

Government Of Pakistan

(Editor's Note: This is the third and final article by Mohammed A. Khan on his native land of Pakistan. Khan is a graduate student attending A&M.)

By MOHAMMED A. KHAN

PAKISTAN is a sovereign independent state governed by a cabinet of ministers collectively responsible to the Constituent Assembly. The Governor General who is the formal head of the State, is nominated by the Cabinet.

The Governor General has no individual discretion, and is always presumed to act on the advice of his ministers. He may promulgate ordinances; but these ordinances are subject to appeal by the Constituent Assembly. The dominion is a federation and a member of the British Commonwealth but retains the right to secede from it.

Central Judiciary of Federal Court

The central judiciary consists of a Federal Court of Pakistan with original, appellate, and advisory functions. Its judges are appointed by the Governor General.

The Dominion consists of the Governor's Provinces (similar to states in the United States of America), of West Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier Province, and East Bengal. Each has an elected Legislative Assembly and is normally governed by a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to that Assembly. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Governor of the Province, who is appointed by the Governor General of Pakistan, may be directed by the latter to take over the administration.

The Provinces are represented in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly by delegates from their own Legislative Assemblies, elected in accordance with adult franchise.

The Indian States which have acceded to Pakistan are autonomous with the exception of defense, foreign relations, and communications, which have been delegated to the Center. The rulers of the states maintain relations with Pakistan through the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions. Baluchistan, Tribal territories, and the primitive people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts are governed by an Agent of the Governor General.

Pakistan's State Bank

With the establishment of "State Bank" in July 1948, Pakistan confirmed its fiscal autonomy. This bank controls and regulates the currency, credit, and foreign exchange of the country. Pakistan is a member of the Sterling area. Its strong economic position is borne out by the fact that in September 1949 when the English pound was devalued from a ratio of 4.03 U. S. dollars to 2.80 U. S. dollars, and India also devalued the rupee to a similar extent, Pakistan took no action.

Thus the Pakistan rupee retained its old dollar valuation, its new exchange rate worked out to 9.26 Pakistan rupees to a pound and 69.50 Pakistan rupees to 100 Indian rupees against 13.2 rupees and at par before devaluation, respectively. The exchange rate of 3.2 Pakistani rupees to U. S. dollar remained unchanged.

Approximately 80 to 85 percent of the population is Moslem. They believe in one God, go to one church, and worship one book—the Holy Koran (Moslem Bible). To them Mohammed is the Apostle of God and others who preceded him to guide mankind out of wilderness, venerable prophets. They hold in devotion genuine scriptures of other religions.

As such they have cultural and spiritual ties with other Moslems of the world. They heed only one "ism"—Islamic Socialism, which, in a nut shell, means that every individual of the State has equal rights, to be provided with food, shelter, clothing, education, medical facilities and the like. Moslems are required to pay Zakat, originally alms or poor rate, in the proportion of one fortieth, not of their income, but of their total assets excluding agricultural animals.

Puts Stop To Capitalism

This, together with inheritance laws which require estates upon death to be divided among a large number of beneficiaries, puts a stop to capitalism. Islam prohibits "Riba" or usury. According to Pakistani economists, investment in genuine productive enterprise is not against religious law; but the activities of the money lender and speculator are unlawful.

The staunch faith of Moslems in predestination makes the one at home a contented citizen and the one in the battle, a desperate warrior. Peace, progress, and protection is their cherished motto. According to religious law, abstention from purchase, sale or consumption of alcohol, rules of inheritance, marriage, and divorce are obligatory for Moslems but not for non Moslems, who enjoy freedom of speech, religion, worship, culture, and behavior.

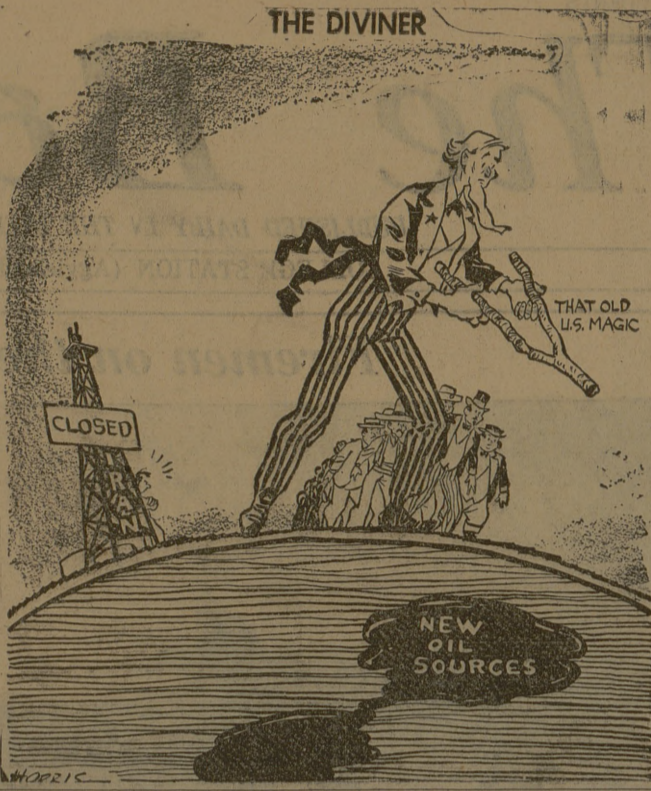
Most of the people think that Pakistani woman lives in strict seclusion but modern Pakistan is very different from the days of Rudyard Kipling. Purdah, the seclusion of woman, has no authority in the Koran. The Prophet enjoined modesty and decency on women, but he also instructed male believers to consult them in affairs of moment. His wife, Ayesha, led the troops in battle mounted on a camel, and his daughter, Fatima, took part in discussions which preceded the election of a Caliph.

