The

# Ramon Magsaysay Awards 1971

Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan

1971 RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDS

CLIPPINGS

# Japanese Economist Wins '71 RM Award

Philippines Herald August 1, 1971 1/1

Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, yesterday won the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding.

Okita was cited for "sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors."

An announcement said, "for the less developed nations of East, Southeast and South Asia. emergence of postwar Japan as the world's third most powerful industrial state holds both a threat and a promise. They can either become merely suppliers of Japan's raw material and markets for her manufactures, or they can march apace in the common conquest of material lags that hobble their well-being.

"More is at issue than economic equity and the expectations of Asia's one-half of humanity who feel left behind Should Japan's headlong progress continue to outstrip the rest of Asia at an ever accelerating rate, the resulting tensions can only

(Continued on Page 14)



**Saburo Okita**
*. . . understanding*

# Economist Wins '71 RM Award

(Continued from Page 1)

prove disastrous for all. Neither sound economics nor lasting cooperation can be built on such disparities.

## Program

"Okita has recognized these historic, though uncomfortable, realities and sought to deal with them constructively."

Born 57 years ago into the family of a manufacturing executive, Okita studied philosophy at Kyoto and electrical engineering at Tokyo University. His lifetime interest in development was aroused while working as an engineer on China's electric power sources during World War II. Returning home to become chief of the research bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he helped draft Japan's economic rehabilitation program during the Allied Occupation.

Resigning in 1947 in protest against cumbersome bureaucratic methods. Okita became increasingly a symbol for Japanese economists seeking to advance sound policies. He was quickly invited to establish and head the research section of the Economic Stabilization Board.

After studying economic analysis in Europe, America and India in 1950, he introduced new methods to his colleagues before becoming, in 1952, the first Japanese official of the United Nations when he joined ECAFE in Bangkok.

Returning to Japan two years later to a succession of senior positions within the Economic Planning Agency. Okita contributed significantly to his country's strategy for balanced, long-term growth. Aware of the problems elsewhere in Asia, he labored to initiate and expand Japanese economic aid. In 1965, he left the government to head the Japan Economic Research Bureau.

Through his writing, training of economists and providing officials, company executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community.

The announcement of the award said, "unlike some Japanese officials, Okita, during his extensive travels and numerous seminars, has freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers in work on the Colombo Plan and similar multinational enterprises. His experience, grasp of regional economic needs and character have encouraged in Japan a more liberal, mutually beneficial attitude toward her neighbors.

"Over two decades other Asians, concerned with the future of their own economies and societies, have come to [illegible] as one of their best friends in Japan."

# Japanese Gets RM International Understanding Award

Manila Chronicle August 1, 1971 1/2

Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, has been selected 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for International Understanding.

The award is in recognition of Okita's sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

The emergence ot Japan as the world's third most powerful industrial state holds both a threat and a promise for the less developed Asian countries. They can either become merely suppliers of Japan's raw material and markets for her manufactures, or they can march apace in the common conquest of material lags that hobble their well-being.

Okita, however, recognized these realities and sought to deal with them constructively.

Born 57 years ago into the family of a manufacturing executive, his career in economics was preceded by study of philosophy at Kyoto and electrical engineering at Tokyo University. His lifetime interest in development was aroused while working as an engineer on China's electric power sources during World War II.

Returning home to become chief of the research bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, he helped draft Japan's economic rehabilitation program during the Allied Occupation.



SABURO OKITA
*Magsaysay awardee. . .*

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Returning to Japan two years later to a succession of senior positions within the Economic Planning Agency, Okita contributed significantly to his country's strategy for balanced, long-term growth. Aware of the problems elsewhere in Asia, he labored to initiate and expand Japanese economic aid.

In 1965, he left government service to head Japan's Economic Research Bureau. Through his writing, training of economists and providing officials, company executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community.

Unlike some Japanese officials, Okita has freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers in work on the Colombo Plan and similar multinational enterprises.

Philippine Daily Star August 1, 1971 3/1



# Japanese gets RM award

Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for international understanding.

By this election, the board of trustees recognizes Okita's sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

For the less developed nations of East, Southeast and South Asia, emergence of postwar Japan as the world's third most powerful industrial state holds both a threat and a promise. They can either become merely suppliers of Japan's raw material and markets for her manufactures, or they can march apace in the common conquest of material lags that hobble their well-being.

More is at issue than economic equity and the expectations of Asia's one-half of humanity who feel left behind. Should Japan's headlong progress continue to outstrip the rest of Asian at an ever accelerating rate, the resulting tensions can only prove disastrous for all. Neither sound economics nor lasting cooperation can be built on such disparities.

Okita has recognized these historic, though uncomfortable, realities and sought to deal with them constructively.

Through his writing, training of economists and providing officials, company executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community of which she must be a part.

Unlike some Japanese officials, Okita, during his extensive travels and numerous seminars, has freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers in work on the Colombo Plan and similar multinational enterprises.



MANILA DAILY BULLETIN August 1, 1971 12/5

SABURO OKITA, president of the International Development Center of Japan, has been selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for international understanding. The RM board of trustees has recognized Okita's sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

*INT'L UNDERSTANDING*

# Japanese gets

Sunday Times August 1, 1971 1/7

# 1971 RM Award



*OKITA*

MANILA, July 31 (PNS) —Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, has been selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding.

The RM board of trustees said Akita's selection was in recognition of his "sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors."

The foundation said: "For the less developed nations of East, Southeast, and South Asia, emergence of postwar Japan as the world's third most powerful industrial state

*Turn to page 23, col. 7*

*From page 1*

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### Historic realities

"More is at issue than economic equity and the expectations of Asia's one-half of humanity who feel left behind. Should Japan's headlong progress continue to outstrip the rest of Asia at an ever accelerating rate, the resulting tensions can only prove disastrous for all. Neither sound economics nor lasting cooperation can be built on such disparities."

The RM Award Foundation said Okita has recognized these historic, though uncomfortable, realities and sought to deal with them constructively.

Born 57 years ago into the family of a manufacturing executive, Okita's career in economics was preceded by study of philosophy at Kyoto and electrical engineering at Tokyo University.

His interest in development was aroused while working as an engineer on China's electric power sources during World War II. Returning home to become chief of the research bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he helped draft Japan's economic rehabilitation program during the Allied occupa

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Returning to Japan two years later to a succession of senior positions in the economic planning agency, Okita contributed to his country's strategy for balanced, long-term growth. In 1965, he left the government to head the Japan economic research bureau.

### Community spirit

Through his writing, training of economists and providing officials, company executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community of which she must be a part, the foundation said.

"Unlike some Japanese officials, Okita, during his extensive travels and numerous seminars, has freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers in work on the Colombo Plan and similar multinational enterprises. His experience, grasp of regional economic needs and character have encouraged in Japan a more liberal, mutually beneficial attitude toward her neighbors," the foundation added.

# Okita gets RM award for in t'l understanding

Manila Evening News August 2, 1971 6/1

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*FOR GOV'T SERVICE*

# Indon governor wins RM award

Manila Times August 4, 1971 1/2

Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, governor of the Jakarta special capital city region, has been chosen to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay award for government service, the RM Award Foundation announced yesterday.

The award was given in recognition of Sadikin's "innovation, foresight, and compassion in design and management of a modern administration, giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.'

In announcing the award, the foundation's board of trustees said:

"Few problems are as

*Turn to page 8, col. 5*



*SADIKIN*



MANILA DAILY BULLETIN August 4, 1971 22/1

**Major General Ali Sadikin, governor of the Djakarta special capital city region, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay award for government service. The award was in recognition for his innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.**

# Indon governor wins RM award

*From page 1*

critical for the developing world as the flood of rural migrants to the cities. Such rapid urbanization often creates mushrooming slums of squatter shacks. Their poorly skilled inhabitants swell the number of unemployed, threatening with dis-illusion their dreams of benefitting from industrialization.

Jakarta, where the population over the past 30 years had grown from 600,000 to nearly five million, was no exception. Neglected for the first 18 years after it was wrested from Dutch control in 1948 by leaders more interested in status monuments than sewage and garbage disposal, this largest city in Southeast Asia had become almost unmanageable. Pot-holed streets, chaotic and inadequate public transport, water and power shortages combined to menace health and foster a feeling of decay, both economically and humanly.

### Salvage work

"When Ali Sadikin, who had risen through the Marin Corps to command the Navy, was appointed governor in early 1966, prospects for salvaging the capital were further clouded by national financial malaise. Centralizing and streamlining administration with his directive of 22 June 1966, the new governor set about knowing the city entrusted to his care.

"Riding the ramshackle, over-crowded buses, wandering through unsanitary markets and exploring the slums, he gained a grasp of the physical difficulties and the people's hunger for hope. Aware of the magnitude of the task. President Suharto, in 1967, strengthened the governor's role by naming him the 'single authority' in administration of the Jakarta special capital city region.

### Repelita

"Governor Sadikin has augmented revenue by vigorous tax collection, persuasive pleading with the national government and strict control of gambling, which yields nearly one-fifth of the region's income and no longer is a major cause of corruption. Only 43 per cent of an annual budget equivalent to roughly $30 million is being used for routine expenditures and the balance for public improvements.

"Upon completion of a three-year plan of energetic rehabilitation, the city council on April 1, 1969, launched Repelita, its current five-year development plant. Accomplishments include upgrading of important roads, busy streets and sidewalks, construction of bridges, overpasses, bus terminals and stops, police outposts, a cultural center, a recreation center and a legislative building.

### Rejuvenation

"Transportation vehicles were repaired and new buses procured, parks and small villages cleaned, the city zoo relocated and enlarged. In the first plant, 162 schools were built and another 50 followed toward a target of 345. To new health centers have been added three hospitals for West, South, and East Jakarta. Improvement of water supply and sewage systems, streets and traffic control and rejuvenation of markets continues together with building new city-owned shopping complexes.

In an urban area whose residents increase by 200,000 annually, such unpopular measures have been necessary as curbing influx of jobless migrants without housing. Yet, as Jakarta burgeons within relatively systemmatic planning on the 444th anniversary of its founding as a princely capital in North Java, it bespeaks the spirit of the new Indonesia. Its governor, born in West Java 44 years ago has given the citizenry assurance that when their latent energy is mothey can effectively help bilized for positive ends themselves."

**Government Service**

# Jakarta Governor

Philippines Herald

# Given RM Award

August 4, 1971 1/2

Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, governor of the Jakarta Special Capital City Region, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service, the award foundation announced yesterday.

General Sadikin was recognized for innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration, giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.

Sadikin's was the second Magsaysay award to be announced for this year. Last Saturday Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, was chosen to receive the award for international understanding.



**Ali Sadikin**
*...a finer community*

The foundation's board of trustees said in announcing the selection of

(Continued on Page 16)

# Jakarta Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

General Sadikin, 44:

"Few problems are as critical for the developing world as the flood of rural migrants to the cities. Such rapid urbanization often creates mushrooming slums of squatter shacks. Their poorly skilled inhabitants swell the number of unemployed, threatening with disillusion their dreams of benefitting from industrialization.

"Jakarta, where the population over the past 30 years had grown from 600,000 to nearly five million, was no exception. Neglected for the first 18 years after it was wrested from Dutch control in 1948 by leaders more interested in status monuments than sewage and garbage disposal, this largest city in Southeast Asia had become almost unmanageable.

"Pot-holed streets, chaotic and inadequate public transport, water and power shortages combined to menace health and foster a feeling of decay, both economically and humanly.

## Appointed in 1966

"When Ali Sadikin, who had risen through the Marine Corps to command the Navy, was appointed governor in early 1966, prospects for salvaging the capital were further clouded by national financial malaise.

"Centralizing and streamlining administration with his directive of June 22, 1966, the new governor set about knowing the city entrusted to his care. Riding the ramshackle, over-crowded buses, wandering through unsanitary markets and exploring the slums, he gained a grasp of the physical difficulties and the people's hunger for hope.

"Aware of the magnitude of the task, President Suharto in 1967 strengthened the governor's role by naming him the "single authority" in administration of the Jakarta Special Capital City Region.

"Governor Sadikin has augmented revenue by vigorous tax collection, persuasive pleading with the national government and strict control of gambling, which yields nearly one-fifth of the region's income and no longer is a major cause of corruption. Only 43 per cent of an annual budget equivalent to roughly $30 million is being used for routine expenditures and the balance for public improvements.

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FOR GOV'T SERVICE

# Indon gets

Philippine Daily Star

# RM award

August 4, 1971 3/5



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General Sadikin is recognized for innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.

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# Sadikin to receive RM award for gov't service

Manila Evening News August 4, 1971 3/5

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When Ali Sadikin, who had risen through the Marine Corps to command the Navy, was appointed Governor in early 1966, prospects for salvaging the Capital were further clouded by national financial malaise.

Centralizing and streamlining administration with his directive of 22 June 1966, the new Governor set about knowing the city entrusted to his care.

Riding the ramshackle, over-crowded buses, wandering through unsanitary markets and exploring the slums, he gained a grasp of the physical difficulties and the people's hunger for hope. Aware of the magnititude of the task, President Suharto, in 1967, strengthened the Governor's role by naming him the "single authority" in administration of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region.

Governor Sadikin has augmented revenue by vigorous tax collection, persuasive pleading with the National Government and strict control of gambling, which yields nearly one-fifth of the Region's income and no longer is a major cause of corruption.

Only 43 percent of an annual budget equivalent to roughly $30 million is being used for routine expenditures and the balance for public improvements.

Upon completion of a three-year plan of energetic rehabilitation, the City Council, on 1 April 1969, launched Repelita, its current five-year development plan.

Accomplishments include upgrading of important roads, busy streets and sidewalks, construction of bridges, overpasses, bus terminals and stops, police outposts, a cultural center, a recreation center and a Legislative building.

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Manila Chronicle August 4, 1971 19/1

# Indon Wins RM Award for Gov't Service

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The RM board of trustees said the award was in recognition of Sadikin's innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.

The board said:

"Few problems are as critical for the developing world as the flood of rural migrants to the cities. Such rapid urbanization often creates mushrooming slums of squatter shacks. Their poorly skilled inhabitants swell the number of unemployed, threatening with disillusion their dreams of benefitting from industrialization.

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Gen. ALI SADIKIN

TRANSLATION

MAGSAYSAY AWARDS TO A JAPANESE AND AN INDONESIAN

Lieutenant General Ali Sadikin, governor of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region has been named to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service.

The efforts of Sadikin in improving Indonesia's capital by the construction of sidewalks, streets, bridges, bus stations, a cultural center and the legislative building have been cited in the selection by the chief executive of Djakarta.

The Board of Trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation also took into account, in selecting Sadikin, his having improved the water systems and irrigation, his having constructed 162 schoolhouses and dormitories, three (3) hospitals for the benefit of almost five million inhabitants of Djakarta.

The Foundation also selected Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan to receive the Award for International Understanding.

With his selection, the Board of Trustees recognized the efforts of Okita in promoting genuine cooperation among Asian countries concerned with their future economic and social life.

# El Premio Magsaysay A Japones E Indonesio

EL DEBATE

August 4,1971 1/5

El Com.Gral. Ali Sadikin gobernador de la region especial de la ciudad capital de Yakarta, fue escogido para recibir la Adjudicacion Magsaysay de 1971 por Servicio al Gobierno"

Los esfuerzos de Sadikin de mejorar la capital de Indonesia construyendo aceras, calles, puentes, estaciones para buses, un Centro Cultural y el edificio legislativo han sido citados en la seleccion del jefe ejecutivo de Yakarta.

La junta de fideicomisarios de la Fundacion Ramon Magsaysay tambien tuvo en cuenta al escoger a Sadikin, que el ex-jefe de la armada indonesa habia mejorado, los sistemas de agua y alcantarillado, construyo 162 edificios escolares y viviendas, y tres hospitales en beneficio de los casi cinco millones de habitantes de Yakarta.

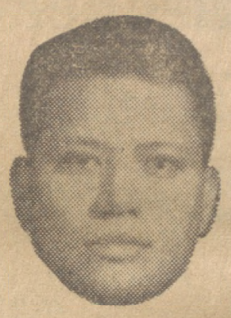
Por otra parte la misma Fundacion R. Magsaysay eligio a Saburo Okita, presidente del Centro de Desarrollo Internacional de Japon, para recibir la Adjudicacion Ramon Magsaysay sobre "Comprension Internacional."

Con su eleccion la junta reconocio los esfuerzos de Akita por una genuina colaboracion japonesa al progreso economico de sus vecinos asiaticos.

Por mas de dos decadas, muchos pueblos asiaticos, preocupados por el futuro de su economia y su sociedad, han hallado en Okita como uno de sus amigos mas sinceros y cooperativos del Japon.

## By the way

# Indon RM awardee legalized gambling



Manila Times August 5, 1971 5/1

By Maximo V. Soliven

The board of judges of the Ramon Magsaysay Award foundation may not have fully realized it, but when they choose Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, the governor of the Jakarta special capital city region, to receive the 1971 award for government service, they cited a man among whose major achievements was the legalization of gambling.

The citation itself praises Sadikin for "innovation, foresight and compassion" and points out that the "strict control of gambling... yields nearly one-fifth of the (Jakarta) region's income and no longer is a major cause of corruption."

As a matter of fact, "Gubernur" Ali Sadikin submitted a formal report to Indonesian President Suharto in 1969, that between September 1968 and April that year, the THREE casinos then operating in Jakarta were providing the government an income of 100-million Rupiahs per month in taxes alone. At that time, a hundred million Rupiahs was equivalent to $250,000 monthly.

Mind you, that was income from only three casinos. Can you imagine how much money the government could legally raise in this country out of the 20 or so Casinos now in full operation?

* * *

**The Liberal party leaders played right into the hands of Manila Gatpuno Tony Villegas when they sent an emissary to inform the mayor that the opposition was giving him a "last chance" to kiss and make up with the LP hierarchy. Hizzoner was provided an opportunity to reject the ultimatum in such a way that he now appears to be the aggrieved party.**

**The moral of the story is that you don't parley with an incumbent mayor by proposing terms of surrender. He's in the saddle and can bite back. Villegas now has what he's wanted all along. As a temporary "outcast" from the LP, he will be able to junk the nine LP councilors with whom he has been feuding — and field his own independent "Liberal ng Maynila" ticket. When the LP National Directorate, which does not meet again until 1973, convenes two years from now, Villegas will be able to appeal to the directorate for recognition. His stand is that he cannot be kicked out of the party by the decision of a few LP leaders and a committee headed by his arch-enemy, former Justice Secretary Salvador Mariño.**

* * *

The Gatpuno is leaving for Paris next Saturday, and then proceeding from Europe to the United States. Don't be confused by the rumors, perhaps deliberately floated, that Tony won't be back in time for the elections. He'll be back — but not in time for the Liberal party proclamation rally in Plaza Miranda on Aug. 21. Get the picture?

To be sure, there are a lot of "convincing" errands to be run by Hizzoner in the US. For instance, he can visit his sister, Mrs. Corazon V. Tiglao, who is at Georgetown University in Washington DC and has organized a group on the East Coast called "FAITH" (Filipinos Abroad Interested in Their Homeland). Yeba will also inspect and order Packer-type dump trucks for the collection of garbage, not to mention a sojourn with his wife, Lydia and children in California. But the real reason he'll be seeing so many places is that he doesn't want to see some faces he does not like when the official LP slate is launched three weeks from now.

However, don't be deceived. The Gatpuno may appear to be taking a leisurely and lackadaisical approach to the problem of reelection, but while he's abroad his cadres, PCRO's and sundry supporters will be busily grinding away.

* * *

**It's about time the President took his government anti-narcotics drive as seriously as he takes the anti-LP offensive. Owing to "hiya" and a lack of reliable statistics, the public has been lulled into a false sense of complacency with regard to the drug menace.**

**The truth is that one well-known college run by a religious order was recently on the verge of being closed down by its faculty — not because the radicals had taken over the school organ but because so many of its students had already become drug addicts. Our youth are evidently torn between Marx and Marijuana (plus opium, heroin and pep pills). Alas for Karl Marx, but woe on us, it's usually Marijuana that wins.**

* * *

The spread of drug addiction appears to be a worldwide phenomenon. Last month, in one of the biggest raids ever carried out in France, police conducted a systematic sweep through that famous resort area, the "Cote d'Azur" — working from 10 p.m. on July 12 until one o'clock the following morning. They rounded up 1,760 kilos of heroin and 325 grammes of hashish. Fifty-one arrests were made, including the apprehension of 19 "pushers" and 23 stoned minors.

In the port city of Marseille (the supposed birthplace of the national anthem) a force of 1,000 cops surrounded the notorious Opera quarter and undertook a similar shake-up. Raids were also mounted in Arles, Nice, Cannes, Antibes, Toulon, Menton and half a dozen other municipalities, such as Aix-en-Provence. There are supposed to be 5,000 addicts in the "department" (province) alone and 20 per cent of them live in Aix.

As James Sarazin of the newspaper **"Le Monde"** sadly observed on the crisis: "The cures prescribed by law are too often impractical owing to the shortage of hospital accommodations, and when addicts are arrested there is nothing to do but release them on their promise to seek treatment. Even when treatment is undertaken it is rarely successful. A judge's son arrested a year ago as a pusher went back on drugs shortly after leaving the hospital. A baker's son underwent a cure before starting his military service and his behavior was exemplary for a year. Then, after demobilization he was hooked on heroin again."

* * *

**Don't pack your garbage in plastic bags or containers when you get rid of trash. It has belatedly been discovered that some of the flash floods in Manila's streets and those in the suburbs are caused by plastic wrappers or bags clogging a drain. Plastic bags apparently do not decompose and do not burn.**

**In short, the scientists labored for years to produce a substance that's tough and resistant to wear. Now that we've got plastic, we may have to put the scientists back to work again — finding a way to make plastic disposable.**

* * *

AND BY THE WAY . . . The response to National Press Club President Amando Doronila's appeal for help with regard to Felipe Siron, a police reporter of the "Manila Chronicle" who is gravely ill with TB at the Quezon Institute has been heartwarming. A businessman came to me to offer help, and I referred him to Doronila. Next, Cesar R. Borromeo of TV 12 Bacolod cabled me that he was sending twenty pesos and running a fund campaign for

*Turn to page 11*

## By the way

*From page 15*

him. Please don't send any money to me. Contact Mr. Doronila at the press club or the "Daily Mirror," or the Siron family at the Quezon Institute. Incidentally, Felipe's friends in the Chronicle are silently but effectively pitching in... Wednesday last week, when specially invited guests were enjoying a "sneak preview" of the Hotel Intercontinental's almost all-glass beehive "Where Else?", those inside were shocked to hear shots echoing outside. One bullet penetrating the dome would have sent glass flying in all directions. It turned out that the son of a famous fisherman tried to get in with an "invitation," was refused entry and started banging away — and not with a water pistol. He was finally pacified. Later on, an Ilocano congressman had to go over to him and tell him to "relax"... It looks as though Manila's former Vice-Mayor Herminio A. Astorga is runing, too, and still profoundly believes in the power of prayer. I got a note from him saying: "I was abroad for almost two and a half moths with wife, Erlinda, in connection with my studies on City Administration and Urban Development Programs. During the said trip which covered Europe, Canada and America, we were able to participate in Special Masses and Rosary Rallies in Rome, Lourdes and Fatima. I prayed for your and your loved ones' good health and success during my visit to these religious places." Watch out, Bung Jayvee. Togay may be praying for you.



**ERNESTO O. GRANADA**

# Congress Is Simply Anti-Land Reform

Manila Chronicle August 7, 1971 4/4

MORE than its dishonesty, it is probably the hypocrisy of Congress that is appalling.

For the second week now, the public has been treated to the silly spectacle of congressmen not wanting to act on the Land Reform Bill, on the pretext that they resent the demonstration being conducted by farmers in front of the legislature.

That, of course, is a very shallow excuse of which only the mind of the typical congressman is capable. For the truth is that the bulk of the congressmen, it seems, is simply anti-land reform, and will use any excuse to defeat the bill.

