tavadia (88), Matru-Chaya, (Mota Mans), Grant Rd, 400007; September 1
Farouk Jehangir Dotivala (66), 51-C, Darshan Apt, Mount Pleasant Rd, 400006; September 2
Putlan Sohrab Nentin (83), Peace Haven, Malcolm Baug, Jogeshwari, 400102; September 2
Meherbai Rustomji Vasanai (87), Shirin Manzil, 4, Dinbai Petit St, Grant Rd, 400007; September 2
Hoshang Rumi Engineer (4), 501, Kiran Towers, 45, Pali Hill Rd, Bandra, 400050; September 3
Minoo Kaikoshru Rustomji (72), 42, Shangrilla Bldg, Opp Colaba Post Office, 400005; September 3
Homai Darabshaw Bharucha (72), 9, Minty Chmbs, Dhuswadi, Dhobitalao, 400002; September 4
Siloo Rusi Kapadia (66), Mon-Repos, 637, M. Joshi Rd, Dadar, 400014; September 4
Eruchshaw Pallonji Mandriwalla (72), Willson Bldg, Near Chitra Cinema, Dadar, 400014; September 4
Banoobai Nariman Shroff (68), 17, Banaji Mans, Fort, 400001; September 4
Nargis Homi Damania (60), 36, Universal Apts, East St, Pune 411001; September 5
Hormusji Maneckji Patel (81), 1/4, Mallegamwala Bldg, Mahim, 400016; September 5
Faredoon Hormusji PestonJamas (90), 250, Shroff Hse, Perin Nariman St, Fort, 400001; September 5
Freny Jimmy Engineer (68), Amy Villa, 675, Parsi Clny, Dadar, 400014; September 6
Pirosha Mancherji Joshi (78), Keki Hse, 659, Parsi Clny, Dadar, 400014; September 6
Phiroze Faramroze Mistry (64), 18, Nomani Manzil, Victoria Gardens, Byculla, 400027; September 6
Rustom Dadabhoy Digeria (86), C/o P.N. Khan,

C-18-13, Jeevan Dhara, Mandapeshwar, 400103; September 7
Pilamai Adi Gai (75), Petit Widows' Chawl, Thakurdwar, 400002; September 7
Dolly Dhanjishaw Godiwalla (68), B-3, Shapur Baug, V.P. Rd, 400004; September 7
Villo Jimmy Patel (39), 1, Baria Bldg, Gamadia Clny, Tardeo, 400007; September 7
Tehmina Manekji Workingboxwalla (60), 19/A, Jeevan Sudha, H. 80 Jahulane, Andheri (W), 400058; September 7
Bahadur Jamshedji Arethwala (56), J-24, Avan Baug, Malesar, Navsari 396445; September 8
Homi Boman Contractor (85), Bana Bldg, Grant Rd, 400008; September 8
Darasha Shavaxsha Daver (68), Appa Baug Est, 41, M. Karve Rd, 400002; September 8
Ardeshir Jamshed Irani (65), 217/C, K.T. Nagar, Phase 1, Vasai Rd (W) 401202; September 8
Dossabhoy Rustomji Nagpurwalla (75), B. Jinwala Bldg, Captain Clny, Tardeo, 400034; September 8
Piloo Minoo Sarkari (65), Albless Bldg, Thakurdwar, 400002; September 8
Dinshaw Cawasji Sumariwalla (90), C-20, Rustom Baug, Victoria Rd, Byculla, 400027; September 8
Nergish Eruch Bapasola (57), 10, Setalvad Rd, 400036; September 9
Adi Homi Jokhi (34), Crasto Bldg, 294, Dr C.H. St, Dhobitalao, 400002; September 9
Motibai S. Lalinwalla (88), 11-A/2, Tata Clny, Tardeo, 400034; September 9
Kersi Cawasji Press (69), Rekha Sadan, 747, Parsi Clny, Dadar 400014; September 9
Kaikobad Rustomji Bharucha (82), L-10, Shapurji Bharucha Baug, Andheri (W), 400058; September 10
Goolan Kapadia (80), Dossibai Home, Masina Hosp Comp, Byculla, 400027; September 10
Minocher Dossabhoy Patel (87), Room 44, Hirabai Petit Bldg, Grant Rd, 400007; September 10
Bhikoo Nasserwanji Engineer

