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The *aia* Journal

A news organ of the Association of (Asian) Indians in America.

Vol. 6, No. 4, September 1982

Ninth Honor Awards Banquet: 1982

AIA Recognizes Notable Contributions to USA-India Friendship

The Association of Indians in America held its ninth honor awards banquet on July 9, 1982 in the Stanford University Faculty Club. This was the first time the banquet was held outside New York City. It was hosted by the Northern California chapter of AIA. The awards were presented to the following for their contributions towards strengthening friendly relations between the peoples of India and the United States: Congressman Mervyn D. Dymally (D.-Calif.); Sen. Charles H. Percy (R.-Ill.); and Ustad Alla Rakha (Tabla player). Unfortunately Sen. Percy was unable to attend the banquet.

The honorees were presented by Dr. Ian P. Watt, Professor of Humanities at Stanford University; Dr. C. K. N. Patel, Executive Director of Research, Physics Division of the Bell Telephone Laboratories; and the Honorable Isharat Aziz, Consul General of India at San Francisco.

In his keynote address Congressman Dymally called attention to a certain lack of political awareness on the part of Asian Indians in America. He challenged them to "learn how to live in a political society," and advised them to be active participants in the political process of the country.

Representative Dymally went on to discuss the pros and cons of the immigration reform bill (the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill) now pending before the House and assured his support to retain the family reunification provisions of the current immigration laws. He also addressed the question of discrimination against professionals holding foreign degrees. He observed that in certain situations the U.S. professional agencies will not recognize degrees even from Cambridge and Oxford. He deplored the use of this practice as a tool of discrimination by the accrediting agencies.

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AIA Delegation Meets Prime Minister Gandhi

During the recent visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the United States, a delegation of members of the Association of Indians in America was privileged to meet with her in New York City on July 31st. The AIA delegation was one of the several special groups invited to meet the Prime Minister. The delegation, led by AIA President Surendra K. Saxena, included Dattatraya Lanjewar, Past President; Kanak Datta, Past Vice President; Randhir Sandhu, Vice President; Gopal Khanna, Acting President of the New York Chapter; and Sandy Saxena, former editor of the *AIA Journal*.

Participating in a well-attended general discussion, the AIA delegation raised a wide variety of domestic and international issues with the Prime Minister; however, their primary concern was the state of Indo-U.S. relations. In reply to questions concerning the need for better public relations to improve India's image in the United States, Mrs. Gandhi said that the U.S. was too large a country for diplomatic missions alone to carry out the formidable task. She called upon the Indian immigrants themselves to help enlighten the American public. On international affairs, the Prime Minister reiterated her opposition to joining any power bloc and assured the audience that India would continue to follow the policy of non-alignment.

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AIA Intensifies Campaign Against Immigration Bill

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

I take this opportunity to commend various chapters for their cooperation in AIA's campaign against certain provisions of the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill as described elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*. We are greatly encouraged by the House Judiciary Committee's recent decision to uphold our plea for retaining the family reunification provisions of the existing immigration laws. Although we do not want to take all the credit for the Judiciary Committee's decision, the influence of our campaign cannot be underestimated. The fate of the proposed Bill is still unpredictable. We must step up our efforts to enlighten the members of the House and continue to fight until we achieve our goal.

As you know, campaigns like this demand both time and money. We have almost exhausted our meager resources, and it is impossible to carry this task to a successful conclusion without your continued support. I appeal to you to donate generously. Please send your contributions to the AIA national office as soon as you can. Once again, I thank you for your cooperation.

Surendra K. Saxena



One of the AIA booths in N.Y.C. People signing petitions against the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill. About 15,000 people signed the petitions.

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Surendra Saxena took this opportunity to acquaint Mrs. Gandhi with the work of the AIA in promoting and strengthening understanding between the peoples of India and America. He also presented her with a package of literature on the activities of AIA.

This was the second meeting of the members of AIA with Prime Minister Gandhi. In December 1980, a group of AIA members, headed by Rajendra Prasad, chairman of AIA's National Council, met with Mrs. Gandhi in New Delhi.

Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill

AIA Campaigns Against the Bill

Chicago: A delegation of the Illinois chapter of AIA met Congressman Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.) in his office in Franklin Park on August 30 to express the concerns of the Association and the members of the Asian Indian community with some of the proposed changes in the immigration law. The delegation consisted of Dr. Surendra Saxena, National President, AIA; Dr. Ghanshyam Pandey, President of the Illinois chapter; Dr. Harthattu Aithal, Vice President of the chapter; Dr. Satish Chandra; Dr. Madhusudan Gupta, Secretary of the chapter; and Mr. Bruce Kumar, a member of the chapter Executive Committee.

The meeting was a part of the AIA attempt to muster opposition to certain provisions of the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill. The Illinois chapter has been contacting the U.S. Senators and Congressmen in the Chicago area in order to present the views of the Asian Indian community in America to their elected representatives.

The purpose of the meeting with Congressman Hyde was threefold: to make the Congressman aware of the presence and growing size of the Asian Indian community in his district; to bring to his attention the concerns of this community on the subject of immigration in general and the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill in particular.

Congressman Hyde gave the delegation a patient hearing and assured it that he fully supported the family reunification concept of U.S. immigration policy. He stressed that for any newly arriving segment of population in the U.S., it is important for them to be able to associate with their own families and to seek their help in times of need.

At the meeting, Congressman Hyde was very sympathetic to the opinions of the Indian community presented by the delegation. Congressman Hyde assured the delegation that their views would be in his mind in his further actions. He thanked the delegation for bringing to his attention the feelings of one of the most important groups of recent immigrants to America.

Finally, Congressman Hyde said that he would get in touch with the AIA Illinois chapter as the need arises in the coming months.

The AIA Illinois Chapter initiated its opposition to the immigration bill with a seminar on May 2, 1982. The seminar, which was very useful in explaining the implications of certain provisions of the immigration bill, was followed by a massive campaign to make the community aware of the implications and for them to act and voice their opposition by writing to their Congressmen. As a result, hundreds of letters were written.

New York: Under the leadership of its Acting President Dr. Gopal Khanna, the New York chapter launched a vigorous write-to-your-Congressman campaign against the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill. Booths were established outside Indian shopping centers, places of worship and entertainment houses to persuade people to sign petitions to the members of the House Judiciary Committee. "Vision of Asia" was generous enough to give 20 minutes of its precious air time to the campaign. With the help of the "Vision of Asia" and radio about 15,000 petitions were signed individually and hand delivered to the members of the House Judiciary Committee in Washington on September 13 by two of the dedicated volunteers, Mr. Varindar Bhalla and Dr. Yash Pal Arya. They also attended part of the Judicial Committee proceedings of September 14.

San Francisco: Continuing its relentless campaign against the Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill, a delegation of the Northern California chapter of AIA met U.S. Congressman Don Edward of California on August 31 at San Jose, a suburb of San Francisco. The delegation consisted of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman, National Council of AIA; Mr. Naresh Kripalani, Chapter President and Mr. Girish Shah, a member of the chapter Executive Committee.

The meeting lasted 30 minutes. Congressman Edward assured the delegation that he was opposed to the bill in its present form and would vote against it.

The Congressman invited the delegation to participate in the public meeting which he had organized to listen to various ethnic groups on the question of immigration. The meeting lasted about three hours. Dr. Rajendra Prasad took that opportunity to express the delegation's concerns about the proposed immigration bill publicly.

The Northern California chapter is joining hands with Mexican, Hispanic and other ethnic group leaders to organize public opinion against the bill.