The attitude of the congressmen tempts the landless to believe that there is substantial truth in the theory of Lenin that the only effective land reform is to line the landlords up against the wall and shoot them. Although in this case, it will probably be more effective to line up the agents of the landlords, the congressmen.

* * *

This is naturally not to condemn all the congressmen, not even all the Nacionalista congressmen who are, after all, members of an administration that has done everything to obstruct a meaningful land reform.

To cite only one example, there is Congressman Emilio Espinosa, chairman of the committee that sponsored the bill, who is himself losing patience with his colleagues' veiled attempt to scuttle the measure.

Commenting on his colleagues' refusal to act on the bill until the farmers lift their picket, Espinosa said that this is not only stupid but also childish.

It seems, however, that the efforts of Nacionalista congressmen like Espinosa is frustrated by the attitude not only of the leadership of the House as typified by Speaker Villareal but indeed, by the leadership of the administration itself as typified by President Marcos.

More than anyone else, Mr. Marcos can perhaps force the approval of the bill. For it is well known that on the eve of the current special session, Mr. Marcos distributed lavish "pork barrel" on the Nacionalista congressmen and he is therefore in the position to do some arm-twisting, perhaps a forgivable one for such a noble cause as land reform.

But Mr. Marcos has not done a single thing to assert his leadership at least in the Nacionalista Party and demand for the early passage of the bill. And if the farmers really want to know who are the enemies of land reform, they will probably have to look beyond Congress -- to Malacañang.

* * *

The desperate farmers cannot be blamed if they seek more dramatic methods of expressing their displeasure over the congressmen's resistance to land reform.

How can you blame the farmers if instead of their peaceful picket, they, for instance, rush the congressional session hall as some students did just last month and precisely court a mass arrest that will dramatize their demand for land reform?

Is this what the congressmen are waiting for, that the moderate demonstrators turn radical and precisely disrupt the entire activity of Congress until the Land Reform Bill is either approved or totally scuttled?

But if the congressmen arrogantly ignore their pitiful plea, what other method is left the farmers?

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Nothing perhaps injures the prestige of an Asian leader as permanently as winning the annual Magsaysay Award. For usually, the question in the mind of the critical Asian observer is, What has he done for the American CIA that he won the award?

This year's hapless awardee is the Mayor of Greater Jakarta, Maj. Gen. Ali Sidikin. And there is perhaps no victim more fitting. To begin with, any Indonesian major general who occupies high civil office and runs it with the iron hand of General Sidikin is an inevitable nominee for the award. Perhaps, the only problem faced by the Magsaysay Foundation in choosing this year's awardee is that there are too many Indonesian generals holding high civil office with such oppresively iron hands. And that General Sidikin has excelled over the rest must mean that he is as devoted to the principles and processes of democracy as Genghis Khan, in behalf of Western interest, of course.

The special tragedy of General Sidikin is that he won the award at the time of the revelation of the Pentagon Papers, the emergence of China on the world scene, the growing independence of U.S. hold even of the South Vietnamese military junta, and the realization of most Asians that there certainly is no future in continued puppetry to the West.

General Sidikin's acceptance speech will be particularly pathetic. For even worse than those of earlier Magsaysay awardees, it will, in today's Asia, also be a suicide speech.

# Indian Aggie

Philippines Herald

# Research Head

Aug. 7, 1971 1/6

# Wins RM Award

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, was elected yesterday to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Dr. Swaminathan was recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new



**Dr. Swaminathan**
*...community leadership*

confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.

Swaminathan, 45, was the third Magsaysay awardee to be named this year. Earlier Saburo Okita, president of the International Research Center of Japan, was chosen to receive the award for international understanding and Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, governor of the Jakarta special capital city

# Indian RM Awardee

*(Continued from page 1)*

region, was elected to receive the award for government service.

The award foundation's announcement on the selection of Swaminathan said:

"Whether India, with nearly one-sixth of the human race, can provide sufficient food for her growing numbers in the years ahead depends ultimately upon her farmers. Their performance is closely linked to what science develops and makes operative in rural life. Without continuing refinement of relevant knowledge and its efficient transference, especially to the poorer villages, the 'green revolution' may foster more discontent than it satisfies.

"In an age when radioisotopes, a Gamma garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago.

"A cytogeneticist, over the past 16 years he had made major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute outside of Delhi is popularly known.

"Included in his wideranging studies have been India's most essential food crops — rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetable oils — plus improved strains of cotton and jute.

## Dwarf Wheat Variety

"By purposeful manipulation of genes, he and his co-workers recently developed a dwarf, nonlodging wheat variety, Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing 16.5 per cent protein and three per cent lysine now alleviating the deficiency of essential amino acids in the Indian diet so harmful particularly to brain development in young children.

"An ability and enthusiasm for passing on his knowledge to others in the laboratory, classroom and field and through prolific writings earned him a reputation as a most lucid educator. In the past five years since he became director of the Institute, Swaminathan has proven himself an equally gifted administrator.

"Encouraged by him, scientists at Pusa extended their research to practical application in farmers' fields. University students also were enlisted in this attack upon the hurdles to a better life on the land. The primary demonstration arena for these efforts are villages around Delhi. Supplying improved seeds for testing by farmers with whom the Pusa Institute cooperates, scientists and students have won confidence in their productive potential.

"As part of a High-Yielding Varieties Program designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community was transformed into a 'seed village' specializing in controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire Delhi State.

"This combination of talents has made Dr. Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturalists Now 45 years of age, he is carrying forward his Madrasi family tradition of energetic personal emphasis upon professional excellence.

"That he is doing so with such broadly beneficial results for rural India is the mark of a first-rate scientist who also has become an effective humanist."



*SWAMINATHAN*

# Indian gets leadership award

Manila Times
Aug. 7, 1971 1/3

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Dr. Swaminathan was recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities, the foundation said.

### Breeding projects

"In an age where radioisotopes, a Gamma Garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago," the foundation said.

A cytogeneticist, Swaminathan over the past 16 years scored major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive, and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, just outside Delhi.

Included in his wide-ranging studies have been India's most essential food crops – rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes, and vegetable oils — plus improved strains of cotton and jute.

He and his co-workers recently developed a dwarf, non-lodging wheat variety, Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing 16.5 per cent protein and 3 per cent lysine.

This is now alleviating the deficiency of essential amino acids in the Indian diet so harmful particularly to brain development in young children," the foundation said.

### Seed village

As part of a high-yielding varieties program designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community was transformed into a "seed village" specializing in controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire Delhi state.

This combination of talents, the foundation said, has made Dr. Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturalists. He is 45.

MANILA DAILY BULLETIN August 7, 1971 22/1



**Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian agricultural research institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay award for community leadership. Dr. Swaminathan has been recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.**



M.S. SWAMINATHAN

# Indian Wins RM Award For Community Work

Manila Chronicle August 7, 1971 1/5

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership.

The RMAF board of trustees said that Dr. Swaminathan was recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

The board continued: "Whether India, with nearly one-sixth of the human race, can provide sufficient food for her growing numbers in the years ahead depends ultimately upon her farmers. Their performance is closely linked to what science develops and makes operative in rural life. Without continuing refinement of relevant knowledge and its efficient transference, especially to the poorer villages, the "green revolution" may foster more discontent than it satisfies.

"In an age when radioisotopes, a Gamma Garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago. A cytogeneticist, over the past 16 years he had made major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute outside of Delhi is popularly known.

"Included in his wide-ranging studies have been India's most essential food crops — rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetable oils — plus improved strains of cotton and jute. By purposeful manipulation of genes, he and his co-workers recently developed a dwarf, non-lodging wheat variety, Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing 16.5 percent protein and three percent lysine now alleviating the deficiency of essential amino acids in the Indian diet so harmful particularly to brain development in young children.

"In ability and enthusiasm for passing on his knowledge to others in the laboratory, classroom and field and through prolific writings earned him a reputation as a most lucid educator. In the past five years since he became Director of the Institute, Swaminathan has proven himself an equally gifted administrator.

"Encouraged by him, scientists at Pusa extended their research to practical application in farmers' fields. University students also were enlisted in this attack upon the hurdles to a better life on the land. The primary demonstration arena for these efforts are villages around Delhi. Supplying improved seeds for testing by farmers with whom the Pusa Institute cooperates, scientists and students have won confidence in their productive potential. As part of a High-Yielding Varieties Program designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community was transformed into a "seed village."

TRANSLATION

MAGSAYSAY AWARD TO AN INDIAN

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

The Board of Trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation recognized his contributions as scientist, educator of students and farmers and as administrator according to a new concept in the agricultural productivity of his country.

In the past 16 years, Dr. Swaminathan had studied and improved the quality of various plants to make them more productive, like rice, corn, potatoes and vegetables for oil.

During the past five years since he assumed the position of Director of the Institute, Swaminathan has proven to be an equally gifted administrator. Under his direction the scientists of the Institute amplified their studies and researches with the assistance of their students to improve the lot of the farmers in particular, the country in general.

Collecting the best seedlings from the farmers in the valleys around New Delhi, the Institute was able to increase the yield of the farmers.

His varied talents has gained him recognition in the agricultural community of India.

**El Premio**

El Debate

**Magsaysay**

Aug. 7, 1971

**A Un Indio**

1/8

El Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director del Instituto de Investigacion y Estudio Agricola de la India, fue elegido para recibir la Adjudicacion Ramon Magsaysay en el campo del Caudillaje de Comunidad, este año.



La Junta de Fideicomisarios de la Fundacion Magsaysay reconocio las contribuciones del Dr. Swaminathan como cientifico, educador de estudiantes y campesinos, y administrador hacia la meta de una nueva confianza en la capacidad agricola de su pais.

En los pasados 16 años el Dr. Swaminathan ha estudiado y mejorado la calidad de varias plantas para hacerlas mas productivas, como el arroz, maiz, patatas y aceites vegetales.

En los ultimos cinco años, desde que asumio el puesto de director del Instituto, Swaminathan probo ser un habil administrador. Bajo su tutela, los cientificos del instituto ampliaron sus estuidos e investigaciones. con la ayuda de sus estudiantes, para mejorar la situacion de los campesinos, en particular, y del pueblo en general.

Suministrando mejores semillas a los campesinos en las aldeas alrededor de Nueva Delhi, el Instituto logro mejorar las cosechas de los campesinos.

Sus multiples talentos le han convertido al Dr. Swaminathan en el caudillo reconocido de la comunidad de agricultores de India.



社複選竣
聯理事長

增加農產。成績斐然
麥獅獅社會領導獎
印度農業專家獲得

本報訊：印度農業研究院主任斯瓦敏那丹博士

(Dr. Monoompu Sambasiva Swaminathan)

From right are RM awardees: Indian scientist Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Japanese economist Saburo Okita; and Indonesian government official Ali Sadikin.

TRANSLATION

RM COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP - INDIAN SCIENTIST DR. M. S. SWAMINATHAN

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been selected to receive the 1971 RM Awards for Community Leadership.

India's population is one-sixth of the world, thus posing a big problem on her food supply; but she can depend on the farmers to produce enough food for the country through scientific developments. Dr. Swaminathan has done a lot in bringing up these developments by teaching the farmers scientific ways of farming. Experimental lands have been cultivated and plants being experimented for better crops and varieties under the supervision of Dr. Swaminathan. He contributes much in generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.

**Awardee's Reaction**

# RM Award a Tribute To India's Efforts

Philippines Herald August 9, 1971
18/4

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Indian scientist who won the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership said Saturday he considered the honor "a signal tribute to the entire agricultural effort in India, rather than to an individual."

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the shy, soft-spoken director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, told the **Associated Press** he was proud of Manila's recognition "of the vital role agriculture plays in the life of the people of India and Asia."

"This will give a stimulus to workers in this basic industry," he said.

Swaminathan, 46, is one of the pioneers responsible for ushering in the "green revolution" in India and reducing this nation's chronic dependence on imports of foodgrains, mainly from the United States.

Speaking of India alone, he said agriculture accounted for half of its national income and half of its entire foreign exchange earnings. It also employs 70 per cent of the entire labor force in the country, he said.

Swaminathan said the award had a double significance for him.

## Significance

"Today is my birthday and the honor acquires deeper significance."

He said he had "the greatest regard" for the late President Magsaysay and for the award instituted in his memory, and "I consider it a great honor done to me."

He said he felt "embarrassed" that he had been bracketed with "the giants in India" who had received the Magsaysay award earlier.

These include Acharya Vinoba Bhave, leader of the Bhoodan (land gift) move. and Jaya Prakash Narayan, leader of the Sarvodhaya (self-help) movement.

Born on Aug. 7, 1925, Swaminathan received his doctorate of philosophy from Cambridge University and did research in genetics at the University of Wisconsin from 1952-53.

He will receive the Magsaysay award, which includes a cash prize of $10,000, in Manila Aug. 31, the anniversary of Magsaysay's birth.

# Thai cartoonist '71 RM awardee

MANILA DAILY BULLETIN
August 12, 1971 22/3

Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, had been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

The board of trustees had recognized Khun Prayoon's use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest.

Prayoon came by his talent early; as a schoolboy he could not resist sketching cartoons and comics. When the family was impoverished, he had to leave school and work as a mail clerk in a railway station. The experience broadened his insights later when he had the opportunity to illustrate stories and write heads for the newspaper **Prachamitr.**

At the age of 23, Prayoon became a professional cartoonist with "chantkrob," the comic strip that brought him fame. In time, his professional alter ego, "Sek Lek," a diminutive likay character with a feather in his hat reminiscent of Thai musical drama, acquired a public personality.

Prayoon refuses to be content with simply entertaining the public. He uses his drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense. The issues that concern him are those affecting every Thai. His subjects range from lampooning those who would use office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the poor.

# Thai Cartoonist RM Awardee In Journalism



Prayoon amid his cartoons and strips.

Manila Chronicle August 12, 1971 10/4

Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, is this year's Ramon Magsaysay awardee for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Prayoon was chosen by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation's board of trustees, who took note of his "use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest."

He sells his editorial cartoons and comic strips individually to daily newspapers and a news magazine in Thailand.

Prayoon achieved professional status in 1938, when his first comic strip, "Chantkrob," made him famous. Later on he created his professional ego, "Sek Lek," described as "a diminutive likay character with a feather in his hat reminiscent of the popular version of Thai musical drama."

As a schoolboy, the awardee could not resist sketching cartoons and comics. Poverty forced him to leave school and find work as a mail clerk weighing parcels in a railway station. He was soon given a chance to illustrate stories and write heads on the newspaper Prachamitr.

"The mark of Prayoon's stature is his refusal to be content with simply entertaining the public. Rather, conveying an understanding that is more than verbal, he uses his drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense. The issues that become his concern are those affecting every Thai. Seeking to improve the condition of his time, his subjects range from lampooning those who would employ office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the lot of the poor," the trustees said.

He takes an intense interest in municipal government and civic programs involving children and, since 1948, has also edited and served as company consultant for the weekly magazine **Siam Samai**.

Despite his work, Prayoon nevertheless finds time to tend the orchids and rabbits he raises among the durian trees in his two-hectare orchard.

"As an independent thinker with humanitarian views, sometimes leavened with delightful humor, Prayoon has adhered to his code of an absolutely free conscience," the trustees added. "Avoiding contact with those institutions and individuals he is persuaded do not serve the community good, he has offered Thais and others encouraging reaffirmation that a gifted pen can defend the cause of truth with decency, courage and artistic sensitivity."

The Thai cartoonist is the fourth Magsaysay awardee announced this year. The others are Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, governor of Jakarta, for government service, Saburo Okita of Japan for international understanding, and Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India for community leadership.

*FOR JOURNALISM*

# Thai cartoonist gets RM award

Manila Times August 12, 1971 1/1



*PRAYOON*

Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for journalism, literature, and creative communication arts.

The board of trustees of the foundation cited Prayoon for his "use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest."

Prayoon became a fully professional cartoonist in 1938 at the age of 23 with "Chantkrob," the first comic strip that brought

*Turn to page 2, col. 6*

## Thai cartoonist gets RM award

*From page 1*

him renown.

The foundation said:

"The mark of Prayoon's stature is his refusal to be content with simply entertaining the public. Rather, conveying an understanding that is more than verbal, he uses his drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense.

"The issues that become his concern are those affecting every Thai. Seeking to improve the condition of his time, his subjects range from lampooning those who would employ office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the lot of the poor."

"Avoiding contact with those institutions and individuals he is persuaded not to serve the community good, he has offered Thais and others encouraging reaffirmation that a gifted pen can defend the cause of truth with decency, courage, and artistic sensitivity."

The price of pork at the Blumentritt market for example, has risen to P7.50 per kilo from P7 a month ago.

by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (Bae-con).

# AROUND THE WORLD

Philippines Herald
August 12, 1971 3/6

## Ellsberg Plea Denied

BOSTON, Aug. 11 (AP) — A U.S. Court of Appeals judge has refused an appeal by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and has ordered him to face charges in California for unauthorized possession of secret government documents.

Ellsberg, 40, a senior research associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is charged with unauthorized possession of the U.S. defense department papers, which he said he released to various news media.

Federal district court judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr. ruled last week that Ellsberg be removed to California for arraignment Aug. 16.

## 8 RP Seamen Held

VANCOUVER, Aug. 11 (AP) — Eight Filipino seamen were in custody of the immigration department Tuesday night after refusing to sail aboard their ship, the Dutch freighter **Maria Lisa.** They are charged with being in Canada illegally.

The men left the vessel shortly before it sailed with a cargo of grain, bound for China. The ship had been in port about a week.

The seamen said they left the ship because of alleged harsh treatment by one of the **Maria Lisa's** officers, a Greek. It was also reported there was a dispute over overtime pay.

## Egypt Building Pipeline

CAIRO, Aug. 11 (AP) — The struggle between Egypt and Israel and the current blockage of the Suez canal has jogged Egypt to start building a 42-inch, 210-mile pipeline to link the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The project, financed last month, is known as *Sumed.*

When finished, the twin-pipeline will be three times more powerful than Israel's Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline, and several times the capacity of Saudi Arabia's tapline — the two major pipelines in the Middle East.

Summed promise to be Egypt's third mammoth scheme, after the Soviet-financed Aswan high dam and the Helwan iron and steel complex.

## Berlin Talks Pressed

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP) — The ambassadors of the United States, Russia, Britain and France agreed in a record — long session Tuesday to continue meeting Wednesday in the search for a new agreement on Berlin.

The four ambassadors had met almost for eight hours and were still in session, when a U.S. official told waiting newsmen the negotiations would continue Wednesday.

## All's Well with Barnard

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 11 AP) — Prof. Christiaan Barnard has talked things over with the family of the man whose heart and lungs were used in his latest transplant.

Jackson Gunya, 28, the donor in the operation, was buried here Monday. His heart and lungs were transplanted to Adrian Herbert, 49, in an operation at Groote Schuur Hospital July 25.

After the operation Mrs. Gunya had claimed that no one had told her husband he would be used as a donor in the event of his death.

She and Gunya's father, Mantuna Jackson, met Barnard for a talk in the medical school at Cape Town University.

Barnard explained to them how the fatal damage Gunya's brain had received in an assault attack had meant there had been no hope of saving his life.

The surgeon told them efforts had been made to contact the family before Gunya was used as a donor but that the hospital had been unable to trace them.

## Magsaysay Awardee

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP) — Saburo Okita, the 1971 winner of the Philippines' Magsaysay Award for international understanding, said Wednesday he will leave for Manila Aug. 29 to receive the award. He will be accompanied by his wife.

Okita, 57, president of the International Development Center of Japan, was named winner of the $10,000 award by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation July 31. He was cited for having "freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers."

Okita is the sixth Japanese to win the Philippine award which is named after a former President and is often called the Nobel Prize of Asia.

**Magsaysay Award**

# Thai Cartoonist Wins

Philippines Herald August 12, 1971 1/4

Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, was elected yesterday to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts.

The Award Foundation's board of trustees recognized Prayoon's "use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest."

The board said, "The pen has often proven most potent in graphic portrayals. Especially is this true in less literate societies where the cartoon can carry an even more telling message. Mastery of this talent and its employment to illuminate public issues, however, is an art possessed only by a very few. Their technical skill must be complemented by a special receptivity to often unvoiced yearnings of their fellow citizens."



**Chanyawongse**
*...pictorial satire*

Prayoon was the fourth recipient of the Magsaysay award to be chosen this year. Those selected earlier were Saburo Okita of

(Continued on page 2)

# *Thai Cartoonist Wins Award*

(Continued from page 1)

Japan (international understanding), Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin of Indonesia (government service) and Dr. Moncompu Swaminathan of India (community leadership).

Prayoon came by his talent early; as a schoolboy he could not resist sketching cartoons and comics. When misfortune impoverished the family, he left school and worked as a mail clerk weighing parcels in a railway station. This experience broadened his insights later when he found an opportunity to illustrate stories and write heads on the newspaper **Prachamitr.**

At the age of 3, Prayoon became a full fledged cartoonist, with 'Chantkrob being the first comic strip that brought him renown. In time, his professional alter ego, Sek Lek, a diminutive *likay* character with a feather in his hat reminiscent of the popular version of Thai musical drama, acquired a public personality.

## Mark of Stature

The mark of Prayoon's stature is his refusal to be content with simply entertaining the public. Rather, he uses his drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense. The issues that concern him affect every Thai. His subjects range from lampooning those who would employ office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the lot of the poor.

To retain his independence, Prayoon has not accepted employment by anyone as a cartoonist. But sells his editorial cartoons and comic strips individually. **Pracha Tipatai, Thai Rath, Siam Rath,** the **Bangkok Post,** all daily newspapers, and **Krung Dhep,** a news magazine, are regular purchasers.

He takes an intense interest in municipal government and civic programs involving children and, since 1948, has also edited and served as company consultant for the weekly magazine **Siam Samai.** But time is always set aside for tending the orchids and rabbits he raises among the durian tress in his two-hectare orchard where he finds both inspiration and relaxation.

As an independent thinker with humanitarian views, Prayoon has adhered to his code of an absolutely free conscience.

"Avoiding contact with those institutions and individuals he is persuaded do not serve the community good, he has offered Thais and others encouraging reaffirmation that a gifted pen can defend the cause of truth with decency, courage and artistic sensitivity," said the R.M. board of trustees.

TRANSLATION

RM AWARD FOR PRAYOON OF THAILAND

Prayoon Chanyawongse, premier cartoonist of Thailand was elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts.

In electing Prayoon, the Board of Trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation recognizes Prayoon's use of "pictorial satire and humor" for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest.

Prayoon came by his talent early. In 1938, at the age of 23, he became a professional cartoonist with "Chantkrob", his first comic strip.

In order to retain his independece as a 'social and political critic', Prayoon did not accept employment from any company as a cartoonist. Instead, he sells his editorial cartoons to newspapers like Pracha Tipatia, Thai Rath, Siam Rath, Bangkok Post and Krung Dhep, a news magazine.

**RM award kay Prayoon ng Thailand**

Taliba
August 12, 1971
1/8

Si Prayoon Chanyawongse, premier cartoonist ng Thailand, ay napiling pagkalooban ng 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award sa larangan ng journalism, literature at creative communication arts.

Sa kanilang pagpili kay Prayoon, kinilala ng Board of Trustees ng RAMF ang kanyang (Prayoon) paggamit ng 'pictorial satire and humor' sa loob ng mahabang panahon bilang pagtatanggol sa interes ng bayan.

Si Prayoon ay maagang nagkaroon ng hilig sa pagguhit ng mga cartoons at comics. Noong 1938, sa gulang na 23, siya ay naging professional cartoonist sa pamamagitan ng kanyang 'Chantkrob'.

Upang mapanatili ang kanyang pagiging independyente bilang 'social and political critic', si Prayoon ay hindi naglingkod sa alinmang kompanya bilang isang cartoonist. Sa halip, ipinagbibili niya ang kanyang mga editorial cartoon sa mga pahayagan na tulad ng Pracha Tipatia, Thai Rath, Siam Rath, Bangkok Post at ang Krung Dhep, isang magasin.

# Un Tailandes Gana Premio "R Magsaysay"

El Debate
Aug. 12, 1971 1/8

Prayoon Chanyawongse, el caricaturista mas destacado de Tailandia, fue escogido para recibir la adjudicacion Ramon Magsaysay para periodismo, literatura y artes creativas de comunicacion.

