

LIVING

The Younger Generation of the Nineties

by Lavina A. Ahmed

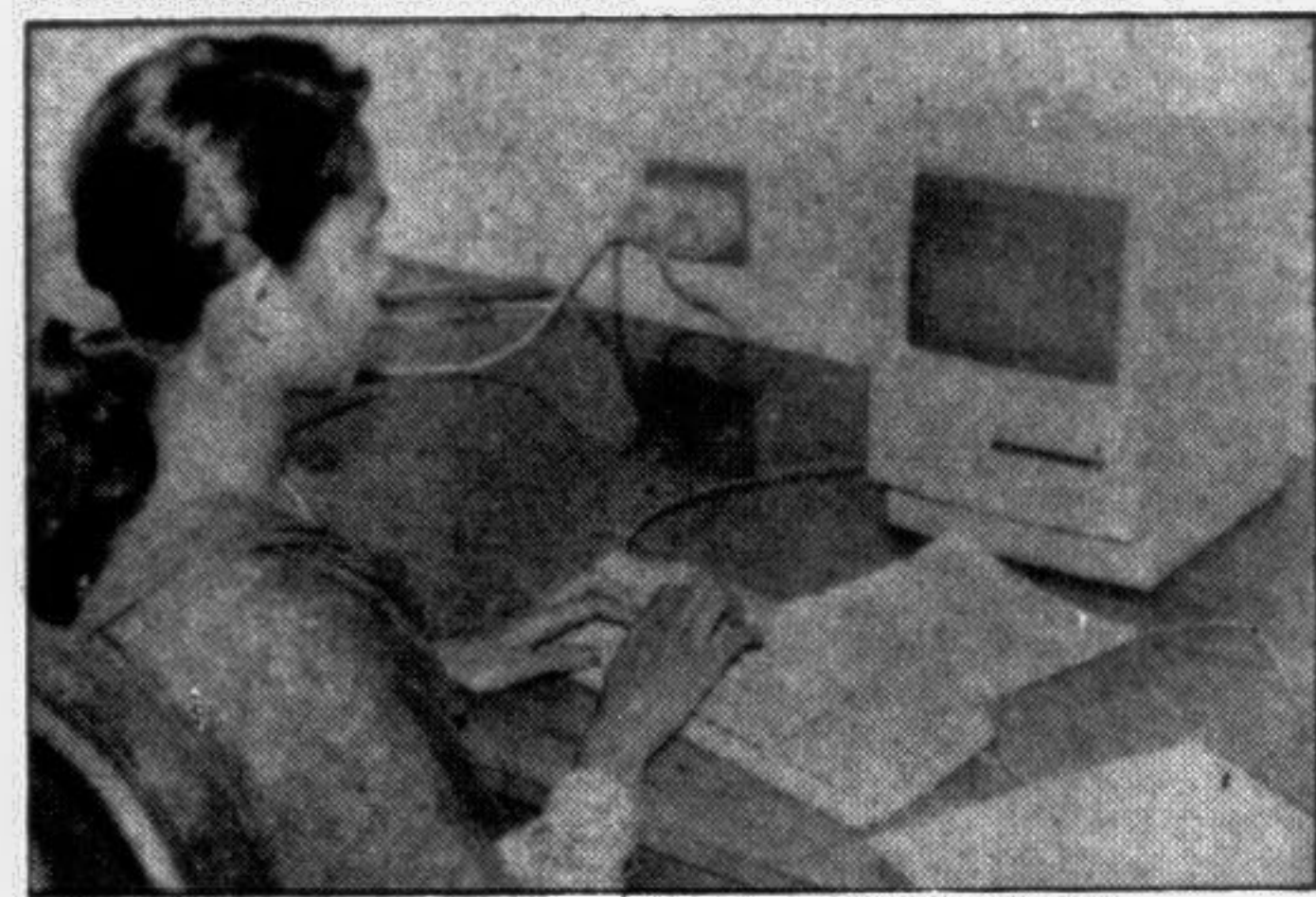
THE other day, while going through a magazine, a news item caught my eye. It was about this new organization called "Jojo" run by a group of young people. They hold art and photography exhibitions in the city in their spare time. My uncle, away from home for many years, was quite amazed and impressed to hear about it. He, like many others, living abroad, assumed that summer or part time jobs were something reserved exclusively for American or European youth, but that is not the case anymore.

