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the Asian Student

Vol. 15, No. 24

March 4, 1967

Vietnamese in NZ Celebrates New Year

University students from southern Vietnam, in New Zealand under the Colombo Plan, remembered orphaned children back in their war-torn homeland when they celebrated the recent Vietnamese New Year.

A concert to mark the festival, presented with traditional gaiety and color in the New Zealand Capital, Wellington, by young Vietnamese men and women who are studying at universities in Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin, resulted in more than \$140 being raised for an orphanage in Qui Nhon in Binh Dinh Province.

New Zealand is well known in Vietnam through the work of a civilian medical unit which has been established in the area since 63. It is hoped to appoint five New Zealand trade-training instructors to the Qui Nhon Polytechnic in the near future.

On Two Nights

Performed on two nights in the students' Union "Little Theatre" at Victoria University of Wellington, the concert—an expression of gratitude by students to their New Zealand hosts—was the sixth to be held annually in the city and, both artistically and financially, the best to date.

A varied and entertaining program included traditional songs, dances, guitar duets, dance recitations by students from various nations, and—most popular of all—an adaptation of an old Vietnamese play, "Friendship"—the story of Luu Binh and Duong Le, written for the occasion by Nguyen Anh Huong, from Saigon, who is studying electrical engineering at Auckland University.

Enthusiastically received by large audiences, including Government and Wellington City officials and local students and the general public, the concert was produced by Nguyen Van Toai, a mechanical engineering student from Hue attending Canterbury University in Christchurch.

Way of Contact

"This is the best way we, as ambassadors of Viet Nam, can make contact with you in our traditions and culture," said the assistant, Trinh Khanh Tuoi, at the start of the concert. "In turn, we here in New Zealand not only acquire academic knowledge but also social and spiritual knowledge." Also studying at Canterbury University, Mr. Trinh, from Saigon, is specializing in chemical engineering.

The concert's organizer, Tran Bao, from Saigon, said afterwards that he and other Colombo Plan students from south Viet Nam are very fortunate to be in New Zealand and a fund-raising gesture such as this was the most practical method to remind students of their obligations to their homeland.

There are now nearly 90 Vietnamese students, most of them Colombo Plan award-holders, in New Zealand. Thirteen young men and women—from Saigon, Dalat, Hanoi, Nhatrang and Que—recently arrived in the country to begin studies at various universities this year.

Singing A Love Song



A VIETNAMESE GIRL SINGING A LOVE SONG—Beside a backdrop of a rural scene in south Viet Nam, Miss Ngo Thi Le Dung, from Saigon, sings a traditional Vietnamese love song at a New Year concert given by Vietnamese Colombo Plan students in New Zealand and presented at the Students' Union "Little Theatre," Victoria University of Wellington, on Feb. 20 and 21. Miss Ngo recently arrived in New Zealand to study for her B.A. degree at Victoria University.

Abstraction Featured in Muslim Art Today

The greatest tendency in Muslim art is its passion for abstraction and calligraphy, said Ishaq Husain Qureshi, vice-chancellor of the University of Karachi and chairman of the International World University Service at Geneva, before an audience of Islamic scholars and students at the American University of Beirut on Feb. 9, the Daily Star of Beirut reported.

Speaking on the subject "Islamic Art," Mr. Qureshi added that in his opinion "the greatest Muslim art and the one that has been nearest to the hearts of the Muslims in which they have achieved, to my mind, incomparable success is calligraphy."

He added that Muslims chose calligraphy as their primary medium of aesthetic expression because no other art embodies so complete and so absolute an abstraction.

Beauty of Form

"Calligraphy is based in beauty of form but the form is detached from an imitation of other forms," he said.

Expounding the significance of calligraphy, Qureshi pointed out that it brought Muslims to an appreciation of the rhythmic curve. "And the place that is occupied by the rhythmic curve in all forms of Muslim art is so significant that I look at the silhouettes of important Muslim buildings, particularly in lands where the influence of other schools of architecture has not been fundamental."

He observed that the main aim of the Muslim architects seems to be to create a clear silhouette against the sky in which the rhythmic curve finds the fullest scope and expression.

Qureshi was addressing the fourth day of the symposium organized by the AUB on "God and Man in Contemporary Islamic Thought." The other lecturer on Feb. 9 was Titus Burkhardt from Lausanne, Switzerland, who outlined in detail the "Perennial Values in Islamic Art."

Geometrical Patterns and other teaching materials in the form of such as mappamors, have been an animal to create," he said.

Jordan to Raise Standard of Press

Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Jordanian Minister of Information, told a press conference in Amman on Feb. 25 that his ministry was making a special effort with newspaper owners to raise the standard of the Jordanian press.

His ministry aimed at making the press match progress achieved in Jordan, both economically and socially, he said.

The Ministry of Information was basing its effort on merging several press establishments for greater efficiency, technically and financially, Sherif Abdul Hamid added.

Fewer Papers

Fewer papers would be issued, the Minister said, making for higher informative and cultural standards and facilitating distribution abroad.

There are now four Arabic dailies in Jordan—three in Jerusalem and one in Amman. An English-language daily is published in Jerusalem. Four Jordanian weeklies are now published in Amman.

All existing licenses for press publications will be cancelled after March 21 under a provisional press and publications law which became effective on Feb. 21.

This law stipulates that applications must be submitted for new licenses. The capital of a daily newspaper must be at least 15,000 dinars and a periodical 5,000 dinars in cash, printing equipment or both.

A daily newspaper should have at least four editors and eight pages. At present daily papers have six pages.

Restrictions Denied

The Minister explained in detail articles of the new law and denied that it constituted "any limitation of freedom of press, any type of nationalization, or state jurisdiction over the press."

The Minister called on the press to develop technically and introduce political analysis of Arab and foreign questions as well as devoting sections to books.

The press, he added, "is an independent sector. If newspaper owners decide to participate financially with the government in the proposed organization, we would be ready for that," according to a report in the Daily Star, Beirut.

India Survey Shows

Brain Drain Won't Affect Research

India's scientific and technological programs would not be affected seriously either now or in the near future by the "brain drain," a survey done for India's Council of Scientific and Industrial Research indicates.

According to a report in the Statesman, the study, carried out by the council's research, survey and planning organization, says that the large percentage of male employment and underemployment of qualified scientists actually gave the "impression" that the country could dispense with the services of those who have left or are leaving to take up positions abroad.

This "impression" is strengthened by the further finding that scientists, engineers and physicians in India are accorded a status and salary that compares unfavorably with those enjoyed by the Central Government's administrative staff.

In support of these conclusions, the study notes that 18.6% of the nation's total pool of 713,000 scientists and technical personnel were malemployed and another 10.4% were unemployed. While the annual output of scientists and technical personnel was 80,000, Indian scientists abroad on the role of national registers numbered some 12,000.

Buddhist Conference To Be Held in Dacca

The Pakistan Government announced on Feb. 22 that it will hold a world Buddhist conference in the near future in Dacca, capital of East Pakistan, one of the largest Buddhist areas in Asia.

Dinosaurs May Roam Earth Again, Scientist Predicts

The prediction that dinosaurs may soon return to roam the earth has been made by Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, zoology professor at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Cowan said that cells of extinct animals had survived freezing in Arctic ice and that scientists might be able to reproduce them.

Deoxyribonucleic Acid "There is a suggestion that DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the essential element of chromosomes," he said.

"If frozen meat remains good with refrigeration, as the animals frozen in glaciers, then maybe the DNA of the chromosomes has been created in the same manner."

found perfectly preserved in the permafrost of Arctic areas. Scientists have already reproduced some extinct species by breeding back from their modern counterparts.

In Switzerland scientists have recreated the auroch—wild ox—that once inhabited most of Europe, Dr. Cowan said.

The Wild Ox

"The auroch is the ancestor of the modern cow. Until recently it was extinct, but scientists recreated it by interbreeding all varieties of the domestic cow." The primitive wild horse has been recreated in the same manner.

Indonesia Fears New Red Plot

Acting Indonesian President Suharto this week warned that diehard "remnants" of the outlawed Communist Party may be plotting another attempt to seize power in the country.

The Week in Asia

The warning by General Suharto coincided with another by Maj. Gen. Amir Machud, military commander of Djakarta, against any attempt to "sabotage" General Suharto's policies. It coincided with testimony by a Communist leader at the treason trial of former Army Brig. Gen. Supardjo that the Communist underground was planning action.

In a written address to a meeting of officials in his office, General Suharto said: "According to confiscated documents, it is clear that remnants of the Partai Komunis (PKI) will continue to prepare a coup in Indonesia."

INDIA

Leaders of the governing Congress Party decided this week to act fast and choose their next Prime Minister March 12. Party President Kumaraswami Kamaraj met with the party high command in Parliament. The last session of the old Parliament begins March 13 to pass an interim budget. A Congress Party source said that by naming the Prime Minister beforehand, the lame-duck session would know with whom Parliament would have to deal for the next five years. Attempts are being made to have the newly elected leader confirmed without controversy and so strengthen the party and its leaders. In results from last week's election, the Congress Party has won 277 of the 520 seats in Parliament.

INDONESIA

The Government made public a statement this week declaring that President Sukarno had yielded power to the country's strongman, General Suharto, on his own initiative. The statement said that President Sukarno's first proposal to General Suharto was rejected. General Suharto and other military commanders then declared they would not initiate any more meetings with him. The President's decision to hand over all executive powers was made Feb. 20, and officially announced two days later. The statement said President Sukarno had ordered the delay until he felt the proper time had arrived.