(64), Bachubai Mans, 614, Parsi Clny, Dadar, 400014; September 11
Eruch Kaikhushroo Guard (73), Chandrakant Mans, Grant Rd, 400007; September 11
Burjor Khurshedji Kapadia (84), H/14, Cusrow Baug, S.B. Rd, 400039; September 12
Soli Faramroze Daboo (58), R/7, Cusrow Baug, S.B. Rd, 400039; September 13
Jamshed Jivanji Khambata (78), 1, Lady Dorab Tata Bldg, Tata Blocks, S.V. Rd, Bandra, 400050; September 13
Mani Byramji Mobedjina (78), 598-B, Wadia Bldg, Girgaum Rd, 400002; September 13
Noshir Manchershaw Mistry (63), C/o B.B. Engineer, 2, Marine Chmbs, Marine Lines, 400020; September 15
Banoo Minoo Unwala (78), A-20, Cusrow Baug, S.B. Rd, 400039; September 15
Khorshed Khurshedji Ghyara (64), Chotani Bldg, Proctor Rd, 400007; September 16
Merwan Faredoon Herati (73), Room 9, Kassam Mitha Bldg, Naigaum Cross Rd, Dadar, 400014; September 16
Rustomjee Behramjee Lakdawalla (76), 44-E, Batliwalla Villa, Sleater Rd, 400007; September 17
Dhunmai Firoze Mistry (71), A/5, Clifton Co-op Soc, Juhu Rd, 400049; September 17
Narges Pestonji Golvala (86), Hormaz Bldg, Sleater Rd, 400007; September 18
Banoobai Beheramjee Sakkai (71), 323/2, Madhubun, Kochin St, Fort, 400001; September 18
Soli Pestonji Wadia (70), 605/606, Mahawir Apts, J.P. Rd, Versova, Andheri (W), 400058; September 18
Rustom Jehangirji Ghyara (78), Satya Bhama Niwas, Kasinath Rd, Tardeo, 400007; September 19
Roda Darabshaw Patel (50), Tapia Bldg, Charni Rd, 400004; September 19
Adi Bejanji Tarapore (64), 113-104, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur 208001; September 19
Behram Dhanjishah AdarBoman (68), Vinser Chmbs, Cawasji Patel St,

Fort, 400001; September 20
Phiroze Jahangir Dumasia (69), 347-C, United Chmbs, 13-A, Charni Rd, 400007; September 20
Minoo Framji Mobedjina (79), 1/5, Dhanbai Wadi, Dadabhai Rd, Vile Parle (W), 400056; September 21
Nargesh Jehangirji Dalal (82), F/13, Ever Shine Apts, Versova, Andheri (W), 400058; September 22
Goolbai Manekshaw Dastoor (88), Ratan Tata Institute Hostel, Hughes Rd, 400007; September 22
Hormazd Behram Irani (82), Room 47, Ahmed Bldg, Gunpowder Rd, Mazagaon, 400010; September 23
Merwan Kaikhushroo Irani (82), Devidas Mans, Dinbai Petit St, Grant Rd, 400007; September 23
Nargesh Behram Bilimoria (60), Nowroze Baug, Lalbaug, 400012; September 24
Shirin Ratanshaw Mistry (80), 4, Patel Chmbs, Gunbow St, 400001; September 24
Burjor Nariman Pundole (60), 4, Clover Apts, 27, Sleater Rd, 400007; September 25
Shavaksha Behram Tukina (88), V/9, Dalal Est, Opp Bombay Central Stn, 400008; September 25
Aloo Darabshaw Naterwalla (67), 4/3, Gamadia Clny, Tardeo, 400007; September 26
Adi Sorabji Engineer (78), Block L, 1/1 Sunder Nagar, Malad, 400064; September 27
Allan Framroze Gaji (85), 3, Central Bldg, Near Kalbadevi Post Office, 400002; September 27
Koomi Nadershaw Karanjia (68), Room 13, Pushottam Bldg, Play House, 400004; September 27
Dina Dhunjisha Mithaivala (65), F-29, Cusrow Baug, S.B. Rd, 400039; September 27
Dolly Rustom Virji (70), 14, Sea View Soc, Four Bglws, Andheri (W), 400058; September 27
Keki Hormusji Cooper (68), 91, Mint Rd, Fort, 400001; September 28
Dadabhoy Burjorjee Daruvala (90), La Fleur, 30th Rd, Bandra, 400050; September 28
Sarosh Rustomji Khambata (50), 'R,' Dalal Est, Lamington Rd, 400008; September 28