The truth is that during the last ten years or so a dramatic change has taken place in the outlook of the younger generation of our country. Today's youth are more ambitious, more optimistic and career oriented than they ever were before. Full of idealism and bubbling with energy, they have the courage and initiative to break the taboos and restrictions that have been imposed on them for so long. The young, nowadays, are constantly coming up with bright ideas which are both constructive and innovative.

Many young people, most of whom are students, are engaged in part-time jobs to keep themselves busy during their leisure. This gives them an opportunity to earn some money, and also provides them with some practical experience before they face the real world.

I have a friend, a student of Economics, who tutors several college students in her free time. Although her studies and tutoring job keeps her fairly busy, she still manages to have a social life. When asked about how she felt about her teaching job, she said "It's great. It gives me a sense of responsibility, a feeling of importance and don't

forget the money I get out of it!" Then, there is this individual in my class who finds his job as a computer programmer in a local computer school fascinating. There are numerous coaching centres all over the city operated by the brilliant students of BUET, DMC, or DU. These students also play an important role in increasing the literacy rate of our country, by teaching the slum kids the three "R's". Their efforts and intentions are



A young woman doing a part time job at the computer

definitely admirable and of course it doesn't affect their studies as they take up this job in their free time.

Job opportunities for the young are not just limited to teaching, a variety of options being open to them. So they can choose according to their tastes. Usually, they don't plan to take their part time jobs as a profession. The experience nevertheless helps them in many ways later on.

Music is and has always been a source of enjoyment for

the young. They are no longer satisfied with simply listening to music, but want to create music, and this is causing quite a riot, one might add. The popularity of the band music is proof of that. The new local bands perform both Bengali and English songs. The former often has a distinct western touch to it.

Then, there are others working at various organization firms, NGOs, radio and TV sta

her DJ job even after her classes start, saying that she doesn't think she will face a problem keeping up with both her studies and work, as most of the other DJs are students too.

The youth of today are not just keeping themselves busy with work, but they are also showing a great deal of enthusiasm to learn new and useful skills and techniques which will come in handy in the near future. The "in" thing is the computer. Most of the young people are into "Computer Mania". Other courses, such as — photography, driving, swimming, language, art, martial arts, music etc. — are also available to the young.

Not only at home, the Bangladeshi youths have proved to do well abroad too. Frequently we hear or read about the brilliant accomplishments of Bangladeshi living abroad.

One of my close friends studying in the US, is at present chairing the Entertainment Committee of the "International Student Organization". She thinks her job is very exciting and challenging and it also breaks the monotony of the strenuous daily routine.

The Bangladeshi youth are introducing novelty and changes into our society. Gone are the days when a student had only three objectives in life, which were, a) study b) study and c) study. Now it is a totally different story.

Today's youth should neither be discouraged nor termed as "too wild" or "independent". Instead, they should be given the much needed moral support which they rightly deserve.

So, let's all say goodbye to old traditions and welcome the new era with open arms.

of your makeup. It gives a natural finish to your skin and helps stop an oily shine from developing.

Powder is available both loose and compressed. Loose powder provides a translucent, natural looking matte finish. It is more successful at setting foundation, and keeps the colour of powder eye shadows and blushes strong. Compressed powder is best used for touchups during the day. Because it contains a binding agent, pressed powder goes on heavier than loose. It also has a tendency to streak. Choose a powder that matches your natural skin tone or, to add a warmer glow, pick one that is pink or peach tinted. With pressed powder, you may want to choose a shade that is lighter than your skin tone to compensate for any colour build up.

Applying Powder

For loose powder you should use a large soft makeup brush to dust it on all over your face, including the eyelids. Don't rub the powder into the skin. Remove any surplus by using the brush to stroke downwards. Be sure and remove any loose powder around the brows and the jaw and neck. With pressed powder, use the puff or brush in short, downward strokes that follow the direction of the facial hair.