St. Louis: The AIA chapter of St. Louis organized a seminar on Sept. 11 to examine the implications of the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill. The panelists included Mr. Michael Phulwani, a New York immigration attorney; Mr. Ron Sanders, Director of Immigration Services in St. Louis; Dr. Surendra K. Saxena, National President of AIA; and Congressman Richard A. Gephardt. Dean S. Khinduka of Washington University at St. Louis acted as moderator. Chapter President Jitendra P. Shah initiated the discussion.

Mr. Phulwani apprised the audience of the existing U.S. immigration laws, proposed changes and their implications. Mr. Ron Sanders commented on the difficulties in enforcing various provisions of the proposed bill. Dr. Saxena gave a detailed account of AIA's fight against the bill since 1980. He recounted his testimonies before the House and the Senate committees on immigration in which he had expressed his concerns about the effects of the various provisions of the bill on family reunification and skilled manpower in the U.S. He pleaded for the retention of the present 2nd and 5th preference categories and also for certain flexibility in adjustment of student visas.

Congressman Gephardt agreed that the family reunification is in tune with the fundamental accepted U.S. immigration philosophy. He assured the audience that he would give due consideration to the questions raised by the participants when the bill came for debate in the House.

Judiciary Committee Votes for Second, Fifth Preference

The amendments moved by Congressman Rodino not to touch the 2nd and the 5th preference, were adopted by the Committee.

The champion of Asian minorities, has also managed to take the refugees and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens out of the overall cap.

The New Jersey Congressman forcefully asserted that he saw no reason to interfere with the family reunification plan of the American immigration system especially if the stated objective of Senator Simpson was to reform immigration laws for purposes of controlling illegal immigration.

AIA and Minority Status of Asian Indians

In view of the many questions received by the AIA office related to "minority" status, obtained by AIA's efforts, and the "disadvantaged minority" obtained by NAAID's efforts, I write to attempt to clarify the confusion.

The Association of Indians in America worked to extend the provisions of the Civil Rights Act to immigrants from the Indian Subcontinent countries. We moved as early as 1975, and successfully prevailed upon the Federal Government, as per OMB Circular A-46, revised on May 12, 1977. Directive No. 15 of the U.S. Department of Commerce (as published in the *AIA Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan., 1982) incorporates the federal guidelines in this respect. It appeared in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 43, No. 87, May 4, 1978, pp. 19269-70; I invite concerned readers to refer to it. The Directive 15 supersedes Section

7(h) and Exhibit F of OMB Circular No. A-46 dated May 3, 1974, and as revised on May 12, 1977. Circular A-46, as revised, classified the immigrants from the Indian subcontinent countries as Asian/Pacific Americans at the representation of the Association of (Asian) Indians in America to the Federal Inter-Agency Committee dealing with the relevant issue. The Directive 15 still maintains the category "Asian or Pacific Islander," which includes "a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, South East Asia, the Indian Subcontinent or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands and Samoa."

We have records that federal, state and local governments and major corporations have followed this Directive for their affirmative action programs relative to appointment and promotions, for government contracts and other related programs, and for many specific programs relative to enrollment to academic and professional schools. The Federal Government Directive is clear and specific, and, this Directive has provided the basis of several court cases relative to charges of discrimination. **This Directive principally is the only federal guideline for the 1967 Civil Rights Act on the federal record, and this executive action derives its sanction from the above act.**

The Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent institution and runs its programs on its rules under the federal charter, which led to its constitution. The federal government and, as such, all government institutions and all corporations in the United States which have to deal with the government, follow the federal government guidelines in this regard. The SBA has followed federal guidelines insofar as the "minority" designation of the Indian Subcontinent immigrants; however, the designation of "disadvantaged minority" was not agreed to by the SBA for persons from the Indian Subcontinent. This designation has relevance to SBA's Section 8(a) program to "foster business ownership by individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged." Some Indians, on their own demonstration of "socially disadvantaged" and "economically handicapped" had gotten 8(a) status; but, their numbers were very, very few. Now, after the NAAID's efforts, they must show only that they are economically disadvantaged to avail themselves of the agency's facilities. We commend the NAAID for its effort, but want to remind the community that the second step can only be taken after the first. Many Asian Indians and social scientists will argue on the merits and demerits of "minority" and "disadvantaged minority"; for our part, we shall let them worry about it.

In conclusion, we may also add that our sources have informed us that funds in this program (SBA, section 8(a)) are fast drying up, and, those who want to take advantage of this inclusion, should act quickly.

Surendra K. Saxena, President - AIA

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan on Prime Minister Gandhi's Visit to the U.S.

(This article originally appeared in the *Washington Post*, July 29, 1982 under the heading "Why Mrs. Gandhi Is Here." Sen. Moynihan was U.S. ambassador to India from 1973 to 1975.)

With our usual haziness about things Indian, the press has generally reported that this week's visit of Prime Minister Gandhi will be her first in "more than a decade."

It is, in fact, her first visit in nine years. The press is to be forgiven this lapse, however, for it may be that only I, a few New York State troopers and the Indian ambassador to the United States were aware the last visit even took place. Gandhi, as prime minister, had some business in Canada. On a summer morning, June 21, 1973, she flew down to Lake Placid to visit for an hour or so with an old friend, Lucille Kyle, who lived there in retirement. As American ambassador to India, I was on hand to meet her, as protocol required.

Just what the relationship between the two ladies had been I never did learn. Nor did I think the Indian ambassador knew, although he chatted knowledgeably as we hung about outside the Adirondacks cabin where the two old friends were drinking tea. The one thing we did know was that there was no question of the prime minister's visiting Washington now that she had made her way to North America.

How changed, changed utterly, were our relations then (and now) as compared with her visit in 1966. The contrast between these two past occasions tells so much about our two countries.

It was at the height of the Great Society and Lyndon Johnson's exuberance about the world. The monsoon had failed. Indians would starve. Save that America was going to feed them. And why not? There was plenty to go around, and no need for suffering, no need for poverty. America would do more. The Indians would pay for our grain shipments in rupees. A vast sum would be accumulated. A yet vaster undertaking would follow. In his toast at dinner in the White House March 28, 1966, LBJ declared:

"So may we, Madam Prime Minister, with the permission of your government and the American Congress, launch a new and imaginative venture. We shall call it an Indo-American Foundation. I would propose that this foundation be established in India, and that it be endowed with \$300 million in Indian currency owned by the United States. Other foundations all over the world will cooperate, I am sure, with an enterprise of this kind.

"I would suggest that this foundation be organized as an independent institution - with distinguished citizens of both our countries on its board of directors. I would propose that the new foundation be given a broad charter to promote new teaching techniques on the farms and in the factories - to stimulate, if you please, new ways to meet old problems."

In the joint statement that concluded her visit, "Prime Minister Gandhi welcomed the President's proposal. . . ."

Looking back, it is hard to believe. The proposal was, in fact, to establish a commission with an American executive director to assume control of and pay for Indian higher education. With the best intentions in the world, we had proposed - and they had agreed - to have America take over, well, the modern Indian culture.

It was only on the plane back that the Indians had second thoughts. But consider what they thought of our relations that they could entertain the idea in the first place. It was a period of heart-thumping romance that bordered on the blind staggers. On both sides. In the 1950s, India surpassed all nations as the symbol of hope and progress among progressive academics. Just to have been there for a summer, much less to have worked on The Plan was, well, to get tenure at minimum and, likely as not, a vice presidency of the Ford Foundation (which built a headquarters in New Delhi almost as grandiose as those in Manhattan). When the Chinese came over the border in 1962, the Indians went directly to us asking for military aid, and our ambassador, John Kenneth Galbraith, went directly to the front with whiskey for the officers and cheers for the sepoys.

What happened? We fell out of love. Americans knew nothing of India. It is, in fact, as their travel posters proclaim, the most foreign of all lands. It is! Indians knew nothing of us, except as surrogate British with the transparently devious device of appearing to be generous, much as the British would occasionally suggest they were really mainly interested in the work of the missionaries.