Dhanjishah Noshirwan Bilimoria (83), Jesia Bldg, 797, Parsi Clny, Dadar, 400014; September 29
Fali Kavas Lavaji (58), Room 7644, Chansa Villa, Malcolm Baug, Jogeshwari, 400102; September 29
Darius Adi Bhiwandiwalla (44), 8, Fair Heaven, Andheri (W), 400058; September 30
Gool Burjorji Davar (66), Wilson Bldg, Dr Ambedkar Rd, Dadar, 400014; September 30
Adi Dadabhai Mistry (68), Adam Mhl, 147, Tardeo Rd, 400034; September 30

BORDI

Died
Behramsha Pestonji Driver (77), husband of Frenymai; September 14

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Married
Farida Patel and Richard Tinker; July 16

CALCUTTA

Married
Madhavi Bali and Ruzbeh Baman Irani; August 25

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Died
Homi J. Kapadia, father of Aban Wadia; June 11

DELHI

Died
Banoobai P. Variava (88), mother of Noshir and Soli; July 27

KARACHI

Born
A girl to *Vahista and Ardesher Kavasji*; July 11
A girl to *Nazneen and Percy Bharucha*; August 10
A girl to *Mah-Zarin and Pervez Taraporewala*; August 30

Died

Sakarbai Pestanji Kolah (84); June 12
Feroze Dinshaw Gotla (51); June 15
Perin Erachshaw Tarapore (70); June 25
Najamai Jamshedji Magol (89); August 5
Perin Gustadji Dinshaw (74); August 15
Jamshed Khurshed Minwalla

(45); August 16
Sam Jamshedji Dubash (60); August 19
Gustad Pirojsha Confectioner (62); August 20
Dara Ratansha Hataria (75); August 20
Mogri Cowasjee (78); August 30

MHOW

Died
Nariman Rustomji Elavia (75), of Nagpur; August 22

NAVSARI

Died
Maneksha Faramroz Unvala, father of Aloo Jijina; July 11

NEW SOUTH WALES

Born
A boy, *Danesh*, to *Vera and Farokh Ostowari*; June 10

POONA

Married
Roxana Fardoon Irani and Shahbehram Rustom Rabani; May 17
Parvin Homi Dumasia and Faramroz Manekshaw Baria; May 19
Farida Coover Mehta and Viraf Burjor Daboo; May 19
Somya Jalnawalla, daughter of *Yasmin and Khushro of Ahmednagar and Mehrab Noshir Irani*; August 8

Died

Kharmen Ardesher Irani (77), 875, Dastur Meher Rd, 411001; July 5
Pirojshaw D. Daruwalla (80), 14, Mody Clny, Synagogue St, 411001; July 19
Dadabhay Pestonji Katrak (91), 100, Gidni Park, Salisbury Park, 411001; July 19
Adi Cawasji Mehta (87), 189, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, 411001; July 23
Mani Kharshedji Soonawala (94), 353, Boat Club Rd, 411001; July 29
Khorshed Motoo Motabhai (45), 609, Sachapir St, 411001; August 23
Jamshed Naorowji Sarkari (68), 431/2, R.V.D. Gultekdi, 411001; August 31

SECUNDERABAD

Born
A girl, *Anaisha*, to *Collette and Naushad Vakeel*; July 21

Compiled by Roxana H. Kaka



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right to
exclusive taste.