JAPAN

The Economic Council, an advisory organ of the Government, proposed in its final recommendation last week that the nation's economic growth rate be kept at an average 8.3 per cent annually in real terms during the five-year period from 1967 to 1971. The average rise in consumer prices, according to the recommendation, will be 3.8 per cent annually. Kazutsuka Kikawada, chairman of the council, is expected to submit this recommendation to Prime Minister Eisaku Sato immediately after it is approved by the council's general meeting this week. This is the fifth recommendation to be made since 1955 by the council, which is officially a national economic planning consulting organ of the Economic Planning Agency.

CAMBODIA

Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk said last week that North Viet Nam has no intention of de-escalating the Viet Nam war to get talks going with the United States. The Prince was citing Mai Van Bo, North Viet Nam's representative in Paris. In response to other questions from newsmen, the Prince said that Thailand was no longer

free because it was occupied by more than 30,000 American troops. He agreed that Communist rebel factions had sprung up in Thailand, but blamed this on Americans.

OKINAWA

The confusion over the bills aimed at curbing political activities by teachers ended last week when the Legislative Assembly decided to shelve them until the end of May. Speaker Akio Nagamine met with the leaders of the opposition parties and the representatives of the Joint Struggle Council which organized the demonstrations which blocked the opening of the Legislature and agreed to shelve the controversial bills until the last day of May. They also agreed to adjust the difference of opinions between the ruling party and the opposition on the bills after June and scrap the bills if the adjustment efforts fail.

BURMA

A high-level North Vietnamese diplomatic mission is in Rangoon at a time when United Nations Secretary General U Thant is vacationing in his homeland. But the purpose of the North Vietnamese mission is shrouded in

Behind the Headlines

The Nizam is Dead

Last week, in Hyderabad, India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, once one of the richest men in the world, died at the age of 80.

In his heyday in the 1920s and 1930s as the absolute ruler of a princely Indian state twice the size of New York and with a population of 15 million, the Nizam was the world's richest miser. He was so rich that he didn't know how rich he was, and he was so pinched that he knew to the rupee how much his few suits and shoes cost.

Project Money

However, the Nizam was penniless chiefly with himself and with his family. He spent lavishly on pomp and he also poured money into projects furthering the economic and social development of his state.

The Nizam's annual income was at least \$50 million. He is reputed to have spent many of his leisure hours dipping his arms up to the elbows in chests of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls. He had three wives and 42 concubines, and so many children that he once said he had never bothered to count them. He possessed a fleet of high priced cars, but personally rode around Hyderabad in an old Ford touring car.

The Nizam's frugal inclinations fortified him for his old age. In



INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY—At the armed services parade held in Colombo, Ceylon, earlier this month to mark the 19th anniversary of independence, an elephant, the mascot of one of the army regiments, goes past the saluting dais, its trunk held aloft in salute.

secrecy. U Thant told reporters he had been informed of the mission's arrival but declined to comment when asked if it had come to meet him. Heading the North Vietnamese mission to Rangoon is Colonel Ha Van Lau, Hanoi's chief representative to the International Control Commission in the North Vietnamese capital.

MACAO

According to the Times of London, a source in Macao reported last week that the small outlying islands of Taipa and Coloane have virtually been taken over by pro-Communist Chinese. It was an incident at a Communist school on Taipa which started the political crisis in Macao last November. The source said local Chinese on the islands were boycotting the Portuguese police and had taken over distribution of the welfare rice ration slips normally handled by the police. However, in Macao city conditions were said to be back almost to normal, though the police were taking less action

against petty offenders for fear of setting off more trouble.

PAKISTAN

Mohammad Ayub Khuro, former Defense Minister, last week joined the Pakistan Muslim League, because, he said, "President Ayub sets the tone of moderation and open-mindedness, in addition to providing a stable and confidence-inspiring leadership." Announcing the decision, Mr. Khuro, who has also been the Chief Minister of the former province of Sind, said in a press statement: "I have taken the decision... after a long and painful appraisal of the political situation in the country. I have found it very close examination that the Government at the top is sensitive to public opinion and willing to listen to constructive advice."

MALAYSIA

Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Tun Abdul Razak last week described Malaysian expenditure on defense as the absolute minimum to preserve stability

and a good climate for development. He was answering Parliament a member who quoted an editorial in the Times of London criticizing Malaysia spending too much on defense. Razak said the Times was in position to say what the defense plan was. "It is the policy of this Government not to have a large defense force, but one sufficient to defend our borders, our shores and to look after internal security," he said. "Malaysia we have a large coast and very long borders to protect. It has not been our intention to replace man for man the Communist forces who were serving east Malaysia."

ISRAEL

Two Israelis were wounded in a three and a half hour border clash last week between Jordan and Israeli forces about 20 miles northeast of Tel Aviv, according to an Army spokesman. The clash started when a Jordanian border post opened up with small arms fire on a team of Israeli surveyors working near the Jordan border, he said. An Israeli from police unit returned the fire, added. According to the spokesman, three successive deaths for a ceasefire proposed by United Nations military observers were ignored by the Jordanians.

JORDAN

Jordan will retain an embassy in Cairo in spite of the recall of Ambassador, it was announced Amman last week by Foreign Minister Abdullah Salah, who said the Ambassador had been recalled because of "foul words" used by President Nasser at King Hussein in a recent speech. The Foreign Minister went on to accuse the United Arab Republic of smuggling arms into Jordan, a move which the nation's security Mr. Salah declined to speculate about the likelihood of a move by the UAR in retaliation for the call of the Jordan Ambassador, but similar action is expected.

SYRIA

The Government charged last week that Israel's attitude toward the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission "constitutes a defiance of the United Nations authority and continues to be a threat to the Middle East." Syria's Ambassador to the UN George Tomeh, in a letter to the President of the Security Council cited evidence of this "the conduct of Israeli authorities in the commission, the statements given by them during and after its meetings, their threats and incitement to war, and their continued acts of provocation."

CEYLON

A bench of three judges of the Supreme Court this week imposed fines of 1,000 rupees (about \$100) on Walter Anthony Torismini Souza, the editor of the Times of Ceylon, and on the Times of Ceylon Limited. Mr. de Souza and Mr. S. B. Yatawara, a director of the company, appeared in court on a rule issued by the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court arising out of publication of a speech made by Mrs. Bandaranaike, leader of the Opposition.

NORTH KOREA

The Government this week warned Communist China that it would have to bear all the consequences if she continued friendly acts against the Pyongyang regime. The spokesman called for an immediate end to what he described as the false propaganda and defamatory campaign in North China against North Korea. He said that Chinese attacks on the Marxist-Leninist line adopted by the North Korean Communist Party were quite absurd.

the end, the Indian Government took over his feudal state and put him on an allowance of \$800,000 a year.

In his youth, however, the Nizam was known for his high spirits and erudition. He rode elephants in silver howdahs and glided about in Rolls-Royces. He drank whisky, which made him exceptional among Muslims, and he had his own jazz band.

High Splendor

He also lived in unexemplified splendor in castles and palaces that were filled with gems. In his prime the Nizam entertained the world's potentates and served dinner on plates of gold.

The British regarded the Nizam as "premier prince of India" and treated him with all the respects due a monarch.

Despite his seeming profligateness, the young Nizam was by nature stingy and shrewd. He found that he had inherited a creaky and corrupt administration, and he set out to do something about it.

This is a side of his nature that is generally not known abroad. The Nizam fired corrupt officials, set up an efficient Government and began a series of public works including a network of roads and an

intricate irrigation system that opened up areas for cultivation.

He was devoutly religious but secular in his outlook. He treated the majority of the population, Hindus, the same as he treated Muslims. He employed able men from outside the state to run the state affairs and build his projects. He founded the Osmania University and experimented with education in Urdu.

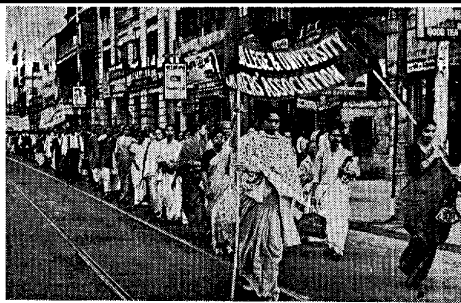
Achievements

By 1944 he could look back at his achievements and say with satisfaction: "The last few years have been years of prosperity." But then, with a suddenness that broke his heart, the rush of the postwar years caught up with the Nizam.

When independence and partition came, the Nizam wished to set up an independent state, but was thwarted. The Indian Government permitted him to keep his titles and his possessions, but his pride was deeply hurt.

Deeply hurt, the Nizam shut himself in his palace. He turned most of his property into a trust to provide for his relatives. And for the last 15 years of his life he was rarely seen in public.

Thus, last week, died a lonely old man, once almost a legendary figure because of his untimely



UPI Photo

CALCUTTA PROFESSORS PARADE—Pressing for the implementation of a promise for a uniform and higher grade of salaries for all college and university faculty members, lecturers and professors all over India observed a day of silent protest on Jan. 31. In Calcutta teachers under the auspices of the West Bengal College and University Teachers Association held a silent procession through the main streets of the metropolis.

India Considers Compulsory Service

A committee set up by the Indian Government to study national service for students has recommended compulsory national service for university students "which will have far-reaching effects on the educational system in the country," says the *Asian Student Bulletin*, New Delhi.

The five-member committee was set up at the instance of the Prime Minister. The committee consisted of representatives of the Ministries of Home, Defense and Education and the National Cadet Corps (NCC). The committee's report is being studied by the Prime Minister.