Military aid to Pakistan began the breach. The Bangladesh war broke the relationship almost completely. It was coming anyway, but it gives no pleasure to state that, on that occasion, the Indians were right and we quite totally wrong. Not least because whatever other effect it would have, it would ineluctably have that one.

I was on the American delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in 1971 and protested our policy. This made it inevitable that I was sent to New Delhi in 1973. No longer a reward, but a dare of sorts, if you liked that kind of thing. I settled the rupee debt - now amounting to a third of the Indian currency, and a preoccupation of their finance ministers. They got 16,640,000,000 rupees to use for good works of their own devising; we retained some 8 billion with which to fly Americans to conferences in Kashmir. Not a bad settlement if you recall that the Canadians, proportionately, sent as much wheat as we had in 1965-66, only they gave theirs away free and clear. (The Indians, meticulous in such matters, have let us dispose of our rupees exactly as we choose, especially on their airlines.) After that, there wasn't much to do but think of the future.

It is perhaps just a little something to know that an

American ambassador left India in 1975 convinced that nothing would change until the event occurred which now has occurred and which accordingly brings the prime minister here. Which is to say that the Mongols have once again appeared in the Khyber Pass.

That is one thing that can be learned about Hindu India. For a thousand years it has been overrun by wave after wave of Central Asians making their way through Afghanistan, breaking out through the pass onto the North Indian plain. (The mountains there are known as the Hindu Kush, meaning Hindu killer, the fate of most of the slaves marched back into Uzbekistan.) The Great Game has concluded. The Russians have won. Their armor is now in the Khyber Pass. Of necessity, the ruler of India is in Washington.

We welcome her. If I had advice for my own government, it would be threefold. Assure India that we will not try to pass any more legislation — as tried in 1980 with respect to fuel for the Tarapur reactor — which in effect assumes that it will be obeyed in India as if it were a law enacted in Westminster in the age of the Raj. After a millennium of subjection, there is at last a unified and independent nation. No sacrifice will be too great for them in maintaining that independence.

Second, calling attention to the large and growing and altogether welcome number of Indian immigrants to the United States, ask if it were not possible to arrange for a few more Americans to reside and carry on their professions and businesses in India. When I left in 1975, there were fewer than one dozen American businessmen left. I doubt there are a half dozen left today. This has been the decision of the government of India, but it is a mistake for it to allow our relations, while cordial, to grow so thin.

On the other hand, do not talk free enterprise. The economy of India is not what the Indians say it is — socialism — but rather a variant of state capitalism. It is highly inefficient except for one thing, which is that it concentrates enough power in the hands of government to enable government to rule. In the main, this is a decent and democratic rule, and that is to be valued above all things.

Third, promise little. It is much too soon for Indians to believe our promises, especially where arms are concerned. In any event, the balanced budget amendment will put an end to all foreign and military aid.

News from the Chapters

Florida Chapter

During this past summer the chapter intensified its membership drive toward its goal of enrolling 100 more members by this fall. The Chapter President Piyush Agrawal hopes to achieve this goal.

The chapter issues an interesting newsletter on the activities of its members as well as of various Indian cultural groups in the Miami area. The June issue lists the following insurance carriers who offer major medical and accident insurance to visitors from abroad. AIA or the Florida chapter does not endorse these companies. Those interested in obtaining coverage for their visiting relatives from India should contact these companies directly for more information.

American International Underwriters
(International Holiday Travel Insurance Policy),
located in various cities.
Visit-USA Health Care Division of
Travel Insurance Services, Inc.
Box 299, 1529 Cypress Street
Walnut Creek, CA 94596.

The chapter also launched a vigorous campaign against the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill.

Genesee Valley Chapter

The chapter will hold its annual honor banquet on October 16 to honor local community leaders who have made significant contributions towards fostering intercultural relations. In selection of nominees consideration is given to their community services rather than to professional or career achievements. The nomination committee consisted of Abhay Bhushan, Lakshmi Mani and Damodar Pai.

Southern California Chapter

The chapter has initiated the following programs for the benefit of the Indian community living in the Los Angeles area. The **Counseling Committee** will provide information on various civic and volunteer agencies engaged in legal assistance, emergency services, civil rights, health services, etc. The **Employment Assistance Program** (co-chairmen: Bhupen Randeria and Dipak Stampwala) will assist the prospective candidates by providing leads to potential corporate employers, preparation of resumé, interview techniques, etc. The **Business Assistance Council** (co-chairmen: R. Reddy Chirra and Nari Kriplani) will provide information on financial and organizational aspects of business to those planning to start their own business.

There is no charge for these services. For more information call the Chapter President Chaitanya Dave (213) 645-1561.

Wisconsin Chapter

This past June the Wisconsin Chapter elected the following executive committee for the year 1982-83: Jeet Radia (President), Rajesh Narechenia (Vice-President), Melba Jesudason (Treasurer); Members-at-large: Jyoti Chander, John Mathew, Pramilla Naidu, Usha Nilsson, Ashok Rajpal, Vijaya Reddy; Immediate Past President: A. Vishnu Moorthy.

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With pride, perhaps stemming from his Asian Indian ancestry, Dymally informed the cheering audience of a petition he was sponsoring for the commission of a sculpture honoring the late Congressman Dalip Singh Saund — the first Indian immigrant to serve in the Congress.

A special award was initiated by the Northern California Chapter and was given to the California Institute of Integral Studies, formerly the California Institute of Indian Studies. The late Dr. Haridas Chaudhuri, a pioneer scholar in comparative and integrative studies, founded the Institute in 1969. The Institute's distinctive contribution to American higher education lies in providing a graduate curriculum which integrates the world's great philosophical, psychological, and religious traditions. Naresh Kripalani, President of the Northern California Chapter and Surendra K. Saxena, National President of AIA presented the award to Mrs. Bina Chaudhuri, wife of the late Dr. Chaudhuri on behalf of the Institute and the Board of the Trustees.

Prof. Haresh Shah of Stanford University, a well-known structural engineer and a member of the Northern California Chapter Executive Committee, was the master of ceremonies. Naresh Kripalani gave the vote-of-thanks. Surendra K. Saxena presented the awards to the honorees. Saxena summarized the accomplishments of AIA and urged all members of the Asian Indian community to



Mrs. Bina Chaudhuri receiving the award from Dr. Surendra K. Saxena

become more closely involved with the Association, looking toward the betterment of the community for themselves and for the future generations.

Also attending the Banquet were the Honorable Janet Gray Hayes, Mayor of San Jose; syndicated columnist Herb Caen; film star Kabir Bedi; and members of the Southern California, Illinois, New Jersey and New York Chapters of AIA.

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"to provide a forum of common action to all whose Indian heritage and American commitment offer a bond of unity."

— The AIA Constitution

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EIGHTH HONOR BANQUET HELD ON MAY 16

The Association of Indians in America held its Eighth Honor Banquet on May 16, 1981, in New York City. The gala affair, an annual highlight for the Association was held at the Roosevelt Hotel with a capacity audience. The 1981 awards were presented to Prof. Lawrence Klein, Dr. Wasim Siddiqui, and Prof. Kundan Singwi.

In his keynote address, Dr. Klein stated that there is a great possibility that multinational and other companies will shift their focus from Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore to India for manufacturing activity, if the "climate is made right." Klein said industries, such as textiles, electronics, shoes and information systems, had shifted their manufacturing base from Japan to other East Asian countries. This was because Japan, which had cheap labor earlier, had become a "high-wage" society. Similarly, Klein predicted East Asian nations, which now dominated the manufacturing sphere, will evolve into high-wage countries.

Once this happens, in Klein's view, India will become the focus for many manufacturing concerns. To successfully woo these companies, Klein suggested that the climate—culturally, socially and politically—be made right. If this is achieved, a major thrust can be given to India's trade, he said.