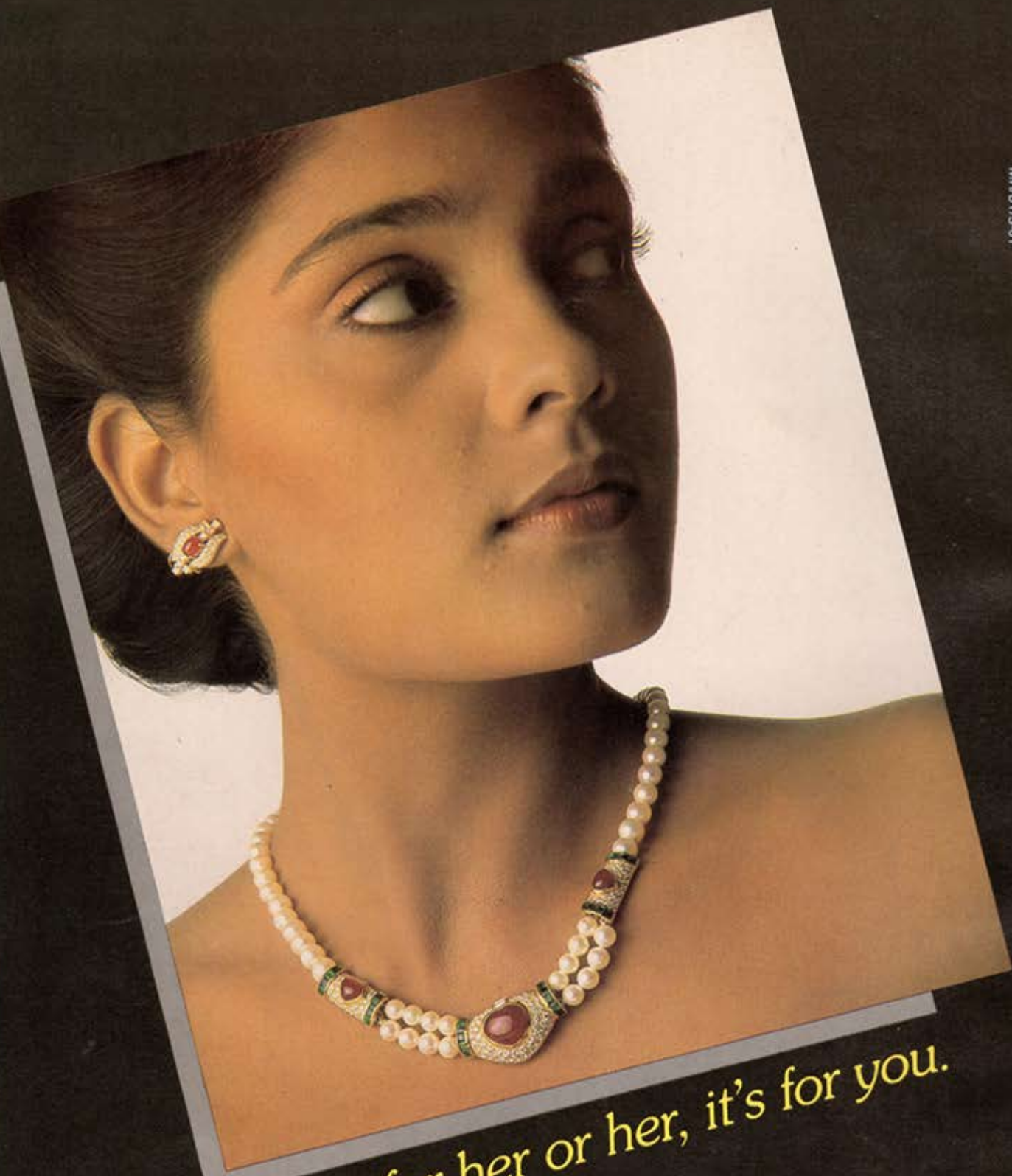
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A close-up portrait of a woman with dark hair pulled back, looking upwards and to the right. She is wearing a multi-strand pearl necklace with ornate gold and gemstone (red and green) connectors, and a matching earring with a red gemstone. The photograph is tilted slightly to the right.

It's not for her or her, it's for you.



Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri

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