Using Blush

Applied correctly, blush can light up your face and add a strong healthy glow to the skin. When you use blush it should look as if you have just blushed for real, or have a little colour in your cheeks.

Blush comes in cream, stick and powder form; the pressed powder ones are the easiest to use. The colour you choose depends on our skin tone and hair colouring. A sheer, matte colour looks the most natural and using less is always better than using more. Don't use the glittery or shimmering blushes during the day. Save these for an evening look.

Applying Blush

For most women blush should be applied in the "pork chop" shape from the cheekbone to the outer corner of the eyebrow. Feel for the top of your cheekbone beneath the middle of the eye; you should apply blush from that point up along the cheekbone and finish with a light curve of colour near the tip of your eyebrow.

For best results with powder blush, apply after foundation and powder. Run your brush lightly over the blush compact, blow on the bristles to remove excess colour, and brush on blush with a quick, crescent-shaped stroke. Clean your brush on a tissue, then bend blush with short feathery strokes.

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Manners Make a Man

by Parveen Anam

LIFE is expensive; the cost of things is astronomical. Or so the harassed housewife will have you believe. Everything has a price, more often than not quite beyond the reaches of your pocket. It's a chore to make both ends meet and is one of the causes for most mothers and wives to go out to work.

Gone are the days when the ladies could sit at home. Now it's off to work in the mornings to come home dead beat in the evening. And off again to the endless rounds of dinners and parties. Perhaps it's being trapped. In all this hassle that the ordinary mortal slips very easily into a routine that is more mechanical than human. And the cost in terms of the human emotion is high.

Caught up in the turmoil of day to day struggle of trying to fit in everything within the twenty four hour period nature very unthinkingly granted us

(remember the planet with a 36 hour cycle?) is enough to make most of us throw up our hands in despair. And the most serious casualty in all this mad, mad rush, is the human touch. How easy it is to forget to smile, to forget to say "thank you", to overlook that birthday or anniversary. The latter costs money, perhaps, if you are going to rush out buying gifts but the former does not cost a penny. How easy it is to cheer up a forlorn face with a cheery smile and a "how are you"? Yet we never seem to find time to do so.

Our own troubles seem too big for us to surmount. We are so immersed in our petty selves most of the time, we never have time to think that others may have troubles which are just as serious or maybe even more.

Talking of others' problems and our own thoughtlessness, bring to mind the little story of Tagore's where he gently re-

minds us of the folly of our selfishness; the master's bath had not been drawn and clothes not laid out for the morning.

He was fretting and fuming and rehearsing the scathing lines to chastise the man-servant when he showed up. The man came in, an hour and a half late; the master upbraided him and took him to task for his callousness in being late in preparing his bath. The man stood there with head bowed, till the master had run out of breath. Then he looked up and said, "Sir, my little girl died last night". And silently went about his task of preparing the bath water for the lord and master.

In the simplest way possible, Tagore in his superb, inimitable manner showed us the tragedy of human frailties. All of it mostly unnecessary. Why can we not find time to be nice to people? Why do we lack the very basic human quality of saying a

kind word to another human being in passing? It certainly does not cost us anything in fiscal terms. And the returns in dividends is immeasurable. It cheers up not only the individual who reaches out, but makes the day for whom the smile is intended. Perhaps we can start trying it today. And try and teach our children the old-fashioned values of manners and a smile. When we step out into the cruel world waiting out there to sink its talons into us, it is the smile which will see us through.

Believe it or not. It may sound impossible to some of us, but once we have managed to rise above ourselves, with perhaps a small gesture, the world will suddenly seem so different.

We all have our weak moments; we would not be human if we did not. But perhaps we can try and remember that ultimately, we only take with us what we give away.