National Service Corps

The new scheme, called the National Service Corps (NSC) scheme, is estimated to cost Rs.100 million (\$13.33 million) annually.

The committee said that either the proposed National Service Corps or the existing National Cadet Corps should be made compulsory to all male university students. It should be voluntary for girls, the committee said. The committee has suggested enforcement of the National Service Corps scheme in all universities by an Act of Parliament. It recommended that the Act should specify compulsory participation of male university students in either the proposed National Service Corps or the National Cadet Corps.

The Act should also stipulate provisions of adequate time for the National Cadet Corps or the National Service Corps as well as for normal academic work by reducing the present number of holidays and vacations and by rearranging terms suitably.

New Department

The committee suggested creation of a new department for the National Service Corps headed by a secretary, considering the importance of the scheme. Once the National Service Corps gets going, the department could take over the National Cadet Corps also, it said.

In view of the importance of the new program and the many difficulties it has to encounter, the committee suggested creation of a national committee for the National Service Corps to be presided over by the Prime Minister

155-Year-Old Man Dies in Afghanistan

A 155-year-old man died in Afghanistan on Feb. 5. Mullah Baba Ali had been living in isolation in a mosque in Mullah Khil, Langmatan village, for the last 50 years, according to the *Kabul Times*.

Baba Ali leaves behind two sons, three daughters, and 12 grandsons and great-grandsons. His oldest

Pakistan To Revise Syllabi

The Pakistan Government has decided to appoint a National Bureau of Syllabi and Curricula, and a National Textbook Board to coordinate and harmonize education which is currently beset by curricular absurdities and textual irregularities, says the *Pakistan Times*.

According to the decision reached at the Governors' Conference in Rawalpindi on Feb. 23, March-April 1968 will be the deadline for preparation of authoritative books on history, law, civics, and international affairs with particular reference to Pakistan's foreign policy and ideological basis.

Both the National Bureau of Syllabi and Curricula, and the National Textbook Board will be composed of officials dealing with educational matters and educationists of repute. The two bodies will also have representatives of the two Provincial Governments.

The preparation of standard books on the half dozen especially selected subjects will be entrusted to groups of scholars and administrators working in the related fields. Some of the books—on economics and foreign affairs, for example—are already under preparation.

Once a book is approved by the National Textbook Board, it will be prescribed for the entire country, and translated into Bengali and Urdu.

The Governors' Conference called for specialization in particular fields by different universities and institutions to help avoid duplication of disciplines and facilities.

Turkey Saves Grain By Nuclear Radiation

The world's first plant for saving grain by using nuclear methods of killing insect pests started trials recently at Iskenderun, on the south coast of Turkey. Built on a pilot scale by a British firm contracted by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the plant was financed by the Turkish Government and the United Nations Development Program.

At Iskenderun, grain from large hoppers falls in a carefully regulated flow past a powerful source of radioactive cobalt; gamma radiation has the effect of sterilizing the insects in the grain. The insects may then live for a few weeks, during which period they provide a degree of protection against reinfestation by the same species.

One in Three A Student in NZ

One person in every three in New Zealand is attending an educational institution, according to Arthur Kinsell, Minister of Education. This meant that New Zealand had a higher proportion of students than any other country, he said.

Insects cause losses of grain throughout the world amounting to about five per cent of all produced, with losses being much higher in hot regions; it is estimated that total losses each year could feed some 100 million people. —UNESCO Features

ADEN—Sultan Nasser Ben Abdullah Wahidi, ruler of the South Arabian federal state of Wahidi, has been deposed by the State Council in Maitah, capital of Wahidi, it was reported here on Feb. 21.

DJAKARTA—Mustafa Sjarif Supardjo, a former senior officer loyal to President Sukarno, on Feb. 23 accused Indonesian generals of killing 500,000 innocent people after the attempted coup d'etat by the Communists in 1965.

JERUSALEM—The editor and assistant editor of the weekly magazine *Bul* were each sentenced early last fortnight to a year in prison for publishing matters "implying secret information, contrary to the State Security Law," the *Jerusalem Post* reported on Feb. 20.

AMMAN—Jordan recalled its Ambassador to Cairo last Thursday in protest against "the low-level behavior" of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in his "outrageous criticism" of King Hussein in a speech on Wednesday.

KABUL—The Afghanistan Ministry of Interior on Feb. 18 announced that the government had sent 700 military advisers to seven provinces.

Newsletter from Asia

Korea to Test Kibbutz System

SEOUL (By Air Mail) — More than 300 acres of fertile Cholwon valley land astride the 151-mile truce corridor fringing the northern reaches of the Republic of Korea will be cultivated for the first time since 1953 under a program patterned after Israel's kibbutzim farm system.

A Korean Defense Ministry spokesman said the test program will allow 100 farming families—most of them headed by ex-servicemen—to cultivate the land and live in strategic hamlets similar to Israel's kibbutzim.

The kibbutz is a farming system employed along the Israel-Arab border where members of the hamlets are capable of both carrying out self-defense operations and farming.

Strategic Hamlets

The spokesman said farmers will be moved into the Cholwon valley strategic hamlets after receiving special military training which will enable them to repel any possible attack by north Korean infiltrators.

At present, the spokesman said, more than 45,000 farming families are crowded into an area immediately north of the civilian control line hoping to return to their old farms inside the army controlled area.

The civilian control line ranges from one to four miles below the southernmost boundary of the demilitarized zone.

The Ministry plan is to build modern farms in the uninhabited area using Western farming methods as a pioneer project to increase Korea's agricultural capabilities.

Army Helps

The Defense Ministry and Korean army units in the area are to help the farmers obtain machinery, farming implements and to set up special loans.

The first year's crop alone is expected to yield 40,000 bushels of grain, the spokesman said, explaining that this project is threefold—to expand farm land, build model farms and aid former members of the military.

Some farmers, formerly residents to the area north of the civilian control line, were allowed to enter the area in the morning but had to return before sunset. This practice, according to the spokesman, did not provide sufficient time to run farms and the farmers could not build homes inside the area.

He said when the program is completed, it will provide a considerable amount of farm products to help feed Korea's growing population.

Korea has had a shortage of food since the Korean war. The shortage, though decreasing now, has been partly filled by American surplus grain and dairy products.

Admission Fee

The Education Ministry warned last week against private universities' attempt to raise admission fees by more than 20 per cent. If private universities do not heed the Government warning, the Ministry said, it will reintroduce an old system under which fixing of admission fees are subjected to official approval.

The Ministry also threatened to discontinue Government subsidies given to private universities. Most of them earlier agreed to raise school fees by between 25 and 38 per cent on the ground of rising commodity prices.

Kim Kak
The Asian Student
Correspondent

India's Election Cost Increases

The recent general elections in India are estimated to have cost the country's Exchequer about rupees nine crores (approximately \$13 million), says a report in the *Statesman* quoting a spokesman of the Indian Election Commission.

The amount represents an increase of about rupees 1.7 crores (approximately \$2.4 million) over the expenditure incurred in the 1962 elections.

News in Brief

NAHA—More than 50 persons were injured in Okinawa on Feb. 24 in a bloody clash between riot police and demonstrators over the controversial twin education bills.

KUALA LUMPUR—Malaysia will remove one of the 14 stripes from its national flag to mark the secession of Singapore from the 14-state federation.

KUALA LUMPUR—Malaysia's Home Minister Tun Ismail Bin Abdul Rahman has resigned because of ill health.

COLOMBO—Several thousand Buddhist monks, men and women, knelt down in an unprecedented act of worship for the visiting supreme Buddhist Patriarch of Thailand, the Venerable Sodej Phra Sangharajah, at a reception honoring him on Feb. 17 in Colombo's independence square.

SAIGON—The South Vietnamese Government last week announced plans for an American-style self service supermarket in Saigon which should be ready within six months.

TOKYO—Some 1,600 demonstrators fought the police in a five-day strike at the Misaki air base at Tachikawa near

here in protest against a proposal to expand the base to allow big military transports to use the facilities.

TOKYO—Shingoro Takashi, former president of the multi-million circulation *Mainichi Shimbun* and member of the International Olympic Committee, died on Feb. 25 of lung cancer. He was 88.

TOKYO—Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University President Masatoshi Matsushita, 65, was picked last Friday as the joint candidate of the Liberal - Democratic and Democratic Socialist parties to run in Tokyo's gubernatorial election in April.

TAIPEI—The Central Executive Committee of the ruling Kuomintang on Feb. 22 named Hsueh Yeh-chi, Nationalist China's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, as new ambassador to Canada.

LAHORE—Hollywood film star Marlon Brando arrived here last weekend to recruit volunteers from among poets, singers, dancers and other artists for a gala international variety program which he plans to stage at the UN General Assembly next year to raise funds for the UNICEF.

Motivations for Development Stressed

By BRIJ B. KHARE
The Asian Student
Campus Correspondent

Columbia, Missouri—“Why do some nations develop more than others? What are the motivations for economic, social and political development? To identify these motivations is to explain human behavior which has policy implications for modernization in the developing nations of Asia.” These ideas were discussed last week by Dr. Uday Pareek during a University Assembly Lecture on “Motivation for Development in South Asia,” followed by a Faculty-Graduate Student Colloquium on “Problems of Behavioral Science Research in South Asia.”

Dr. Uday Pareek is a visiting associate professor of psychology at the Population Center, University of North Carolina. He is director, Extension Education at the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, India, and collaborating editor of *Manas*. He has been on the editorial boards of the *Indian Journal of Psychology and Psychologia*. His long list of publications includes *Studies in Rural Leadership, Behavioral Science Research in India*; his two forthcoming books are *Training for Development, and The Process of Change in Education*.