La junta de fideicomisarios de la Fundacion Ramon Magsaysay reconocio el uso por Prayoon de la satira durante mas de tres decadas en defensa del interes publico.

De jovencito, Prayoon demostro su talento como caricaturista. Por la pobreza de su familia, el jovencito tuvo que dejar sus estudios y buscar empleo en el ferrocarril.

En 1938, a la edad de 23 años, Prayoon se creo fama como caricaturista. Para mantener su independencia, Prayoon no acepto trabajo en cualquier periodico tailandes.

Vendia sus caricaturas individualmente a tres periodicos y una revista de Tailandia. Desde 1948 dirigio y sirvio como consejero de la revista semanal Siam Samai.

Con todo este trabajo, Prayoon siempre tiene tiempo para cuidar orquideas y conejos que cuida entre los arboles de durian en su granja de dos hectareas, en donde encuentra inspiracion y recreo.

TRANSLATION

THAI WINS R. MAGSAYSAY AWARD

Prayoon Chanyawongse, most noted Thai cartoonist was selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts.

The Board of Trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation recognized the utilization by Prayoon of satire in his defense for more than three decades of the public interest.

From childhood Prayoon demonstrated his talent as a cartoonist, but because of his family's poverty the youth had to leave his studies to seek employment in the railways.

In 1938 at the age of 23, Prayoon earned fame as a cartoonist. To maintain his independence, Prayoon declined employment in established newspapers. He sold his cartoons individually to three newspapers and one magazine in Thailand. Since 1948 he directed and served as consultant to the weekly magazine Siam Samai.

With all his work, Prayoon always had time to cultivate orchids and raise rabbits among the durian trees in his orchard of two hectares where he relaxes and draws inspiration.

## Over a cup of coffee



# In politics, it's logistics that counts

Manila Times August 13, 1971 4/1

Teodoro F. Valencia



**As in any war, a political war is won or lost on logistics. If the LPs have it, they have a better than even chance of coming out on top. If not, they had better prepare to settle for the crumbs. Speeches get applause but not votes.**

* * *

Alien business establishments are feeling the brunt of a new raiding program of the bureau of internal revenue. Teams of 5 to 10 agents sweep whole business areas armed with memorandum orders in violation of law and in direct challenge to a policy of Finance Secretary Cesar Virata that business houses will be examined only once a year. The BIR people allege violations of customs regulations. Under threat of businesses being closed up, they pay. Is this something that has to do with the 1971 logistics? Or is this private enterprise?

**Secretary Virata owes the business community an explanation. What are his policies supposed to be? If they are not to be implemented, he might try restraining himself from issuing them. They only serve to give a false sense of security for the victims. By the way, the group that's doing this was supposed to be have restrained by order of Secretary Virata. They have been activated again.**

* * *

Neither the Liberals nor the Nacionalistas have any issues to present to the people. They have been singing old songs they have sang without too much applause in the past. The real issue is that the NPs want to remain in the saddle whereas the LPs want to unseat them. That simple.

**In Caramuan, Camarines Sur, typhoid is raging. Some 174 cases have been to date, registered, 20 confirmed. In Vigan City, communicable diseases have claimed many lives. The killer is a vicious type of malaria that kills almost instantly. The antidote to all these is better sanitation and health education for our people. Filipino customs are made to order for killer diseases—we are reluctant, "ashamed' or even afraid to isolate persons stricken with communicable diseases because we don't want to hurt their feelings. Our sanitation facilities are so crude that even the best doctors can't stop disease from spreading. Often, even immunization does not immunize.**

* * *

The squatter problem at the North Harbor area in Manila has grown from bad to worse. Where there were only a few huts two years ago, there are a thousand today. Even the customs compound has been converted into a shanty town. With elections a few months away, this situation will further be aggravated. Politicians will do anything to get a

*Turn to page 26*

**squatter. If they are resettled once more, they will have two lots instead of one. If not, they still have two instead of one.**

* * *

For the past few days, jeeploads of armed men, sometimes led by men in PC uniform, have been going up and down the streets inside the customs compound in the South Harbor. These are open threats that unless millions worth of contraband goods are released, there will be some dead people. The customs police have not been able to challenge these goons. Why not call those brave PC who licked the casinos for two months? The only way to meet force is with force. Cowards deserve their lot.

* * *

**The bureau of posts has a complication for every solution. As a result, special delivery letters from abroad take five days longer to reach their addressees where it used to take a day or two. People were complaining about a two-day delay, so they**

* * *

Once again, Filipinos missed winning the annual awards of the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation. We might as well eliminate Filipinos from competition because under its rules no Filipino can win if he is prominent. The judges scrutinize Filipino nominees like criminals, pursuing even the most fantastic gossip. On the other hand, they take representations in behalf of foreign nominees at face value. Even if they do some investigation work, they can't do it within 10 per cent of the scrutinizing they do on Filipinos. Why don't we just get out of competition? That would be more honest. It would then not look like there are not enough Filipinos good enough to win Magsaysay Awards.

* * *

**Many of the awardees were later unmasked as undeserving. The laughter these awards provoke in foreign lands are not heard here because we have been led to believe that all awardees are screened as tightly as Filipino nominees.**

* * *

I know of one case where a Filipino nominee was "investigated" for using his influence to bring in tax-free goods for a company that never brought in anything from abroad. Was anything more ridiculous? What is so tragic about the Magsaysay Awards is that it appears that Filipinos are not living up to the idealism and moral standards of Magsaysay whereas every other competing country does.

# AROUND THE WORLD

Philippines Herald
August 13, 1971 2/4

## Irish Families Flee Their Homes

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 12 (AP) — Irish families packed a few precious belongings into suitcases and fled their burning or threatened homes in Northern Ireland Thursday as the riot-torn province edged closer toward economic standstill.

The British military commander claimed 12,500 British troops had Irish Republican terrorists on the run after five days of street battles. In the Irish Republic to the South, Irish Republican Army (IRA) men admitted their suicide squads in the north were running short of arms.

But there was still no political solution in sight on the anniversary of the civil strife that erupted two years ago today and brought British military intervention to the northern province.

There was scattered sniping and petrol-bomb throwing in the streets of Belfast and Londonerry this morning as Army bulldozers attempted to clear away barricades erected by rioters. British troops braced themselves for further trouble.

## Cambodia to Mount Winter Offensive

WASHINGTON. Aug. 12 (AP) — Acting Prime Minister Sirik Matak said Wednesday the Cambodian Army will mount a major winter offensive with the aid of American air support and South Vietnamese ground forces against North Vietnamese and Vietcong.

He told a news conference that the government is planning to take back four provinces in the north and northeast which have been under communist occupation since last year.

He said that at the present time the Cambodian Army controls two-thirds of the country. The remaining one-third is either disputed or under communist occupation.

The 57-year-old Cambodian leader who also serves as minister of defense is conferring with Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and defense authorities on the U.S. $200 million military assistance program scheduled for this fiscal year ending next June 30.

He said the U.S. military aid will provide arms and equipment for a 220,000-man force including the Army, Navy and Air Force, but he gave no details of the weapons.

## Disqualification Illegal, Says Ky

SAIGON, Aug. 12 (AP) — Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky claimed Thursday that his disqualification from South Vietnam's presidential election was illegal but he indicated he would not appeal.

He accused President Nguyen Van Thieu of trying to rig the Oct. 3 balloting.

Ky contended at a news conference at the presidential palace that the disqualification was illegal because it was made last Thursday by administrators and not judges.

Although he apparently has decided against appealing that decision, Ky declined to rule himself out of the race, but would leave his fate to "the knowledge and the conscience" of the court.

"I haven't said if I will withdraw. I have pointed out the unlawful act of the secretariat of the Supreme Court," the Vice President said.

"I do not raise the question of appeal because I consider the decision of the secretariat of the Supreme Court unconstitutional and unlawful. . . I merely protest. Now the responsibility is for the Supreme Court to take action. . ."

## Red Cross Meet on Korean Families

SEOUL, Aug. 12 (AP) — Choi Doo-sun, president of the South Korean National Red Cross, proposed Thursday a meeting between South and North Korean Red Cross representatives to discuss families separated by the "artificial wall" between the two parts of divided Korea.

The South Korean Red Cross official suggested a preliminary meeting to discuss procedural matters for the proposed talk be held in Geneva before the end of October.

The South Korean Red Cross said the number of separated Korean family members is estimated at 10 million. This includes those separated before the Korean War and those displaced during the 1950-53 war, Red Cross officials said.

Choi told a news conference, his "purely humanitarian" proposals could be answered by the North Korean Red Cross through such means as radio broadcasts, wireless networks, the International Red Cross or any other means available to it.

## Magsaysay Awardee Shares Honor

BANGKOK, Aug 12 (AP) — The Thai cartoonist who won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism this year said Thursday it was not an honor for him alone but for all his colleagues in Thailand.

The Ramon Magsaysay Foundation's board of trustees Wednesday announced in Manila that Thai cartoonist Prayoon Chanyawongse, 56, was named winner of the award "for his use of pictorial satire and humor in unswerving defense of the public interest."

Asked what he would do with the $10,000 cash award, Prayoon jokingly said, "I'll spend it on cookies. You know I am not a rich man. I am only a planter's son."

The Thai cartoonist, who contributes his work to several newspapers here, was the second Thai journalist and the fifth Thai to win what many people call the Asian version of the Nobel Prize given in honor of the late Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay.

Other Thais who had received the Magsaysay award were Miss Nilawan Pinthong for civic service, Dr. Fon Saengsingkaew for medical work, Prince Sithiporn Kridakara, who died last month, for agriculture and economist Puey Ungphakorn for government service.

## New York's Lindsay Joins Democrats

WASHINGTON, Aug 12 (AFP) — Mayor John Lindsay of New York confirmed Wednesday he had quit the ruling Republican Party and joined the Democratic Party.

He told a press conference: "In a sense this step recognizes the failure of 20 active years in progressive Republican politics. In another sense it represents a new decision to fight for a new national leadership."

Lindsay said he hoped to play a useful role at the next Democratic national conference, adding: "Whether this means I will run for president I do not know. But it does mean that I am firmly committed to take an active part in 1972 to bring about a new national leadership."

## India to Launch Satellite in 1974

NEW DELHI, Aug. 12 (AP) — India will launch its first scientific satellite in 1974, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi informed Parliament Wednesday.

She said the satellite would cost an estimated 30 million rupees (four million dollars) and would be built entirely by India, without any foreign collaboration.

The launching will be from Indian soil.

TRANSLATION

THAI CARTOONIST WON THE RM AWARD

Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts.

The Board of Trustees recognizes Prayoon's use of pictorial satire and humor in his cartoons for over thirty years in unswerving defense of the public interest.

His mastery of this talent of graphic portrayals has been very effective in illuminating public issues.

Pilipino Star
August 13, 1971 2/6

# Thai cartoonist nalo ng RM award



Si Prayoon Cahnyanwongse (kanan), pangunahing cartonnist ng Thailand ay napilaing tumanggap ng 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts.

Kinilala ng Board of Trustees ang paggamit ni Prayoon ng satiriko at katatawanan sa kanyang mga cartoon sa loob ng mahigit sa 30 taon sa kanyang pagtatanggol niya sa kapakanang publiko.

Napatunayan na sa paggawa niya ng mga cartoon na napakaepektibo ang paglalarawan ng mga damdamin ng mga kapwa niya mamamayan.

# Thailander acknowledges RM award

Manila Times
August 13, 1971
28/8

BANGKOK, Aug. 12 (AP) — The Thai cartoonist who won the Ramon Magsaysay award for journalism this year said Thursday it was not an honor for him alone but for all his colleagues in Thailand.

The Ramon Magsaysay board of trustees Wednesday announced in Manila that Thai cartoonist Prayoon Chanyawongse, 56, was named winner of the award "for his use of pictorial satire and humor in unswerving defense of the public interest."

Asked what he would do with the $10,000 cash award, Prayoon jokingly said, "I'll spend it on cookies. You know I am not a rich man. I am only a planter's son."

The Thai cartoonist, who contributes his work to several newspapers here, was the second Thai journalist and the fifth Thai to win what many people call the Asian version of the Nobel Prize given in honor of the late Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay.



THE FOOKIEN TIMES
August 13, 1971

獲得本年麥獅獅文藝獎金的泰國漫畫家布拉容。

TRANSLATION

1971 RM Awardee for Journalism and Literature - Thai newspaper cartoonist Prayoon Chanyawongse.

# Filipino educator is RM public service awardee

MANILA DAILY BULLETIN August 15, 1971 12/6

Pedro T. Orata, a Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay award for public service.

Orata's 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth, has been recognized by the RM board of trustees.

Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899. Orata has pursued his interest in education.

Upon his graduation as valedictorian of his class in Lingayen in 1920 he travelled to the United States through his sister's savings.

Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial support as a pensionado from the Philippine government, he earned his Ph.D. in 1927 and came home to join the bureau of public schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang school and Philippine Normal college and serving in the division of research and measurements, Orata became successively division superintendent of schools in Isabela and Sorsogon provinces.

In 1934 he went back to the US as a professor at the Ohio State university.

He went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine national council of education.

After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with Unesco.

Upon retiring from this post, he became dean of the graduate school and then director of curriculum development for the Philippine Normal college.

Retiring again at the age of 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges.

With support from the Department of Education and enthusiastic participation by local citizens, this barrio high school movement has spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

# Pedro Orata Of RP Wins RM Award

Philippines Herald August 15, 1971 1/2

Pedro T. Orata, pioneering Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

By this election, the foundation's board of trustees "recognizes Orata's 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth."

"Only in the 20th century have the great majority of

(Continued on Page 2)

# Orata of RP Wins

(Continued from page 1)

parents around the world come to expect education as the birthright of their children," the foundation said. "This near universal hunger for schooling imposes demands on every government, prompting expectations that are at the root of much popular insistence for change."

The foundation added:

"Historical circumstance and the zeal of early American and Filipino teachers gave the Philippines the first major public school system in South and Southeast Asia. With all its imperfections, our democracy is rooted in this education of our people. Yet, it remains inadequate for today's needs, both in educational content and opportunities for schooling among three-fourths of our people who live in rural areas.

"Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920. Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial pensionado support from the Philippine government, he earned his Ph.D. in 1927 and came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

"After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces. Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

## Personal Philosophy

"Orata's experience matured into a personal philosophy of education during the enforced idleness of World War II—caught in Manila by the Japanese occupation, he went back to Urdaneta, Pangasinan. With the Allied Liberation early in 1945, he was appointed to reopen the municipality's schools. Gathering all "degreed" people — doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists and the like — he started a high school in a bombed out church. This first public high school outside of a provincial capital began with 350 students and grew to an enrollment of 1,700 plus 1,600 attending 15 branches in the barrios.

"After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system so shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Upon retiring from this post, he became Dean of the Graduate School and then Director of Curriculum Development for the Philippine Normal College. Retiring again at age 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges. With support from the Department of Education and enthusiastic participation by local citizens this barrio high school movement has spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

"Although establishment of barrio high schools alone is no panacea for our educational needs, it is a vital and positive move. Aware that a traditional society needs time for change, Orata has insisted rural people want and are entitled to equal opportunities for schooling with those in the cities, while urging that the national curriculum be shaped more realistically to Filipino needs. Toward this goal of an educated and informed citizenry he continues to persevere with patience and informed enthusiasm," the foundation's board of trustees said.

# Educator Gets RM Award

MANILA CHRONICLE
August 15, 1971
1/7

Pedro T. Orata, pioneering Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

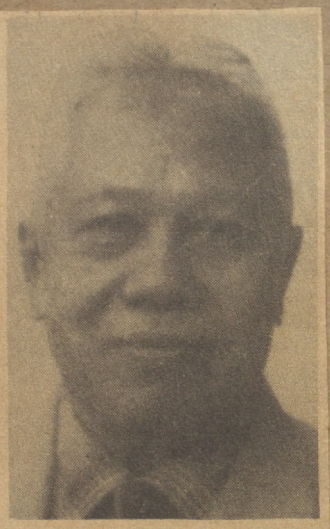
In selecting him for the award, the Board of Trustees said it recognized 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth.

The board said:

"Only in the 20th century have the great majority of parents around the world come to expect education as the birthright of their children. This near universal hunger for schooling imposes demands on every government, prompting expectations that are at the root of much popular insistence for change.

"Historical circumstance and the zeal of early American and Filipino teachers gave the Philippines the first major public school system in South and Southeast Asia. With all its imperfections, our democracy is rooted in this education of our people. Yet, it remains inadequate for today's needs, both in educational content and opportunities for schooling among three-fourths of our people who live in rural areas.

"Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920. Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial pensionado support from the Philippine Government, he earned his Ph. D. in 1927 and came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.



DR. PEDRO ORATA
*public service . . .*

"After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces. Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

"Orata's experience matured into a personal philosophy of education during the enforced idleness of World War II."

*FOR BARRIO SCHOOLS*

# RP educator gets RM award

Manila Times Aug. 15, 1971 1/1



*PEDRO T. ORATA*

Pedro T. Orata, pioneer Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

The board of trustees cited Orata for his 44 years of work in education, "particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth."

Orata was born in 1899 and attended a barrio elementary school in Pangasinan. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920.

There he worked with a

*Turn to page 6, col. 1*

# RP educator gets RM award

*From page 1*

railroad gang and washed dishes. Finally, with partial pensionado support from the Philippine government, he earned his Ph.D. in 1927 and came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the division of research and measurements, Orata became successively division superintendent of schools in Isabela and Sorsogon provinces.

Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

Caught in Manila by the Japanese occupation he went back to Urdaneta, Pangasinan. With the Allied Liberation early in 1945, he was appointed to reopen the municipality's schools.

Gathering all "degreed" people — doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists—he started a high school in a bombed-out church. This first public high school outside of a provincial capital began with 350 students and and grew to an enrollment of 1,700, plus 1,600 attending 15 branches in the barrios.

After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Upon retiring from this post, he became dean of the graduate school and then director of curriculum development for the Philippine Normal College.

Retiring again at age 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges. With support from the Department of Education and participation by local citizens, the barrio high school movement has now spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

"Although establishment of barrio high schools alone is no panacea for our educational needs, it is a vital and positive move," the foundation said.

"Aware that a traditional society needs time for change, Orata has insisted rural people want and are entitled to equal opportunities for schooling with those in the cities, while urging that the national curriculum be shaped more realistically to Filipino needs. Toward this goal of an educated and informed citizenry he continues to persevere with patience and informed enthusiasm."

# RM award
Taliba
# sa educator
August 15, 1971
# na Pilipino 1/8

Si Pedro T. Orata, isang edukador na Pilipino, ay napiling pagkalooban ng 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service.

Sa pagkakapili kay Orata, kinilala ng Board of Trustees ng Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation ang kanyang 44 na taong paglilingkod sa larangan ng edukasyon, laluna ang kanyang pagbibigay-buhay at pagpapaunlad sa mga barrio high school para sa mga kabataang Pilipino.

Simula nang siya ay unang lumakad nang walang sapin ang paa sa mga palayan bilang isang anak ng mahirap na magsasaka na nag-aaral sa isang paaralang elementarya sa Pangasinan na sinilangan niya noong 1899, buong pagsisikap na ipinagpatuloy ni Orata ang kanyang interes sa edukasyon. Nang siya ay magtapos bilang isang balediktoryan sa high school sa Lingayen, siya ay naglakbay sa United States noong 1920 sa pamamagitan ng tulong ng kanyang kapatid na babae.

At sa pamamagitan nga ng paglilingkod sa perokaril, paghuhugas ng mga pinggan at sa kaunting pensiyon mula sa gobyerno ng Pilipinas, si Orata ay nagtamo ng Ph.D noong 1927. Umuwi siya sa Pilipinas at nagtrabaho sa Bureau of Public Schools.

Pagkatapos niyang magturo sa Bayambang Normal School at sa Philippine Normal School at maglingkod sa Division of Research and Measurements, si Orata ay naging division superintendent of schools ng Isabela at Sorsogon provinces. Nang siya ay bumalik sa kanyang alma mater, ng Ohio State University, noong 1934, siya ay nagtuloy sa pagsasagawa ng experimental community school sa Indian reservation sa South Dakota.

Si Orata ay gumaganap na iba't ibang mahahalagang tungkulin sa gobyerno na pawang naglalayong paunlarin at hubugin ang mabisang sistema ng edukasyon kabilang na rito ang pagtatatag ng mga barrio high school.

TRANSLATION

RM AWARD TO A FILIPINO EDUCATOR

Pedro T. Orata, Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

In electing Orata, the Board of Trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation recognizes his 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth.

Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920.

Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and with partial pensionado support from the Philippine Government, he earned his Ph.D. in 1927. He came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal School and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces. When he returned in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota.

Orata has devoted his energies in various capacities toward the realization of his goal of organizing barrio high schools and community colleges.



**Sa harap ng salamin**

**Ni Teodoro F. Valencia**

# Pagsira kay Marcos, tanging isyu ng LP?

Taliba August 17, 1971 4/3

**Bagaman maraming isyu na lumalabas ang mga Liberal, iisa ang kanilang pinagbubuti — ang siraan si Pangulong Marcos. Ito ang makabubuti sa Pangulo at sa mga kandidatong NP. Kapag ang naging isyu ay ang Pangulo, magkakaroon ng tunay na dahilan ang Pangulo kung bakit siya ang humihingi ng boto para sa mga kandidatong NP. Sa madaling usapan, hihingin ng Pangulo na iboto ang mga kandidatong NP kahit ano pang tao sila — dahilan lamang sa pagtataguyod ng Pangulo. Ano ang itutumbas na panawagan ng mga LP? Na ang itaguyod ay si Aquino, si Roxas, sino?**

* * *

Sa halalan ng Maynila, si Herminio Astorga na dating LP na ngayon ay NP ay tatakbong independiyente sa bandila ng "Kapatiran ng Maynila." Ang isang magtataguyod sa kanya ay ang mga tagahanga ni Luis Taruc at iba pang mga lider sibiko. Maliwanag na si Astorga ay tulad din ni Villegas na hindi naniniwalang ang mga taga-Maynila ay boboto sa isang kandidato dahilan sa lapian.

* * *

**Ang pinagbubuti ng mga NP ay ang Ilocos region. Bakit nga naman hindi? Sisiguruhin muna nila ang kanilang base bago sila maglakbay sa paligid-ligid na lalawigan. Ito ang dapat gawin ng mga Liberal. Hanapin kung saan sila tunay na malakas at doon muna sila magpasimula. Mabuti ang nagsusugal na may puhunan na.**

* * *

Kailangang magkaroon ng ikatlong komisyonado sa Commission on Elections upang pumalit sa inalisang puwesto ni Cesar Miraflor na nagpahinga na. Sa hinaharap na halalan, hindi maaari na dalawa lamang ang ating komisyonado. Kapag sila ay hindi nagkaisa ng damdamin sa isang mahalagang bagay, hindi sila makahahatol. Kailangan ang tatlo upang ang pasiya ng dalawa ang maghari.

* * *

**Hindi magkaunawaan sa Cotabato. Turuan nang turuan kung sino ang nagpasimula ng gulo. Ang hindi mapupuwing ay lumala ang gulo na kapag hindi tayo nag-ingat ay baka "maagos sa dugo" ang lahat ng kabutihang nagawa na. Ang dapat gawin ay tumuklas ng mga paraan upang mapanatili ang kapayapaan. Madaling madali ang gumawa ng gulo. Ni hindi kailangan ang utak o pinag-aralan sa paggawa ng gulo. Sa pag-akay sa bansa sa landasin ng katahimikan at ka-**

**(Sundan sa pahina 7)**

# Pagkasira kay Marcos

**(Buhat sa pahina 4)**

**lusugan, ang kailangan ay pusong makabayan, mayamang isipan at karanasan.**

* * *

Sa ating Kombensiyon Konstitusyonal ay bloke-bloke rin sila, tulad sa Kongreso o sa larangan ng pulitika. Ang pangkat ni Pangulong Macapagal na bumibilang ng mga dating kapanalig ni Pangulong Garcia ay 176. Ang mga kapanalig nina Manglapus at Guingona ay 100 naman. May 30 raw ang mga radikal, ibang-ibang uri ng pagka-radikal, totoo at huwad. Kailangan din naman ang magkaroon ng tagasalungat at tagapuna sa kombensiyon. Kapag wala, madadali ang paghubog ng isang Saligang Batas ngunit anong uri?