Klein also said there was "enormous potential" to increase trade between India and the United States.

Indian Ambassador K. R. Narayanan introduced Klein to the gathering. He said Klein brought about a reconciliation between the two schools of thought—the supply side and the demand side.

Prof. Klein is Benjamin Franklin Professor of Economics and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been described as a leading economist who has studied economic theory in the context of statistical theory. His extensive work in econometric modelling has been responsible for major advancements of measurement in economics.

Prof. Klein has expanded his economic research to various Asian countries encompassing Japan, the People's Republic of China and India. In August, 1979, he attended a conference on "The New Perspective of India-U.S. Economic Cooperation," and, delivered the invited lecture. This five day conference, sponsored by



Prof. Klein, Ambassador Narayanan, and
D. G. Lanjewar, President of AIA.

AIA, was endorsed by the governments of the U.S.A. and India. It was seen as a beginning of a new era of U.S.-India dialogue.

Professor Klein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for 1980.

Wasim Siddiqui made medical history and became the focus of much world wide attention with the development of a vaccine against a killer strain of malaria in the fall of 1978. Siddiqui's research effort for the vaccine covers a period of about twelve years. At Stanford University he was one of the first researchers to infect laboratory monkeys with malaria parasite responsible for the deadliest forms of malaria in humans.

Wasim Siddiqui has a brilliant record of achievements. In 1961, he was awarded the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to visit and give lectures at leading laboratories of protozoology and parasitology in the U.S.A., England, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Since 1969, he has been the director of a laboratory on the

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C. K. N. Patel

Shaila Pradhan

Dilip Ray-Chaudhuri

Uma Swaminathan

Ravi Varma

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National Council

Chairperson

Rajendra Prasad

Secretary

Naresh Kripalani

Editors:

Sandy Saxena

Avinash C. Maheshwary

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INDIANS IN AMERICA FROM STUDENTS TO IMMIGRANTS, ADVENTURERS TO EXILES

On a bright and warm afternoon some ten years ago an Indian student looked out of the window of a circling airplane at the blue swimming pools, green baseball parks, and the bright-hued sails of boats gliding along the glassy waters of Long Island Sound. It was his first glimpse of America, and he couldn't wait for the plane to land so he could join the late summer festivities that looked so inviting to him from the air.

The student was young and full of dreams. He had no inkling of what lay in store for him—a crash-land into adulthood, terminating the carefree joy ride of youth. A decade later, he would emerge as a pragmatic, down-to-earth soul, with only treasured memories of youthful ideals and adventure. There would be aching loneliness, frightening financial problems, frustration, homesickness. Balanced, on the other hand, by the sweet satisfaction of academic and professional success, material rewards, and limitless opportunities for individual growth.

In the interim, the student also would become transformed into a husband and father, homeowner and taxpayer, a provider. All of this telescoped into the space of a mere decade. As he coped with the exigencies of being in a foreign land, he would find himself overwhelmed at times by gnawing self-doubt, abysmal gloom, anxieties hitherto unknown. He would learn to fend for himself, to find joy and satisfaction in worldly success. Most important, he would learn how to be an adult while trying to adjust psychologically to the new culture in which he found himself.

But for all the wisdom gleaned from his experiences in America, the student and most of his compatriots would not be able to develop an identity. Not quite sure if they would like to stay on here but unable to return to India, they would betray a schizophrenic streak that would eventually come to pervade all aspects of being an Indian in America.

It is debilitating, this schizophrenia. It is responsible for the lack of cohesiveness that's so essential to the growth of a strong and stable community. To be sure, we've jumped from youth into adulthood. Perhaps we had no other choice. But we've lost the spirit of adventure that brought us here in the first place. We've turned into neurotic adults with a weak and unstable community identity. Unable to harness the forces that drove us as students, we've become impotent exiles, busying ourselves with meaningless activity, content to pick scraps and berries in the jungles of academic, professional, and material well being.

Even where we've attempted to organize, our efforts have floundered on the rocks of personal bickering and infighting. In one sense, we've become reactionaries because we seem to respond only to crises. And our only response appears to be an all-consuming self-centeredness.

Which is why the growth and development of an organization like the AIA is heartening. Unlike many other immigrant associations, the AIA has effectively dealt with the schizophrenia that's common among Indians in America. It's that members have faced up to the very emotional decision of whether to stay in this

(Continued on page 10)

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION AND CAREER ADVANCEMENT

The Engineering Council sponsored a seminar dealing with the process of qualifying for Professional Engineering registration in Illinois and career advancement beyond registration. The seminar was held on June 10, 1981 at the Pick Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois.

Invited speakers at the seminar were: Dr. C. Dale Graffe-Chairman of the Illinois P.E. Registration Committee; Dr. N. Kachaturian-Professor at the University of Illinois (Champaign) and past member of the Structural Professional Registration Board; Dr. Ray LaRusso-Vice President, Harza Engineering Company; and, Dr. Surendra Shah-Professor at the University of Illinois (Chicago) and Director of Graduate Admissions. Dr. Graffe explained the procedures for obtaining P.E. registration and offered rationale for the registration board's not recognizing B.Sc. degrees from India. Comparing the educational standards of Indian and American universities, Dr. Kachaturian rated Indian universities very favorably with American ones. He stated some Indian universities are better than some in the United States.

Speaking with the experience of an employer, LaRusso outlined qualities required for career advancement. He later expounded on Indian engineers, adding that, although technically advanced, they lacked the social and professional society commitment needed for career advancement in the United States.

In his summation of the seminar presentations, Dr. Shah brought forth several contradictions in the recognition of Indian engineers, including: American universities accept B.Sc. degrees from India as basis for graduate study; Indian engineering universities are accredited in India by strict criteria; the Structural Professional Registration Board recognizes an Indian B.Sc. for its registration requirements.

An enthusiastic question-and-answer period followed, with the consensus that there is a need for direct communication between the registration boards and a committee from the Engineering Council. Professor Saxena, National Vice-President of AIA, suggested to Dr. Graffe that AIA can help in developing such an on-going dialogue.

The AIA-Engineering Council requests engineers of Indian origin to have an input into this urgent area of concern, and communicate any other concern to the Council.

James Gunraj
Chairman,
Engineering Council

PROJECT INDIA

In the past, the Project India Committee of AIA has sent contributions from members to charitable organizations in India with great success. The Association recognizes the desire of members to repay in some

NEWS BRIEFS

manner the country of their origin, which offers invaluable and innumerable opportunities. The Project India Committee arranges for transfer of funds to India—after ascertaining the validity of the receiving project—for a very nominal service charge.

Project India-AIA is recommending that donations be given to the Kasturba Society, which operates a hospital and medical facility, and has undertaken offering Ph.D.'s in medicine. The chairperson of this Society is ex-Health Minister of India Dr. Sushila Nayar. Several individual AIA members have volunteered to pay expenses of transferring funds, thereby allowing 100% of all contributions to the Society to be sent to India. Contributions will be acknowledged by the Society should a contributor so wishes.

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2703 X

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KASTURBA HEALTH SOCIETY

(Society Regd. No. 95 / 64 Wardha)

P. O. Sevagram, Wardha

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संजी : श्रीमती मणिमाला चौधरी
पत्रांक / No.

President : Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR

Secretary : Smt. M. CHOUDHARY

Dated / दिनांक

Dear Friend,

I write this to introduce to you the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences at Sevagram, a Gandhi Centenary Project started in 1969. This Institute has been recognised by the Central Government as a Research Project in Medical Education since 1975. Donation and research contributions made to this Institute, by persons engaged in business or profession, are allowed as a full deduction under Section 35 (1) (ii) of the Income Tax Act. As the Society has an approved programme of Scientific Research in Medical Education under Section 35 (2A), any person so engaged in business or profession can claim as a deduction 133 1/3 % of their contribution to such programme. A copy of the Tax Consultant's opinion and a copy of the income tax exemption notification are enclosed herewith for your information.