Based on his experiences of research, Dr. Pareek pointed out that there are to be found intercultural differences within the same country. With this in mind, programs of development can be charted and changed because the present century is one of plan changes. He said that this is the concept of manipulative mobilization which the planners of all emerging nations must realize if their goal is fast industrialization.

Psychological Factors

But development does not occur by mustering resources alone, emphasized Dr. Pareek. Having economic resources or foreign exchange is not enough. The psychological factors also play an important part. For example, one kind of motivation is related to one kind of behavior. A general model of social system generating motivations, which in turn determined the individual behavior, was discussed in detail by Dr. Pareek.

He referred to Professor McClelland's *The Achieving Society*, and the research design based on need for achievement which were replicated in India. This primary motivation, Dr. Pareek continued, is related to a concern for excellence in the performance of work. Similarly, economic development is caused by the need for achievement.

A second kind of motivation which Dr. Pareek considered very crucial is the need for extension. “How do people integrate themselves with their society,” asked the Indian psychologist. He replied that development takes place when individuals integrate their own interests with those of the society. That is, social changes are caused by those individuals, namely the modernizing elite, who are concerned with the betterment of others. It is possible when regional, parochial or group interests are made subservient to the interests of a large community. Professor Pareek said that they have devised psychological tests to determine the extent of these motivations. In an experimental design conducted in Hyderabad, India, motivation training was given to 60 people in a town. Their influence in a community of 100,000 was measured. This induced level of motivation was then compared with a control community of equal size and similar characteristics.

The Indian scholar also mentioned about a longitudinal study now being conducted in India which will last for 10 years. It is being conducted by the National Council of Research and Education. The purpose is to study the achievement motivations of high school students for this duration. The significance of this research is to evaluate the effect of dependency needs upon entrepreneurship. Dr. Pareek hypothesizes that the need for dependency is as important a variable as the need for achievement in the process of modernization. The difference is that the need for dependency is negatively related to national development.

Dependency Motive

Professor Uday Pareek observed that the dependency motive is reflected in, and probably caused by, the system of hierarchy prevailing in the social structure of Asian countries. Certainly, it is the main feature of the extended families and bureaucracies. Under these circumstances, individuals are afraid of taking responsibility. They are reluctant to take moderate risks which are sufficient conditions for the need for achievement. Unless proper measures are taken to nullify the negative effects of dependency need no development or change is possible.

Professor Uday Pareek's visit to the University of Missouri is sponsored by the South Asia Language and Area Center and the Department of Psychology. The South Asia Program, now in its second year, is being directed by Dr. Paul Wallace, assistant professor of political science. The program offers a series of courses in the social sciences and humanities. It was founded by Dr. Nobel P. Gist, chairman of the Department of Sociology, in order to serve this area of the Midwest, and was expanded last fall with a grant of \$30,000 from the US Office of Education. In December 1966, the South Asia Program was awarded Two Graduate National Defense Foreign Language fellowships for the study of either Hindi or Bengali.

Richest Petroleum Fields Found in Iran

The richest petroleum fields in the world have been discovered on the Caspian Sea coast in Iran. Soviet experts carrying out a geological survey of the area announced recently.

Master of 18 Subjects

Dr. Ram Kumar Chaubey, a world record holder of Master of Arts degrees in 18 subjects, was among the 90 recipients of Ph.D. degrees at the 49th annual convocation of the Ganga Hindu University on Feb. 18, says the *Times of India*.

The 72-year-old Dr. Chaubey received the degree in ancient Indian history, culture and archeology.

A holder of the LL.B. degree as well, he has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honorary) by the International University at the Hague. He is an Honorary Professor at Kashi Vidyapeeth.

First Albino Gorilla Found

From the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C., came word last week that the first albino gorilla known to science has been discovered.

The 55-pound, two-year-old animal was found clinging to the body of his mother, shot while raiding a banana patch last October in Rio Muni, Spanish Equatorial Guinea, Africa.

The National Geographic's account said the baby is “a typical young gorilla in every respect but one: he is an albino. The hair is white, skin pink and eyes blue.” Now in the Barcelona Zoo, he has been nicknamed “Coptiva de Nieve,” Spanish for “Little Snowflake.”

Shankar Visiting Professor

Dr. Shankar, who is considered India's leading traditional musician and who has popularized the *sitar* in the United States, has been appointed Buel G. Gallagher visiting professor at City College, New York, beginning in the fall.

He will teach two courses in the history and theory of Eastern music and will make several lecture-recital appearances.

The professorship, established in 1962, is named for the college's president, and is financed by an alumni group, the City College Fund. It is awarded regularly to distinguished teachers. Dr. Mirra Komarovsky, a sociologist at Harvard College, and Dr. Nicholas Kurti, a senior research fellow at Oxford University, have held the chair.



The subject of money is one that I would imagine is of some interest to each and every one of us. I know it is to me, for I seldom see much of it, and what I do see soon dissipates like the gossamer mist of dawn or whatever the poets called it before the hot sun of my creditors. But in any case it is hard to ignore unless you are a mystic living in the Himalayas or some such place.

What brought all this on was the difficulty I experienced today when I was purchasing my frugal lunch. These new coins that Uncle has turned out of late are rather hard to distinguish. On occasion—and this was one—I find myself giving some tradesman a penny when I mean to give him a dime. While it has been explained to me that there is a shortage of silver and that the laminated abortions we now get are necessary to save the economy, I still don't like them.

In this part of the country there is a neighboring state where gambling is legal. Until a couple of years ago, the coin generally used in the gambling “hells” was the silver dollar, a heavy and noble coin. If by some chance you latched on to more than 10 of them you felt that you were carrying around a fortune. Now I understand that these have been replaced by plastic chips that are redeemable for paper valuta. Bah! It takes all the joy out of wagering a small sum on the spin of the wheel or the fall of the dice. What puzzles me is where have all the silver dollars gone? There must be a secret hoard somewhere—or hordes—but I don't know of it.

On occasion I feel rather sorry for the young people of today. Certainly you have more money in your pockets and purses than I did in my salad days, but what does it buy you? This could become the thoughts of an ancient alumnus, so I shall cut it short—but there was a time when you could get a hamburger for five cents and a milk shake for 10—although there was some difficulty in raising the wherewithal to purchase these things.

Let me go back a few years earlier to Asia. When I was a tot in Japan the yen was the medium of exchange. As I recall it was on a par with the dollar. In any case, a silver yen (that I now have as a money clip) was the same size. It would buy you a great deal, although as a child I seldom had my hands on one. I was more familiar with the *sen*, which was one one hundredth of a yen.

Finally, there was a very small copper coin worth one-half of a *sen* that was known as *go-rin* or five *rin*. In earlier times I gather that the *rin* was in circulation, but as I am not talking of the Paleolithic age, I understand that it had gone out of circulation except as a five *rin* piece. So, if my mathematics are not completely wrong, five *rin* was one two hundredth of a *yen*. With that insignificant coin, similar to the *tung chien* in China at the same period or the *paisa* on the Indian Subcontinent children could buy a piece of candy or adults pick up a couple of cigarettes. Ah me, how the times have changed. So have salaries, of course, but I know very blasted well that we were able to buy more with our pittance in those days than you can today with a wad of bills.

In the course of this investigation into the world of finance my colleague, who assisted me in this expedition into expenditure, discovered that the word “cash” is derived from a Tamil Indian word. It is interesting to conjecture how it became a part of the English language—and the Chinese, for that matter, for the common term for *tung chien* or any other type of coin was “cash.”

Whatever its origin, it is a desirable item to have around. At one time there were such things as gold coins, but I doubt if many of you would know of them. They had the feel of money, or cash, if you wish. When you flipped one it rang like a fine temple bell. Now, at least in this country, you are not even supposed to own one unless it is in the form of an ornament.

Well, if we stick around long enough, we may all get back to using the Maria Theresa daler. This, in case you are not familiar with it, is a large silver coin that is minted nowadays in Mexico, I believe. It is used widely in the Middle East and North Africa and is the only form of currency trusted by the inhabitants.

Can you blame them when money is laminated today? What next? Plastic discs?

International Night



IN NATIVE COSTUMES—Adding a colorful note to an international night held at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, are these young ladies in their native costumes. They are, from left, Mrs. Phane Khosay, Laos; Miss Yanyol Tominato, Japan; Miss Tanya Tandhasit, Thailand; Mrs. Kim H. Seo, Korea; Miss Sawanna Watanak, Thailand; Mrs. Doris G. Tal, China; and Miss Phan Nguyen, Viet Nam.

Ashtra, Ancient Caananite Capital, Uncovered in Syria

A Syrian archaeological expedition has discovered Ashtra, an ancient Caananite principality in southern Syria hunted for many centuries by what was known as “the curse of the Pharaohs.”

All Abu Assaf, head of a team of experts from Syria's Department of antiquities, disclosed the news of the discovery on Feb. 23.

In a statement, carried by the Associated Press, Abu Assaf said the wall surrounding Ashtra and the main gate of the city have already been uncovered beneath a hill about 80 miles south of Damascus.

Relics Identify City

The city's identity was revealed by relics found near the gate. They included lamps and jars, cylindrical seals, gold rings, necklaces and hairpins.

Abu Assaf said the finds pointed out that Ashtra prospered from 1700 to 732 B.C. and had strong external commercial relations.

Among the relics discovered was a small bronze statue of a human figure covered partially by a thin layer of gold, 3,400 years old. The statue, dating back to the 14th century B.C., is strikingly similar to the gods of the Caananite kingdom found long ago in northern Syria, Abu Assaf said.