* * *

**Totoo na may nawawalang mahahalagang kasangkapan na kailangan sa paglilimbag ng mga balota opisyal ng 1971. Kung totoo man na ang mga nawawalang porma ay hindi makababago sa magagandang hakbang ng Commission, maliwanag nga naman na may mga taga-loob na may masasamang hangarin. Kailangang saliksikin ng NBI at ng Commission ang katotohanan. Walisin ang mga suwail upang magkaroon ng kapanatagan ng kalooban ang bayan.**

* * *

Salamat at may isang Pilipino, si Pedro T. Orata na nagkamit ng Magsaysay Award sa larangan ng mga edukasyon. Si Orata ang nakaisip ng Barrio High Schools at siya rin ang nagpipilit magtatag ng Community Colleges o mga kolehiyo sa bukid. Parang apostoles itong si Orata na nagsikap, nagpilit at nakilaban sa lahat ng mga nagtangkang pumigil sa kanyang kilusan sa pagdadala ng tanglaw ng karunungan sa mga bukirin sa ating bansa. Siya ay karapat-dapat sa karangalang ito.

* * *

**Salamat at may mga Muslim at Kristiyano na gumagawa ng lahat ng hakbang upang maisaayos ang magulong kalagayan sa Cotabato. Si Senador Tamano, malumanay ngunit matigas sa paninindigan na kapag hindi naayos ang gusot doon ay magiging isang malalang bagay na tulad ng Vietnam ang ating mararanasan dito sa darating na maraming taon. Siya at ang mga kapuwa lider ng Kamorohan ay dapat nating pagpugayan at purihin. Sila ang tunay na makabayan at hindi ang mga mananakot at nagtatapang-tapangan lamang.**

TRANSLATION

Kudos for having a Filipino, Pedro T. Orata, win the Magsaysay Award in the field of education. Orata founded the Barrio High Schools and is also responsible in organizing Community Colleges. Like an apostle, Orata insisted and fought everyone who wanted to oppose his movement of bringing the benefits of education to the remote areas of the country. He highly deserves the Award

THE FOOKIEN TIMES August 18, 1971

# 推動農村中學獲殊譽

## 教育家奧拉沓獲得麥獅獅公共服務獎



菲律賓前參議員：本報訊：教育界老將奧拉沓博士（Pedro T. Orata）獲選為一九七一年麥格塞塞獎的獲獎人。共獲獎金一萬元。

麥格塞塞獎是以菲律賓第七任總統麥格塞塞（Ramon Magsaysay）命名，為紀念他在一九五七年因飛機失事逝世而設立的。麥格塞塞獎每年頒發一次，獎勵在亞洲地區對人類福利有傑出貢獻的人士。

奧拉沓博士是菲律賓農村中學的創辦人，他在四十年代初期，在他的家鄉濱洛省創辦了第一所農村中學。他被菲律賓教育界人士尊稱為「農村中學之父」。

奧拉沓博士生於一八九九年，在濱洛省的一個農村長大。他在鄉間只有三百五十個學生的公立小學讀完四年級，然後到濱洛市的一所公立中學讀書。他在中學時期，曾經組織各種學生團體，並擔任過學生會的領導人。

奧拉沓博士中學畢業後，曾在濱洛省的一個公立小學教書，後來被派往蘭尼重光新社開辦一所中學，後來又被調回濱洛省的一個農村中學擔任校長。

奧拉沓博士在一九二〇年赴美留學，在一九二七年獲得哲學博士學位回國。回國後，他在菲律賓大學教育學院擔任教授，並擔任過教育局局長。

奧拉沓博士在菲律賓教育界服務四十多年，對菲律賓教育的貢獻很大。他曾經在菲律賓大學教育學院、菲律賓師範學院、菲律賓科學教育研究發展院等處擔任過教職。

奧拉沓博士曾經在菲律賓教育部、社會福利部、科學發展部等處擔任過重要職務。他曾經在菲律賓駐聯合國教科文組織擔任過代表。

奧拉沓博士

# Orata to receive '71 RM award for public service

Manila Evening News August 18, 1971 6/5

Pedro T. Orata, pioneering Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

By this election, the Board of Trustees recornizes Orata's 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth.

Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education.

Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920.

Working on a railroad gate, washing dishes and finally with partial pension support from the Philippine government he earned his Ph.D. in 1927 and came home to join the bureau of public schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the division of research and measurements, Orata became susccessively division superintendent of schools, in Isabela and Sorsogon provinces.

Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

Orata's experience matured into a personal philosophy of education during the enforced idleness of World Warr II – caught in Manila by the Japanese occupation, he went back to Urdaneta, Pangasinan.

With the Allied Liberation early in 1945, he was appointed to reopen the municipality's schools. Gathering all "degreed" people – doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists and the like – he started a high school in a bombed out church. This first public high school outside of a provincial capital began with 350 students and grew to an enrollment of 1,700 plus 1,600 attending 15 branches in the barrios.

After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system so shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Upon retiring from this post, he became Dean of the Graduate School and then director of curriculum development for the Philippine Normal College.

Retiring again at age of 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges. With support form the Department of Education and enthusiastic participation by local citizens this barrio high school movement has spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

Although establishment of barrio high schools alone is no panacea for our educational needs, it is a vital and positive move. Aware that a traditional society needs time for change, Orata has insisted rural people want and are entitled to equal opportunities for schooling with those in the cities, while urging that the national curriculum be shaped more realistically to Filipino needs. Toward this goal of an educated and informed citizenry he continues to persevere with patience and informed enthusiasm.



ORATA

# El 'Premio Magsaysay' A Pionero Educador Filipino

EL DEBATE August 20, 1971 1/7

El Dr. Pedro T. Orata, prominente educador filipino, fue elegido por la junta fideicomisaria de la Fundacion Ramon Magsaysay para recibir la adjudicacion referente al Campo del Servicio Publico.



**Dr. PEDRO T. ORATA**

La junta reconocio el valioso trabajo del Dr. Orata en sus 44 años de labor educacional, particularmente su trabajo para promover el establecimiento de escuelas secundarias en los barrios.

Nacido en Pangasinan en 1899, Orata, despues de graduarse como **valedictorian** en Lingayen, viajo a Estados Unidos en 1920, en donde trabajo para continuar sus estudios. Finalmente se graduo como doctor en filosofia en 1927 y regreso a Filipinas para trabajar en el Buro de Escuelas Publicas.

Despues de enseñar en la Escuela Normal de Bayambang y el Colegio Normal de Filipinas, Orata fue superintendente de escuelas, primero en Isabela y despues en Sorsogon.

En 1934, volvio a Estados Unidos para ser profesor en su alma mater, la Universidad Estatal de Ohio, y al regresar al pais en 1941 formo parte del Consejo Nacional de Educacion. Despues de la guerra, sirvio 12 años en el extranjero con la

*(Pasa a la pagina 6)*

*(Viene de la pagina 1)*

UNESCO (Organizacion de las Naciones Unidas para la Educacion, la Ciencia y la Cultura).

Despues de jubilarse a la edad de 65 años, el Dr. Orata dedico sus esfuerzos, sin remuneracion alguna, a organizar escuelas secundarias en los barrios y colegios de comunidades, con el apoyo del Departamento de Educacion.

TRANSLATION

## THE 'MAGSAYSAY AWARD' TO A PIONEER FILIPINO EDUCATOR

Dr. Pedro T. Orata, noted Filipino educator, has been selected by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation to receive this year's award in the field of Public Service.

The Board of Trustees recognized the valuable work of Dr. Orata in his 44 years of work in the educational field, especially his endeavors in establishing barrio high schools.

Born in Pangasinan in 1899, Orata, after graduating as valedictorian in Lingayen, travelled to the United States in 1920 where he worked in order to continue his studies. He obtained his doctorate in Philosophy in 1927 and returned to the Philippines to work in the Bureau of Public Schools.

After teaching in the Normal School, he became superintendent first in Isabela and later in Sorsogon.

In 1934, he went back to the United States to become a professor at his alma mater, the State University of Ohio, and on his return to this country in 1941 became a member of the National Council of Education.

After the war, he served with UNESCO for twelve years.

Upon his retirement at 65 he directed his efforts in establishing barrio high schools and community colleges with the help of the Department of Education.

TRANSLATION

## BECAUSE OF BARRIO HIGH SCHOOLS ORATA RECEIVES RM AWARD

Pedro T. Orata, an Ilokano educator, was chosen to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

The Ramon Magsaysay Board of Trustees recognized Orata for his 44-year efforts of advancing education from its inception to the establishments of barrio high schools for the barrio people.

Orata was born in 1899. His parents were farmers but this did not deter him from acquiring higher education.

He finished his elementary education in Pangasinan. After graduating as valedictorian in high school in Lingayen, he went to the United States in 1920 spending whatever little savings her sister had extended to him.

In the United States, he worked on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial pension support from the Philippine Government, he earned his Doctor of Philosophy in 1927. He came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces.

*Gapu iti Bario Haiskul*

# Nagun-od ni Orata ti RM Award

BANAWAG August 20,1971 39-40/4 vol. 33,no.5

Napili ni Pedro T. Orata, edukador nga Ilokano, nga umawat iti 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

Binigbig ti **board of trustees** ni Orata gapu iti 44 a tawen a panagpaayna iti edukasion nangruna ti pananginaw ken panangisayangkatna iti bario haiskul para kadagiti agtutubo kadagiti away.

Nayanak ni Orata idi 1899. Mannalon dagiti nagannak kenkuana, ngem saan a daytoy ti nakatubeng kenkuana a nanggunod iti nangato nga adal.

Nagadal iti elementaria idiay Pangasinan. Kalpasan ti panagturposna a balediktorian iti haiskul idiay Lingayen, napan idiay Estados Unidos idi 1920 a ti naur-urong ti kabsatna a babai ti binusbosna.

Idiay America, nagtrabaho iti perokaril ken agin-innaw iti lunglongan. Babaen ti sangkabassit a tulong ti gobierno ti Filipinas, nagturpos iti Ph. D. idi 1927 ket nagawid tapno agtrabaho iti Bureau of Public Schools.

Kalpasan ti panangisurona iti Bayambang Normal School ken Philippine Normal College ken panagserbina iti **division of research and measurement**, nagpaay ni Orata a superintendente idiay Isabela ken Sorsogon.

Nagsubli idiay Estados Unidos idi 1934 ket nagpropesor iti Ohio State University. Indur-asna pay ti pagadalan iti reserbasion dagiti Indian idiay South Dakota.

Nagawid idi 1941 ket timmipon iti Philippine National Council of Education.

Idi panawen ti Hapones, nagawid idiay Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Idi 1945, nadutokan a manglukat kadagiti pagadalan iti lugarna. Nangbuangay iti haiskul iti tedtedda ti bomba a simbaan. Nangrugi daytoy umuna a haiskul a publika iti ruar ti kabesera iti 350 nga estudiante ket immadu ti nagpalista iti 1,700 ken sabali pay a 1,600 a simrek kadagiti sangana kadagiti away.



Dr. PEDRO T. ORATA

## Over a cup of coffee



# Dollar will bounce sooner than expected

Sunday Times August 22, 1971 4/1

**Teodoro F. Valencia**



Many nonpartisan Constitutional Convention delegates turned out to be party bosses after they were installed into office. Now, there's talk of stopping partisan delegates from revealing their true colors.

* * *

**President Marcos is a lucky man. All the "floating rate" blues will now be blamed on the American float. The last time, typhoon Yoling and typhoon Sening rescued him from blame for shortages.**

* * *

We are the only country in the world that encourages exports by killing the exporters. As it turns out, many exporters will lose while the government gains. The government does not even take chances — exports are taxed even before they leave the country.

* * *

**If Japan must have her Asian neighbors as her market it will become necessary for Japan to help increase the buying power of the Asian lake. The people with real money are not buying Japanese. They are determined to buy their own home-made products.**

* * *

There is no doubt in my mind that the dollar will bounce right back. The United States has too many resources to lean back on for a quick recovery. Many Filipinos who hold dollars are not inclined to panic. They'll stay put and wait. That's a sensible attitude to take if you ask me.

* * *

**Some congressional committees are busy issuing summons to businessmen for alleged violations of customs and BIR regulations. This is giving the administration a big blackeye. With partymen like those in the congressional investigating committees, the President does not need enemies. This time, summons are issued by telephone. Investigations at private addresses. No fingerprints.**

* * *

The abaca industry stands to suffer unless there is a reclassification of export abaca into six, instead of 15, categories. This is according to Bernie Silverio, the spokesman of the abaca producers. The fiber board has an entirely different opinion. But Silverio says that six classifications would mean less experts, less payrolls for the Board. That's why they object, Bernie said.

* * *

**One of the worst threatened by the Nixon announcement of a dollar devaluation and tariff high walls against US imports is copra and coconut oil. Our exports are now being hit two ways — by excise taxes in the United States and export taxes here in the Philippines. We are the only country in the world with a policy of taxing exports instead of subsidizing them. Too many useless government agencies and corporations live off the export industries — in effect, charity houses feeding off the backs of the country's producers. Blame Congress for that.**

* * *

A China Airlines executive was frisked by Metrocom officers when he was seen going into the MIA with his licensed gun. The executive was treated like a carnaper. The executive complained to the DND. The officer in the case has been reassigned to Cotabato. His courage is needed there. It's not enofrcing the law that hurts, it'h how the laws are enforced by overzealous officers.

* * *

**Poor Cesar Climaco! He has been kicked out and then kicked in as Manila garbage collector. Probably Cesar is much too clean for this stinking business. Councilors feel at home in it. Manila politics is garbage too.**

* * *

My good friend Joe and I have the same likes. I like him and he likes himself.

* * *

**"No Funds to Subsidize Rice" — headline. Thank God we have rice to subsidize PNB funds.**

* * *

Mayor Aratuc of Buldon, Cotabato says there is cooperation between the PC and his men. Of course. Every time his men shoot at the PC, the PC cooperates — by shooting right back. "How about El Tor." President Marcos asked him. "Oh, also cooperating, Mr.

*Turn to page 11*

## Cup of coffee

*From page 4*

President," he said.

* * *

**How can the dollar rescue our floating peso? It is floating, too.**

* * *

A few prominent ladies gave a magazine interview on what turns them on and what turns them off in men. Men are like children. They toy with the off-and-on switches until they get electrocuted.

* * *

**If the Magsaysay Award board members think they have a right to inject rumors into the records of people they scrutinize for possible awards, I think it is about time we looked into their modus operandi. Against Filipino nominees, they put up a wall of prejudice and gossip but against alien nominees, they take recommendations at face value. I think the sense of the board is that they won't make any Filipino win if that Filipino has any hope of outshining the members of the board. Gossip should never be the subject even of inquiry on the part of such a board handling a prestigious institution.**



Chanyawongse Okita Sadikin Swaminathan Orata

# RM AWARDS SET FOR FIVE ASIANS

Weekly Nation August 23, 1971 6/3

A cartoonist, an economist, a city governor, a scientist, and an educator are the five recipients of the Ramon Magsaysay Awards which will be presented on August 31 at the Philamlife auditorium. Now on its fourteenth year, the Ramon Magsaysay Awards program will also mark the 64th birth anniversary of the late President.

The five distinguished Asians are: Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, for journalism, literature, and creative communication arts; Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, for international understanding; Major General Ali Sadikin, governor

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## RM AWARDS SET...

of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region, for government service; Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, for community leadership.

Elected to receive the 1971 RM award for public service is Pedro T. Orata, educator whose latest project is the barrio high school and community college.

Republic Weekly

HONORS

## RW Writer Gets RM Award

August 27, 1971 25/2

Dr. Pedro T. Orata, a regular contributor to the **Republic Weekly**, has been selected by the trustees to receive this year's Magsaysay award for public service. The award is $10,000.

Orata was chosen as the only Filipino awardee this year for his 44 years of work in education "particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youths." A retired Philippine government and Paris UNESCO employee, he has been a school room teacher, superintendent of schools, a professor in his alma mater, Ohio Uuiversity, where he obtained a PH.D., a developer of an Indian reservation school in South Dakota, and a program officer of UNESCO.

His barrio high school idea is aimed to provide secondary education to barrio young people who have completed elementary education but otherwise would not be able to continue schooling. By utilizing the local elementary school building, some of the elementary school teachers and a few other teachers, the barrio high school enables the local youngsters to enroll and, in most cases, to earn their way with money realized from various rural projects like hog and poultry farming, vegetable cultivation, cow pasturing, fishing and others.



**DR. ORATA: RW columnist selected as this year's awardee for public service of the Magsaysay Award.**

Other Magsaysay awardees this year are:

Saburo Okita for international understanding, Lt. Gen. Ali Sadikin for government service, Dr. Moncompu S. Swaminathan for community leadership, and Prayoon Chanyawongse for journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Asia-Philippines Leader
August 27, 1971 10/1

# THE 1971 RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDEES

Started in 1957, the Ramon Magsaysay award has been given out every year, except in 1970, to individuals in Asia, who have shown outstanding service in five areas of human endeavor.

The award, set up with an initial contribution from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund of New York, seeks to honor the memory of Ramon Magsaysay and "to give recognition to those ideals which characterized his life and the courageous service which he rendered to the people of the Philippines..."

The award carries with it a $10,000 prize. No awards were given in 1970 in response to an appeal by the Philippine government to conserve foreign exchange.

*Saburo Okita*

*Lt. Gen. Ali Sadikin*

*Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan*

*Prayoon Chanyawongse*

*Pedro T. Orata*



The award categories are as follows:

1) **Government Service** — Outstanding service in the public interest in any branch of government, including executive, judicial, legislative or military.

2) **Public Service** — Outstanding service for the public good by a private citizen.

3. **International Understanding** — Advancement of friendship and mutually beneficial relations between peoples of different countries.

4) **Community Leadership** — Leadership of a community, whether local, national or international, especially toward helping the man on the land and the ordinary citizen in urban areas to have fuller opportunities and a better life.

5) **Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts** — Effective writing, publishing or photography, or use of radio, television or cinema, as a power for the public good.

**How are the awardees chosen?**

About a year before the awards are announced, certain individuals in the countries of Asia (including Afghanistan but excluding the Middle or Near East, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific islands), of known competence in a given field covered by the awards are sent "invitations for nomination."

Only proposals from persons invited to nominate are considered. The list of persons so tapped for this task vary every year. The nominator is enjoined to keep his nomination in the strictest confidence.

In the field of journalism, literature and creative communication arts, the following are considered competent to submit proposals:

a. Persons who have received Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts;

b. Heads of accredited news services in the area;

c. Members of faculties in philosophy, letters and communications of universities and university colleges;

d. Permanent or acting heads of recognized literary, radio, TV and cinema societies in the area;

e. Leaders in local and overseas press clubs in the area; and

f. Other outstanding journalists, authors, literary scholars, educators and practitioners of communication arts, whose special interest lies in Asia.

By "literature," is meant writings which, by virtue of their content and form, possess literary value. The category includes *belles lettres.*

All nominations must be sent to the RM Foundation boards of trustees by December. The board which is composed of seven members make their selections on the basis of the nominations sent in. It is not unusual that the board may find itself undecided as to a final choice between two outstanding choices. In which case, as has happened in the past, the award is split.

The board has stuck to this criteria for selection of awardees: "No work, achievement, accomplishment or performance shall merit an award unless it has been found by experience or expert scrutiny to be outstanding within any of the categories herein defined and is manifestly of the nature that exemplifies the greatness of spirit, integrity and devotion to freedom of Ramon Magsaysay."

This year's Ramon Magsaysay Award winners are as follows:

## INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Saburo Okita, President of the International Development Center of Japan, has been selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding.

By this election, the Board of Trustees recognizes Okita's sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

Born 57 years ago into the family of a manufacturing executive, his career in economics was preceded by study of philosophy at Kyoto and electrical engineering at Tokyo University. His lifetime interest in development was aroused while working as an engineer on China's electric power sources during World War II. Returning home to become Chief of the Research Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he helped draft Japan's economic rehabilitation program during the Allied Occupation.

Resigning in 1947 in protest against cumbersome bureaucratic methods, Okita became increasingly a symbol for Japanese economists seeking to advance sound policies. He was quickly invited to establish and head the Research Section of the Economic Stabilization Board. After studying economic analysis in Europe, America and India, in 1950, he introduced new methods to his colleagues before becoming, in 1952, the first Japanese official of the United Nations when he joined ECAFE in Bangkok.

Returning to Japan two years later to a succession of senior positions within the Economic Planning Agency, Okita contributed significantly to his country's strategy for balanced, long-term growth. Aware of the problems elsewhere in Asia, he labored to initiate and expand Japanese economic aid. In 1956, he left government to head the Japan Economic Research Bureau. Through his writing, training of economists and providing officials, company executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community of which she must be a part.

## GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Lieutenant General Ali Sadikin KKO, Governor of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service.

General Sadikin is recognized for innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.

Djakarta, where the population over the past 30 years had grown from 600,000 to nearly five million, was no exception. Neglected for the first 18 years after it was wrested from Dutch control in 1948 by leaders more interested in status monuments than sewage and garbage disposal, this largest city in Southeast Asia had become almost unmanageable. Pot-holed streets, chaotic and inadequate public transport, water and power shortages combined to menace health and foster a feeling of decay, both economically and humanly.

When Ali Sadikin, who had risen through the Marine Corps to command the Navy, was appointed Governor in early 1966, prospects for salvaging the Capital were further clouded by national financial malaise.

Centralizing and streamlining administration with his directive of 22 June 1966, the new Governor set about knowing the city entrusted to his care. Riding the ramshackle, over-crowded buses wandering through unsanitary markets and exploring the slums, he gained a grasp of the physical difficulties and the people's hunger for hope. Aware of the magnitude of the task, President Suharto, in 1967, strengthened the Governor's role by naming him the "single authority" in administration of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region.

In an urban area whose residents increase by 200,000 annually, such unpopular measures have been necessary as curbing influx of jobless migrants without housing.

*To page 53*

**Sunday sensings** By NIKKO

Philippine Panorama

## THE RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDS

August 29, 1971 15/3

ON Tuesday, the Ramon Magsaysay Award foundation will present the RM Awards for 1971 at the Philamlife auditorium.

The award, now on its 14th year, was established to recognize individuals in Asia who exemplify in their work the greatness of spirit shown in the service to the people of the late Ramon Magsaysay.

This program was made possible through an initial grant of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers fund.

Since the award was established, many Asians, have been recipients of such a prestigious recognition in various fields of endeavor. Some Filipino nationals and a few organizations have been included in the list of awardees. On Tuesday, in the presentation ceremonies, a Filipino will be a recipient of the award in the field of education. All the other awardees are nationals from other Asian countries. The award includes a plaque of recognition and a cash prize of $10,000.

For the past years the RM Award has earned for itself international recognition as the Nobel prize of Asia. But unlike the Nobel prize which may be given to any individual or organization from all over the world, the RM award is confined only to Asia. Also, unlike the Nobel prize which is awarded on the death anniversary of Nobel, the RM award is presented on August 31, the birth anniversary of the late Filipino leader. The value of a single Nobel prize is about $33,000, compared to the RM award of $10,000. The concept of the Nobel prize was to honor those who contribute to "the good of humanity" and was established by the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist who invented the dynamite. He had intended dynamite for peaceful use but in time it came to be used in war. Haunted by the "wasteful destruction" caused by his invention, Nobel set aside on his death the greater portion of his accumulated wealth, about $9 million, to establish the Nobel fund from which the Nobel prizes come from.

On the other hand, the RM award was born after the tragic death of the late President Ramon Magsaysay in a plane crash at Mt. Manunggal, Cebu to honor his memory. Unlike, the Nobel prize, the RM Award was made possible through the generous assistance of a benevolent charitable institution, the Rockefeller Brothers fund.

