



Interview with Members of the Jury

by Fayza Haq

"Our Painters are Influenced by Western Imagery"

—Ali Imam (Pakistan)

ALI Imam, one of the members of the jury of the 6th Art Biennale Bangladesh, a well-known painter and teacher from Pakistan...

the painters are not studying the history of thought and the history of art as much as they ought to, because you can go to the moon and return as blank as you went there.



produced from Britain each year. There were 60,000 qualified artists and out of them only about 10 or 15 acquired national fame.

went. It's not enough to go to Europe or USA. The brighter ones with little talent lift up images and build a premise on that. This is not being honest," he continued.

"I am Particularly Disappointed with India"

—Qayyum Chowdhury (Bangladesh)



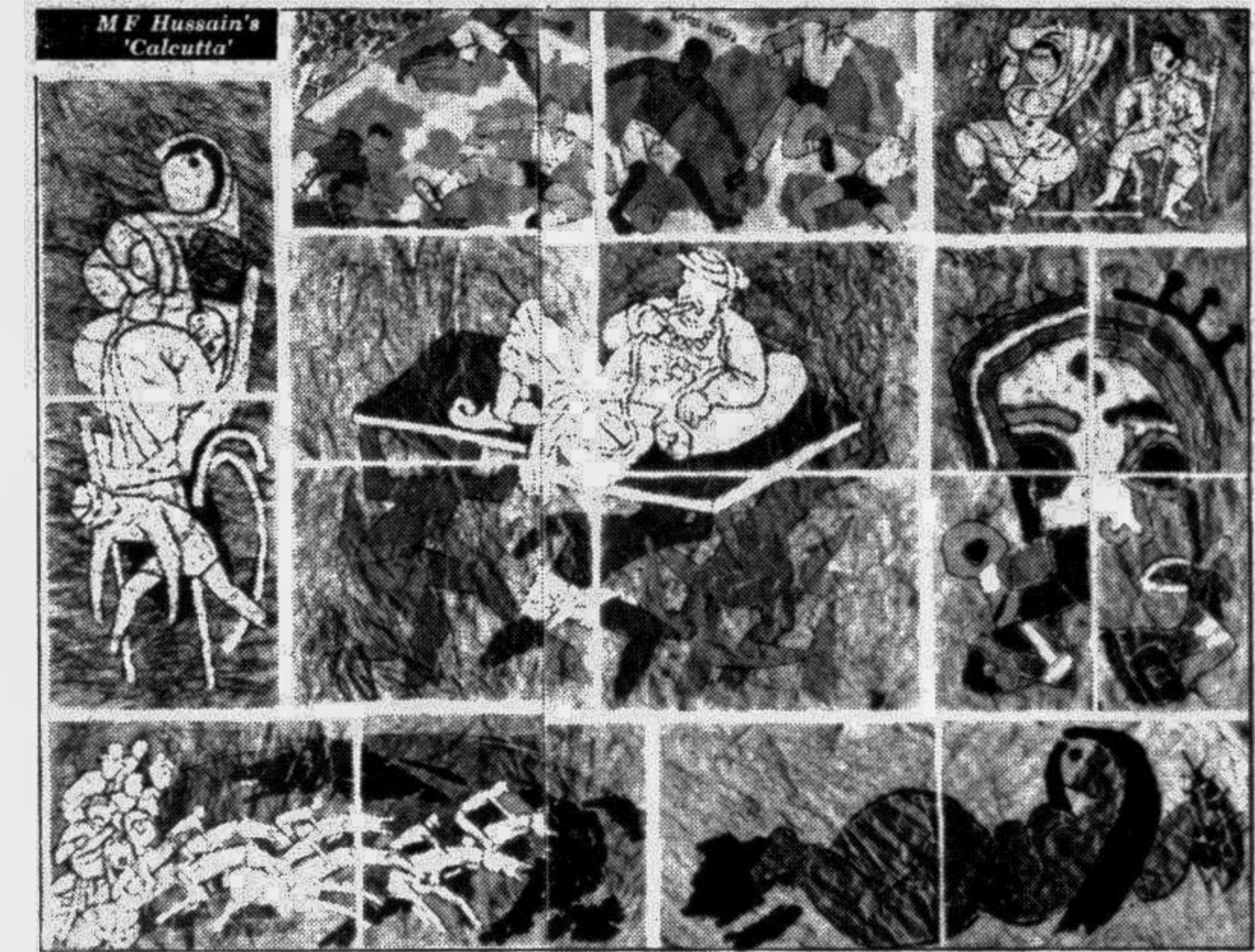
less about their work. They simply did a routine piece of job