First Historic Reference

The chronicles of the 12th dynasty of Egypt's pharaohs make the first historic reference to Ashtra. It was the pharaohs' habit to fight any defiant city beyond their military reach by declaring it a cursed principality and then waiting until their curse befell the city's people.

In Ashtra's case it took 10 centuries for the curse to strike at the hands of Assyrian King Tiglet Felzar the Third, whose armies stormed out of Mesopotamia to conquer almost the entire Near East.

March 4, 1967

THE ASIAN STUDENT

5

Inter-University Cooperation in Area Programs And the Social Sciences: Asian Problems and Prospects*

By **CHOH-MING LI**
Vice-Chancellor
The Chinese University
of Hong Kong

When I was asked to speak about inter-university cooperation in area study programs, I asked myself the following questions:

What do we mean by area studies? What disciplines are we to include in area study programs? What is the present state of area studies in Asian universities? What conditions seem to be favorable to the development of these programs? What are the forms of inter-university cooperation involving social sciences in Asian universities? And, finally, what are some of the goals that we might set for inter-university cooperation in area studies?

Since Asia has such a wide diversity of countries, cultures, and universities, I frankly was quite reluctant to talk in general terms about these questions. Even a cursory view of Asian diversity is sufficient warning that one must avoid sweeping statements about the area. However, since there are many problems and characteristics that are shared by universities throughout Asia, I felt there was at least sufficient evidence to provide our distinguished visitors here today with some guidelines and thoughts for discussion.

Therefore, with the appropriate reservations and qualifications in mind, let me move cautiously to my questions.

What Are Study Programs?

My first question asked "What do we mean by area study programs?" Rather than give an immediate answer to this, let me place area study programs within the larger context of social science research institutes found in universities around the world. Universities have a wide variety of social science centers and institutes, but for present purposes we might point to four kinds. First, there are centers organized around well-established disciplines and departments—for example, economic research centers and educational research centers. The faculty, teaching, and research of these centers are not necessarily oriented to an understanding of any particular country, although this in fact is the normal situation. For the most part, these centers use the tools of only one discipline in analyzing a traditional range of issues relating to a single nation.

Second, there are centers organized around particular methods that are used in several disciplines. Survey research centers are the best and perhaps only example of this kind of organization. Since they are usually designed to facilitate the research efforts of faculty by means of providing sampling, interviewing, and tabulation services, their focus is almost exclusively on the home country where it is possible to develop these resources.

Third, there are a number of institutes that are beginning to focus primarily but not exclusively on overseas countries, especially countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. There are a variety of such centers. For example, centers for the study of developing societies and centers for international comparative studies often utilize a wide range of social science disciplines and methodologies to study an equally wide range of countries in all the developing areas. These centers tend to undertake multi-national programs in social science studies.

Different from these three kinds of programs are the fourth type which may be identified as area

Editor's Note: At a meeting sponsored by The Asia Foundation in Hong Kong Dec. 18-21, 10 university presidents, vice chancellors and vice-presidents from Asia, the United States and Australia discussed "University Cooperation and Asian Development." Conference papers covered a wide range of topics, generally exploring the possibility of regional cooperation among universities in advancing studies in the physical and social sciences, law and the humanities, and the role of universities in research and public service.

The following is a series of excerpts from papers presented at the Hong Kong conference. In the previous week, "The Asian Student" carried papers by Dr. Kazuo Okochi, president of the University of Tokyo, Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, president of Columbia University, Charles J. Hitch, vice-president of the University for Administration, University of California, Dr. Haydn Williams, president of The Asia Foundation, Dr. S. L. Chien, president of National Taiwan University, and Zelman Cowen, vice-chancellor of the University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia.

study programs per se. Instead of relying on only one social science discipline and method, a variety of disciplines and methods are used, and instead of focussing on many countries in different continents, the program has as its center of concern all the countries in a defined geographical and cultural area, such as Southeast Asia, South Asia, or even Latin America. For some very large, complex, and important countries—such as China, India, and Russia—the program may focus on only a single nation.

Area study programs, then, have a defined geographical focus and a variety of disciplines, methodologies, and intellectual perspectives. These centers have the advantage of organizing faculty, library, research and training resources, as well as research funds, for an inter-disciplinary approach to problems of a particular country and region. Needless to say, these problems often are vitally relevant to the development goals of the countries and regions being studied.

What Disciplines are Included in Area Study Programs?

It is somewhat a moot point to argue whether one discipline should be included or excluded from an area study program. In fact, we have languages and humanities together with economics, political science, sociology, and anthropology. We also have history and business administration. One of the strong points of area study programs is that social science research is established on a firm linguistic, cultural, and historical base. However, the exciting intellectual developments in area study programs over the past generation have been provided by the social sciences. I would hazard the prophecy that the exciting intellectual developments in the next generation will be provided by social scientists who turn their attention to international comparative studies on an intra-regional and inter-regional basis.

What Is the Present State of Area Studies in Asian Universities

Area study programs, as described so far, are programs of social science studies, and, therefore, when we ask "What is the present state of area studies in Asian universities," we are also asking the more general question of "What is the present state of the social sciences in Asian universities?" Furthermore, since our discussion of area study programs was framed in research as well as in teaching terms, we must also ask "What is the present state of social science research in Asian universities?"

These are very big and very important questions. . . . Three issues seem especially relevant: (1) the significance of having a colonial background, (2) the character of Asian universities, and (3) the research orientations of university

faculties. Let us look at each of these issues separately.

First, most of the countries in Asia are ex-colonies, and in countries where universities were established by the colonial governments, special attention had long been given to the metropolitan region and its cultural heritage. The study of neighboring countries and colonies was muted by this colonial bias.

What Conditions Seem to be Favorable to the Development of Area Programs?

Although only a few Asian universities have area study programs, I think we have enough information now to suggest what is needed in order to develop such programs in the future. Let me suggest three especially important conditions.

First, as countries in Asia have become independent, they have naturally developed their own individual national interests. Some of these interests relate to neighboring countries for which no reliable information and understanding is available. It is not surprising that some national governments are inclined to provide the national university with the financial support to create programs of research on neighboring countries. The role of national interest was no doubt important in the decision of India to create the first chair of Chinese Studies a year ago at the University of New Delhi, and similar interests may have motivated Chinese study programs in Japanese universities. As Asian countries are brought closer together in the future, we can expect that there will be an increased awareness of the need of still greater information about neighboring countries. These developments will in turn encourage the creation of additional area study programs.

Since the social sciences are the primary contributors to area study programs, another condition for the development of these programs is the development of social sciences. Through national and international programs to be discussed again later, this development is occurring quite rapidly in most Asian countries. As a result, we should soon have the intellectual resources for the creation of area study programs.

The third condition is the growing interest in research on the part of university social scientists. Without such a development, there would be no need for governments to support area study programs within the universities, for the basic research needed on other nations could be done within government itself.

What Are the Forms of Inter-University Cooperation in the Social Sciences?

Given the limited resources for

social science research within Asian countries, and given the need for a wider perspective on and knowledge about the region, it is only natural that we look to ways of pooling our resources and perspectives in a way that will benefit one another. In this regard,

different kinds of inter-university cooperation involving social science research in Asia.

First, two or more universities within a single country occasionally cooperate with one another. Some universities are sharing a common research facility, such as a computer, and some universities have divided responsibilities among them in a common research project. Informal faculty colloquia designed to develop faculty research interests and expertise are still another way in which social scientists from different universities cooperate with one another.

Second, universities from two or more countries within the same region cooperate with one another. . . .

Third, a university in a developing country cooperates with one or more universities from a Western country. This is a very common and extremely valuable form of assistance to Asian universities. For example, The Chinese University of Hong Kong is cooperating with the University of California in a number of ways beneficial to the social sciences. We hope that this will be especially helpful in developing faculty resources, for we are sending promising young faculty and students to California for further training, and in return California sends us visiting professors, as well as graduate fellows and undergraduates. . . .

The fourth kind of inter-university cooperation involves two or more Western universities. The London-Cornell project is an example of this kind of program. . . .

What Goals Should We Set for Inter-University Cooperation in Area Studies and the Social Sciences?

Now that we have talked in general terms about forms of inter-university cooperation, let me move next to what the purposes of cooperation should be between Western and Asian universities. Although I have just alluded to this issue, it is so important that I would like to touch on it again.

Asian universities must be very clear in their mind regarding the ways that inter-university cooperation is to benefit their faculties and institutions. Of course, every university worthy of the name will do everything in its power to assist scholars and students visiting from Western universities. However, because we have only limited resources, we must be absolutely sure that programs affecting faculty time and university resources are unequivocally beneficial to our faculty and students. Specifically, we must be certain that inter-university programs help us develop our faculty to a stage where it is completely capable of playing all the major roles within the university.

Moreover, given the underdeveloped stage of social science research in many of our universities, the other basic purpose of these programs is to provide academic leadership in research during the period that our own faculty's capabilities are being developed. We have been adopting this strategy in The Chinese University by appointing outstanding foreign research scholars to the directorships of our leading social science research centers. I emphasize the

(Continued on page 6)

*I am indebted to Dr. Robert Mitchell, director of the Social Survey Research Center of the Chinese University, for his assistance in preparation of this paper.

Asian Student

Published weekly during the academic year, September 15-June 15, as a service to Asian students in the U. S. A. by the Asia Foundation, a private non-profit organization in San Francisco, California.

All opinions expressed in The Asian Student are personal to their authors, and are not to be construed as representing the views of the Asia Foundation.