After the presentation ceremonies on Tuesday, perhaps the board of trustees of the RM award foundation may consider it worthwhile to review the motivations behind the yearly awards. For one thing, the conditions in the late '50's when the award was first established and those of today are, in many respects, poles apart. The qualities of leadership of Ramon Magsaysay had a tremendous impact across the landscape of Asia at that time. It was therefore easy to establish the awards as the Asian counterpart of the Nobel prize. Moreover, the fact that the awards were made possible through the initial grant of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers fund justified embracing all of Asia in the geographical area of selection of the different awardees.



*DR. PEDRO ORATA*

But today, we now have the Ramon Magsaysay center, an impressive multi-story building constructed on the former Plaza Militar on Roxas boulevard which was donated to the foundation by the government in 1959. It is perhaps possible that the center will now be able to generate the necessary income to support the activities of the foundation to include the award program. We are certain that the Rockefeller Brothers fund, considering the conditions in the '70s, would release the RM Award foundation from its original commitment to make the award on an Asian-wide basis.

We believe that the awards should be confined to Filipino nationals and organizations. Community development alone in the country today needs additional incentives a model barrio, a model farmer, a progressive, helpful community newspaper--all these can be recipients of RM awards. We are certain that "the Guy" would have been happy for such a change.

We are certain because we were witness not only once but many times to the inspiring sight of Ramon Magsaysay in bare feet walking in the barrios to visit his people and join them in their picnic-style lunch.

Indeed, Ramon Magsaysay was born of the barrio, lived for the barrio people and died serving them.—O

*Your Tagalog corner*

# Si Dr. Orata, ang pantas-guro



Manila Times
August 30, 1971 18/A

**Ni Paraluman S. Aspillera**

Si Dr. Pedro T. Orata, guro ng mga guro, at siyang nagbigay sa atin ng mga "barrio high school" ay isa sa mga tatanggap ng Ramon Magsaysay Awards sa ika-31 ng Agosto. Ang pagkakapili sa kanya ay nagbigay sa aming ng malaking kasiyahan at paggalang sa mga bumubuo ng lupon ng mga inampalan ng Magsaysay Award Foundation sapagka't siya'y karapat-dapat at isa sa iilang Pilipinong naghandog ng buong buhay sa larangan ng pagtuturo sa mga kabataang-Pilipino.

Noong katatapos pa lamang ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig nang halos lahat ng mga paaralan ay nakapinid pa, ang Centro Escolar University ay isa sa mga paaralang kauna-unahang nagbukas ng pinto sa mga estudyante. Dahil dito, nagkapalad kaming mapasa-ilalim ng lalong bantog nating mga propesor at guro, at isa na roon si Dr. Pedro T. Orata na siyang namahala sa CEU Graduate School. Naging tagapayo namin siya sa aming susulating thesis. Nang itanong namin sa kanya kung ano ang mabuti naming isulat na thesis, ito ang sabi niya:

"Napakarami nang mga thesis na nasusulat ngunit hindi naman pinakikinabangan. Nariyan sila, sa mga estante, at karapat-dapat lamang ipang-exhibit; hindi para basahin at kapulutan ng lalo pang mataas na karunungan. Marami sa mga thesis na iyan ang pagkatapos mabasa ay nag-iiwan sa isip ng isang tanong: 'O e ano?' (So what?)

"Ang ibig ko'y sumulat ka ng isang talaan ng mga salita sa Tagalog na siya lang unang dapat gamitin ng mga nag-aaral ng wikang ito. Ang pagpili ng mga salitang ganito ay mahirap. Kailangan mo ay isang paraang siyentipiko — hindi padamputdampot lamang." At tumawa pa siya nang malakas. "Ano kaya ang sasabihin ng iyong ama kung malaman niyang pinakakaunti mo ang mga salitang Tagalog samantalang pinararami naman niya?"

Totoo ang sabi ni Dr. Orata. Ang pumili ng mga isang libong salita buhat sa may 30,000 salitang-ugat sa Tagalog ay hindi gaanong kadali. Gayunman, naging bunga ng matalinong payo ni Dr. Orata ang aming thesis na "A Study on Basic Tagalog" na may 850 salita. Ipinakilala namin kung paano maaaring makabasa at makapagsalita ang isang di-Tagalog sa pagkaalam ng mga salitang ito. Sa thesis na ito namin ibinatay ang paggawa ng aming aklat na "Basic Tagalog for Foreigners and Non-Tagalogs noong 1955. Ang aklat na ito, na maliwanag na utang ko kay Dr. Orata ang siyang ginagamit ng mga dayuhan at di-Tagalog sa pag-aaral ng ating wika simula pa noong 1955. (Ang huling **revision** nito ay ginawa namin ngayong 1971 at sa susunod na linggo ay makakalat na sa lahat ng mga bookstore).

Ito ang gusto ni Dr. Orata sa mga thesis, pakinabangan sa mahabang panahon, hindi sa sandalian lamang. Ngunit iisa ang tanging pangarap ni Dr. Orata — ang magtatag ng mga high school sa mga baryo sa buong Pilipinas. Dito niya iniukol ang mga huli niyang lakas at sigla. Buong Asya ay nagkaroon ng interes sa kanyang proyekto. At ngayong siya'y nasa takipsilim na ng buhay at ang kanyang pangarap ay untiunti nang lumalaganap sa Pilipinas, nararapat na talagang siya'y mapabilang sa mga tanging Asyanong tumatanggap ng pinakamataas na gantimpala — ang Magsaysay Award.

Binabati namin si Dr. Orata nang buong puso!

TRANSLATION

DR. ORATA, FOREMOST EDUCATOR

Dr. Pedro T. Orata, educator of educators, who founded the "barrio high schools" was one of those elected to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Awards on August 31st. His selection is a cause for rejoicing and an affirmation of our confidence in the Board of Trustees because he deserves it and he is one of only a few Filipinos who has given his full time in the field of educating the Filipino youth.

During the early years of the liberation when practically all universities and colleges were still closed, the Centro Escolar University was one of those that opened at the time. There I had the opportunity to be under Dr. Pedro T. Orata who was the Dean of its Graduate School. He became our adviser in thesis writing. When we asked him what a good topic for a thesis would be, he replied:

"There are already so many theses written but they are not being used. They are on the shelves only to be exhibited, not being read for additional information. After going through most of those theses your reaction will be, So What?"

"What I want is for you to prepare a basic Tagalog dictionary that can be used by students taking up the subject. This is not an easy task because it requires a scientific study--not a haphazard guess." With a smile he continued, "What do you think your father will say when he learns that you are lessening the Tagalog words while he is trying to enrich it?"

Dr. Orata was right. To choose only 1,000 words from about 30,000 Tagalog root words is indeed a difficult job. Nevertheless, our thesis

We congratulate Dr. Orata wholeheartedly!

TRANSLATION

SITE OF RM AWARDS TRANSFERRED TO MANILA HILTON

The 1971 RM Awards presentation ceremonies will be held at the Coral Ballroom of the Manila Hilton. Originally scheduled at the Philamlife Auditorium, the presentation ceremonies has been transferred to the Manila Hilton due to the strike called by the Employees Association of the Philamlife Insurance Company.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion will present the medals and certificates to the awardees. Among the invited guests are Vice-President and Mrs. Fernando Lopez, Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay, widow of the late President, members of the diplomatic corps, government officials, constitutional convention delegates, and leaders of the private community.

麥獅獅獎頒贈禮
改在希爾頓舉行
大理院長代表頒給

THE FOOKIEN TIMES August 30, 1971

# Magsaysay Birthday Celebrated Today

Philippines Herald August 31, 1971 18/4

MAGSAYSAY CITY, Aug 30 (PNS) — This city — Olongapo until today — will observe the 64th birth anniversary of the late President Ramon Magsaysay tomorrow.

A simple program will be held at the Rizal Triangle in the morning, with Mayor Amelia Gordon as the main speaker.

The program will be followed by a sports competition to be participated in by athletic associations here.

The whole-day affair will be capped by a literary musical program in the evening.

Malacañang announced today that President Marcos had approved House Bill 1070, changing the name of Olongapo to Magsaysay City.

The measure was passed during the last regular session of Congress. It was authored by Rep. Antonio M. Diaz of Zambales.

Malacañang Legislative Assistant Irineo Aguirre Jr. explained that under the approved law, the finality of the change of name of Olongapo City will be decided upon by the city residents in a plebiscite to be held simultaneously with the local elections this coming November.

Meanwhile, the presentation ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will be held tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. in Manila. Originally scheduled at the Philamlife Auditorium, the ceremonies instead will be held at the Manila Hilton in view of the strike of the Employes Association of the Philamlife Insurance Co.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion will present the medals and certificates to the awardees.

Leading the invited guests are Vice President Fernando Lopez and Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, the widow of the President, members of the diplomatic corps, government officials, members of the Constitutional Convention and leaders in the private community.

This year's awardees are:

Gov. Ali Sadikin of Indonesia for government service; Dr. Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines for public service, the eighth Filipino awardee; Dr. Moncompu S. Swaminathan of India for community leadership; Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand for journalism, literature and creative communication arts; and Dr. Saburo Okita of Japan for international understanding.



**Ramon Magsaysay**
*...city named after him*

The board of trustees, which is responsible for the administration of the foundation and the selection of the awards, is headed by Dean Dioscoro L. Umali. The other members are Ex-Ambassador Oscar Ledesma, Congressman Frisco San Juan, Jesus Marcos Roces, Domingo H. Soriano, Prof. Jose V. Abueva and lawyer Belen H. Abreu.

# RM awards presented tonight

Manila Times
Aug. 31, 1971
1/5

MANILA, Aug. 30 (UPI) —Asia will honor its five most outstanding citizens for 1971 on Tuesday night.

This year's Ramon Magsaysay awards, the only one of its kind in the region and often referred to as Asia's Nobel prizes, will go to a Japanese economist, an Indonesian official, a Thai journalist, a Filipino educator, and an Indian scientist.

Each will receive a certificate, a gold medal, and $10,000 in cash awards during a one-hour formal ceremony at the Manila Hilton coral ballroom starting at 5:30 p.m.

**Except one**

Except for Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, governor of Jakarta and winner of the

*Turn to page 6, col. 2*

# RM Awards Presented Today

Manila Chronicle August 31, 1971 3/2

The 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will be presented to five outstanding Asians at 5 p.m. today at the Manila Hilton.

Originally scheduled at the Philamlife Auditorium, the presentation ceremonies has been transferred to the Manila Hilton because of the strike called by the Employes Association of the Philamlife Insurance Company.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion will present the medals and certificates following citations of the awardees' achievements by the trustees of the foundation.

Leading the invited guests are Vice President and Mrs. Fernando Lopez, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, widow of the late President, members of the diplomatic corps, government officials, members of the Constitutional Convention and leaders in the private community.

This year's awardees: Governor Ali Sadikin of Indonesia for government service, the fourth to receive the RM award from his country; Dr. Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines for public service, the eight Filipino awardee; Dr. Moncompu S. Swaminathan of India for community leadership, the eleventh to receive the award from India; Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand for journalism, literature and creative communication arts, the fifth Thai awardee; and Dr. Saburo Okita of Japan for international understanding, the sixth Japanese to receive the award.

The board of trustees, which is responsible for the administration of the foundation and the selection of the awards is headed by Dean Dioscoro L. Umali. Oscar Ledesma, Rep. Frisco San Juan, Jesus Marcos Roces, Domingo H. Soriano, Prof. Jose V. Abueva and Atty. Belen H. Abreu are the board members.

# RM awards presented tonight

*From page 1*

government service award, all the honorees have already arrived in Manila.

A spokesman for the Magsaysay Award Foundation said they were hopeful Sadikin, who is busy with arrangements in the Indonesian capital for the visit of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, would still be able to make it for the ceremony.

The other award winners are Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan, for international understanding; Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thai newspaper cartoonist, for journalism, literature, and creative communication arts; Pedro T. Orata, pioneering Filipino educator, for public service; and Dr Moncumpu Sambswiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, for community leadership.

The awards were established in 1957 to honor the late Philippine President Magsaysay. Since then, the awards have been given annually, except last year, to 60 individuals and five organizations.

* * *

**Malacañang yesterday announced that President Marcos has approved House Bill No. 1070 to change the name of Olongapo City to Magsaysay City.**

**The measure, authored by Rep. Antonio M. Diaz of Zambales, provides that the final decision will be made by the city residents in a plebiscite to be held simultaneously with the coming elections.**

## In Zambales

(Special to The MANILA TIMES)

OLONGAPO CITY, Aug. 30 — Gov. Vicente P. Magsaysay will lead officials of Zambales in celebrating the 64th birth anniversary of President Ramon Magsaysay tomorrow.

Programs will be held in the 13 municipalities of Zambales and in this city in honor of the late president.

Focal point of the affair will be the birthplace of Magsaysay in Iba, the capital of the province, and the old house of the family in barrio Sta. Maria, Castillejos.

Iba Mayor Oscar Gonzales will lead municipal and provincial employes in a floral offering at the site where Magsaysay was born.

Early morning Masses will be held in the churches of the different towns and in this city.

### Main speaker

Rep. Antonio M. Diaz (N, Zambales), a nephew of the late President, will be the principal speaker during a program in barrio Sta. Rita here at 10 a.m.

The affair is sponsored by the Sta. Rita barrio council and the Parent-Teachers Association headed by Barrio Captain Jose Perez and Cornelio Cardenas.

Other speakers during the program are Dr. Geronimo Lipumano, former director of the Olongapo City General Hospital, and Gavino Bitangcol.

A play depicting the high school days of President Magsaysay will be staged in the afternoon program by students of the San Narciso Memorial College, the school where he took his secondary course.

* * *

## In Quezon City

(Special to The MANILA TIMES)

QUEZON CITY, Aug. 30 — A monument of the late President Ramon Magsaysay will be unveiled Aug. 31, at 8 a.m. at the Ramon Magsaysay High School in Cubao, Quezon City. Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay will be guest of honor.

Mrs. Magsaysay will be assisted by Mrs. Asisola Lim-Amoranto, Mrs. Sonya G. Mathay, Mrs. Conmemoracion Concepcion, Mrs. Fanny S. Enriquez, and Mrs. Trinidad R. Estrada.

# Day and Night

MANILA DAILY BULLETIN August 31, 1971 7/1

By CARMEN PEREZ

THE 40th (ruby) wedding anniversary of **Eduardo Escobar** and his wife, the former **Corazon Santos**, was marked by a renewal of vows ceremony and mass at the San Agustin church last night. Just before the end of mass, the son of the couple, **Eduardo Escobar, Jr.**, had to rush to his father's aid. **Esco, Sr.** was getting dizzy from the heat and he was pale as a sheet. He was perspiring and was said to be suffering from low sugar in the blood.

Luckily, Mrs. Evangelina M. Macapagal, who was wedding sponsor in last night's rites, had a bottle of ammonia in her evening handbag. Somebody offered a piece of candy and after that, Esco was on his feet and ready for the recessional.

On their way out, the couple were showered with sampaguitas and coins. A reception was held at the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Intercontinental where 500 guests, prominent in Manila social and business circles were gathered for the celebration.

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**SOMETIME** after the November elections, a pageant first presented in Malacañang during a state dinner honoring **U.S. Speaker** and **Mrs. Carl Albert** and members of their party, will be presented as a cultural fare at the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

It was the evolution of the Filipina dress as presented by couturier **Pitoy Moreno** and his sister **Virgie Moreno.** Called **"Teatro Tampipi,"** the show was presented against an unusual background of slides of original paintings by the best of Filipino painters. Organized by Virgie, Pitoy put on a fashion pageant that impressed the foreign as well as the local guests with the costumes and its evolution and by the beautiful people in the show.

The show consisted of a parade of costumes interspersed with folk dances. The evolution showed cotumes of the Tivoli tribe; the Spanish period with costumes of the Indios and the mestizas; Spanish period during the time of zarzuelas and carnival queens; Antipolo time; pre-war era which showed the influence of Hollywood on Filipino attire; Liberation up to the present with the hotpants wear.

The belles who participated included **Nelia Sancho**, Queen of the Pacific; **Evelyn Camus**, Miss Philippines; **Maricar Zaldarriaga**, Miss Young Philippines; **Marites Revilla**, Camay Girl; **Malu** and **Ines Leuterio, Carol Masibay, Jennifer Peña, Linda Oledan, Emily Veloso, Marian de la Riva and Joji Felix Velarde**; and the boys included **Jody Stewart, Jose Mari Lacson, Wayne Forte, Bong Padilla, Raul Sison, Danny Rodriguez, Romy Tankiang, Jojo Villanueva and Jinky Espino.**

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**TWO PARTIES** honoring September-born **Gloria Mascardo** have been scheduled this week. First is that of **Lumen David,** which is on Friday, Sept. 3 at the **Yakitori** restaurant on The Tower Hotel ground floor; and the other is the luncheon which **Ampy Montaño** is giving on Saturday, Sept. 4 at her residence in North Forbes.

## *Magsaysay birthday rites*

In commemoration of the 64th birth anniversary of the late President Ramon Magsaysay, a mass will be offered at Carmel Church, Quezon City, at 7:00 a.m.

This will usher in the celebration of the day followed by wreathlaying rituals at the Rizal Monument and the tomb of the late President at 8:30 and 9 a.m., respectively.

The presentation ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award at 5:30 in the afternoon at the Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, will highlight the day's activities.

In view of the strike of the Employees' Association of the Philam Insurance Company, the site of the ceremonies has been moved to the ballroom.

# HONOR

MANILA DAILY BULLETIN

Aug. 31, 1971 22/4

## OK Olongapo as Magsaysay city

President Marcos approved yesterday HB No. 1070 which changes the name of Olongapo city to Magsaysay city in honor of the late President Magsaysay.

The approval came on the eve of the birthday of the late President Magsaysay.

However, under the law, the change of the name of Olongapo city to Magsaysay city would have to be first determined by a plebiscite to be held simultaneously with the local elections this coming November.

Olongapo will observe Magsaysay's 64th birth anniversary today with a simple program at the Rizal triangle.

The program will be followed by a sports competition to be participated in by athletic associations in Olongapo.

Meanwhile, the presentation ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will be held at the Manila Hilton in view of the strike at Philamlife.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion will present the medals and certificates following citations of the awardees' achievements by the trustees of the foundation.

Leading the invited guests are Vice-President and Mrs. Fernando Lopez, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, members of the diplomatic corps, government officials, members of the constitutional convention and leaders in the private community.

HILTON RITES

# Magsaysay awards presented today

Daily Mirror August 31, 1971 5/2

The presentation ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will be held at 5:30 this afternoon. Originally scheduled at the Philamlife auditorium, the ceremonies instead will be held at the Manila Hilton in view of a strike.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion will present the medals and certificates following citations of the awardees' achievements by the trustees of the Foundation.

Leading the guests are Vice President Fernando Magsaysay, members of the Lopez and Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, the widow of the late President diplomatic corps, government officials, members of Constitutional Convention and leaders in the private community.

## Honor roll

This year's awardees are:

Gov. Ali Sadikin of Indonesia for Government Service the fourth to receive the award from his country; Dr. Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines for public service, the eighth Filipino awardee; Dr. Moncompu S. Swaminathan of India for community leadership, the eleventh to receive the award from India; Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand for journalism, literature and creative communication arts, the fifth to receive the award from Thailand; and Dr. Saburo Okita of Japan for international understanding, the sixth Japanese to receive the award.

The board of trustees, which is responsible for the administration of the foundation and the selection of the awards, is headed by Dean Dioscoro L. Umali. Other members are former Sen. Oscar Ledesma, Rep. Frisco San Juan, Jesus Marcos Roces, Domingo H. Soriano, Prof. Jose V. Abueva and Belen H. Abreu.

THE FOOKIEN TIMES

# 今年麥獅獅獎金 頒獎禮今午舉行 五得獎來四人來岷

August 31, 1971

洲獎旅，七唯禮社今一一麥。珊晚年本的獅瑚將度報獎獅廳在麥訊金獎舉希獅：，是行爾獅一索亞頒頓獎九

被認爲是亞洲的諾

獎接小大時們及員官本金萬一名員得受時旅半將印，員經得美枚可除該隆社在於度菲，濟獎今元金獲人公等重珊本今科律泰學人年。牌一，印務榮儀瑚市日學濱國家，麥及尼員譽式廳希下家教新，包獅現耶服。中的爾午，育聞印括獅金加務，一頓五他家人尼日獎一，每

獎際，麥冗訪皇謹示基。均紀，達發他獅來問后能，金已泰，展們獅本岷的澹於他一據先國獲中是獎年參繁臨安們位麥後報國心：金度加忙印排希發獅抵人際主日得只大中尼因望言獅達陳瞭席本獎四典，首德沙人獎岷耶解奧國人位。撥都蘭迪表金市，，

人發以自律金得院及地律，旺才予來一濱，社長印，濱創西。亞，九總是此會史度獲教作，洲每五統爲項領華農公育藝得（秀各年七而紀麥袖敏業共宿衡新）地皆年設念獅導那研服將獎聞雨傑有設的故獅獎丹究務奧，又出頒立，菲獎。，院獎拉菲學

TRANSLATION

"RM AWARDS TO BE PRESENTED TODAY"

The 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will be presented this afternoon at 5:30 p.m. at the Manila Hilton's Coral Ballroom.

The RM Awards, the only one of its kind in Asia, is considered to be the "Nobel Prize" in Asia, in which each winner is given a certificate a gold medal and $10,000 in cash.

This year's awardees include Japanese economist Saburo Okita, president of International Development Center of Japan, for International Understanding; Indonesian government official Ali Sadikin, Djakarta governor for Government Service; Thai journalist Prayoon Chanyawongse for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts; Filipino educator Pedro T. Orata for Public Service and Indian scientist M.S. Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for Community Leadership.

Except for Djakarta governor Ali Sadikin, who may not be able to attend the ceremonies because of the visit of Queen Juliana of Netherlands to Djakarta, the other four winners have arrived in Manila.

The RM Awards have been given since 1958 in honor of the late President Ramon Magsaysay. Many outstanding persons have already been given the awards in Asia.

TRANSLATION

## RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDS PRESENTED TODAY

The ceremonies for the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will take place this afternoon at 5:30 in the Manila Hilton instead of the Philamlife Auditorium.

In observance of the 64th birth anniversary of the late President a mass will be said this morning at 7 in Carmel Shrine in Quezon City. After the mass, floral offerings will be made at the Rizal Monument and at the tomb of the late President at the North cemetery.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion of the Supreme Court will present the medals and certificates to this year's awardees.

Among the guests invited are Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay, widow of Ramon Magsaysay; Vice-President and Mrs. Fernando Lopez; members of the diplomatic corps; high government officials; Constitutional Convention delegates and civic leaders.

The awardees this year are: Governor Ali Sadikin of Indonesia; Dr. Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines; Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India; Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand and Dr. Saburo Okita of Japan.

The Board of Trustees entrusted with the administration and selection of the awardees is headed by Dean Dioscoro Umali. Other members are: Oscar Ledesma, Rep. Frisco San Juan, Jesus Marcos Roces, Domingo Soriano, Professor Jose Abueva and Belen H. Abreu.

# Hoy Entregan Los Premios R.Magsaysay

EL DEBATE

August 31, 1971 1/8

Las ceremonias de la presentacion de las adjudicaciones Ramon Magsaysay de 1971 se llevaran a cabo esta tarde a las 5:30, en el Manila-Hilton, en vez del auditorium del Philamlife.

En relacion con el 64.o aniversario del natalicio del finado Presidente Ramon Magsaysay se dira una misa a las 7 a.m. de hoy en la Iglesia Carmel en Ciudad Quezon, despues de la cual se haran ofrendas florales en el monumento de Rizal y en la tumba del finado Presidente en el Cementerio del Norte, a las 8:30 y 9 a.m., respectivamente.

El Presidente del Tribunal Supremo, Roberto Concepcion presentara las medallas y certificados a los premiados este año.

Entre los distinguidos invitados figuran la Sra. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, viuda del finado Presidente; Vice Presidente Fernando Lopez y su distinguida esposa Doña Mariquit, miembros del cuerpo diplomatico, altos funcionarios del gobierno, miembros de la Convencion Constituyente y caudillos civicos.

