

Sherwani, Rondthaler Lecturer Talks About History, Progress Of Pakistan

By Peggy Brown

A charming, dark-haired, smiling gentleman was with us on campus from a few minutes after chapel opened Monday, until Wednesday this week. Although we may have been charmed by our conversations with him in the dining hall, his main purpose was to speak to us in chapel about his native land, Pakistan.

Latif Ahmad Sherwani pointed out the two features of Pakistan's uniqueness. First, over half the population is crowded into a very small area. Second, this predominantly Moslem country is founded on the basis of freedom. The government was formed because the 11 provinces decided a common government might benefit them all, while each maintained a large portion of self-government.

The Moslems asked to be separated from the Hindus by having their own separate state in 1940, but in 1946 they ceded their power to India. Under this plan there was to be a central government

and the provincial governments, organized into three groups. Because of a difficulty in interpreting the function of the middle division which gave the Moslems authority, however, they again demanded a separate state. The government is now under martial law, and an attempt is being made to recognize it. A President and his 11 ministers serve as head of this reformed government.

Education in Pakistan is one of its weakest features. There are only six universities, 50,000 elementary schools, and 6,000 secondary schools to serve the population, and only a very small percentage of the people can attend.

There is also a shortage of food caused by increase in population without increase in food supplies. In fact, were it not for the canals, Pakistan would be a desert, but with irrigation they now produce wheat and rice for consumption and jute and cotton for export. To aid agriculture, a large fertilizer factory has been built, chemicals have come into wide-spread use, and land re-

forms have been put into operation, now that the 1958 government put many of the wealthy land owners out of power. Under this reform, large land owners are limited in their acreage; and the small farms are grouped together for economy's sake.

One of the reasons agriculture has been so neglected until recently is concentration on industry. The government set up corporations and eventually handed them over to private enterprise. Cement factories became prominent because nearly all the compounds are present in Pakistan. The country was able to utilize its jute instead of exporting it to India, to increase its cloth (cotton and silk) mills to meet the needs of the country, and to provide materials for foreign trade. Now most of the national income (60% of which is spent on defense), comes from custom duties.

Thus we see that Pakistan is a growing country, and we thank Mr. Sherwani for telling us of its progress and plans.

United States, Soviet Union Compete Hoping To Maintain Cuban Interests

By Louise Adams

Cuba has a new "Sugar Daddy"—the total is now two, the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. What seems to be one too many "Daddy's" for the Latin American island, Castro is gambling. He is betting that he can play pals with the Soviet's Mikoyan, expropriate U. S. property and still collect a sugar subsidy of more than \$100,000,000 a year above the world price from Uncle Sam.

Last week Moscow signed an economic agreement with Havana. The terms grant to Castro's Cuban "Republic" a \$100,000,000 credit. This guarantees almost a decade and a half of important links between the Cuban and Soviet economies. Russia's number two man, Mikoyan, by making a five year sugar purchase for the Soviet Union, has made the communist power one of Castro's most important customers. This is a triumphal negotiation for the Russians.

The U. S. speculated that Moscow would not deteriorate our present relations before a summit meeting. Guess again! Moscow has used an awkward situation to its advantage beautifully. It seems this "fatherly" approach to Cuba is supposed to encourage the growth of Communist sentiment in Cuba and Latin America. I think Moscow hopes that this move will strengthen the forces in Cuba which wish to confiscate American investments on the island without adequate compensation.

There is also a speculation that Moscow's move into the Caribbean area is a demonstration to Washington that she will not recognize our sphere of influence even over an island 50 miles from our homeland, if we continue to refuse to acknowledge her sphere of influence over Eastern Europe and Peking's sphere of influence in the Formosa Straits.

Speculation is easy—and may or may not give you a right answer. But as the situation stands, Cuba is playing coy with two "Sugar Daddy's" and she may find two "Daddy's" are hard to handle. President Eisenhower has acted with patience and tolerance toward the disturbing aspects of Cuban policy. It may be difficult to continue this policy. Castro's agreement with Moscow has certainly streng-

thened the hand of those who would like to retaliate by reducing Cuba's share of the U. S. sugar market. The U. S. pays two cents above the world market, about 5.25 cents per pound. Russia will pay Cuba about 3 cents per pound. So such a move by the U. S. would damage Cuba. It might very well hurt the sugar market in the U. S. since two out of every three spoonfuls of sugar come from Cuba.

And a great deal of American enterprise is tied up in the sugar industry of Cuba. It is well to consider, before action is taken, that emotions, exasperations and annoyances do not make good guides for policy and it would, indeed, be unfortunate if they were to become major determinants of our own policy in this complex situation. By cutting off Cuba's sugar subsidy we might very well play into Moscow's hands.

The argument of U. S. Ambassador to Cuba, Philip Bonsal, is that the Cuban people should not be punished for the follies of their government. He says that we should consider all of Latin America. If the U. S. continues subsidy in spite of the anti-American attitude of Castro, the other Latin American governments will be more trusting of the U. S. We must also consider the possibility that Cuba may benefit from the Soviet Union without U. S. subsidy. What effect will this have on the rest of Latin America?