Lifestyles of Migrants and Aborigines in Australia

by Fayza Haq

DAVID WILSON, who has been twice to Bangladesh on teaching assignments, talking about the lives of migrants in Australia said, "There are two types of migrants in Australia — the Europeans and the Asians. Even among the Asians, the Chinese should be treated separately as they have been in Australia for many years more than the Italians and Greeks. The migrants have been sitting in carefully so as not to upset the prevailing culture. In Australia, today, culture is changing. Almost inevitably there will be a multicultural society. As to Indians and Bangladeshis, I have personal experience of them in academics in the universities. They are doing very good work and are employed willingly. I don't know about the poorer people coming from Bangladesh, as I live in a rural area, west of Sydney."

David continued, "The influence of the migrants is enormous in Australia. Classical and modern Indian literature is being appreciated and is coming out in the market. Australia is geographically extraordinarily isolated. Consequently the Australian people are very parochial in their interests. However, since the Second World War there is an enormous change. Australians, for instance, are conservative eaters but all that is changing tremendously. There are markets in Australia that provide ingredients from all over the world — not just Italian, Greek or French but most Asian countries. This is a pretty good start."

Speaking about mixing and blending of the cultures, David added, "There isn't resentment of intermarriage any more although there was before. The Irish Catholic and the English Protestant societies can still be narrow. However, they cannot avoid intermarriage even if they wanted to. Now the migrants have white collared jobs but there is an enormous unemployment problem at the moment. On says that the more people you have in the country the more consumption there is, therefore there will be more em-

ployment while the other side says that migrants have been coming into Australia to take jobs."

Dwelling on the subject of migrants David commented, "People migrate to Australia because they think that their opportunities will be better. Australia has a history of rea-

sonable distribution of wealth amongst the ordinary people. Australia is built on that. There are no reasons to believe that Australians are not prejudiced either. Many migrants live in ghettos because they like to stick together due to the need for security. People may bring customs to Australia that might appear very different. My own grandparents gathered together — the Irish lived in very particular areas. Following them the Italians, Greeks, Turks and other migrants are doing the same. People are not forced to live in ghettos by the Australian government."



David Wilson surrounded by his Bangladeshi students

There is, for example, an enormous change with the Aborigines at the High Court decision to recognise native title. Australians now have to face a mature view that has not been faced upto for 200 years. Now the High Court has said that native title does exist. Many Australians will find this very difficult to accept. When all these complex problems will be adequately dealt with they will become a mature nation."

When asked to comment on the status of the Aborigines in Australia, David remarked, "It is a fact that the Aborigines are looked down upon and they often resort to drinking and suicide. The Australian government has been slow to give them responsibilities. There have been changes as the Aboriginal people have taken the initiative. They want to take

responsibility of their own affairs to the point of self government. This means a situation like Europe where you have small countries within a large area. Australia has to wake up to enormous legal complications."

Elaborating on the subject of the Aborigines he said, "I admire the way they combined the unconscious life with the conscious. The whole of their traditional art is based on the relationship of the conscious with the unconscious feeling for the land; the two are inseparable. The symbols that they use, the animals, birds, and highly sophisticated maps are invisible to the untrained eye. In the past they were using only earth colours but now they use man-made pigments. It is ignorance that makes the average white Australian fail to appreciate this art. To the western mind it is only now that they see their link with their environment. The Aborigines were aware of this long ago in a country very difficult to live in because of lack of water."

Talking about Bangladesh, David observed, "It is a land of paradoxes. Things are not what they seem. The poor are the poorest in the world, while I have no contact with the rich. The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Australian Government, Cultural Assistance Branch financed my project to come here and teach drawing at the Institute of Fine Arts, Dhaka. I loved Old Dhaka and its narrow streets reminded me of my boyhood in Sydney. I found the 120 students I taught here as good as any I found in Australia, in my experience of 20 years. As for the international style, which prevails even in Bangladesh, it is something that I find tedious. The western culture is a little bit like acid and it eats away at the iron of other cultures and deadens the creative spirit. As for exhibitions, I feel it is dangerous to expose yourself too much, and I myself have one only one in five years."

David teaches at the University of Bathurst and at the Julian Ashton Art School in Sydney.