The purpose of my writing this letter is to request you to please make a generous contribution to this project. I know you have many charitable projects under your patronage. I hope you will consider the project under mention also worthy of your whole-hearted support. I look forward to receive a generous contribution from you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(SUSHILA NAYAR)

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences & Kasturba Hospital

CONTRIBUTING PATRONS OF THE HONOR BANQUET

The response from the community for contributing patronage for the AIA Honor Banquet was overwhelming. The Association acknowledges these contributors by printing their names on the banquet brochure. However, contributions were received from two patrons after publication of the brochure. The JOURNAL wishes to take this opportunity to extend the thanks of the members of the Association to these individuals: **NARESH KRIPLANI** and **KIRIT CHINAI**, both from California.

ILLINOIS' FOURTH ANNUAL CHILDREN'S SPRING FESTIVAL

Cultural programs, where the second generation immigrants entertain their forerunners, always have an element of nostalgic sweetness. Our fourth annual Children's Spring Festival of May 30 was no exception. Shortly before dusk, the one hundred or so young participants started arriving at the Oak Park Hawthorne School auditorium. Behind the gorgeous Bharat Natyam costumes and the plumed headgears of the folk dancers, their eager little faces betrayed a tinge of nervous anxiety. For most of them, this was the culmination of weeks of arduous preparation.

The Chapter President, Ghanshyam Pandey, welcomed the audience and noted that our children today are much more aware of our rich cultural heritage. The AIA has continuously strived toward this goal and has largely succeeded. The performers of the cultural program were limited to the age group of thirteen and under. However, an impressive array of Indian classical and folk dances were presented. To name a few, there were Kathak, Bharat Natyam, Garba, Gypsy and folk dances from Madhya Pradesh. There were Quali, light songs and an assortment of skits, jokes and clown act. The chief guest, Hon. Mr. S. K. Bhatnagar, Consul General of India, congratulated the AIA and its Illinois Chapter in its efforts to perpetuate our cultural and spiritual heritage and for undertaking youth and children's programs. He especially commended the fine performances given by the children of the arts and

culture from India. The program closed with the singing of the Indian National Anthem. All participants were given recognition certificates.

The "Standing Room Only" crowd of four hundred guests clearly demonstrated the growing popularity of the program. The credit goes to the Spring Festival Committee with Kamlesh Gupta as chairperson and Urmila Chawla, Matangi Desai, Nirmala Jain, Shashi Jain, Sanjoo Rastogi, Gauri Roy, and Anila Sinha as members. The Illinois Chapter can be justifiably proud of its leadership role in meeting another vital need of the community.

Probir Chatterjea

MEDICAL COUNCIL IN KENTUCKY

The third annual dinner was held by the Council on Medical Affairs-Kentucky Chapter, on Friday, June 12, 1981, in Prestonsburg, Kentucky.

The chief guest was Dr. Ballard Cassady, president-elect of the Kentucky Medical Association. Dr. Cassady encouraged those attending to become involved in the medical societies. Dr. D. G. Lanjewar, president of AIA and delegate of the American Medical Association, also attended the function.

The dinner was held in collaboration with the Floy County Medical Society.



Children presenting folk dance at the Spring Festival.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE KANAK DUTTA

Kanak Dutta is standing as a Democratic candidate from the 16th District Assembly seat in New Jersey. If elected, she will be the only person of Asian Indian origin occupying an elected office in the United States, and the only woman of Asian Indian origin ever.

The Indian community has been electrified into action on hearing the news of her candidature. Kanak also has the full support of the Democratic Party, right from the county level all the way up to the state level. New Jersey's Democratic governor supports her, as does the Democratic senator.

The candidate has cited education, non-interference by the government in family life, programs for senior citizens, environmental hazards and the worsening economy as the areas that most concern her as a citizen and as a prospective legislator.

Kanak says she is proud to be part of "this great nation of immigrants."

Pratap Bhavnani
Courtesy of INDIA TRIBUNE

DONATIONS TO AIA

AIA is grateful at all times for donations to the Association to assist in its endeavors and day-to-day functioning. As such, the JOURNAL recognizes the donation of Ram Srivastav (\$100) and S. Deshpande (\$10).

All contributions are welcome!

ACTIVITIES IN FLORIDA

On April 5, 1981, the Florida Chapter was one of the co-sponsors of the 1981 Health Fair organized by the Southwest Miami Branch of the Y.M.C.A. About 150 people went through a preliminary medical check-up at our booth. Contributing doctors were Ashok Joshi and Rashmi Jain.

On May 17, 1981 a general membership meeting was held. Three delegates to the National Council were elected: Ranbir Singh, Anand Aggarwal and Partha Vohra. A Book Bank was suggested to mail used text books to your alma mater's library in India. The first shipment is planned in July.

The AIA-Florida Chapter is planning to sponsor a "company" for the Junior Achievement of Greater Miami. Junior Achievement is the nation's oldest youth economic/education program. It teaches high school students the principles of the private enterprise system by helping them run their own mini-business. High school JA companies will make a product like baskets, planters, etc., then market them and learn through that experience.

COMMON PROBLEMS OF FIRST GENERATION AMERICANS

The Metropolitan St. Louis Chapter held a luncheon meeting on Sunday, June 14, 1981 at the Olde Coach Inn in St. Louis, Missouri. The guest speaker was Dr. John Danley of the Department of Philosophy at the Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville, Illinois. Dr. Danley spoke on "Common Problems of First Generation Americans." A stimulating discussion followed the formal presentations.

(Editors Note: The JOURNAL is attempting to obtain a copy of Dr. Danley's speech, to share with AIA members in a subsequent issue.)

PROCEDURES FOR THE 1981 NEC ELECTION

1. The membership list furnished by the NEC to the Nominations and Election Committee will be the basis for deciding all election-related eligibilities. In addition, the NEC will confirm upon request, eligibilities of candidates where three consecutive years of membership is required.
2. Nominations must be made according to the rules under article XI, Section 1-A of the AIA Constitution. Detailed instructions will be sent to all members in good standing by first class mail.
3. Number of Members-at-Large per chapter will be established by the following formula:—

Chapter membership	No. of members-at-large
up to 100	1
101 to 200	2
201 to 300	3

Above 300 members, add one additional member-at-large for every 200 or fraction of 200 additional chapter members.

4. Requests to confirm candidacy will be sent to the nominees by certified mail. The candidates will be responsible for returning the signed confirmation to the Nomination and Election Committee on or before the prescribed deadline.
5. Printed ballots with instructions will be sent to all members in good standing, by first class mail. The presidential candidates will be allowed to furnish election-related promotional material in the form of an approximately 150-word statement, along with the ballots.
6. Mailed ballots, returned to the Nomination and Election Committee on or before the prescribed deadline (established by the postmark) will be counted all at the same time. The final tally chart will be submitted to the NEC, which in turn will notify the candidates.

Dear AIA member:

Under the provisions of Article XI, Section 1A of the AIA Constitution, the Nomination & Election Committee is requesting you to nominate candidates for the 1982-83 National Executive Committee. In making your nominations please observe the following rules:—

1. Each member in good standing may nominate *one* person for *each* office. Please use the accompanying Nominations Form which must be *signed* by the nominating members in good standing. Xerox copies of the Nominations Forms may be used.
2. For the offices of the President, Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer, the nominee shall be a member of the Association in good standing for no less than *three consecutive years*, while for members-at-large, the nominee shall be a member in good standing for at least *one year*.
3. For the offices of the President, Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer, the nomination shall be signed by at least *fifteen members* in good standing, representing no less than *three chapters* and at least *three signatories* from each chapter. For the offices of the members-at-large each nomination shall be signed by one proposer and one seconder in good standing.
4. The nominations must be mailed to the Nomination & Election Committee, on or before September 12, 1981. They should be mailed to: Probir Chatterjea, 1418 Circle Drive, Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056. Postmark of September 12, 1981 will be the official deadline.