If these considerations are true, who will persuade Congress? Washington is full of lobbyists arguing against Cuban subsidy. And they have been there for over a month. A reduction of this subsidy or the extermination of it will not help Cuban-U. S. relations. However, the leaders and people of Cuba must understand that their admission of Soviet trade will not encourage the flow of American investment to their country. And it is inconceivable that the Cubans understand that, in the long run, good relations with the U. S. "Sugar Daddy" are far more important for Cuba than any bribes Moscow may offer. After all, Mikoyan has made it clear that there is a limit to Moscow's generosity. And Castro may discover that 5.25 cents plus tourist trade is more valuable to his own personal interest than Mikoyan's amiable smile and fatherly pat-



The Salemite

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY OF THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE STUDENT BODY OF SALEM COLLEGE

OFFICES—Lower Floor Main Hall — Downtown Office—414 Bank St., S.W.

Printed by the Sun Printing Company

Subscription Price—\$3.50 a year

EDITOR Susan Foard

BUSINESS MANAGER Betsy Guerrant

News Editor Mary Lu Nuckols
 Asst. News Editor..... Sally Tyson
 Feature Editor..... Harriet Herring
 Asst. Feature Editor..... Susan Hughes
 Headline Editors..... Alta Lu Townes
 Joanne Doremus
 Copy Editor..... Barbara Altman
 Faculty Advisor..... Miss Jess Byrd

Asst. Business Mgr..... Sara Lou Richardson
 Advertising Manager..... Jo Ann Wade
 Circulation Manager..... Becky Smith
 Managing Editor..... Elizabeth Lynch
 Managing Staff..... Carole King
 Sandra Gilbert

Dictatorship --- Stability Democracy---Public Fears

What possible excuses can there be for a military dictatorship? How would a man living in Caesar's day or under Cromwell, a man who obviously has his government's stamp of approval, defend the dictatorship? The Modern Political Thought class heard such a man Tuesday. "While we firmly believe in equality, we do not believe that voting is the only way to make decisions," said Mr. Sherwani, "The 51% should not determine whether a country goes to war."

The failure of the first seven governments in Pakistan, he pleaded, lay in the fact that only 10% of the population "understood the problems of the country." Without an informed and educated public Pakistan "did not have the basis for a democratic government." What the country needed was "stability."

For this reason, said Sherwani, "we have decided to try democracy at the bottom—in elected councils of the villages. "The idea is that if persons can be depended on to do smaller things, they will eventually move to larger responsibilities."

And so, the present-day Pakistan definition of their military dictatorship, controlled by a former army officer, is "a training ground for people to learn their job."

What we heard from Mr. Sherwani was nicely logical propaganda or the "official line." This raises an interesting parallel with the situation in Washington the past few weeks. There are "administration lines," "military lines," and "senatorial lines" but nowhere in sight is an "official line." Missile, missile, how many missiles (and how many mouths) or—What price Democracy?

Perhaps we should rejoice over the defense debate—it may be a sign that the cold war thaw is breaking up our slight form of military dictatorship. We no longer need to show a bold font to NATO or to Asia or to Africa or even to the USSR. Let them see the government sweat, let them see the missile makers sweat, let them see the American people sweat. They know the United States isn't perfect, so let's show them how the most vital issue of life—self-preservation—can be used to scare a nation's own people into defeatism.

The protesting generals may be justified in their worries about our defense plans. We can only expect that they will back up their arguments with facts and figures and help the administration come to the right decision. This is democracy—gathering as many informed opinions as possible before the final decision is made.

But it seems democracy is also blaring newspaper reports from congressional investigators and from the generals themselves. These men, of course, are trying to make political hay. Why else would they feel it wise to publicize policy debates which have always before been top-secret? The general public cannot decide what kind of missiles we should have, so how can this issue possibly effect political elections? This is not an issue for the general public to decide through voting.

Should the public nevertheless be informed about the most minute opinions in the debate? This in turn raises the questions—Where do freedom of the press and freedom of public opinion stop?

At the point of jeopardizing a nation's faith in itself and the faith of its allies in its power to preserve their way of life, a dictatorship has an "official line." In a time of world crisis, when in a position of world leadership, a democracy must also have an "official line."

S. L. I.

How Do Salem Hours Compare

Reprinted from Wake Forest's Old Gold and Black.

Thursday and 12:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

The Arizona Wildcat, student newspaper at the University of Arizona, recently compared coed curfews. At the University girls must be in at 10:30 p.m. each week day night. Hours for Friday are 12:30 a.m., for Sunday, 11:30 p.m. And on Saturday nights, 1 a.m. is the deadline.

Freshman girls at Northwest University don't have the freedom of the upperclassmen coeds. Freshmen have to be in by 10 p.m. Sundays, while upperclassmen have 10:30 p.m. Both freshmen and upperclassmen, however, stay until 2 a.m. on Friday and Saturday nights.

Girls at the University of New Mexico keep 10 p.m. hours Monday through Thursday, 11:30 p.m. on Sunday and 1 a.m. on Fridays and Saturdays.

The University of Miami also has a 2 a.m. curfew hour for Friday and Saturday nights.

At Iowa State University hours are 10:30 p.m. Sunday through

At the University of Washington at Seattle, coeds observe an 11 p.m. curfew Sunday through Thursday and 2 a.m. is the closing hour Friday and Saturday.