The Asian Student welcomes manuscripts and photographs from its readers, but no responsibility will be assumed for unsolicited material. Sufficient postage must accompany submitted material if return is desired. All correspondence should be addressed to P.O. Box 3223, San Francisco, California 94119. The office of The Asian Student is located at 576 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California 94111.

Annual Subscription
DOMESTIC: \$2.00 OVERSEAS: \$3.00
Single Copy 10 cents

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Saturday, March 4, 1967

A New Source Of UN Finance

THE United Nations cannot function efficiently, especially in its peace-keeping mission, if it is not financially solvent. In recent years it has come perilously close to insolvency because of the failure of some nations to pay their dues in time and the refusal of others to meet the special peace-keeping assessments. Though a formula was found in the form of subscriptions to UN bonds to avert the fiscal crisis, the basic defect in the present scheme of financing the world organization remains.

A new source of a steady and adequate revenue for the UN, free from the political squabble over pro-rated dues and proportional assessments in the present system, should be found.

Senator Frank Church, a United States delegate to the UN, has come up with a sound suggestion. He urged that the UN be given ownership of the ocean's mineral resources.

In his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Church (Dem., Idaho) said, "The greatest untapped reservoir of the world's wealth lies beyond national jurisdiction and under title to no nation, at the bottom of the seas. . . .

"As the population vise tightens, national rivalries for the exploitation of the deep ocean's resources could easily become a new threat to peace.

"By conferring title to the United Nations to mineral resources on the ocean floor beyond the continental shelf, under an international agreement regulating their development, we might not only remove a coming cause of international friction, but also endow the United Nations with a source for substantial revenue in the future."

Senator Church's suggestion would therefore kill two birds with one stone.

The mineral resources on the ocean floor are immense. As the sole owner of these vast untapped resources, the United Nations would be assured of a rich flow of revenue.

Two Treasures Rediscovered

A gain to human heritage is the recently announced rediscovery of two cultural treasures—one in the East and one in the West. We refer to the Buddhist scroll found in the stonework of a Korea pagoda in Kyongju, south Korea and some 700 pages of manuscript and drawings by Leonardo da Vinci found in the National Library in Madrid.

The scroll which is a Buddhist sutra translated into Chinese in 704 A.D. is believed to be the oldest printed text known. The Leonardo manuscripts and drawings increase by a substantial amount the surviving fruits of the artist's genius. Both are invaluable and hard to come by.

Discovery is often by accident as in these two cases. The Korean find was made when damage to the ancient pagoda was being examined by archaeologists and historians of the Cultural Assets Preservation Committee. It has lain there for over a thousand years unnoticed. The Leonardo papers, lost for almost two centuries, were rediscovered inadvertently by Dr. Jules Piccus two years ago. Announcement of the rediscovery was made early this month after the documents had been authenticated.

The recent discoveries are considered to be even more significant and fortunate in view of the large number of cultural and art objects damaged or lost through fire, flood, theft, vandalism and by other causes.

In almost all parts of the world there are still hidden cultural treasures waiting to be discovered. This should not be the job of only the archaeologists. Alertness of experts and laymen alike should help toward discovery.

readers forum

English Literature

Editor—Dr. Alfonso-Karhell's argument (*The Asian Student* Feb 11, 1967), that "English language today is no longer the national monopoly of any one state" it seems to me, should lead to a logical conclusion that all literature produced in the same language should also no longer be the national monopoly of any one state, rather than to his own conclusion that Indo-English literature should be considered as a "national literature" in English.

Would it not be better to refer to all literature in English as English literature than call some local versions as British literature, American literature, Australian literature, and Indo-English literature?

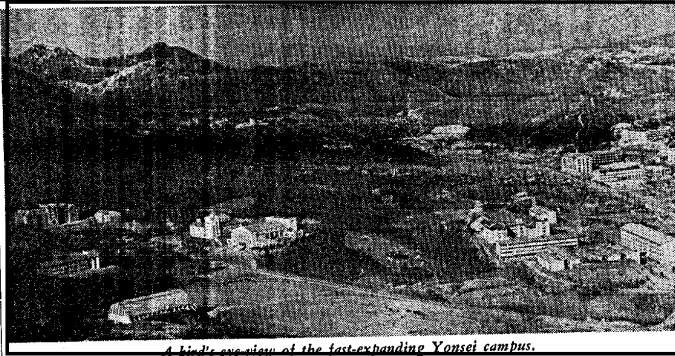
Also, since all language expression is an acquired ability, the writer whose mother tongue is English is not at an advantage over the Indian writer who learns it as a second language.

Moreover, distinctions of idiom, cultural values, and local attitudes are not uniform even within a given country. Perhaps they are different even between any two writers of a single culture and place.

Therefore, I suggest that we call all literature produced in the English language as English literature dropping distinctions of nationality and culture.

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A bird's-eye view of the fast-expanding Yonsei campus.

Asian Universities

Yonsei—Korea's Fast-growing University

By KIM KAK
Yonsei Student
Seoul Correspondent

If there is any such thing as the Ivy League of Korea, Yonsei University definitely belongs to that of Korea. Despite the plethora of upstart universities that have mushroomed following the end of World War II, Yonsei, along with Seoul National and Korea Universities, remains to be one of Korea's oldest, biggest and best prestige institutions.

A short 15-minute drive from downtown Seoul, the capital city of Korea, the campus of Yonsei, covering an area of some 300 acres spreads out on the low-lying foothills in the western suburbs of the city. The present grounds overlap the site of a long-since vanished royal palace from which the university got its former name, Yonhi. Though the Korean War of 1950 left its scars, the tree-covered grounds form a scenic island in the midst of the suburbs.

Two major and oldest buildings built in the '1920's—Underwood Hall, Stimpson Hall and Appenzeller Hall—form the main quadrangle which opens to the south, overlooking the Han River. The statue of the Rev. Horace G. Underwood, founder and the first president, faces the entrance, welcoming all to the campus. Recent years saw the addition of a dozen newer and larger buildings, including a library, an auditorium and a gymnasium, plus a giant medical complex. Those predominantly American names given school buildings shed some light on the history of the school.

82 Years Old
The year 1987 marks the 82nd anniversary of the foundation of Yonsei, which has stood as the model of higher education and as a source of Christian influence in Korea since its founding in 1915. Four mission boards in America sponsored and financed the school: the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Church of Canada.

Each school building bears the name of either a missionary-educator who made a distinguished contribution to the school or a significant event related to the school. The Underwood family is a symbol of the university history. Beginning with the first Underwood, the founder, three generations of the Underwoods have served with the institution.

Yonsei, originally called the Chosun Christian College, started with a handful of professors and a few scores of students in four departments—literature, commerce, science and agriculture.

Against all odds, Yonsei continued to grow and expand until it attained its present status of an integrated university. It now is a co-educational, interdenominational university, offering courses in 32 academic departments, which



Dr. Park Tae-sun
President, Yonsei University

include all the usual disciplines plus professional courses in medicine, law, theology, science and engineering, music and nursing. In addition, the "university" sponsors 18 research and study institutes.

5,000 Students
There is a total student body of over 5,000 served by an international faculty. Located in the campus is a plush \$1 million medical complex, which is the largest and

University Area Programs

(Continued from page 5)
word "outstanding," for it makes very little sense to enter into an agreement with a Western university that is unable to provide the kind of person who can effectively exercise leadership. Certainly no Asian university can afford to be the dumping ground for unsuccessful Ph.D. candidates and faculty from other countries. However, it is unfortunate that some leading Western universities have difficulties in encouraging better faculty to assume the responsibilities that the university has accepted. Some universities are so over-extended that they have to recruit people outside the university to fill the responsibilities of their own faculty. The university becomes a broker, sending people overseas who would never be accepted within the sending university. . . .

Intra-Asian Inter-University Cooperation

Through the efforts of our Asian universities themselves, and through the assistance provided by Western universities, many of the universities in Asia are now in a position to cooperate with one another in the social sciences. Most of our universities already have the resources necessary for initiating significant research on their own countries, although they do not have the resources necessary for developing adequate area study programs. However, through cooperation we can bring to the region many of the advantages

most up-to-date of its kind in the entire Far East. To cite several unique affiliated institutes and service organizations: Institute of Far Eastern Studies conducted by support of the research policy of the Harvard-Yenching Institute; Industrial Management Research Center; Korean Language Institute, and Amputees Rehabilitation Center. As a meaningful experiment in international education, Yonsei is also offering a year of undergraduate "Junior Year Abroad" program to qualified candidates from other countries.

What makes Yonsei an outstanding institution of higher learning in Korea is its tradition of liberal education and its role as a catalyst of the nation's modernization. Besides the academic life, the university is active in sports and music. Especially its annual matches with rival Korea University in soccer, basketball, baseball, rugby and ice hockey are the major sports attraction in Korea.

Musing in the beautiful campus alleys and gardens, reading in the serene library and praying in the daily chapel, the hard-working youths of Yonsei are preparing for the vital part they will play in developing and modernizing free Korea.

found in well-designed area study programs, especially programs emphasizing international comparative studies.

