

where investitures are held. But the chaser was better still—the party adjourned to the famous Moghul Gardens, barren of flowers now but still monumentally appealing to the spirit.

**A**FTER AN introductory lecture by Professor R.C. Pandeya, Indian Co-Director for the Shastri Summer Program, the fellows plunged into a fairly tight schedule of classwork. In the morning specialists from Delhi University and elsewhere attempted capsule treatment of their areas of study. In the afternoon the generalists took over. Social, economic and political topics predominated. But the arts were brilliantly represented, notably by Ustad Amjad Ali Khan and Raj Kumar Singhajit Singh, both of whom donated their time. The group warmed to Kapila Vatsyayan, who gave a talk on dance.

They didn't work all the time. "We work. And we play," said Debbie Nilsen. That was in Jaipur, when Ed Moulton wanted to lead his flock through the City Palace museum. The kids had other ideas, namely shopping. "Crass middle-class North Americans," shrugged Ed, and left them to their own devices. The youngsters tumbled out of the bus into the waiting arms of con men like balls vanishing from a pool table. Most of them ended up in strategically located trinket shops paying special tourist prices. But some of the girls shopped for peasant outfits—the *ghaghra*, *choli* and *orhni* whose brilliant solid colours splash the fields of Rajasthan wherever women are at work.

In the evening Ed discovered a small *baithak*-style room off the Rajasthan State Hotel bar where 20 people could easily sit on the floor with some overlapping. Then



The Shastri Summer Program group meets the President. With Mr Giri are (back row from left) Pamela Macfarland, Lynn Naranjit, Cheryl Farley, Janice Hayward and (sitting, left to right) Deborah Nilsen, Laurence LeCapelain, David Mawson, P.N. Malik (administrative officer at the Shastri Institute's Delhi office), Professor Ed Moulton (president of the Shastri Institute), Jeff Kushner, Mary Winch, Elise Laberge, Jamie Cameron, Tony Jackson, David Evans, Margaret Tanaszi, Michael Glanville and Marsha Kozliner.

to the diningroom where the management, disoriented though it was by the sudden spurt in patronage, mustered pomfret, salad, *tinda* and a pudding that tasted like Dreamflower talc. This meal was a turning point for many of the gang, who started drinking ordinary tapwater on the theory that they had by now adapted to the local fauna. They argued that

they'd be forced to drink it some time in the next six weeks what with the fiery Indian cuisine and they might as well start now.

**N**O CASUALTIES were notified. In the their first two weeks the group demonstrated remarkable resilience. Admittedly they would flake out about 10 o'clock at night but that would be after a day spent sweltering in class or dragging round the Delhi sights. In the interests of acoustics the airconditioner in the Shastri Institute lectureroom was switched off during the proceedings, adding to the post-lunch haze which persevering speakers

struggled, sometimes in vain, to dispel. With Delhi's weather offering no cooperation at all, the kids did commendably well even to remain awake for the customary span.

That was the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute's first Summer Program in India. It was more than a study tour and more than an experiment in international living, though it was those things too. It was the first step in a program to enhance the average Canadian's awareness of the Indian fact and enrich his heritage with this one. Over the years this transfusion of culture could prove as important as the flow of Canadian know-how the other way. □

duties there in the same effective and objective manner. Needless to say, however, the obstacles which were constantly put in the way of the Commission's effective operation (both from within and from outside the ICCS) proved to be increasingly frustrating to the Canadian contingent. At the same time, government officials in Ottawa were carefully scrutinizing the situation in Viet-Nam in preparation for the next decision on Canadian participation in the ICCS.

**T**HAT decision was announced by Mr Sharp in the House of Commons on 29 May. Mr Sharp referred to the government's decision of 27 March and noted that "by and large there has been no significant change in the situation that would alter the view we formed at the end of the first 60 days." He then went on to state that "we have come to the conclusion, however, that the Canadian concept of the functioning of the international Commission has not been accepted and that it would be in the interests of all concerned if we were now to withdraw."

Mr Sharp said Canada was prepared to stay until 31 July, rather than 30 June, to facilitate the replacement of Canada by another country and in order not to complicate the negotiations between Dr Kissinger and Mr Le Duc Tho which were scheduled to resume in June. While the withdrawal decision was firm and definite, this extra period gave the parties adequate time to find a successor for Canada. In the interim, Canada would continue to function on the commission in the same manner that had characterized its role there since January with objectivity, competence, dedication and energy.

D.E.

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Only a week later Canada's determination to make a go of things if it was humanly possible received a jolt when an ICCS helicopter was shot down by communist forces in Quang Tri province. All nine persons aboard, including a Canadian Armed Forces captain, were killed, and an accompanying helicopter was forced down by communist ground fire.

The fact that the dead included two Vietcong liaison officers suggested there might have been a mistake on the part of the Vietcong, which controlled the area where the aircraft crashed. But, as Mr Sharp told the House of Commons, even if the helicopter was off course—as claimed by the Vietcong—"the penalty for losing one's way in the cause of peace should not be death at the hands of one of the signatories to the Paris peace agreement."

In spite of this and other less serious incidents involving ICCS personnel in Viet-Nam, the Canadian personnel in the ICCS continued to carry out their