Women's Rights Insured

The religious law insures the rights of women in property, inheritance, and divorce. There was a time when women wore veils in public but after the birth of a new nation, this custom is gradually dying out. Now one finds women in different walks of life. There are women artists, doctors, poets, school principals, accountants, receptionists, custom officers, radio announcers, research workers, etc.

Several of them are taking training in Women National Guard, Women Naval Reserve, and Girl Guides. Pakistan Women's League is a political organization through which they fight elections and are thus elected as members to the Legislative Assembly.

Some of them even serve as ministers in the Cabinet, ambassadors in foreign countries, and delegates to various international organizations.



Interpreting The News

Watch Political Corollaries

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR., Associated Press News Analyst

IN connection with the U. S. effort to include Spain in the European defense program, there are several interesting political corollaries to watch.

France and Britain have drawn a fine line. On the record, they will have nothing to do with Franco's Fascist regime. But if the United States wants to bring another ally into camp, they will not actively resist.

Britain says she still cannot condone, however, the way Franco came to power, his ruthlessness in keeping it, and his oppression of civil liberties. (Incidentally, Britain's conscience seems less sensitive about the Mao Tse Tung regime in Peiping, which came to power the same way and uses even worse tactics in a China where British commercial interests are very important.)

Reports that Franco is about to adopt some reforms to make his regime more acceptable to the western democracies, however, suggests that military operation might have the eventual result of doing the Spanish people some good and making Spain less objectionable to all.

Congress Battle On Tidelands Set

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(AP)—The long state-federal battle over control of off-shore tidelands is slated to resume in Congress next week.

The House Rules Committee yesterday approved legislation that would give title of the lands to the states.

Rep. Willis (D-La.), a sponsor of the bill, said it is "rather definite" that it will come up for House consideration next week.

Texas Gets 10 Miles

The bill provides that the coastal states would own submerged lands three miles out from their shorelines—except 10 miles in the case of Texas—and the government would own from the three-mile mark to the edge of the continental shelf.

Under the bill, states would be entitled to 100 per cent royalties collected from oil development.

The continental shelf is ocean floor that slopes away from the continent for varying distances.

In some cases the shelf extends seaward as much as 200 miles.

The bill would provide that 37 and one-half per cent of royalties from the federal government's strip would go to the states also.

The supreme court has ruled that the federal government and not the states has paramount rights to all tidelands in decisions on cases involving Louisiana, Texas and California.

Congressmen agree that if the "quit claim" legislation should pass, President Truman would veto it. The President vetoed similar legislation several years ago.

Truman Changed Mind?

In Louisiana, however, Attorney General Bolivar Kemp said today Mr. Truman may have changed his mind about vetoing legislation on tidelands.

Kemp said Billy Walsh, Washington attorney representing Louisiana on the issue, reported a "softening attitude on the part of the President."

Kemp said Walsh told him that if Congress passes the pending bill by a strong margin, Mr. Truman may not exercise his veto.

Willis said he has strong hope that the House will pass the quit claim bill.

On the Senate side, the Interior Committee is still considering the question. It previously rejected quit claim legislation and voted "in principle" for a substitute sponsored by Sen. Long (D-La.).

Long's bill would allow the states to continue supervision of all leasing and impound all royalties until Congress decides on allocation.

Willis predicted that the final bill—if any—will be drafted by a joint Senate-House conference committee.

Battalion Editorials

Page 2 THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1951

Drouth vs. Flood...

FEW OF us are able to really sympathize with the peoples of Kansas-Missouri-Oklahoma flood-stricken area.

The farmer who looks across his favorite "forty" and sees the spindly cotton drooping pitifully, begging for a few drops of rain; or the merchant, as he stands before

his business place, looking pleadingly toward the North where a thunder-head is formulating in a shower promising way; the housewife, as she goes about her routine duties, transferring the family fan from room to room in an effort to withstand the stifling heat; or even the minister who leads his congregation in Sunday prayer, casually asking that if it be His will, let a little rain come; are all so affected by the drouth of this section that it is difficult for them to visualize an area where water stands several feet deep in the streets.