Los adjudicados este año son:

El Gobernador Ali Sadikin, de Indonesia; Dr. Pedro T. Orata, de Filipinas; Dr. Moncompu S. Swaminathan, de India; Prayoon Chanyawongse, de Tailandia, y Dr. Saburo Okita, de Japon.

La Junta de Fideicomisarios, responsable de la administracion de la Fundacion y seleccion de los adjudicados, esta encabezada por el Decano Dioscoro Umali. Los otros miembros son Oscar Ledesma, Rep. Frisco San Juan, Jesus Marcos Roces, Domingo Soriano, Prof. Jose Abueva y Belen H. Abreu.

# RM Awardees Rededicate Peace Efforts

Philippines Herald
September 1, 1971 1/1

By ROSAURO ACOSTA
*Herald Staff Member*

A Filipino educator, an Indian agriculturist, a Japanese economist and a Thai cartoonist yesterday received the revived Ramon Magsaysay Awards for their creative contributions to the furtherance of peace and prosperity in Asia.

A fifth awardee—acting Gov. Ali Sadikin of Jakarta — wrote the awards committee to say that he could not make it to the awards ceremonies because of pressure of work at home.

The ceremonies held at the Manila Hilton coincided with the 64th birth anniversary of the late President Ramon Magsaysay.

The five awardees each received a testimonial plaque and $10,000.

The Filipino awardee—educator Pedro T. Orata—was warmly applauded when he announced after receiving his award his decision that "every cent of the award will be spent toward the extension of the (educational) projects (for which he was cited) not only in the Philippines but abroad as well."

He also created a slight ripple when he took an oblique dig at the "vested interests" who, he said, had initially opposed the establishment of barrio high schools, community colleges and prep schools.

Later, however, he tried to soften the impact of his comments by saying that "very fortunately, these vested interests are now our allies today because they, themselves, are benefitting from these projects in more ways than one."

Orata is the sixth Filipino to receive the R.M. award. He was cited for "44 years of creative work in education, particularly the con-

(Continued on Page 5)



## Ramon Magsaysay Awardees

**Pedro T. Orata, a Filipino educator (left), is congratulated by Supreme Court Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion during yesterday's ceremonies of the Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Awards at the Manila Hilton. Orata was cited for public service. Photo below shows the other awardees (from left): Prayoon Chanyavongs of Thailand, journalism literature and creative communication arts; Saburo Okita of Japan, international understanding; and Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India, community leadership.**



ing prosperity in Asia as a crucial element in world peace and progress."

### Satire

The Thai awardee-Prayoon Chanyavongs — was cited for his "use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest." Prayoon is a cartoonist of the **Siam Rath** newspaper of Thailand.

In his response, the shall not change with the dollar. But I shall remain the same old Prayoon, your Prayoon," he added.

The Indonesian awardee's letter of regret said he could not come because of the state visit to Indonesia of the Queen of Netherlands. The letter was read by Belen Abreu, executive trustee of the foundation.

The opening address was delivered by Diosco-Roberto Concepcion. Among the guests were Vice President Fernando Lopez, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay and members of the diplomatic corps.

The awards were suspended last year in deference to a government policy to conserve foreign exchange. Some $60,000 are spent annually for the awards — $50,000 for cash awards and $10,000 for the travel of the awardees and other incidental expenses.



**RM AWARDEES—** Prayoon Chanyawongse (right of Thailand), this year's Magsaysay awardee for journalism, addresses the presentation rites. Listening (from left) are other honorees Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India, for community leadership; Dr. Pedro T. Orata for public service; Saburo Okita of Japan, for international understanding; and Dr. Discoro Umali, trustee of the Magsaysay Foundation. Ali Sadkin of Indonesia, awardee for government service, was unable to attend. DAILY MIRROR September 1,1971 16/2

# Four RM awardees honored

MANILA EVENING NEWS
Sept. 1, 1971 1/8

Four Asians received the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay awards last night in recognition for their works of peace amidst political strife in the region. The awarding ceremonies were held at the Manila Hilton.

A fifth awardee, Jakarta Gov. Ali Sadikin, was unable to receive his award because he was busy in his country in

2. Saburo Okita, 57, president of the International Development Center of Japan, international understanding award for "sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors."

3. Dr. Moncumpa Sambasiva Swaminathan, 45, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, community leadership award for "his contributions . . . towards generating new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

4. Prayoon Chanyawongse, 66, Thai newspaper cartoonist, journalist literature and creative communication arts awards for "use of pictorial satire and humor over three decades in unserving defense of the public interest."

# Peace Men Get RM Awards

Manila Chronicle
September 1, 1971
1/8

MANILA, Aug. 31 — (UPI) — A Japanese economist, an Indian scientist, a Thai journalist and a Filipino educator today received the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay awards for works of peace amidst turmoil and political strife in Asia.

A fifth winner, Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin, was unable to receive his award today for government service because of commitments at home during the visit of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

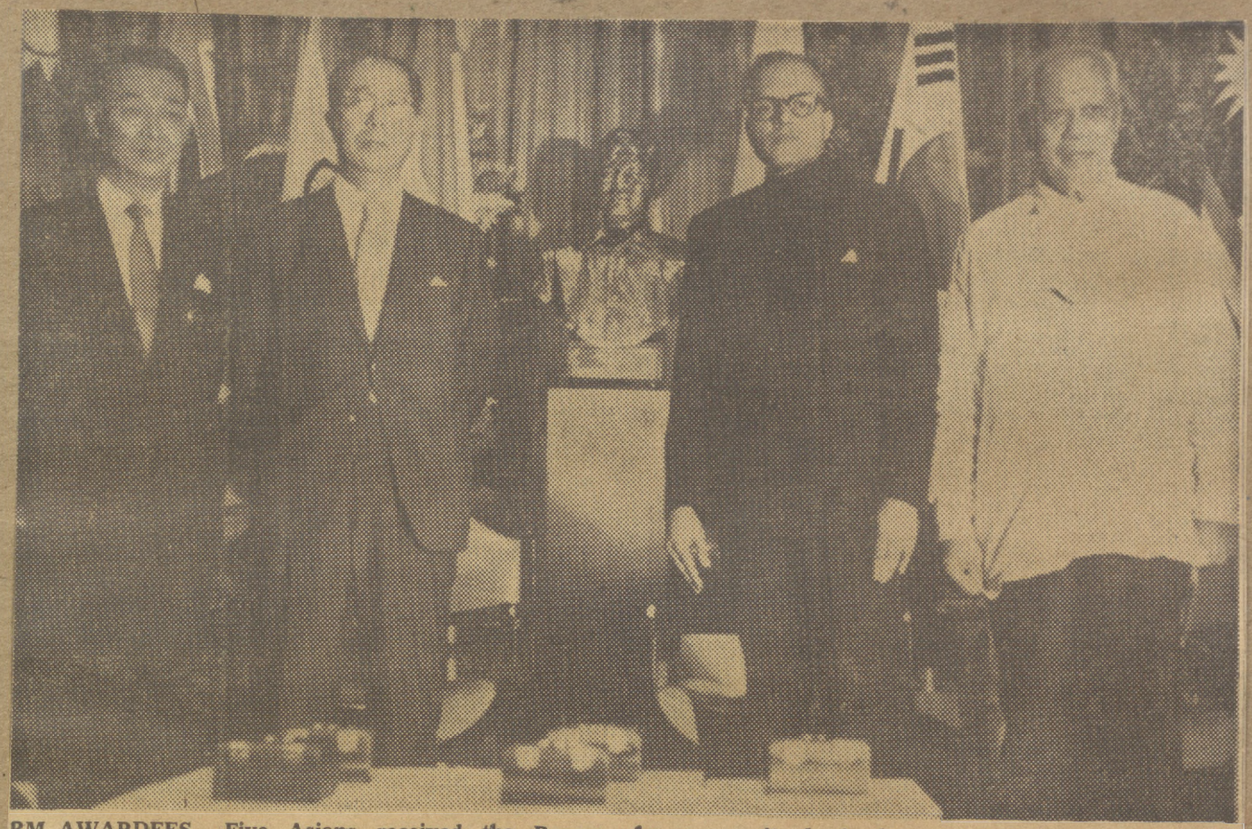
The other winners, each of whom received $10,000, a gold medal and a certificate, were:

- - Saburo Okita, 57, president of the International Development Center of Japan, international understanding award for "sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

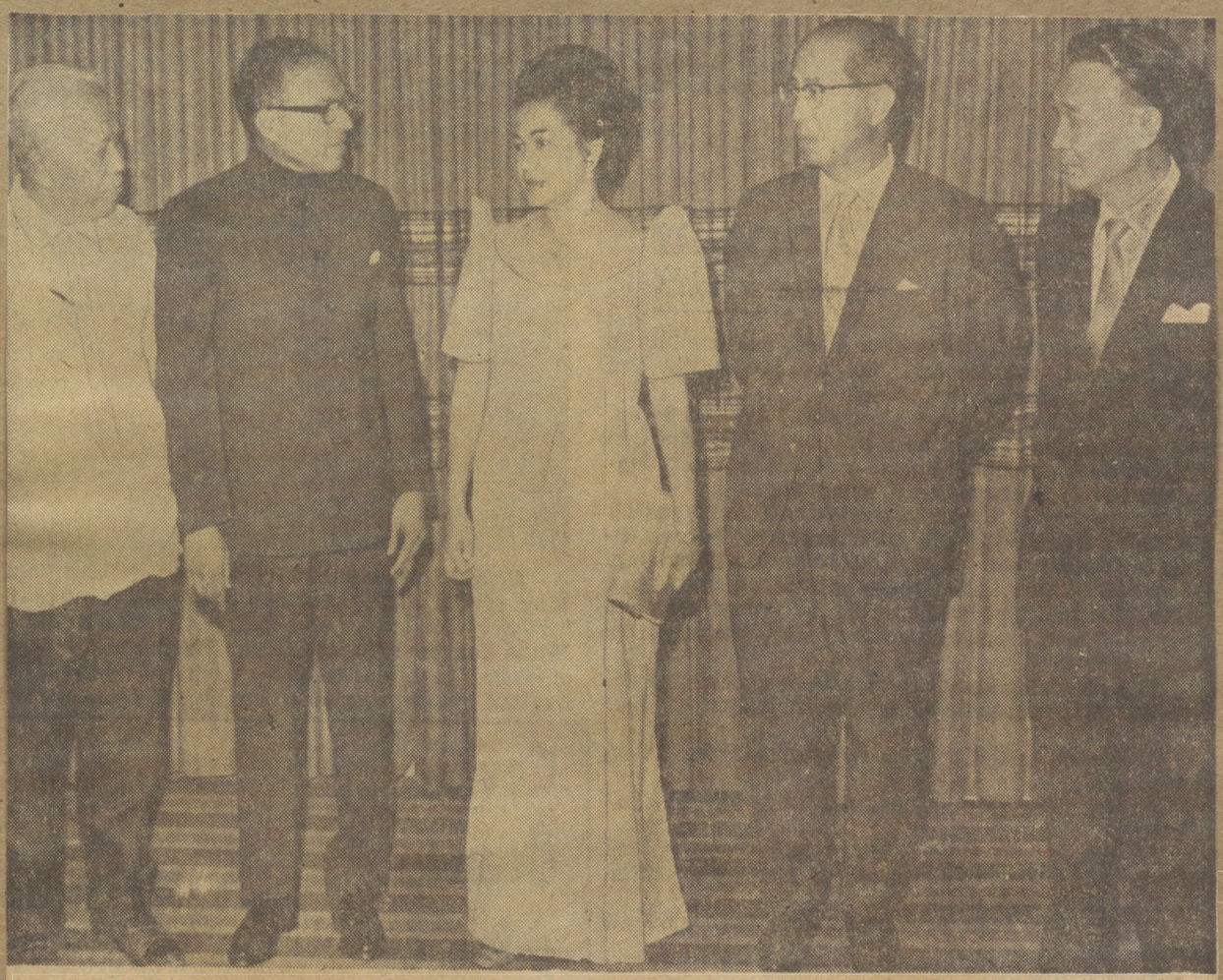
- - Dr. Moncumpa Sambasiva Swaminathan, 45, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, community leadership award, for "his contributions. . .towards generating new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

- - Prayoon Chanyawongse, 66, Thai newspaper cartoonist, journalism, literature and creative communication arts award, for "use of pictorial satire and humor over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest."

- - Pedro T. Orata, 72-year-old Filipino educator, public service award "for 44 years of creative work in education.



**RM AWARDEES.** Five Asians received the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation awards for meritorious services to Asia and their respective countries. The awardees were (from left) Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand, for journalism, literature and creative communication arts; Saburo Okita of Japan, for international understanding; Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India, for community leadership; and Pedro T. Orata, a Filipino, for public service. Ali Sadikin, acting governor of Djakarta, Indonesia and recipient of the government service award was unable to attend. The awarding ceremonies were held at the Manila Hilton Coral ballroom last night. MANILA DAILY BULLETIN
September 1,1971 22/2



**RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDEES** — *Four RM awardees are shown with Mrs. Luz Magsaysay, wife of the late President Magsaysay after they have received their medals and certificates at a presentation held at the Manila Hilton yesterday. The traditional ceremony is a fitting celebration of President Magsaysay's birthday. Awardees from left are Pedro Orata (Filipino) cited for his public leadership; Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India for community leadership; Mrs. Magsaysay, Saburo Okita of Japan for international understanding; and Prayoon Chanyawonzse of Thailand for journalism and creative communication arts. Another awardee who could not make it to the Philippines was Indonesian Ali Sadikin in the field of government service.* DAILY MIRROR
September 1,1971 6/4

# Magsaysay awardees honored

Magsaysay
Manila Times
awardees
Sept. 1, 1971
honored
1/5

**By Marie C. Castillo**

Four Asians who have devoted their lives to public service, community leadership, journalism, and the promotion of international understanding received the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award in formal ceremonies held last night at the Manila Hilton.

The awardees, who, in their acceptance speeches, pledged to continue their service to humanity, include Filipino educator Pedro T. Orata, Indian scientist Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Thai journalist-cartoonist Prayoon Chanyawongse, and Japanese economic scientist Saburo Okita.

One awardee, Ali Sadikin, acting governor of Jakarta, was not around to receive the award.

Pedro T. Orata, a "poor

*Turn to page 12, col. 5*

*From page 1*

farmer's son in a barrio in Pangasinan," was recognized for his efforts in establishing 1,600 barrio high schools, 41 community colleges and 400 free schools all over the Philippines.

A former teacher at the Bayambang Normal School and the Philippine Normal College, Orata built the first high school outside of Lingayen out of a "bombed-out church," by gathering the professionals in the area—the doctors, the lawyers, engineers, pharmacists, etc—after World War II.

Orata said that every cent of the award from the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation will be spent for the extension of his educational projects not only in the Philippines but in other countries as well.

He thanked the department of education, the parents, teachers and students and the Philippine government for their support, without which, he said, the award would not have been possible.

Orata further stressed that the people in the barriors have as much right to education as those in

said.

Saburo Okita, the Japanese RM awardee for international understanding, summarized the secret of achieving human understanding in two sentences:

1. When a man is poor, he should work hard and be thrifty.

2. When a man is rich, he should share his benefits with others.

Referring to himself as "rather fortunate" to have had the experience of Japan's post-war recovery, Okita said that his country's newly-created Economic Development Center which he heads, plans to undertake planning and development not only for Japan but also for the Asian region.

He said that Japan is now in a position to share its benefits with the developing countries in Asia, having overshot even the United States' gross national product (GNP).

The inspiration behind Japan's desire to help its neighboring countries, according to Okita, springs from the old Chinese proverb: "Give a man a fish and he can eat a fish at one time, but teach him how to fish and he can eat fish all

Indonesian RM awardee for government service Ali Sadikin was not present at the ceremonies. He instead sent a letter of apology which the master of ceremonies, Miss Belen H. Abreu, read.

Sadikin's letter said that from Aug. 26 to Sept. 6, Indonesia will be visited by the Queen of Netherlands and as acting Jakarta governor, he is currently in the thick of making preparations for the visit.

Sadikin however assured the people that he will do his best to live up to the standards of the prestigious award he unexpectedly received.

The acting Jakarta governor was recognized by the RM Award Foundation for his rehabilitation projects for the city, which include the strict control of gambling, upgrading of important roads, busy streets, sidewalks, construction of bridges, hospitals, schools, parks and the cleaning and beautification of villages. He also was reportedly responsible for curbing the influx of squatters into the city.



MRS. LUZ B. Magsaysay congratulates Magsaysay awardees, Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India, Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand, Saburo Okita of Japan, and Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines, from left. Behind Mrs. Magsaysay is Vice President Lopez who also congratulated the awardees.

the value of the dollar may change, I shall not change with it. But I shall remain the same old Prayoon," he

protein and three times lysine, which is just what is needed by India's hungry population.

THE FOOKIEN TIMES September 1,1971



今年麥獅獅獎金，昨午在希爾頓旅社珊瑚廳頒發，因為各受獎人於領獎後合影。由左至右為新聞文學獎得獎人陳旺西；國際諒解獎得獎人奧紀達；社會領導獎得獎人奧拉沓；公共服務獎得獎人華史敏耶丹；

TRANSLATION

This year's RM Awards were presented yesterday afternoon at the Manila Hilton's Coral Ballroom. Awardees, shown in the picture after the awards were given, are from left: Journalism and Literature Awardee P. Chanyawongse, International Understanding Awardee S. Okita, Community Leadership Awardee M. S. Swaminathan and Public Service Awardee P. Orata.

# Japanese economist for lower GNP rate

MANILA TIMES
September 2,1971 16/1

A Japanese economist yesterday projected that total Japanese overseas investments would amount to $26 billion by 1980 or 10 times present investments of $2.6 million.

The economist, Saburo Okita, is the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay awardee for international understanding.

## Lower growth

Talking to newsmen, Okita at the same time, said Japan should be adopting a policy of decelerating growth since any further increase in Japan's gross national product now at $200 billion, would have a tremendous impact on the economies of Asia and all over the world.

## $1 trillion?

Okita predicted that in 40 years, Japan's GNP would reach $1 trillion ($1,024 billion) "a fantastic" growth, which "probably, is not probabale nor necessary."

With $1 trillion GNP, he said, Japan's exports would be $100 billion. "The growth of exports of three per cent over the last 10 years and seven per cent in 1970 was strong enough to invite various problems in various markets, especially in the United States," Okita said.

## Half in Asia

One-half of the present Japanese overseas investments of $2.6 billion are in Asia, Okita said. But he advocated a global approach to investments, to disperse industries.

Japan, he added, favors labor-intensive industries.

Japan is now shifting its development assistance to economic cooperation or the transfer of resources to developing countries, Okita said.

Manila Chronicle, September 2, 1971 20/4



MAGSAYSAY AWARDEES – Winners of this year's Ramon Magsaysay awards for works of peace in Asia pose with the late President's widow, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay during last Tuesday's presentation ceremonies at the Manila Hilton. The awardees from left are: The Philippines' Pedro T. Orata, public service; India's Dr. Moncupa S. Swaminathan, community leadership; Japan's Saburo Okita, international understanding; and Thailand's Prayoon Chanyawongse for journalism.



PILIPINO STAR September 2,1971 11/3

# RM awardees

Limang Asian ang tumanggap ng award buhat sa Ramon Magsaysay Foundation dahilan sa kanilang nagawang paglilingkod sa Asia at kani-kanilang bansa. Ang mga tumanggap ng award ay sina (buhat sa kaliwa) Prayoon Chanyaqongse ng Thailand sa journalism, literature at creative communication arts; Saburo Okita ng Japan sa international understanding; Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathon ng India, sa community leadership; at Pedro T. Orata, isang Pilipino sa public service. Si Ali Sadikin, acting governor ng Djakarta, Indonesia ay tumanggap ng government service award ay hindi nakadalo.

TRANSLATION

RM AWARDEES

Five Asians received the Ramon Magsaysay Awards for their contributions to Asia and to their respective countries. Recipients are (from left to right) Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts; Saburo Okita of Japan for International Understanding; Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India for Community Leadership and Pedro T. Orata, Filipino, for Public Service. Ali Sadikin, acting governor of Djakarta, Indonesia, awardee for Government Service was not able to come for the ceremonies.



# RM awards and the floating rate

PHILIPPINE DAILY STAR
September 2, 1971 3/6

It might just be pure coincidence but for two consecutive years the Ramon Magsaysay Awards has been a victim of the floating rate. Dollar and peso.

Last year, as a matter of fact, there was no awarding at all. The peso floated and with the government's policy of conserving the dollar, the RM board of trustees decided to cancel the rites which is on its 13th year this year.

And now with the floating rate of the dollar, the RM Magsaysay Award generously gave five Asians an outstanding amount of $10,000 each. The Filipino awardee, of course, according to set policies, gets the equivalent in pesos.

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Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thai, cartoonist awardee in the field of journalism, literature and creative communications arts, putting his sparkling humor to fore, said in his response held after the reading of citations by the RM board of trustees at the Coral Ballroom: For the people of Thailand, I shall continue my mission in life. Although the value of the dollar may change I shall not change with it. But I shall remain the same old Prayoon.

*****

The Japanese, Saburo Okita, in fluent English (thanks to his United Nations stint which in turn provided his background for deserving the international understanding RM award) he expressed his country's desire to help its neighboring countries by quoting an old Chinese proverb: Give a man a fish and he can eat a fish at one time, but teach him how to fish and he can eat fish all the time.

The Filipino awardee Pedro Orata, still emphatic for a 72-year-old man who was awarded the citation for public service for 44 years of creative work in education, particularly the conception and promotion of barrio high schools for mural Filipino youth, pledged his prize for the continuation of his dream to make the rural Filipino youth a pillar of strength.

*****

The Indian, the green revolutionist, awarded for his role in community leadership for contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities was the most serious among the awardees.

Coming from a nation where hunger stalks every minute of the day, Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan was enwrapped with gratitude for the honor. He pledged to help feed his countrymen with his award.

The Indonesian awardee for government service Ali Sadikin, was absent because of Queen Juliana. She's visiting his country and Sadikin is in charge of reception arrangements.

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Did you know that the RM Foundation is self-supporting in the sense that from its proceeds from the RM center along Roxas Boulevard it has funded the RM Magsaysay Awards without debt?

But of course, it still has to pay its loan to the Rockefeller Foundation which started the ball rolling.

Not only Asians, but also Europeans and Americans who have worked in Asia, are awardee potentials.

Not only persons but also entities, have won RM awards including the Bayanihan, the Operation Brotherhood, the IRRI and the CAREL

*GUIDELINES*

MANILA TIMES September 3, 1971 17/1

# Understanding gap persists?



By Angelesio C. Tugado

CAN the 1971 Magsaysay awardee on "international understanding" be of effective help in making Japan understand our reparations problem? Doubtful.

**Can he effectively help solve the "understanding gap" between foreign traders and Japan's bureaucracy? Doubtful.**

**Can his advocated "global dispersion" of Japanese industries do good, ultimately, to RP? Doubtful, unless RP effectively enforces safety measure.**

On August 31, 1971, Dr. Saburo Okita, 57, received the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding.

"Over two decades," reads the Magsaysay award citation, "other Asians, concerned with the future of their own economies and societies, have come to trust Okita as one of their best friends in Japan.

**"In electing Saburo Okita to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding, the Board of Trustees recognizes his sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors."**

On September 1, 1971 Okita led an informal group discussion on "Japan's role in the development of her Asian neighbors".

**REPARATIONS.** In his one-hour talk, Dr. Okita "displayed" Japan's enormous wealth — now at US$ 200 billion GNP (gross national product) and expanding to US$1,000 billion (one trillion) GNP. (RP's 1971 GNP: US$4.9 billion).

We told Okita of RP's reparations problem — the declining yen value of RP's $175 million reparations payment receivable from Japan because of the "floating" yen (**Guidelines**, MT September 1, 1971).