Making Up

THE right cosmetics applied correctly can add the finishing touches to your looks. You don't need a lot of expensive makeup in a variety of colours to bring out the best in your face; a few well chosen ones for different occasions and the right equipment to apply them will serve you much better. You can use makeup to achieve a natural look and enhance your facial features, and you can camouflage any facial flaws you are unhappy with. Learning to use cosmetics correctly takes some time; you need to practice to achieve the look you want.

If you have sensitive skin or are prone to allergic reactions, look for cosmetics that are hypoallergenic to reduce the chances of a reaction occurring. Never use anyone else's makeup, especially eye makeup and lipsticks. Make sure that your fingers and hands are clean before applying cosmetics, and wash your sponges, brushes and applicators regularly. Since heat, light and moisture can all damage cosmetics, it is best to store them in a drawer or cosmetic bag. It also means they are in one place when you need them.

Makeup Equipment

Using the right equipment will ensure that your makeup looks as professional as it can. You should have:

- Contour brushes to apply powder, blushers and shadders.
- Eye shadow brushes or sponge tipped applicators for powdered shadows. You will need one for each colour of shadow.
- Lip brushes, which have a chisled end, are the most accurate tool for applying lip colour.
- An eyebrow brush to train brows and to brush off excess powder.
- Sponges, either natural or synthetic, to apply liquid foundation.
- Powder puffs for applying both loose and compressed face powder.
- Cotton wool balls or cotton swabs, for blending colours and shadows.

You should also have on hand eyebrow tweezers, eyelash curlers, and cosmetic pencil sharpeners.

The Basic Makeup

During the day you will probably want a natural, look, and the colours and type of makeup you choose should reflect this. Your basic makeup will probably include foundation and powder, blush, eye shadow and mascara and lip colour. For night you can use stronger, more vibrant colours that will look more dramatic. You may also want to use frosted or shimmery eye shadow or lip colour, apply a heavier amount of eye pencil or liner, or use a coloured mascara such as rich



blue or violet.

After cleansing and moisturizing your face, the first step in doing your makeup is to apply foundation. This provides a base for the rest of your makeup, and also helps protect the skin. A highlighting cream to cover spots or shade away dark skin under the eyes is applied next. Then apply powder to help set the foundation. Blush comes next, to emphasize the cheeks. When applying eye makeup, eye shadow goes first, then eyeliner or pencil, and finally mascara. Lip colour should be applied last, as the colour and depth of your lips depends very much on the other colours you have chosen and how dramatic your eye makeup is. Often, heavily made up eyes look terrific with a light shade of lip colour, while if you are going for a more natural look in eye makeup, you can wear a richer, deeper shade of lip colour.

Using Foundation

Natural looking makeup starts with the right foundation to even out skin tone and hide blemishes. The colour of your foundation should match the natural colour of your skin as closely as possible. To get an accurate match, always test the foundation on your face in natural light rather than the back of your hand. If you are unsure about the colour you should choose, ask the salesperson at the cosmetics counter for advice.

There are several types of foundation. Liquid foundation, which comes in bottles or jars, gives a light coverage and is the easiest to use. Cream foundations, which usually come in tubes or sticks, are best for skin

that is blemished or very uneven in tone, since they are much thicker. You can use foundation to conceal small blemishes, but if you have scars or birthmarks, use concealing creams designed for the purpose.

Applying Foundation

Your face should be cleansed and moisturized before applying foundation. Place a small amount of foundation on the back of your hand. Using clean fingertips or a dampened sponge, apply the foundation in even strokes to one side of the face at a time. Start with the forehead and spread it with circular strokes to ensure even application. Work it right up to the hairline, avoiding any harsh lines. Work down from the temple, over the cheek, and under the eye. Repeat for the other side. Place a dab of foundation on each side of the nose, blending carefully up over the nose and the eyelids. Then cover your chin, lips and jawline, blending in the foundation carefully. Remove any surplus foundation on the neck, then blot all over the face with a tissue.