Perhaps there are many residents of this section who have lived, at one time or another, along the banks of a mighty river that swelled and swelled until its rushing current seemed to sing, "don't fence me in." If so, those people are in a better position to sympathize with the thousands who have been left not only homeless, but penniless, by the unruly waters of the various rivers in the flood area.

President Truman, after his whirlwind tour of the flooded areas, says that the flood was the greatest disaster this country "has ever suffered from water." The President further stated that he would sign the \$25 million flood relief bill as soon as it reached his desk.

Even so, this amount will bear only a small portion of the loss. The professional men, according to most news reports, are the ones hardest hit by the flood. However, their losses, in most cases, will be minimized by insurance. Our deepest sympathy goes to the poorer families, who at the best have very little, and who are now destitute for food and shelter.

It might moist our drouth stricken souls if we were to offer not only our sympathy but our prayers to those are so severely hit by the worst flood in our history.

Look At It This Way

Ford Fellowship Names Math Prof Winner at A&M

By JOEL AUSTIN, Battalion Editor

Fourteen faculty members of Texas colleges and universities have received an announcement which lists them winners of the first Ford Foundation Award.

Jack T. Kent, assistant professor of mathematics at A&M was included in the Texas winners of this award which seeks to enable younger faculty members in colleges throughout the country to improve their competence in under-graduate training.

The fellowship program, which operates under a fund of \$2,280,000, was instituted this year.

A&M had an assigned quota of five nominees and two alternates for the fellowships, and from a list of 28 applicants, the Executive Committee selected the following:

Richard A. Bartlett, Department of History; Robert N. Craig, Department of Agricultural Engineering; Durward E. Newsom, Department of Journalism; Travis J. Parker, Department of Geology; and Richard B. Rypma, Department of Biology.

Alternates selected by the Executive Committee were as follows: Kent, Mathematics Department and James C. Wilhoit, Jr., Department of Mechanical Engineering.

In all, the funds awarded to 250, amounted to \$1,096,970.21 in addition to travel and tuition costs.

Another fund—a national fund for medical education—announced grants totaling \$1,132,500 to the 79 accredited medical schools of the nation.

The fellowship program is designed to increase the teaching skill of younger college instructors while reducing the shock of mobilization to college and university faculties.

This faculty fellowship program of the Ford Foundation lists two principal objectives: "To make constructive use of the present emergency period by enabling a large number of young teachers to increase their competence in under-graduate instruction."

"To assist colleges in keeping a substantial number of promising young teachers who might otherwise be lost to academic life because of the potential curtailment of college operations by mobilization."

Each applicant will submit a plan for increasing his effectiveness in under-graduate instruction. Plans may differ from field to field and individual to individual.

"They may involve the exploration of fields of study related to the instructor's major field; research investigations relating to instructional problems; the analysis of secondary school teaching problems as they relate to collegiate instruction; or internship under appropriate supervision in promising programs of under-graduate education.

The committee also accepted applications for the fellowships from students who graduated at the end of the last academic school year. Kent's selection was based on his proposal of what project he would undertake while receiving the Ford Foundation training.

Dr. C. C. French, dean of the college, said this morning that selection of the A&M nominee from the 28 applicants was based on their proposals for projects to be undertaken through the fellowship.

French said the Ford Foundation limited the selection of nominees to those in the field of liberal arts and sciences.

He added, however, that a few of the men who were nominated outside the fields of liberal arts and sciences based their projects on subjects which could be included in that category.

The Board of the Faculty Fellowship Program has described its



Austin

Northerners Hide Your Face

THE NORTH, which has long boasted of its unprejudiced nature and looked scornfully down upon the provincial minded South, has ample reason to be red-faced.

Cicero, Ill., a city of 70,000, has nestled quietly in the obscuring shadow of its big urban neighbor, Chicago, for the last quarter century. In 1925, "Scarface Al" Capone made it the capital of his "empire of iniquity."

Since then, Cicero has tried to live down the ill-fame that was created for it by the Capone "gang," but last week, apparently because it was unable to resist the desire for the national spotlight any longer, Cicero acted in a way that should cause the North to blush brilliantly.

Harvey E. Clark, a Negro bus driver who said he was not aware of the fact that no Negroes lived in the community, tried to move into an apartment there. A riot resulted and the National Guard had to be called in to halt the uprising. Police are still patrolling the battered apartment building.

For a fellow who has always preached open-mindedness and brotherly love, for one who has set himself upon a pedestal as a guiding light for equal rights, and for one who has so diligently attacked segregation, it surely appears that Mr. North has behaved in a most embarrassing manner.

The Battalion

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By Al Capp

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