**"With Japan's enormous wealth, would you recommend to your government that Japan pay the $175 million now, before the yen is officially revalued?" we asked Okita, hoping that his "international understanding" award has made him a "best friend" of RP, as shown in the Magsaysay award citation.**

"I WILL REMAIN **NEUTRAL,**" replied Okita. This makes Okita's effective assistance to our reparations problem doubtful.

**"UNDERSTAN D I N G GAP."** Okita said English is now a universal language. Would Okita help make Japanese government employes dealing with foreign traders speak English, rather than Japanese, asked the discussion participant.

**"Those trading with a country should learn the local language," said Okita. Thus, can the RM awardee help solve the "language gap" which affects RP traders in Japan? Doubtful.**

**INDUSTRIES.** Okita said Japanese residents strongly objected to the putting up of aluminum and cement plants in their areas because of pollution. Okita then advocated the need for "global dispersion" of Japan's industries.

**"This means the transfer of Japan's 'polluting' factories to the Philippines," said one Okita listener. "This could do great damage to Filipinos if RP's pollution laws are not strengthened and effectively enforced."**

* * *

"Where were you during World War II?" we asked Okita. Miss Abreu of RM Foundation, who was beside him, quickly answered," He was an engineer in China." We checked on Okita's bio-data and we noticed this entry: "1939-45—

Ministry of Greater East Asia." We were told that this Japanese ministry (department) handled the affairs on Japan's "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" (which evokes sad memories for Filipinos who suffered during the Japanese occupation of RP).

"Did your Foundation check on Okita's role in the 'Ministry of Greater East Asia?" we asked Miss Abreu.

"No," she replied.

"I am still confused on Okita's 'I-am-neutral' view on RP's reparations problem. Is this related to his 1939-45 role in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere?," asked one Okita listener as he watched the 1971 RM awardee leave Conference Room 2 of the RM Foundation building.



MANILA TIMES September 5, 1971 12/3

**RICE SEEDS FOR INDIA**

Agriculture Secretary Arturo R. Tanco Jr., right, explains the high yielding rice seeds produced by the University of the Philippines college of agriculture to Dr. Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Ramon Magsaysay awardee and director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at his ofice in Diliman, Quezon City. The seeds are being given to Swaminathan as a memento of his visit to the country. At left is Mrs. Swaminathan.

## Over a cup of coffee



# Unicef-donated milk diverted?

MANILA TIMES September 5,1971 4/1

**Teodoro F. Valencia**



Millions of pesos worth of UNICEF-donated milk products may never reach the people who need them—the poor and the needy. There is a syndicate out to buy these milk products from regional supervisors of the Department of Health for conversion into milk or other milk products—with commercial labels attached. One regional supervisor was tempted by an offer of ₱100,000 per shipment diverted but she could not stomach the idea of depriving the poor of what is their due. Local civic organizations should check on shipments to their areas and follow through by checking on how much reached the people. Robbery under any guise is a crime against the people.

* * *

**The demonstrations for and against the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, for or against lifting are working to delay an early decision on the issues raised by the petitioners for habeas corpus. The Supreme Court justices are human too. They will not decide under an atmosphere of tension. Even without the tensions, it would take a reasonable two or three weeks to decide the case—the transcripts of the arguments, the written memoranda and the appendages to these will take weeks to read.**

* * *

**In one respect, the optimism of the lawyers for the petitioners is not supported by the legal realities. For instance, the Supreme Court may not lift the suspension order. It can only express a view that it should be lifted—if it goes that far.**

* * *

**On the lighter side, one may say that the petitioners are trying to suspend the suspension while the country suffers in suspense.**

* * *

The Magsaysay awardees received cash and honors in memory of a beloved champion of Philippine democracy — Ramon Magsaysay. This happened amids the explosion of bombs, some of the ugliest rumors and screams of people who thought democracy was being strangulated. But one must not forget that Magsaysay himself ran the Department of Defense under circumstances similar to what we are protesting today—without too much protest. What makes it so bad today and not so bad then?

* * *

**Most Liberal candidates will be limping their way through a hectic campaign. If they beat those on sound legs, they should be happy. But broken legs for accustomed winners is not as bad as sound legs of lame ducks trying again.**

* * *

When the AFP announced that only 100 of 800 in the "black list" will be arrested self-anointed radicals breathe a sigh of relief. Now, nobody can say they're not in that list. They probably never were.

* * *

**Our congratulations go to Fr. James P. Moran, S.J. who became a citizen of the Philippines yesterday. Father Moran has lived in this country for 42 years without once leaving it. In the meantime, he brought up some our outstanding civic and religious leaders. His citizenship was all the more meaningful because it was an act of Congress—a fitting recognition to a foreigner in our midst who showed unfaltering faith in our country even when ours faltered once in a while.**

* * *

Lawyers who followed the Supreme Court hearings on the writ of habeas corpus were quick to notice that some of the justices who listened to the government lawyers argue their case were not too long ago arguing in a similar vein. But one must grant that it is an entirely different thing to sit in judgment and to argue a case for a client, even if that client is the state itself. The case of Justice Fred Ruiz Castro and Solicitor-General Felix Antonio was in point. Antonio was saying almost the same things Castro said in a previous similar case. Yet, the questions of Justice Castro were often difficult for Antonio to answer.

* * *

**Chamber of Commerce members are up in arms. It seems that the chairman of the CCP commerce committee has become the sole dealer in rice with Red China. The other CCP members who went to Red China too can't do business because rice has become a monopoly for this chairman. Maybe it is not so but that's how it looks to CCP members.**

* * *

MABUHAY September 3-9, 1971

# RM Awardees



**MAKIKITA sa larawan si Pedro T. Orata, isang gurong Pilipino (itaas) habang binabati ni Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion ng Kataastaasang Hukuman, sa seremonya noong Martes ng pagkakaloob ng RM Awards sa Manila Hilton. Si Orata ay pinagkalooban ng karangalan dahil sa paglilingkod na pambayan. Sa larawan sa ibaba ay makikita ang iba pang nakatanggap ng RM Awards (mula sa kaliwa): Prayoomo Chanyavongs ng Thailand dahil sa kahusayan sa pamamahayag, at pagsulat, Saburo Okita ng Hapon dahilan sa "international understanding at Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan ng India sa "community Leadership" — EYL**



TRANSLATION

RM AWARDEES

Picture above shows Pedro T. Orata, Filipino educator, being congratulated by Chief Justice Concepcion during the RM ceremonies held last Tuesday at the Manila Hilton. Orata was given the Award for Public Service.

Pictures below show other recipients of the RM Awards (left to right): Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand for Journalism and Literature; Saburo Okita of Japan for International Understanding; and Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India for Community Leadership.

# Ramon Magsaysay Awards



SWAMINATHAN CHANYAWONGSE SADIKIN OKITA ORATA

PHILIPPINES FREE PRESS September 11,1971 vol.64,no.37

**The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (now on its 14th year) presented last August 30 its 1971 awards to five Asians for outstanding contributions in their respective fields during ceremonies at the Manila Hilton.**

**Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India, Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand, Major General Ali Sadikin of Indonesia, Saburo Okita of Japan, and Filipino educator Pedro T. Orata were cited for their achievements in community leadership, journalism, government service, international understanding, and public service.**

**One of the five, Indonesian Maj. Gen. Ali Sadikin, was not on hand to receive his award.**

**Dr. Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (popularly known as Pusa Institute), was given the award for community leadership** in recognition of "his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

The Indian scientist has devoted his time and efforts to improving his country's food production. His research work for the past 16 years at the Pusa Institute has resulted in the development of the Sharbati Sonora, a dwarf, nonlodging wheat variety. The Sharbati Sonora supplements the Indians' sources of amino acids, the lack of which stunts brain development in children.

Thailand's premier cartoonist, Prayoon Chanyawongse, won the award for journalism, literature and creative communication arts for "his use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest."

Prayoon is unique as a cartoonist because he does not merely entertain — he enlightens with his comic strips which are satirical commentaries on Thailand's social and political life.

The award for government service went to Major General Ali Sadikin, governor of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region.

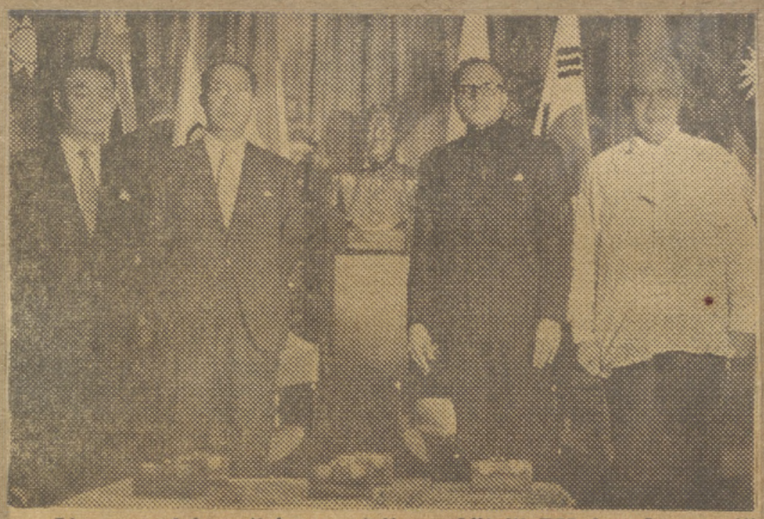
General Sadikin is credited with rehabilitating Djakarta from a neglected city into a well-managed, physically and economically revitalized capital. Through his "innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration," the board of trustees of the RM Award Foundation noted, he has given "the resident of Indonesia's capital a sense of well-being in a finer community.

Cited for his contribution to international understanding was Saburo Okita, president of the International Development Center of Japan.

Through his many years as an economist in the Japanese government service and outside, Okita helped considerably in making Japan a major partner in the economic advancement of other Asian countries, thus enhancing friendly relations between her and the latter.

Filipino educator Pedro T. Orata received the award for public service.

The award is in recognition of "Orata's 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth."



**Lima nga Asiano ti immawat itay nabiit iti RM Awards gapu iti pagtamdan a serbisioda iti Asia ken iti pagilianda. Dagiti nagunggonaan (agpakanawan): Prayoon Chanyawongse ti Thailand, Saburo Okita ti Japon, Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathan ti India, ken Pedro T. Orata ti Filipinas. Saan a nakadar-ay ti maysa pay a nabigbig, ni Goh. Ali Sadikin ti Jakarta.**

TRANSLATION

Five Asians recently received the 1971 RM Awards in recognition of their services to Asia and their own countries.

From left to right: Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand, Saburo Okita of Japan, Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India and Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines.

One of the awardees, Governor Ali Sadikin of Djakarta did not attend.

# 4 ti immawat iti RM Award

BANAWAG Vol.33,no.7

September 13,1971 39-40/1

Uppat nga Asiano a **nangikumit itĺ bagida itĺ serbisio publiko, liderato itĺ komunidad, panagiwarnak, ken panangisayangkat itĺ sangalubongan a panagkikinnaawatan ti immawat itĺ 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award itĺ seremonia a naangay iti Manila Hilton idi rabii ti Agosto 31.**

**Dagitĺ immawat itĺ pammigbig:** Pedro Orata, Ilokano nga edukador; **Moncumpu Sambasiva Swa**minathan, sientista a Bombay; Prayoon Chanyawongse, agiwarwarnak ken *cartonist* ti Thailand; ken Saburo Okita, Japanese *economic scientist*.

Maysa kadagitĺ napadayawan, ni Acting Gov. ti Jakarta Ali Sadikin, ti saán a nakatabuno.

Nabigbig ti gapuanan ni Orata itĺ pannakaipasdek ti 1,600 a bario haiskul, 41 a *community colleges* ken 400 a libre a pagadalan itĺ sapasap a pagilián.

Kinuná ni Orata a mabusbos ti gunggonana a naggapu itĺ Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation itĺ pannakaisaknap ti proyektona itĺ edukasion saán la a ditoy Filipinas no di pay ket iti sabsabali a pagilián.

Nabigbig ni Prayoon gapu itĺ panangaramatna itĺ pagsiribanna a pangbabalaw kadagiti mangaramat iti puestoda iti bukodda a pagimbagán ken bileg itĺ pagilianna.

Kinuná ni Okita a dagiti sumaganad ti pakabuklan ti sekreto itĺ pananggun-od itĺ panagkikinnaawatan: no nakurapay ti maysa a tao, masapul nga ipasnekna ti agtrabaho ken agsalimetmet; no nabaknang, masapul a paramananna ti dadduma.

Pinili ti Foundation ni Sambasiva Swaminathan gapu itĺ panagballigina a nagpatanor kadagiti napintas ti klasena a mula a kas iti pagay, maís, patatas, nateng ken dadduma pay.

Impakaammo ti napili nga Indones a saán a makatabuno ta sangailien ti pagilianna ti reyna ti Netherlands.

TRANSLATION

Four Asians who committed themselves to Public Service, Community Leadership, Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts, and International Understanding received the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards in glittering ceremonies held at the Manila Hilton on the night of August 31st.

The following received awards: Pedro Orata, Ilokano Educator; Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, an Indian Scientist; Prayoon Chanyawongse, Journalist and cartoonist of Thailand, and Saburo Okita, a Japanese Economic Scientist.

One of the awardees, Governor Ali Sadikin of Djakarta was not able to attend.

Orata was awarded for his founding of 1,600 barrio high schools, 41 community colleges and 400 free schools for local and barrio citizens.

Prayoon was recognized for his crusade of lampooning and criticizing those who would employ their office to further personal power and wealth for their selfish ends.

Okita mentioned for his part that those progressive countries may well serve to discover the secrets of international understanding; if a person is poor, the more he has to work harder and strive; if he is rich, there is need for him to share his bounties to others.

Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan was recognized by the Foundation for his major advances in breeding sturdier, and better crops of plants like rice, corn, potato, vegetables and many more.

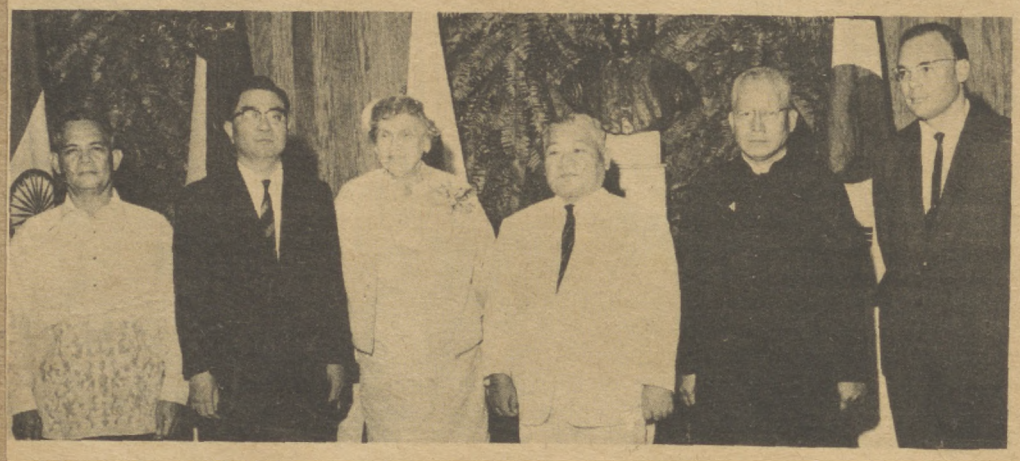
The Indonesian Awardee sent a message that he cannot attend due to his province's hosting of the visit of the Queen of Netherlands.

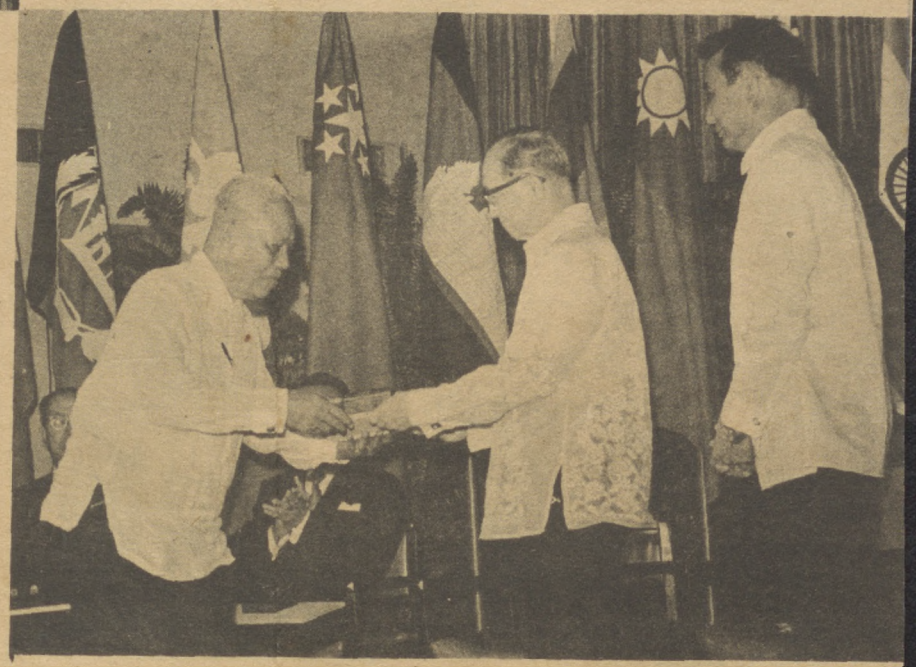


THE awardees and the board of trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Awards, from left: Dr. M. Sambasiva Swaninathan of India; Dr. Pedro T. Orata; Dr. Saburo Okita of Japan; Prayoon Changsawongse of Thailand; Trustee Dean Dioscoro L. Umali; Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion; Trustee D. H. Soriano, Trustee Oscar Ledesma, Trustee Jose Abueva Trustee Baldomero T. Olivera. BELOW: 1964 awardees with Pedro Torres Tapia of Tanauan, Batangas (extreme left).



MRS. Francisca Reyes Aquino, a 1962 awardee, is at extreme left, with former Justice Cesar Bengson of the International Court of Justice (extreme right). BELOW: Dr. Orata, Republic Weekly columnist, receives his award from Chief Justice Concepcion as Trustee D. L. Umali looks on.





# IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY

REPUBLIC WEEKLY
September 17,1971 12/1
vol. 3, no.5

**Dr. Pedro T. Orata, education columnist of Republic Weekly, was among this year's Ramon Magsaysay Foundation awardees.**

**THE GUIDELINES** were set as early as 1956 when the award was conceived as something of an Asian Nobel prize. "In recognition of greatness of spirit shown in service to the people." And, as the charter of the award spelled it out:

"Ramon Magsaysay commanded the admiration, respect and affection of people because he was a simple, humble man; because he cared for all people as individuals and believed in their dignity and importance, and because he had the courage of his convictions. His objective was to improve the lot of his countrymen and he approached the task with selfless devotion. He was convinced that the government to last and to be sound must have integrity and must reflect the will of the pepole."

**Since 1958**

Every year, since 1958, leaders from all countries of Asia have come to Manila on the occasion of Ramon Magsaysay's birthday to receive their awards. The prize consists of a medal, a certificate with the citation inscribed, and cash of $10,000.00 for each awardee. Last year, no awards were given. The floating rate had just gone into effect, and the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation trustees thought it fit to help in conserving foreign exchange.

A second Filipino educator received the coveted prize this year. Dr. Pedro T. Orata, founder of the barrio high school concept and Republic Weekly columnist on education, received his citation, his medal and a check for $10,000 during last week's ceremonies. Former education secretary, Jose V. Aguilar received his award in 1959 for "government service."

The choice of Orata is contained in the brief outline of his achievement:

"By his election, the Board of Trustees recognizes Orata's 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth.

"Only in the 20th century have the great majority of parents around the world come to expect education as the birthright of their children. This near universal hunger for schooling imposes demands on every government, prompting expectations that are at the root of much popular insistence for change.

"Historical circumstance and the zeal of early American and Filipino teachers gave the Philippines the first major public school system in South and Southeast Asia. With all its imperfections, our democracy is rooted in this education of our people. Yet, it remains inadequate for today's needs, both in educational content and opportunities for schooling among three-fourths of our people who live in rural areas.

"Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920. Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial pensionado support from the Philippine Government, he earned his Ph. D. in 1927 and came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

"After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces. Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

"Orata's experience matured into a personal philosophy of education during the enforced idleness of World War II. Caught in Manila by the Japanese occupation, he went back to Urdaneta, Pangasinan. With the Allied Liberation early in 1945, he was appointed to reopen the municipality's schools. Gathering all "degreed" people — doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists and the like — he started a high school in a bombed out church. This first public high school outside of a provincial capital began with 350 students and grew to an enrollment of 1,700 plus 1,600 attending 15 branches in the barrios.

"After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system so shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Upon retiring from this post, he became Dean of the Graduate School and then Director of Curriculum Development for the Philippine Normal College. Retiring again at age 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges. With support from the Department of Education and enthusiastic participation by local citizens this barrio high school movement has spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

"Although establishment of barrio high schools alone is no panacea for our educational needs, it is a vital and positive move. Aware that a traditional society needs time for change, Orata has insisted rural people want and are entitled to equal opportunities for schooling with those in the cities, while urging that the national curriculum

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# Green revolution must go beyond self-sufficiency--Swaminathan

MANILA DAILY BULLETIN September 21, 1971 23/5



PULP PAPER MAKING. Senior students of the UP Institute of Library Science led by Prof. Rosa M. Vallejo recently visited the Forest Products Research & Industries Development Commission (FORPRIDECOM), NSDB, in College, Laguna, to observe pulp and paper production, particularly the manufacture of various grades of paper. The group is shown in the paper testing room of the commission, with Director Jaime O. Escolano (center) of the chemical investigations service, who answered their many queries on the technical and economic aspects of pulp-paper-making, as well as the possibility of producing bookpaper out of local materials to curb rising prices of textbooks. Note in background scores of different paper handsheets prepared at the commission from native wood species and agricultural waste products.

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, recipient of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership, the other day told his Filipino listeners that if the agricultural production of India has not tried to keep pace with the growing population, the result would be chaos.

Dr. Swaminathan made this observation before a group of Filipinos in an informal group discussion held at the Ramon Magsaysay Center where he lauded the efforts of the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, in the Green Revolution.

In his talk, which was accompanied with slides, Dr. Swaminathan who is at present director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute proposed that the aim of a developing country should not simply be self-sufficiency in agricultural production, but prosperity for the people.

"The green revolution does not end with self-sufficiency, the green revolution must go beyond self-sufficiency and provide a prosperous life for everyone," he pointed out.

Commenting on the agriculture of India, he said that there is a growing awareness that they can produce more in India. The farmers are slowly becoming conscious of technological advancements which enable them to increase productivity of their land, he said.

He revealed, however, that the problem is how to disseminate these modern method and technological advances to the farmers.

He cited India's National Demonstration Program as one approach to the problem of educating the farmers. The National Demonstration Program was launched in 1964 and as a result of this education program, farmers have increased their productivity by as much as 500 per cent.

For instance, he pointed out that farmers of India are learning to alternate their crops according to region and climate. Crops, because of the different characteristics they have, are suited for certain types of soil and certain periods in the year.

Dr. Swaminathan said one very important factor for the success of a green revolution is what is called the "system approach."

"All relevant sectors of the country's agriculture must be able to support the green revolution," he said. "The government must be there to provide for agricultural development, the scientists and agriculturists must be willing to help the farmers and lastly, the farmers must be willing to help themselves and launch the green revolution."

LADIES FIRST



By R. M. QUEROL

WEEKLY NATION
September 27,1971 25/1
vol.7, no.5

# NOT ALL FROTH 'N FRIPPERY





FRESH *from Amsterdam is Mrs. Leticia P. de Guzman where she attended the executive committee meeting of the International Council of Women Sept. 12-20. She came back in time to collate the ICW program geared towards full integration of the women's efforts at implementing the UN Second Development Decade Strategy into the regional seminar for Asian-South Pacific National Councils now going on at the Bayview Hotel. Right:* HOTEL *Enrico held a series of socials to mark its formal opening recently. Shown during the preview are, l. to r., Celiña Marasigan, social directress; Amado V. Santos general manager; Fe Buendia, assistant treasurer; Justino Enrico, president; Mrs. Salud Enrico, treasurer; Vicente Panganiban Jr., resident manager; Eric Musngi, sales manager; and Nick Buendia, purchasing manager.*

**ONE** visitor to the Philippines who took back home something else besides the usual tourist's souvenirs was Mrs. Mina Swaminathan, the petite and charming better half of 1971 Ramon Magsaysay awardee Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India. (His community leadership award was "for contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.")