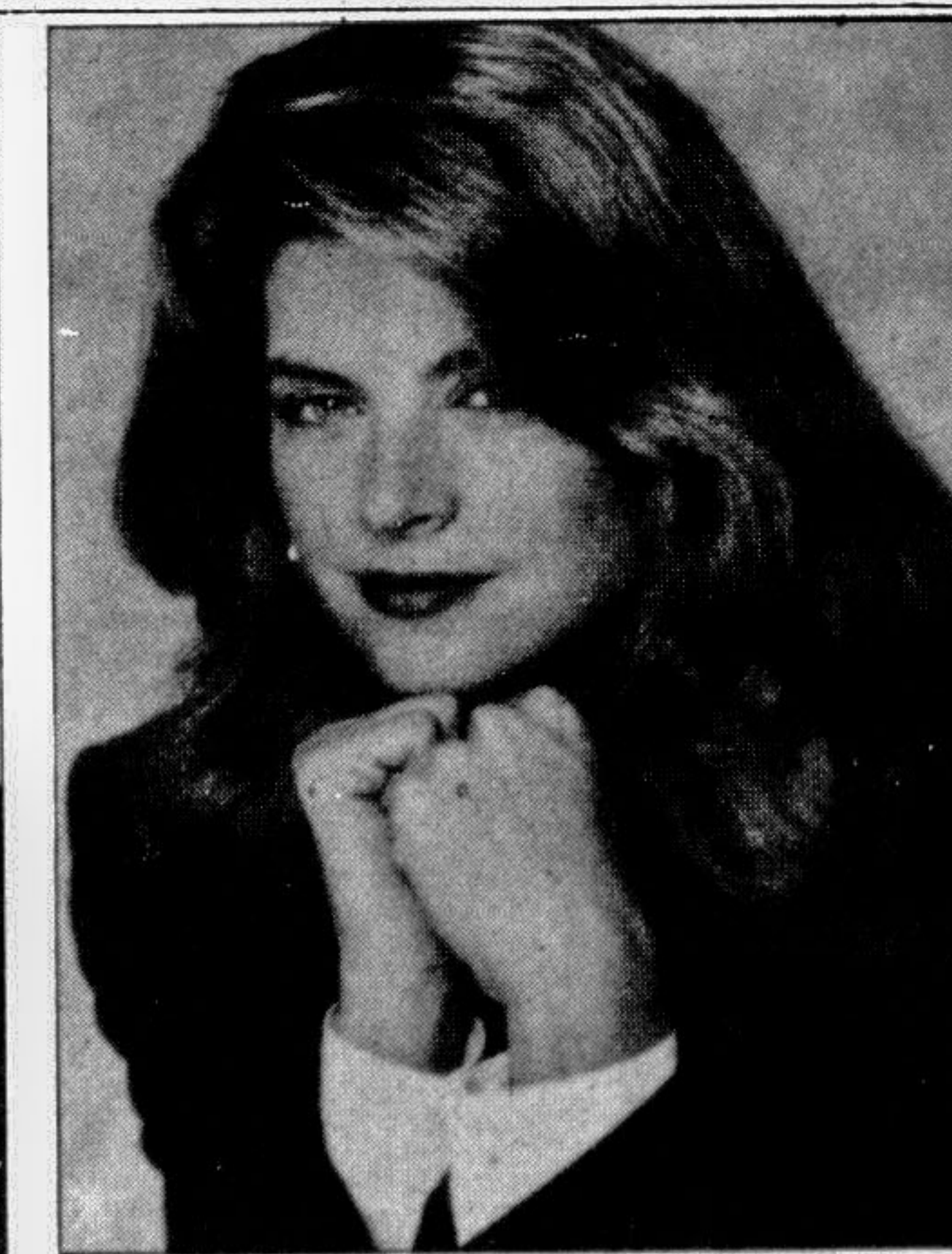
If you have small spots or dark circles under the eye you want to hide, a highlighting cream can be used. Choose a colour only one shade lighter than your own skin tone for the most natural look. You will get the best results if you use a flat brush to apply the cream into the hollows of the shadow and then gradually blend into the rest of your makeup.

Using Powder

Powder is essential to help set your foundation and provide a grease-free surface for the rest



Angela Lansbury presents 1993 Emmy Awards on Star Plus



Kristie Alley, nominee for best actress.