

## Primary Schools

Body, mind and spirit are interlinked for the mature growth of a personality. And health and education are the prime requisites for a child to develop into a man—the man who would shoulder the national affairs and provide leadership to others. This emphasises the urgency for making concerted efforts to help children get proper nutritious food and receive education and have all the facilities to develop their potential qualities and personality. It is heartening that certain measures have been taken in this direction. These include a scheme to provide free primary education in a number of places throughout the country.

The spirit of development is to achieve well-being of the people in all respects. This calls for paying serious attention to the children. So far as health is concerned, efforts are being made within our available resources to save them from malnutrition and provide them both preventive

and curative treatments, including BCG vaccination. Sports and games are also being improved and developed for them. These measures can be expected to help the growth of the children.

While these are being done, more attention has to be paid to imparting proper education to the children—the education that would help their latent talent to develop, so that they may be able to keep pace with modern advancement. This, in short, means that they should be encouraged to learn all they can and use what they learn for greater achievement in life—and practise the habit of learning, working and living together. Setting up of free primary schools in villages can be expected to cater to the needs at the initial stage. These schools should be aimed not only at imparting proper education but also at helping the children practise the habit of learning, working and living together and develop their potential qualities.

## Mummy of King Tut's mother discovered

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—Studying a single ringlet of hair with X-Rays, an American dentist and an Egyptian archaeologist have identified a 33-century old mummy as that of the woman believed to be the mother of King Tut, reports AP.

Dr. James Harris, head of the Dentistry Department at the University of Michigan and Ibrahim Nawawi, of the Cairo Museum, teamed up to examine a collection of mummies and establish their identity.

The ringlet was discovered in a oil box within the sarcophagus of King Tut Ankhamun, said Nawawi in an interview published here.

We theorized it belonged to either Queen Ti whose mummies had not been discovered. Scrutinizing inscriptions and deciphering hieratic formulas

Nawawi found no connection between the hair locket and Queen Hatshepsut, sister and wife of Pharaoh Thutmose III, who founded the oldest empire in recorded history.

Nawawi said he surmised that the ringlet belonged to Queen Ti, wife of Inq Amenhotep III, and mother of King Tut and king Ikhnation, the Pharaoh who heralded monotheism 13 centuries before Christ. At the time, marriages binding sisters to brothers and fathers to daughters were the practice. Hence the off-and-on controversy between contemporary Egyptologists about the genealogy of some Pharaohs and Queens—Amenhotep III, for example, married his daughter Sitamun in addition to Queen Ti.

Many scholars believe Queen

Ti was the mother or grand mother of King Tut Ankhamon because the locket of hair was found in his tomb. However no firm evidence existed of Tut's parentage, perhaps because of Ikhnation's heretical religion that stressed the sun-god was the father of royalty and mortal parents were of little consequence.

Nawawi's assumption about Queen Ti's mummy was confirmed by Dr. Harris last summer, through an X-Ray method roughly similar to police procedures used to identify criminals.

The technique determines chemical contents of hair, brings out a profile of hair samples on paper and, if samples match, scientists are certain they are identical.