The Nomination & Election Committee will check compliance with the rules. However, to save on unnecessary mailing charges, please try to verify eligibility and intention of the nominee before sending in your nominations.

The Nomination & Election Committee. Probir Chatterjea, Chairman
Ayodhya Gupta, Chandu Lal Raja, Sushil Mitra, Veda Thakur

Nominations form for the offices of the President, Vice-President and the Treasurer:—

Office	Name of nominee (Please print)	Chapter
President (One)	_____	_____
Vice-President (Four)	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Treasurer (One)	_____	_____

Name (Please print)	Nominating Member(s) Signature	Chapter
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Nominations form for the offices of Members-at-Large:— (21 offices)

Name of nominee (Please print)	Chapter	Name of nominee (Please print)	Chapter
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Name (Please print)	Signature	Chapter
Proposer: _____	_____	_____
Secunder: _____	_____	_____

WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF AIA PRESENTS CIVIC AWARDS

The Washington Chapter of the Association of Indians in America (AIA), honored 25 outstanding high school graduates and 31 college graduates of Indian heritage during a program on July 5th at Northwood High School on the occasion of America's Independence Day. The program was highlighted by civic honors to individuals who contributed significantly to the Indo-American community, awards to the 48-winners on Inter-association Indoor Sports competition, a colorful and international cultural program and a bazaar comprising of food stalls with representative dishes from different parts of India.

The recipients of the 1981 civic award were Prof. Gaurang Yodh, Mr. John Ford and Dr. Punita Bhatt. Senator Edward M. Kennedy was honored with the AIA Award in a ceremony held in his Capitol Hill office. Mr. K. R. Narayanan, Ambassador of India to the U.S.A., was the guest of honor.

Dr. Govind Kapadia, Chairman of Awards Committee and Ambassador Narayanan presented the awards to the high school and college graduates. Dr. Sambhu N. Banik, President of the AIA, Washington Chapter, presented the civic awards to the three recipients highlighting their achievements and contributions while Dr. Surendra Saxena presented the sports awards. Dr. Anil Joglekar acted as the Master of Ceremonies.

Addressing the large gathering, Ambassador Narayanan congratulated the AIA for their innovative approach in recognizing the talents of Indian youth and other outstanding individuals. He also spoke about the importance of the friendly relationship between the people of two great countries. In his message to the AIA, Senator Edward Kennedy congratulated the Association for their role in promoting understanding and strengthening ties between India and the U.S., the world's largest and oldest democracies, both of whom share a common commitment to freedom and dignity for all people.



Sam Bhatena, K. Sau, Anil Joglekar, Senator Kennedy receiving award, Sambhu Banik, Govind Kapadia and Parmanand Garg.



Devi Bhargava, Dr. Naidu, and Senator Fred Risser.

THIRD ANNUAL DINNER IN WISCONSIN

The AIA-Wisconsin Chapter held its Third Annual Banquet on June 12, 1981 at the Edgewater Hotel in Madison. The guest of honor was Senator Fred Risser.

The out-going president, Devi Bhargava, announced the results of the election of the executive committee for 1981-82: President-Joseph C. D'Costa; Vice President-Vishnu Moorthy; Treasurer-Jeetu Radia; Members-at-large-Vijaya Reddy, Vinod Shah, Ashvin Patel, Suresh Chandra, Vimla Vyas and Devi Bhargava.



President-elect of Wisconsin Chapter, Joseph D'Costa.

(Chapters cont.)

NEW CHAPTER IN MICHIGAN

Residents of Michigan State have started the Michigan Chapter of AIA. The following are the members of the Adhoc Committee: K. K. Bandyopadhyay, President; A. Mohan and A. K. Singhal, Vice Presidents; V. D. Patankar, Treasurer; A. K. Srivastav, Secretary and B. S. Chopra, Member-at-large. The adhoc committee was announced by S. K. Saxena, the National Vice President of AIA, who informed the group about the aims, objectives and various activities of AIA.

Eighth honor banquet cont.

shoulder of Diamond Head, overlooking Waikiki and is engaged in research work on Human Malaria Parasites. In his active career at various academic institutions, he has participated as an expert in many international workshops related to malaria vaccination studies. He has published about 90 original research papers in his areas of expertise.

The Indian envoy to the United Nations in Geneva, A. P. Venkateswaran, introduced Siddiqui to the audience for the award.

Kundan S. Singwi is Chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. Internationally known for his outstanding original contributions in the field of Theoretical Physics, Dr. Singwi also has a string of distinguished academic credentials in the field of Atomic Energy.

The work performed by the Singwi team on electron correlations at metallic densities has been, and is still, cited in many journals such as **PHYSICAL REVIEW** and review articles under the name STLS (Singwi, Tosi, Land Sjolander). It has appeared in textbooks published in 1973. Prof. Singwi's work on Electron-Hole Liquid has been extensively cited during recent years in many review articles and was mentioned in



R. Prasad, Prof. Singwi, Dr. Embree and Lanjewar.

PHYSICS TODAY (Dec., 1973, under "News, Search, and Discovery") and **SCIENCE** (March 1, 1974). Some of the predictions of Prof. Singwi's theory have since been experimentally verified by Prof. G. Wong of Northwestern University. Kundan Singwi has lectured at many universities in Europe, India and the United States, and is the author of nearly 100 original papers in condensed matter physics. He is a member of the Indian National Science Academy and fellow of the American Physical Society.

He is one of the thirteen scientists of Indian origin, living in the U.S., honored by the Indian Government in 1979.

Prof. Singwi was introduced to the audience for the award by Dr. Ainslee Embree, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University.

Rajendra Prasad, vice president of AIA, was the master of ceremonies. Ghanshyam Pandey, president of the Illinois Chapter, welcomed the guests, and D. G. Lanjewar, president of AIA, presented the awards. Also attending the Banquet were Ambassador Rikhi Jaipal, India's former Ambassador to the U.N., and Honorable A.N.D. Haksar, Minister Political at the Embassy in Washington.

SEMINAR ON "BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT"

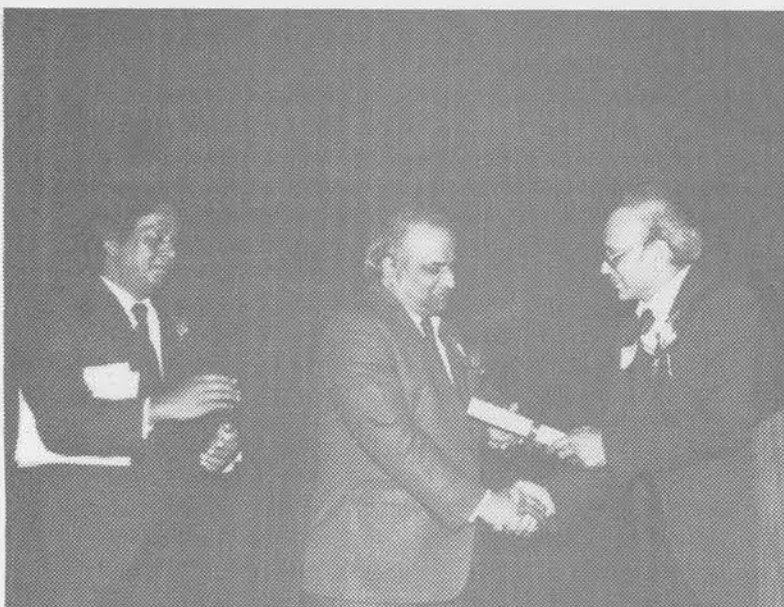
The Illinois Chapter has organized several seminars and workshops in the past on issues of considerable importance to the community. The topic for this year's seminar, planned late September, is "Business and Investment."