QAYYUM Chowdhury, another member of the jury of the Art Biennale Bangladesh '93, and one of the senior artists of Bangladesh said, "I believe this Biennale is better than the previous ones."

and failed to do a good task". Talking about the countries that had excelled, he said, "I admired the work of Singapore, Korea and Japan, of course. From the Middle East there has been promising work from Iraq and the Arab Emirates".

List of Participants

- BHUTAN: 1. Nahep Dorji, 2. Ugyen Lhendup... CHINA: 1. Shan Zheng, 2. Zhou Changjiang... INDIA: 1. Vinod Shah, 2. Rainbali Kani...



Statistical Information of Asian Art Biennales (1st to 6th)

Table with columns: Sl. No., Name of Participating Countries, 1st A/W, 2nd A/W, 3rd A/W, 4th A/W, 5th A/W, 6th A/W. Lists data for 33 countries including Bahrain, Bhutan, China, India, etc.

The World of Mahmudul Haque

by Abu Taher



WHEN Mahmudul Haque graduated from the Institute of Fine Arts, Dhaka, in 1968, he was already determined to free himself from the rigour and discipline of academic imitation...

abstract style: geometric shapes did also crop up; these were mostly in pinks, screens and ambers; sometimes the colour palettes were monochromatic and conservative.

canvases. Sometimes, some areas seem blank, as if they got minimum attention, but they are eloquently vocal to express the feelings of the painter, which again heightens the unity of the total.

emergency. The influence of Kibria, which Haque admits with pride, is, to me, more an honour of a devotee than a factual statement; because in late seventies and early eighties Haque's was figures and foliage in bright range of palette; these works were exploratory in character and striving towards a deeper dialect in aesthetics.

FIFTH November, the Guido Fawkes Day, is observed by the Protestants in England as a day of revenge and retribution. It is a day of shame and atonement for the Catholics, a day of stigma for the British democracy but now observed by the children as a day of great fun, frolic and fireworks.

Guido Fawkes Day

A Day of Revenge and Retribution

by Prof Roushanara Hoque

far, loud clapping and laughter. The historical background of the day is very tragic. Fifth November 1605 was the date of the first Opening of the Parliament by the Stuart King James I.

the house to the basement of the Parliament, dug a hole just under the House of Lords, filled it with 36 barrels of gunpowder and Guido Fawkes remained stand-by with a match-stick in hand to light the explosives at the final signal of Lord Catsby, who stood near the door waiting for the arrival of the Royal Procession.



Ten Yeoman Guards check the cellars of Parliament with lantern every year before its State Opening.

Halt, for God's sake, halt! The procession stopped, he handed the letter to the Speaker who was surprised to read the content. The procession was thus saved by him.

repeatedly tortured with no success. Then he was hanged upside down on a tree by the side of the road and on the verge of his death he was compelled to sign a paper with the names of some suspected persons in that. He was then dragged to the guillotine and in the presence of thousands of cheering crowds the death sentence was executed on the poor dying Guido Fawkes.

Yeoman Guards with lanterns have been ceremoniously checking the cellars of the Parliament every year before the State Opening, to ensure that no such plot is hatched again. During 1970 and onwards this search has acquired a real significance, due to the bombing campaign of the IRA and since then dogs, detectors and other modern devices have been brought in, to re-inforce the lanterns of the Yeoman Guards.