This cooperation could take the following forms:

1. Greater opportunities could be provided for bringing scholars, especially research scholars, in the same discipline together. In this regard, the feasibility of occasional social science conferences on a regional basis might be explored.
2. More specifically, it would be helpful to hold summer seminars and conferences for faculty members interested in particular kinds of research. For example, many scholars throughout Asia are engaged in research on the family, on national income, on demography, and on the modernization process. It would be very helpful for all these scholars if they were able to meet for several weeks and go over each other's work and findings, especially with regard to the international comparative dimension of their present and proposed research.
3. In addition to reviewing research in progress, it would also be extremely helpful to hold summer seminars on research methods for young faculty who wish to develop their research skills.
4. UNESCO has taken the lead in sponsoring these kinds of seminars in Europe, but very little has been done in developing countries. Unfortunately, Southeast Asia has probably been the most neglected area for research training, conferences, and social science activities on an international scale.
5. A clearing house for research done within Asia is needed. UNESCO has done some useful but relatively unknown work in this regard for India, but again Southeast Asia could benefit from a similar service.
6. To broaden the perspectives of our faculties and students, inter-university exchange programs between Asian countries should be developed.
7. Finally, in order to encourage comparative studies and a regional perspective, funds should be made available for joint research projects. Any number of modest research projects would be possible—examples: studies of entrepreneurship, religious beliefs and practices, consumers' decision-making, family planning, and the recruitment of government leaders. . . .



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Apart From the Other Malays

MASK OF ASIA: The Philippines Today, by George Farwell. Praeger, New York, 1966; 227 pp., \$6.95.

This unique book is a tour de force, not unsuccessful. In 20 chapters and 200 pages George Farwell telescopes his account of the Philippines prior to Spain, their 333 years under Spain, 48 under the United States and the 20 years of their independence. A brief review of such a book will perform a paraphrase much, directly quote very little.

Prior to 1565 there was the long cultural influence of Mother India with an overlay of Islam at the end, a much briefer period, during which peaceful commerce prevailed, both domestic and foreign. The missionary friars, whose zeal-ousness matched their ignorance, destroyed everything associated with this period and improvised new beginning, the introduction and acceptance of a very mundane Christianity. They found a mild type of servitude persisting under the rajahs, continued in ruler-ship as Christians, and provided one religion for the submissive poor, a more enlightened one for the rich: quite as they had done in Spanish America.

Miracles and Superstitions

Miracles and superstitions would suffice for the Masses, while that for their masters included a little learning; and a little learning is a dangerous thing. Arbitrarily, this set the Philippines people apart from their brothers in Indonesia and culminated in piracy that, with ups and downs, still persists. In the end, all lowlanders accepted the novel new faith, but the highlanders, the Igorots, the Itugos and their cousins of less importance, or notoriety at least, were never reached. Against Mindanao and Sulu Muslims, wars of lead and sword were waged incessantly, and, on the whole, the Muslims had the better of it during the cen-



PHILIPPINES—Farmer with water buffalo.

tury ended in the sixth decade of the 19th century, when (Farwell makes no specific note of this), steam-powered gunboats from Europe proved able to deal with the Muslim's vintas.

Meantime, the friars together with the Jesuits built a thousand parish churches throughout the lowlanders' area, all by corvee (again omitted by Farwell), 40 days forced labor annually by all men between 18 and 40 years of age. Spain's monarchs paid each missionary 100 pesos a year; and the whole Spanish community lived on the profits of the galleon trade in rare products of China to Mexico, but this common knowledge throughout the lettered world.

Farwell notes that racism is co-extensive with the whiteman's world. In the Philippines in cases of mixed marriages, and they were many, as under the Dutch in Indonesia, the bride rose to her husband's class. Thus the privileged maintained their authority over the poor. However, on Dec. 30, 1898, the Churchmen sent Jose Rizal whose novels of protest had reached the people's souls, for

the husband strives to keep it replenished. All that Farwell, in a brief year, saw superficially, has a deeper, sounder aspect than he could have been aware of.

Here's a direct quote from Farwell:

"The trend of young men today is away from politics. The educated, the alert, the university-trained are these days going into the world of commerce. . . . the whole concept of public affairs could well change within a decade or so. They can perhaps gain comfort from Professor Taylor (Professor George Taylor has 'out' a book about the Philippines today) who wrote that 'no nation has ever developed to maturity without violence, corruption, greed, and injustice.' Historically, this has been true of many countries, notably the United States, Australia, Mexico, in their earlier stages at least."

Farwell falls of according justice to the eight-year Harrison administration, whose all-Filipino cabinet was able and upright beyond eulogy or dispute.

Sale of Gold Exchange

The right of the New York branch of the Philippine National Bank to sell gold exchange, Harrison granted over the firm objection of Alberto Barretto, his Finance Secretary. Don Alberto wished to file his objection in writing, to be kept with the file; and Harrison, with his usual courtesy, granted his request—"twas either that or Barretto's peremptory resignation. Barretto perceived what would happen, the bank would soon be on the verge of insolvency. It is not true, either, that the bank lost \$124,000,000 in its capital loans to sugar planters to build modern sugar mills. For E. W. Wilson took charge of the bank, Charles M. Cötterman of the bank board took charge of sugar-loans administration, all the loans were paid off, with a spanking interest rate added, and many millions of profit were also earned by the bank from handling the exchange involved in the growth and exportation of the sugar. Not a cent was lost. Wilson held the bank presidency a comparatively short time, and Vicente Carronno, equally capable and equally straight-forward and aboveboard, took his place.

I don't blame Farwell for these errors. His sources of information were from persons devoted to blackening the Harrison administration. Over all, he strives for, and achieves, accuracy.

W. R.
San Francisco

Different Classes

The reader may take it from there. The upper class still rules, the poor, 80% of the population, rapidly growing, still toil, and till the soil under usurious land rents. And yet, despite every conceivable handicap, a middle class is successfully wedging itself between the hopeless poor and the arrogant rich. Again overlooked by Farwell—after all, he limits himself to 200 pages!—this progress is due to the fact that Mother India left the Filipinos, anciently, a priceless heritage: every family is a matriarchy, the wife manages the purse,

CPYRGHT

WITH MacARTHUR IN JAPAN: A Personal History of the Occupation, by William Sebald, with Russell Brines. CPYRGHT New York, 318 pp., \$6.95.

He was surrounded by sycophants and in time it appears that he strode in the robes of assumption. Ambassador Sebald, in one of the most revealing parts of this interesting book, tells of a meeting with MacArthur after the United

States Ambassador in Japan during the years following the surrender in 1945 of the Japanese military forces. He was the senior representative of the US State Department, but the actual control of the occupied country was in the hands of one man: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

This is an account of that relationship, and Ambassador Sebald should be congratulated for his low key account of what must have been one of the most frustrating jobs ever created. Without actual power he was required to deal with the Japanese Government as the American representative — on a civilian basis — but without any power to make important decisions. These were the absolute responsibility of The General—as his wife and aides called him. (Others who were involved in the Occupation had different names, but as many were libelous, they will not be mentioned in this review.) Under these circumstances, Ambassador Sebald had to read with the utmost diplomacy, and it would seem that he performed his task well.

Fascinating Accounts

While most of this book is an account of the Occupation that most of the students of the time should be well acquainted with, there are portions that are most fascinating in casting a spotlight on a great general and a highly controversial man.

There seems little doubt that MacArthur was one of the greatest military tacticians of his day. He was also a brilliant man (first in his class at West Point, etc.) — but like all such men had feet of clay.

As Sovereign
"When I suggested," Sebald says, "that it might be useful were he to meet occasionally with various chiefs of diplomatic missions in Tokyo to give them a firsthand rundown on Korea, he promptly said that this would serve no useful purpose; moreover, they had no responsibility in Korea, 'And why,' he added, 'as a sovereign, should I? President Truman doesn't do so, nor does the King of England or any other head of state.'"

This is an amazing statement for any American to make and sounds as if it had come from a Roman pro-consul in Spain or Gaul. But, in essence, this was what MacArthur was — a pro-consul. No other American in history ever had the powers that were granted him. Whether he exercised them wisely or not is a question for history to decide.

Ambassador Sebald apparently feels that on the whole he did a good job. To those of us who were involved in the Occupation in a minor role and have watched Japanese reaction since, this is open to doubt. But the Ambassador—who, by the way, knows his Japan very well from many years of service there—tells an interesting account. It is an important contribution to the story of a controversial period.

Frank B. Huggins
San Francisco

Eurasian Girl in Peking

A MORTAL FLOWER: China — Autobiography and History, by Han Suyin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1960, 418 pp., \$6.95.

In China: the rise of Chiang Kai-shek, the formation of the Chinese Communist Party, the split between the Nationalists and the Communists, the extermination campaigns launched by Chiang

This is the second volume of Han Suyin's ambitious series of autobiographical books that may come to five or six. It covers the turbulent years between 1928 and 1938 in China when the author grew up to be a young lady. In this volume she writes with even a surer hand than in the first volume, *The Crippled Tree*, for she lived through this entire period, whereas for the earlier part of the period from 1885 to 1928 in *The Crippled Tree*, when she was not yet born, she has to depend upon other people's memoirs, letters and hearsay, for the latter part she has to rely on her childhood memories. Still willful, ambitious and unloved by her mother, she now grew up as a young Eurasian girl in Peking, faced with all the special problems in social and emotional relationships.

She was determined to be a medical doctor and first did clerical work at the Peking Union Medical College to make a living. She had her first love affair, that she describes with frankness. Later, she entered Yenching University where she was subject to ostracism because of her friendships with foreigners. Then she went to study medicine in Belgium, 1935 to 1938. In 1938, after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, she broke off her studies and returned to China to rally to its support.

Background of Turbulence
Her personal story is told against the background of turbulent events

Kai-shek against the Communists, the Sian Incident and the Japanese threat and invasions, first of Manchuria, then of China Proper.

Paraded before our eyes are many political figures: Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and others.