The tentative format of the seminar is as follows:

1. Speakers from Government, business, and investment sectors will address the issues of legal, financial, and accounting aspects of business and investment.

2. A panel discussion will provide the interested audience with specific information and clarifications.

For more information, please contact AIA-Illinois Chapter, P.O. Box 60, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.



Ambassador Venkateswaran, Dr. Siddiqui, and Lanjewar.



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FROM THE EDITORS

If the JOURNAL is to continue as an informative news organ of AIA, it is mandatory that the Chapters and members of AIA get involved more directly in its publication. We reiterate our request to Chapter presidents and individual members as follows:

- Each Chapter president appoint a reporter who will take responsibility for sending news of Chapters *in time*.
- Material for publication be submitted at least 20 days prior to publication date.
- Only black and white photographs can be accepted.
- If you wish to share your views with other members write a short article or a letter to the editor.
- Significant news about members of AIA (i.e., award by professional society, etc.) are also welcome.

CORRECTION

In the list of life members published in the JOURNAL (Vol. 5, No. 2), the following names were inadvertently omitted: Dr. and Mrs. Gaddam Reddy (N.Y.), Mr. and Mrs. Nanik Massand (N.Y.), Mr. Prashant Vir (N.Y.) and Dr. Renuka Biswas (Pa.).

Students to immigrants cont.

country or return to India. It is a wise decision for nobody, even the loudest among us, can actually bring himself to go back. The long-term benefits of this decision will become apparent as our children grow and become the second generation of Indians in America.

Among the immediate gains is the success the AIA has enjoyed as a community organization. Whatever you have set out to do—whether a seminar on careers or on the role of women or on ethnicity, whether a youth function or cultural event—it has been well-attended, thought-provoking, meaningful, or entertaining. Not too many organizations can boast of such an impressive track record.

For the benefit of the community at large, all of us, who are not tied to any associations or community groups, must welcome the AIA's success, and wish it well in the future.

Rajiv Desai,
Columnist

Courtesy of the Illinois newsletter "WE"

LEADERSHIP SEMINAR

An FMG-Leadership Development Seminar will be held in New York City on Saturday, October 10, 1981 at the Roosevelt Hotel. The program chairman is Datatraya Lanjewar. For more information, please contact Dr. Lanjewar.

the association of indians in america inc.

a non-profit organization of ASIAN INDIANS
founded in 1967

663 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 ■ (212) 682-0326



"to provide a forum of common action to all whose Indian heritage and American commitment offer a bond of unity."

— The AIA Constitution

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AIA CONSTITUTION

Article I: Preamble

WHEREAS a growing number of peoples of (Asian) Indian heritage have become (permanent) residents of the United States of America, and
WHEREAS many of them have become citizens of the United States of America, be it resolved
THAT a non-profit organization be formed to provide a forum of common action to all whose Indian heritage and American commitment offer a bond of unity.

Article II: Name

The name of this organization shall be THE ASSOCIATION OF INDIANS IN AMERICA, hereafter referred to as the ASSOCIATION or AIA.

Article III: Objectives

The objectives of the Association of Indians in America are:

1. to concern itself with the social welfare of the Indians who have decided to live in the United States, and to help them become a part of the mainstream of American life.
2. to facilitate participation by the membership of AIA and others in the development and progress of India, and
3. to facilitate involvement of the members of the Association in American community life through charitable, educational and cultural activities.

Activities IV: Membership

Section 1: Any person who is at least 18 years of age and who subscribes to the objectives of the Association and is willing to contribute to the achievement of those objectives can become a member of the Association.

Section 2: To remain in good standing members shall be required to pay annual dues.

Section 3: Members in good standing shall be eligible to hold elective positions in the Association and shall have the right to (i) nominate candidates for elective positions, (ii) vote for the election of the President, and other members of the National Executive Committee, the National Council and the Board of Trustees, (iii) vote on the recall of elected members of the National Executive Committee, and (iv) vote on amendments to the Constitution and the By-Laws of the Association.

Section 4: Any member who is qualified for membership according to Section 1 above could become a life member of AIA by paying a sum of \$200.00. Life members shall have the same rights and privileges as stated in Section 3 above.

Article V: The National Council

Section 1: The Council shall exercise plenary powers in behalf of the members of the Association by way of reviewing the policies and programs recommended by the National Executive Committee, and also by way of initiating new recommendations and guidelines for the Association. The Council shall receive recall petitions (Article VI, Section 8) and conduct recall ballots as and when necessary.

Section 2: The Council shall consist of delegates elected by the members in good standing.

Section 3: The Council shall consist of no less than one hundred delegates elected by the chapters on the basis of membership enrollment following the scheme below:

Chapters shall be ranked into five categories: less than twenty members, twenty-one to fifty members; fifty-one to one hundred members; one hundred-one to two hundred members, and two hundred-one and above; and the ratio of representation on the National Council shall be three, five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five respectively.

Section 4: The delegates to the National Council shall be elected by the members in good standing under the supervision of the chapter executive committee with the president of the chapter or designated nominee as the returning officer. Should any chapter fail to hold the election on schedule, and/or should there be any dispute, the Council as it convenes with regularly elected delegates, shall appoint an ad hoc committee to take necessary steps with the authority to make binding adjudications.

Section 5: The Council as it convenes at its first meeting shall elect no more than ten members for representation of the members in good standing who are not related to any chapter.

Section 6: The election of the delegates shall take place within sixty days from the adoption of the amended provision. Any new chapter, as and when constituted, shall be called upon to elect appropriate number of delegates within sixty days from the day of its constitution.

Section 7: The National Council shall retire a one-half of its members every second year and the vacancies of the retiring members shall be filled up in the same way as the original election took place. In the event of any vacancy caused otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled up forthwith.

Section 8: The quorum of the Council meeting shall be a third of the membership of the Council, or forty, whichever is less.

Section 9: The Council shall meet at least once a year, and should it fail to conduct its business on the agenda for quorum being called, it shall proceed to take up the agenda before it by mail ballot.

Section 10: The Council shall elect its own chairman and adopt rules for conducting its business.

Article VI: The National Executive Committee

Section 1. Elective Officers: The elective officers of the Association shall be (i) the President, (ii) no more than four vice-presidents, (iii) the treasurer, and (iv) no less than ten members-at-large. The tenure of the elective officers shall be two years.

Section 2. Administrative Officers: The Administrative officers of the Association shall be the Secretary, the Parliamentarian, and other officers to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the National Executive Committee. All such officers shall be ex-officio members of the National Executive Committee.

Section 3. Voting Members: The elective officers along with the immediate past president of the Association shall constitute the voting members of the N.E.C.

Section 4. Duties: The National Executive Committee shall be fully responsible for all executive functions of the Association and shall establish general policies governing all activities of the Association. Its powers and responsibilities shall include:

- (a) To actively engage in furthering the objectives of the Association.
- (b) To review all activities of the Association to ensure that they do not conflict with the basic objectives of the Association.
- (c) To propose amendments to the constitution and bylaws, as may be recommended by the Committee on Bylaws and Rules.
- (d) To appoint special councils and committees, or to initiate programs as may be necessary and to terminate those programs whose objectives have been fulfilled.
- (e) To authorize the establishment of local chapters, and to approve their bylaws and amendments thereto, as may be recommended by the president of the Association.
- (f) To nominate members for election to the Board of Trustees.

- (g) To overview the election to the National Council.
- (h) To adopt resolutions affecting programs, policies and objectives of the Association.

Section 5. Appointment of Councils, Committees/Programs: All such appointments shall be made by the President with the advice and consent of the N.E.C.

Section 6. Committee Meeting: The National Executive Committee shall meet at least three times a year to conduct the business of the Association.

Section 7. Terms of Office: No elective officer of the Association shall serve more than two consecutive terms for the same office.

Section 8. Recall: The N.E.C. or any member thereof can be recalled by sixty percent of the members in good standing, so voting and petitioning.

Article VII. Duties of Officers

Section 1: The president shall be the Chief Executive Officer and shall:

- (a) Preside at meetings of the National Executive Committee, and be responsible for the initiation and presentation of major programs, in collaboration with the vice-presidents.
- (b) Execute and see to the execution of the Bylaws of the Association.
- (c) Have the casting vote in the event of a tie at the National Executive Committee meetings.
- (d) Be responsible for the financial transactions of the Association in collaboration with the treasurer of the Association.
- (e) Appoint one of the vice-presidents of the Association as acting President in the event of his absence or sickness. The term of the Acting President shall not exceed 60 days. During this interim period the Acting President shall have all the authority, power and privileges of the President.

Section 2: Vice Presidents shall be responsible for membership enrollment, formation of new chapters, development and organization of programs, and any other assignment for the President, at regional and/or national level(s), as may be determined by the president after due consultation with the vice-president(s) elected.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall:

- (a) Present a budget for the fiscal year for approval by the National Executive Committee no later than 30 days after assuming office.
- (b) Be responsible for collecting of all sums due to the Association and for directing the due disbursement of all sums payable by the Association.
- (c) Submit an up-to-date financial statement of the Association at each meeting of the National Executive Committee.
- (d) Prepare an annual financial report of the Association for submission to the National Executive Committee.
- (e) Shall sign the accounts before handing them over to the Treasurer-elect on or before the last day of his/her term.

Article VIII. Local Chapters

Section 1. Subject to the approval of the National Executive Committee a local chapter can be formed.

Section 2. Local chapters must have at least 10 members in good standing.

Section 3. Within 18 months of its formation a local chapter shall have its own by-laws consistent with the Bylaws of the Association. No provision of the local chapter by-laws should conflict with the National Association By-Laws.

Section 4. Local chapter By-Laws, or any amendments thereto, must be approved by the National Executive Committee.

Section 5. The President of each chapter shall be exofficio member of the National Executive Committee, and shall serve as the Chapter liaison with the National Executive Committee.

Section 6. In the event of violations of the objectives of the Constitution and By-Laws of AIA by a local chapter, the National Executive Committee shall have the power to disaffiliate the chapter.

Article IX. Membership Dues and Chapter Share

Section 1. The annual dues, covering the fiscal year of the Association, January 1 through December 31, shall be established by the National Executive Committee for individual and family membership.

Section 2. Each dues-paying member shall have the right to join the local chapter of his/her residence wherever such a chapter exists.

Section 3. Annual dues are due by March 1 of each fiscal year. The chapter shall collect dues from the chapter members. Any membership received at the national headquarters shall be duly credited to the national account and the chapter concerned shall be appropriately advised.

Section 4. By the last date of each quarter, membership accounts between the national headquarters and each chapter office shall be settled on the basis of 60% of the membership dues going to the chapter and the remaining 40% being the share of the National office.

Section 5. The National Treasurer shall be responsible for collecting all dues from the non-chapter members by March 1 of each year.

Section 6. By February 1 of each year, each chapter and/or each unit of the Association shall prepare consolidated accounts for the Internal Revenue Service, and shall make the same available to the national office for preparation of the IRS statement of the Association which, for its tax exempt status, is one consolidated account.

Article X. Board of Trustees

Section 1. The Board of Trustees, hereinafter called the Board, shall consist of twelve members, nominated by the National Executive Committee and elected by the members in good standing.

Section 2. A third of the trustees shall retire every two years. For the election of the trustees first time after the amendment is approved, the N.E.C. shall designate four members for a two year term, another four members for a four year term and yet another four members for a full six year term. As soon as the new Board is elected, the existing Board members shall cease to function.

Section 3. The trustees shall elect their own chairman and adopt rules to conduct their business.

Section 4. The Board shall have no executive function nor shall be responsible for executive duties. The Board shall assist NEC in (i) developing perspective plans (ii) raising funds (iii) reviewing financial reports (iv) acquiring and managing permanent assets of the Association (v) making judicial review as and when called by the NEC.

Section 5. In the event the NEC fails to function according to the provisions of the constitution the Board shall take over the management of the Association, and shall function as the NEC, pending the election of a new NEC, which shall take place in ninety days thereupon.

Section 6. In nominating candidates for election to the Board, the NEC shall give consideration to (i) service to the Association (ii) service to the Indian immigrant community, (iii) regional representation (iv) willingness and availability of the nominee.

Article XI. Standing Committee

Section 1. The Committee on Nomination and Election. The Committee on Nomination and Election shall be responsible for conducting the election of the National Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of a chairman and four other members, all to be elected by the National Executive Committee.

Section 1-A. The Nomination for Election of the National Executive Committee.

(i) A member in good standing can nominate one person for each office. (ii) All valid nominations shall be placed on the ballot. (iii) The two conditions of validity shall be:

(a) For the office of the President, Vice-Presidents, and the Treasurer, the nominee shall be a member of the Association in good standing for no less than three consecutive years, while for members-at-large, the nominee shall be a member in good standing for at least one year. The Committee on Nomination and Election shall have the power to use its discretion insofar as representation of members-at-large on the NEC from new chapters is concerned.

(b) For the offices of the President, Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer, the nomination shall be signed by at least fifteen members in good standing representing no less than three chapters and at least three signatories from each chapter. For the offices of members-at-large, each nomination shall be signed by one proposer and one seconder in good standing.

(iv). Nomination shall be accepted by the nominee in writing. (v) If no valid nominations are received on or before the due date, as may be announced by the Committee on Nomination and Election, the CN&E shall have the right to nominate one or more candidates for each office, with options for write-in candidates.

Section 2. The By-Laws and Rules Committee. The By-Laws and Rules Committee shall be responsible for supervising and reviewing the by-laws and rules of the Association. It shall also be responsible for drafting a chapter officers manual to assist formation of new chapters. This committee shall consist of a chairman and four members to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the National Executive Committee.

Article XII. Amendments

Section 1. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws may be proposed by the National Executive Committee, or by petition signed by at least 50 members of the Association in good standing.

Section 2. A duly proposed amendment shall be presented to the By-Laws and Rules Committee for review. The By-Laws and Rules Committee shall examine the proposed amendment with respect to its relationship or possible effect on the Association's tax-exempt status.

Section 3. On clarification by the By-Laws and Rules Committee, and approval by the National Executive Committee, the President shall submit the proposed amendment to the chairman of the Committee on Nomination and Election for mail ballot at the time of next election of the National Executive Committee. The mailing shall include a statement of the National Executive Committee's position regarding the proposed amendment.

Section 4. A proposed amendment shall require for its adoption a favourable vote of two-thirds of the members who return the ballots.

Article XIII. Tax-Exempt Status

Section 1: The Association is a non-profit organization. No part of the net earnings of the Association shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributed to its members, trustees, officers, or other private persons, except that the Association shall be authorized to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered, and to make payments and distribution in furtherance of the objectives set forth in Article III of the Constitution.

Section 2. No substantial part of the activities of the Association shall be the carrying on of any activity not permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Code), and by a tax-exempt organization of the type described in Section 509(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Article XIV. Parliamentary Authority.

Robert's Rule of order, except when inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, shall govern the meetings of the National Executive Committee, the Board of Trustees, the National Council and all the committees.