She is critical of Chiang Kai-shek and his Government.
She is also critical of American policy. She writes, "For already in the 1850s America had begun to dream of the conquest of Asia; since then she has been on the march, designing to reign first on the Pacific, then in Asia, later—who knows?"

Of Viet Nam
Of Viet Nam she says: "Many of us in Asia think it more dignified to apologize, than to go on, as America is doing, losing not only face but honor, and gaining the world's contempt for the death she rains down upon an unfortunate small country, Viet Nam, because America, so large, so wealthy, is unable to admit to a mistake in judgment."

She tells about the story of the Chinese Communist, and especially Mao Tse-tung's mountain fortress of Chingking-shan in Kiangsi Province and the Long March based upon her interviews with veteran Communists. Directly from their lips it smacks of propaganda.
Tsui Sun Yung
San Francisco

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The Asian Student
P.O. Box 3219, San Francisco, California 94119

March 4, 1967

THE ASIAN STUDENT

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Excerpts from Asian Editorials



Hongkong Standard

Global Peace Structure

IF a sound structure of global peace with justice cannot readily be built upon the weak framework of a global organization committed to universality, on what should we attempt to erect it?

The answer would seem to be: the strong foundation of those nations who would genuinely accept the principles underlying this structure and be ready to cooperate wholeheartedly in the task of constructing it.

It may be said that they would, in the first instance, comprise only a relatively small portion of the world, and that consequently the body which linked them would be weak.

True enough, membership would probably be rather small at first, not so much that there are few nations who accept the principles on which such a body would be based, as that there are few governments prepared to commit themselves to an unknown.

But this would not make the body weak. Unity and strength of purpose would, on the contrary, make it strong—far stronger than any larger organization composed of members with conflicting aims and purposes.

And, as the value of joining such a body became apparent, we would gradually find all those countries which believed in its ideals and objectives joining in and extending the scope of its authority and influence.

It would not be realistic to expect governments which did not accept these aims and objectives to join. They would obviously be hostile to the organization and seek to undermine it.

But this would no more be a valid reason for abandoning the idea of such a body than the hostility of criminals would be valid reason for abandoning our present system of community law and order.

And, being outside the organization, these hostile governments would be far less able to sabotage the development of the suggested global body than if they were inside it.

Hong Kong
Feb. 11, 1967

The Japan Times

All the News Without Fear or Favor

Mad Angiotensin

KNOW what Angiotensin is? It's what causes high blood pressure.

One could make a list from here to the moon of what are commonly recognized as causes of high blood pressure: bad drivers, blaring public address systems, queue breakers, unsympathetic bureaucrats, inflated bar bills, etc.

It comes as news, however, that fundamentally it is a chemical substance in the blood stream that is responsible. And such infinitesimal amounts of it are enough to start the life fluid gushing.

A couple of researchers at the Yushu University Hospital have reported success in isolating this substance, called Angiotensin, for the first time anywhere. Not only that, they have determined its chemical structure and succeeded in synthesizing it.

Why in the world should they want to? Surely, there is little to be gained by manufacturing the stuff for the market.

Just as nobody would expect to do a good business of selling or



Bed time!

—sarantel press

er virus, if there is such a thing. But in the wonderful world of medical science half of the battle is identifying the enemy. For such a common and often misunderstood thing as high blood pressure, that should be a notable achievement.

Although the researchers have not been so explicit in their prognostications, it seems that the ultimate thing their work points to is the possibility of controlling blood pressure. This chemical line of attack offers new hope—and more, certainly, than any approach that might be made to those everyday, commonly recognized causes of blood pressure.

Tokyo, Japan
Feb. 19, 1967

Manila Bulletin

Student Rumbles

CONTINUING clashes between student and youth groups, some of them with fatal results, do not seem to attract the attention of those who should be concerned, presumably for lack of appreciation of the juvenile delinquency problems involved.

Cases of student rumbles have developed disturbing patterns of thinking and behavior among our young. These have shown that our youths, in and out of school, go about armed with deadly weapons, including firearms.

They also go around in groups, like wolf packs, poised for trouble.

Gangs also maintain feuds against each other, particularly those belonging to different schools, with raids and retaliatory action as part of standard operating procedure. There are likewise rival groups in some colleges that engage in intramural clashes.

All these have demonstrated attitudes and behavioral patterns that could require correction if the next generation of leaders of thought and action is to be saved from destructive and anarchic tendencies.

There have been too much bending backward, over-indulgence and downright collusion in dealing with juvenile delinquency in all its manifestations. It would seem that parents, guardians, school authorities, and the whole society itself are indifferent to the monster that once for centuries bound the

Unless everybody wakes up to the evil in our midst and does something about it—at home, in school, in church, wherever people gather—our present-day default may bring upon our heads well deserved condemnation by those who will come in our wake.

Manila, the Philippines
Feb. 16, 1967

THE GUARDIAN

Union Day

TODAY marks the 20th anniversary of Union Day. A mass rally attended by over 100,000 working people is to mark the occasion in Rangoon, the venue of this year's anniversary celebrations. . . . The rally today has been preceded by a two-day discussion of the Aim of Union Day by over one thousand delegates and observers of the national races. The discussion clearly brought into prominence, if the people are to endure as an independent nation, politically free and economically prosperous and socially just and stable, the national races must live and work in fraternity, unity, and in unassailable solidarity. To bring about this happy state of mutual trust, love, and respect among the national races, the Revolutionary Council has proclaimed the National Races Policy and Belief. The Policy first proposed to the national races at the 17th anniversary of Union Day celebrated in Mandalay has received the acclaim of the people. It is to translate this policy into reality that all must strive relentlessly, dedicatedly.

The Policy in essence aims at removing all factors spawned by feudalism . . . which has shown dissension and distrust among the national races. These factors had in the past militated against harmonious relations not only between one race and another but also between one class of people and another. Today, the LANZIN—the Burmese Way to Socialism—has laid down social and economic principles in a political philosophy consonant with the people's tradition and culture, their environment and their life. There is now nothing to militate against reviving and re-establishing the cordial rapport that once for centuries bound the

New Delhi, India
Feb. 10, 1967

Sankei Shimbun

After Sukarno

INDONESIAN President Sukarno Wednesday night handed over all his powers to Gen. Suharto, agreeing to retain the post of President only in name. It is hoped that with this as an opportunity, the Indonesian people will be freed from political and economic instability. . . . It is a matter for felicitation that bloodshed was averted in the present political change. A thorny path lies ahead of the Suharto regime in tiding over the present economic crisis. . . . In order to have access to loans from overseas for economic rebuilding the Suharto regime will have to radically reform the country's administrative machinery. . . .

nity, unity, and solidarity. All that is needed today to recreate that united nation is for the national races to realize that they are of one blood and their interests are bound together. That one cannot hope to remain safe and well should the boat sink in dissension and strife with the others. That one's well-being depends on the well-being of the others as well. . . .

Rangoon, Burma
Feb. 12, 1967

The Times of India

Easy Way Out

IF cigarette-smoking causes lung cancer—as many doctors say—and nicotine is the culprit, it is logical to help the helpless with a substitute which has all the looks but none of the poison of a cigarette. And American technicians . . . have produced a cigarette made of lettuce leaves, which in appearance, price and smokability is almost as good as the real stuff, a kind of weed that cheers but not inebriates. It puffs just as well, although addicts to those who want to be weaned the lettuce cigarette is an easy way out. It shows that when human ingenuity and technology are put together surprises are always in store. Chasing the will-o-the-wisp of endless progress, the West is facing other similar problems. Air pollution, for instance. Millions of smokestacks and automobiles have so poisoned the atmosphere that gas masks are being seriously suggested as the proper solution. Avant-garde technologists, however, feel that plants located in strategic places in a smog-bound metropolis can clear the air. As for the tensions created by the stresses of modern life, potent psychodelic drugs are being prescribed, such as LSD. (It was a British decimalist who claimed it stood for pounds, shillings, pence.) Indeed, a whole new generation of arty-arty non-conformists styling themselves as Hippies has sprung up in California; they find the easy way out of life's problems by living it up with pills. Even the TV syndrome may be avoided, it is said, by building an electronic circuit direct from the set to the brain, and a sleeping man may watch a show. Unfortunately the genius who invented the lettuce cigarette is in no position to think of an easy way out of the loneliness and aimlessness of life in a computerized, competitive, savagely one-up-man society.

Service Corner

Convention of Int'l Studies Association

The eighth annual national convention of the International Studies Association will take place on Friday and Saturday, April 14-15 on the Washington Square campus of New York University in New York City, with ISA Middle Atlantic servicing as the host regional division and with NYU and Columbia University serving as the co-host institutions.

Registration and some optional events have been scheduled for the preceding day, Thursday, April 13.

The program that has been arranged so far includes a United Nations briefing and tour, an address on "Science, Technology and International Politics" by William T. R. Fox, panel sessions on such subjects as "Methodology in International Studies," "The Scientific Challenge," "The Contribution of Regional Studies to an Understanding of World Politics," and "The Public Impact on Foreign Policy."

Both Asian and American scholars and students are welcome to attend the convention.

The International Studies Association was formally organized on April 14, 1960, on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. The founding members consisted largely of political scientists on the West Coast, but their purpose was not to create a new organization for political scientists. On the contrary, they felt that the study of international relations was the major professional concern not only of scholars in a number of academic disciplines, but also of government and international organization officials and some individuals in other business and professional fields. The primary purpose of the Association, therefore, was to provide an organizational and communications link between these diverse people for whom the study of international relations was a major professional concern.

For further information about the convention write to:

International Studies Association
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 80210

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