When she accompanied her husband to Manila late last month, she had another special reason for coming besides witnessing with pride the award rites. Being a specialist in pre-education of children, she was interested in observing how local rural communities maintain classes for kids of pre-school age without government aid.

A consultant in the education committee of India's Planning Commission the past five years, Mrs. Swaminathan who lives in New Delhi has three projects that keep her much on the go: 1) an experimental school in an urban area which is run with the help of the students' parents; 2) a community pre-school in a rural area some 15 miles from New Delhi which local people are trying to manage on their own with the help of three village girls graduated from high school but specially trained for the task — at the moment, there are 40 kids enrolled with ages ranging from 2½ to 5½ years; and 3) creative drama for the young.

She enthusiastically spoke about the Creative Drama Center in New Delhi for children between the ages of six and 14. It is privately financed through contributions raised at benefit affairs, such as the stage presentations held twice a year. It caters only to children who can afford the transportation from their communities to the city. Except for the pre-school-age tots who are charged a token fee of three rupees, the rest don't pay anything to learn how to emote. This is because many parents who don't realize the importance of enriching education through the living arts would think twice about sending their children to the center if they were to spend for it.

Going back to the pre-school project... Mrs. Swaminathan was much impressed with what she saw during a day-and-a-half visit at the community schools in Urdaneta and Binalongan, Pangasinan in the company of Leonardo Galvez, coordinator of Dr. Pedro T. Orata's (also an RM awardee this year for public service) Barrio High School, Pre-Schools and Community Colleges movement. On the urban level, she observed Mrs. Doreen Gamboa's JASMS in Quezon City where she learned plenty.

* * *

It wasn't all froth and frippery on Manila's society circuit the past few weeks. Whether it was at the Delgado-Laurel wedding, the reception-cocktails which marked the '71 Magsaysay awards ceremony, the various birthday luncheons or the perennial bienvenidas and despedidas, the talk invariably was larded with concern over abuses that could happen with the suspension of the writ; the stepped up activities of organized crime syndicates such as the frequent hijacking of manufacturers' vans, hold-ups of defenseless women about to deposit cash or who have just withdrawn cash from banks and the now common snatching of payrolls; the continued killings in Cotabato and Lanao and the miserable plight of thousands who have evacuated from various towns fearful for their lives; the unabated rise of prices of food, medicine, clothes and most every other basic need. As for the Plaza Miranda bombing, though it's nearly a month old, it still spices conversations specially among friends of victims' families and even among casual acquaintances... mostly speculations on the mastermind and his motives.

* * *

**There** was this well attended birthday luncheon of Paquita Montilla Maglaya at the new Hotel Enrico's revolving restaurant, the Satellite which is on the 16th floor. A hundred women culled from different circles — congressional, diplomatic, civic, social, officialdom, business and the media — turned up primarily to greet Paquita and secondarily, to satisfy their curiosity about Manila's newest hotel and discover how it feels to get a sweeping view of the city without moving from one's table. ("Somewhat dizzying — maybe the revolving mechanism still has to be adjusted," was the consensus.)

We joined the table of Social Welfare Secretary Fanny Lim, Ambassador Carmen Buyson and former Sen.

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HONEYMOONING *in the US are Mr. and Mrs. Jose Mari Delgado (nee Susy Laurel, daughter of Sen. and Mrs. Salvador Laurel) here shown during the evening rites held early this month at San Agustin church.*

HORIZONS
vol. 20,no. 9 September, 1971
22/1

*A Thai cartoonist, a Japanese economist, a Filipino educator, an Indonesian*

# MAGSAYSAY

THEY'VE WORKED with dedication for the welfare of their fellowmen," says Belen H. Abreu, executive trustee of the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation, in describing the 1971 Magsaysay Award winners. The five received their prizes in Manila on August 31, the 64th birth anniversary of the late Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay. The awardees are Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand, communication arts; Saburo Okita of Japan, international understanding; the Philippines' Dr. Pedro T. Orata, public service; Ali Sadikin of Indonesia, government service; and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, India, community leadership. The foundation established the awards —the Asian counterpart of Europe's Nobel Prizes—to honor Asians, as well as organizations in Asia, whose work best exemplifies Magsaysay's spirit and service to the people. The award includes a plaque, a gold medal and US$10,000. The Rockefeller Brothers Fund of New York has supported the foundation since it was established in 1958. Awards have been given annually except in 1970 when the foundation complied with a Philippine Government request to conserve foreign-currency reserves. Says Miss Abreu: "We'll continue to select outstanding exemplifications of Magsaysay's ideals."

**PRAYOON CHANYAWONGSE,** Thailand's most popular cartoonist, won the 1971 award for the communication arts. The citation hailed him for his "use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest." It was in 1938, when Prayoon was only 23, that he first earned national recognition. To retain his independence as a social and political critic, Prayoon has not accepted a staff position on any newspaper or magazine; he is a free-lancer. "The mark of Prayoon's stature," the citation stated, "is his refusal to be content with simply entertaining the public. Rather . . . he uses drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense . . . . His subjects range from lampooning those who would employ office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the lot of the poor."



**SABURO OKITA** received the 1971 award for international understanding. The Magsaysay Foundation said in its citation: "Should Japan's headlong progress continue to outstrip the rest of Asia at an ever-accelerating rate, the resulting tensions can only prove disastrous to all. Neither sound economics nor lasting cooperation can be built on such disparities." Okita earned the award because he "has recognized these historic, though uncomfortable, realities and sought to deal with them constructively." Today, as president of the International Development Center of Japan, he continues his "sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors." For more than 20 years, his citation added, "other Asians . . . have come to trust Okita as one of their best friends in Japan."



for sharing telelessons."

"When we began," adds Kim, "the experts said we'd have a tough time getting professionals who command salaries two or more times higher than our average professor's salary. So we asked professionals from commercial television stations to train a group of our teachers and students in ETV techniques. It took them four months. Now, the high-salaried professionals are amazed at the skills of our amateur group."

Enthusiasm for ETV at Ewha is so high that when Kim announces, say, five vacancies, about 50 students apply, "regardless of what they're majoring in; they're so eager to be part of this modern teaching medium."

Kim predicts a "broadcasting university" patterned after London's Open University, which broadcasts telecourses to dropouts and students who can't enter college. "Seoul can use the London concept," he says. "Just recently, some 70,000 Koreans failed university entrance exams. We've got to do something for these frustrated kids. A 'television university' may be the answer."

It is apparent that educational television has taken root in Asia, and—according to Leo Larkin—regional cooperation is the key to its future which he believes should stress three things: training in the region, research, and a shared pool of information.

"Most educators in developing nations," he says, "feel personnel training in any field of technology or science should be done in countries with conditions similar to the home country. Asia should work on setting up one ETV training center for the whole region. Another advantage of this is that trainees won't be tempted to be part of the brain drain. Moreover, regional cooperation could offset some of the high cost of research by having the region hire a world expert on ETV whose job would be keeping member nations up to date on latest world developments and making sure research isn't duplicated. He could also prepare basic research designs for nations at various stages of ETV development."





**'To phrase it more in the language of youth, the growing feeling about educational television is: Turn on, tune in, and you won't drop out of school.'**

Larkin provides this summary of the picture: "A nation must plan ahead in education, and planning ahead means television. Yet educators are by nature conservative people. This is ETV's biggest problem: persuading educators of television's enormous potential as a medium of instruction. Once educators see its importance, they'll go all out to get the support of the government, private business, philanthropists, the U.N. and everyone else. Some developing Asian nations have made a good start. But much remains to be done. We must make people realize that in education, television is the wave of the future."

Or, to phrase it more in the language of youth, the growing feeling about ETV is: Turn on, tune in, and you won't drop out of school. ●

*public servant and an Indian agricultural scientist are the winners of the*

# AWARDS 1971

**DR. PEDRO T. ORATA,** Filipino educator, received the 1971 award for public service for his "44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth." Orata has been involved in education since graduating from high school as valedictorian. In 1920 he went to the United States where he earned a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in 1927. Returning to the Philippines, he began his work as a provincial school superintendent. In 1934-41, he again visited the U.S. to teach at Ohio State. After devoting three years to the re-establishment of the Philippine school system shattered by World War II, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Since "retiring" at age 65, Orata has worked without pay setting up barrio high schools and community colleges.



**ALI SADIKIN,** governor of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region, received the 1971 award for government service for his "innovation, foresight and compassion in . . . giving residents of Indonesia's capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community." After his appointment as governor in 1966, Sadikin roved the city by bus and on foot to gain "a grasp of the physical difficulties and the people's hunger for hope," his citation said. To date, his specific accomplishments include street improvement and construction of bridges, overpasses, bus terminals and stops, police stations, a cultural center, a recreation center and a legislative building. The Magsaysay Foundation said Sadikin "has given the citizenry assurance that when their latent energy is mobilized for positive ends, they can effectively help themselves."



**DR. M. S. SWAMINATHAN** received the 1971 award for community leadership. As agricultural scientist, educator and administrator, Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan is a man who has generated "a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities." As a cytogeneticist, he has bred sturdier, more productive and higher quality plants at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Pusa Institute), near Delhi. For the past five years he has been the institute's director. His research covers India's basic food crops—rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulse, potatoes and vegetable oils —plus improved strains of cotton and jute. Swaminathan's citation added: "An ability and enthusiasm for passing on his knowledge to others in the laboratory, classroom and field, and through prolific writings, earned him a reputation as a most lucid educator."



ASIA-PHILIPPINES LEADER
October 1,1971 16/3
vol. 1, no.26



*Dean Umali (seated) listens to RM awardee Dr. Swaminathan lecturing at the RM Center.*

THE MANILA CHRONICLE October 5, 1971 15/1



**INDIAN OFFICIAL HONORED**—India's Minister for Planning C. Subramanian (extreme left) was honored recently at a luncheon hosted by Indian Ambassador B. Deva Rao (right). At center are National Economic Chairman Gerardo Sicat and Dr. N. S. Swaminathan, recipient of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Award for community leadership.

MC 9/17/71/14/3

You & Your Pre-Schooler

Emma R. Tan

# MAGSAYSAY AWARDEE'S WIFE TALKS ON PRE-SCHOOLERS IN INDIA

"I ACCEPT Montessori's principles, but I am not a Montessorian," says Mina Swaminathan, wife of Dr. Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Ramon Magsaysay awardee and director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

"If Maria Montessori were alive today," she continues, "she'd disapprove of the attitude that her followers have adopted . . . they have established a "cult," a "religion" which is almost fanatical . . . everything about Montessori is regarded as "sacred and untouchable! So revered are her ideologies that one would believe she is a deity, which I am sure she wouldn't have wished for herself..."

A phoned invitation from Belen Abreu of the Ramon Magsaysay Trustee Board, to a luncheon honoring Madame Swaminathan aroused our curiosity.

Expecting kilometric rows of banquet tables, I was slightly dumbfounded to be ushered into the Board Room where a table was set for six!

Lourdes Labrador, an executive of the Center and an associate from St. Scholastica's College reminisced with us our younger years as we waited for the other guests — Social Welfare Secretary Fanny Aldaba Lim, PPRM's Armando Baltazar, and the guest of honor.

Draped in a flowing saffron and white print cotton sari, her gray wavy hair tucked neatly to a bun, Madame Swaminathan impressed us by her deep interest and dedication to pre-school education and nutrition in her home, New Delhi.

A mother of three children, aged 12, 10, and 8, she trained to be a high school teacher, working downwards the scale of academic levels until she has reached the bottom rung where she has stayed — and will remain for good!

Why would a teacher choose to teach pre-school children where remuneration is much less than that of upper-class mentors?

Because she believes, and we do, too, that the pre-school level is the most valuable stage in a person's life. The early years are what psychologists describe as the tabula rasa or a "blank slate" upon which experience carves life's impressions.

Ten miles away from New Delhi is Madame Swaminathan's place of work — an experimental nursery school and a community pre-school center which at present accommodates 90 children, staffed by four teachers and some volunteer mothers who sign up to assist in whatever capacity they choose.



*MRS. MINA SWAMINATHAN*

The centers are subsidized by the 3-rupee a month tuition, (roughly equivalent to three pesos), funds from the local community, and assistance from CARE and UNICEF. The children are encouraged to assist in the preparation of school lunches four times a week. Parents are instructed on proper nutrional habits through meetings and conferences.

What method of instruction does she use?

"Anything and everything which I can adopt. Montessori materials are too expensive for us. We make use of whatever scraps we can find in the community like shells, berries, clay, old boxes, cans, etc. I never throw any junk away. My car and a room in our house are my junk heap!"

"I believe that our children should have freedom to explore and experiment. I don't want my teachers to talk too much or to give too many instructions to their pupils. This robs young children of the excitement of discovering something new for themselves."

India has an extensive pre-school system, much more organized than ours here. More than half of the existing shools are privately owned, charging an average of 50 rupees a month. Half of these kindergartens are Montessori schools. (Maria Montessori worked in India for ten years during World War II when she was exiled by the Fascists from Italy.)

Commenting on "Sesame Street,"— "I find it an excellent source of ideas which we use in our classes. The television program, however, is too fast for our children. We are working on a local program geared more to our culture."

The award, Madame Swaminathan confessed, came as a pleasant surprise. Her trip to the Philippines is her first. Eager to absorb as much as she could, she consented to see a pre-school in Singalong, catch a glimpse of Makati, sample a cool glass of calamansi juice at the poolside patio of the Manila Polo Club.

What are her parting words to us?

"Come visit us in New Delhi. I can show you what we are doing which I think is very similar to your needs here in your country. Try to work towards an organization of pre-school educators so that you can uplift your standards..."

This is our dream, too. Perhaps someday, it might become a reality.

## DR. MONCOMPU SAMBASIVA SWAMINATHAN

ASIA AGRICULTURE
Vol. 1, no. 4 August, 1971
8/1

# RM AWARD GOES TO INDIAN AGRO-SCIENTIST

DR. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Dr. Swaminathan is recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.

Whether India, with nearly one-sixth of the human race, can provide sufficient food for her growing numbers in the years ahead depends ultimately upon her farmers. Their performance is closely linked to what science develops and makes operative in rural life. Without continuing refinement of relevant knowledge and its efficient transference, especially to the poorer villages, the "green revolution" may foster more discontent than it satisfies.

In an age when radioisotopes, a Gamma Garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago. A cytogeneticist, over the past 16 years he had made major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute outside of Delhi is popularly known.

Included in his wide-ranging studies have been India's most essential food crops – rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetable oils – plus improved strains of cotton and jute. By purposeful manipulation of genes, he and his co-workers recently developed a dwarf, non-lodging wheat variety, Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing 16.5 percent protein and three percent lysine now alleviating the deficiency of essential amino acids in the Indian diet so harmful particularly to brain development in young children.



*Dr. Swaminathan receives award from Justice Roberto Concepcion, with Dr. Dioscoro L. Umali, RM Foundation chairman, looking on.*

An ability and enthusiasm for passing on his knowledge to others in the laboratory, classroom and field and through prolific writings earned him a reputation as a most lucid educator. In the past five years since he became Director of the Institute, Swaminathan has proven himself an equally gifted administrator.

Encouraged by him, scientists at Pusa extended their research to practical application in farmers' fields. University students also were enlisted in this attack upon the hurdles to a better life on the land. The primary demonstration arena for these efforts are villages around Delhi.

Supplying improved seeds for testing by farmers with whom the Pusa Institute cooperates, scientists and students have won confidence in their productive potential. As part of a High-Yielding Varieties Program designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community was transformed into a "seed village" specializing in controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire Delhi State.

This combination of talents has made Dr. Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturists. Now 45 years of age, he is carrying forward his Madrasi family tradition of energetic personal emphasis upon professional excellence. That he is doing so with such broadly beneficial results for rural India is the mark of a first-rate scientist who also has become an effective humanist. ●

PHILIPPINES HERALD

# PEOPLE

November 14, 1971 22/4

# in the news

## RM Awardee Coming

JAKARTA, Nov. 13 (AP) — Jakarta Gov. Lt. Gen. Ali Sadikin will leave for Manila sometime early December to receive the $10,000 Magsaysay Award, a Philippine embassy spokesman said here Saturday.

Sadikin received the award from the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation for his achievements in developing the city of Jakarta.

"I think he really deserves the award. He has really transformed Jakarta. He has widened roads, built schools and beautiful parks," the spokesman said.

The governor was the fourth Indonesian to receive the Magsaysay Award. One of them was journalist Mochtar Lubis, publisher of the independent daily **Indonesia Raya.**

## New 'AP' Manila Chief

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Appointment of Frank N. Hawkins Jr., as chief of bureau for the **Associated Press** in Manila, with responsibility for the Philippines, was announced Friday by Wes Gallagher, general manager of the worldwide news cooperative.

Hawkins, 31, has been correspondent at Jakarta since 1970. He succeeds John E. Nance, who has requested an extended leave of absence, starting early in January.

Lynn C. Newland, a member of the New Delhi staff since last July, will succeed Hawkins in Indonesia and William C. Mann, of the Manila bureau, will be sent to New Delhi.

A native of Macon, Georgia, Hawkins was graduated from Cornell and worked on the **Pittsburgh Press.** He joined the **AP** in New York in 1967, was sent to New Delhi in 1969 and to Jakarta the following year.

## Gandhi Ends Tour

BONN. Nov. 13 (AP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi flew home Friday, ending a three-week tour of Europe and the United States.

Accompanied by Foreign Secretary Trilokinath Kaul and other officials, Mrs. Gandhi left without official ceremony after helicoptering to Cologne-Bonn airport from Chancellor Willy Brandt's Palais Schaumburg office in the capital.

Brandt saw her off at the chancellery soon after ending a half-hour discussion with her, the last of three talks they held since she arrived Wednesday.

## Pay 'Rapist,' Lamarr Told

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13 (AP) — A repairman once accused by actress Hedy Lamarr of raping her at gunpoint in her Beverly Hills home won a $15,000 judgment against the actress Friday on his claim of false arrest.

Donald Rose Blyth, 43, was awarded $10,000 punitive damages and $5,000 general damages by Superior Court Judge Joseph Wapner.

Blyth was arrested Aug. 21, 1967, after Miss Lamarr, then 52, signed a complaint saying he forced her into her bedroom and raped her. However, Miss Lamarr dropped the charges the following day, saying it would be detrimental to her health to pursue the case

## 'Pacemaker' Baby Well

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP) — A 13-day-old baby, possibly the youngest patient ever to receive a pacemaker implanted in his chest, was released Friday from Children's Memorial Hospital.

Sean Lawyer, the son of Joseph and Betty Lawyer of Portage, Indiana, was born Oct. 30 in Gary, Indiana, and found to be suffering from a congenital heart block.

Lawyer is an accountant. His wife, Betty, is a nurse. Sean is their first child.

## Connally Ends Asia Trip

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AFP) — U.S. Treasury Secretary John Connally left here for home this morning, winding up a series of talks with Japanese government leaders on monetary and economic problems.

He met Prime Minister Eisaku Sato last night for the second time during his four-day visit. They had earlier met on Thursday.

"It was just to say thank you," Connally said after the meeting adding that he was very satisfied.

## Rajah's Widow Dies

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 13 (AP) — Sylvia Lady Brooke, widow of the last white rajah of Sarawak, has died here at the age of 86.

She had lived on this island for the past 20 years and had become one of the leading members of the society, particularly in the field of the arts.

Born on Feb. 25, 1885, as Sylvia Bariol Brett, youngest daughter of Viscount Esher, she married Charles Vyner Brooke in 1911 and so became part of one of the most remarkable ruling dynasties of modern times.

# Indonesian Coming for RM Award

MANILA CHRONICLE

November 13, 1971 12/1

JAKARTA, Nov. 12 (AFP) — Greater Jakarta Governor Lieutenant General Ali Sadikin said today he would leave for the Philippines early next month to receive the Magsaysay Award for Public Service.

He said he had received permission from the central government to visit Manila after a conference of Indonesia's governors due to be held here from Nov. 30 to Dec. 4.

Meanwhile, an aide to the governor said the proposed visit of the mayor of Amsterdam to Jakarta from Dec. 1 to 11 had been postponed till next year.



Dr. Sukhdev Singh, Dr. B. K. Soni, Dr. M. C. Shahare and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan at the annual conference of ICAR directors held at Cochin from November 2.

# Annual plan for ICAR finalised

**By Our Staff Reporter**

The directors of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research institutes, senior scientists and officers who had been in conference in Cochin for the last three days have finalised the annual plan for 1977-78 for the ICAR.

According to the assessment made by the conference, the plan requirements of the ICAR for the coming year would be about Rs. 45 crores, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General told newsmen.

Participating in a "meet the press" programme of the Ernakulam Press Club, Dr. Swaminathan said the allocation for the current year of the plan was Rs. 27.5 crores, but the actual expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 30 crores.

Dr. Swaminathan disclosed that the conference had also finalised the procedure for assessing every five years the work of the scientists recruited for the Agricultural Research Service so that on the basis of their performance they could be put in the next higher cadre.

In addition to the 3000 existing scientists and the 510 selected earlier this year, another 500 scientists would be recruited for the service next February, he added.

Dr. Swaminathan said besides the Fish Farmers' Training Centre proposed to be located at Narakkal near Cochin, a few more centres are likely to be set up in Kerala under the ICAR scheme for starting krishi vignan kendras (farm science centres).

The offers made by some organisations and individuals in Kerala to make available land in areas like Kuttanad and Trichur for locating these kendras were being examined by a committee, headed by Mr. J. S. Patel.

Among the centres which are being launched presently are one concerned with horticulture in Coorg, one in Tamil Nadu, one in Bhubaneswar for inlands fisheries and one of a general nature in Cannanore district in Kerala, as part of the tribal welfare project.

The centre to be located at Narakkal would be a major one intended to provide training in mariculture, Dr. Swaminathan said.

According to Dr. Swaminathan, setting up of Krishi Vignan Kendras was one of the three directions of ICAR activities during the Fifth Plan.

The second was the operational research programme to identify the operational problems in the transfer of technology from the laboratory to the field.

Three such programmes had already been launched in Kerala, one for tapioca and other tuber crops near Trivandrum, supported by Canadian aid, second on inter-farming in Kasargode and third on the rootwilt disease of coconut in Kayamkulam.

Dr. Swaminathan said that the ICAR also laid emphasis on the national bureau of genetic resources for the conservation of old genetics for posterity.

Asked what role the ICAR would play in correcting the growing imbalance between the cost of production and the price of agricultural commodities, Dr. Swaminathan said that as a research body the ICAR was concerned with improving the return per unit of investment and had intensified research on the utilisation of low monetary value inputs.

However, personally he thought that some form of a credit insurance on the lines of the schemes adopted in Maharashtra would eliminate the risk elements and act as an incentive for the farmers to adopt new techniques.

Replying to a question as to how the preference among sections of farmers for the old disease resistant varieties of seeds could be changed, Dr. Swaminathan noted that the new second generation of high-yielding varieties being evolved were crosses between the first generation of high-yielding varieties and the old locally adapted varieties. These would combine the qualities of both, he said.

(120)

GDY

# *Dr. M. S. Swaminathan elected Fellow of Royal Society*

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Secretary to the Government of India, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, London (FRS).

Dr. Swaminathan is the first Indian agricultural graduate to be honoured by the Royal Society. So far 19 Indians have been elected Fellows of the Society ever since its founding in 1660. The Society was founded for the promotion of natural knowledge. The present President of the Society is Sir Allen Hodgkin, a Nobel Laureate. The five other living Indian scientists honoured by the Society were Dr. B. P. Pal, Dr. Satyen Bose, Dr. C. R. Rao, Professor T. R. Sheshadri and Professor M. G. K. Menon.

Born in 1925, Dr. Swaminathan is the recipient of several national and international awards like Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award (1961); Mendel Centenary Award of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (1965); Birbal Sahni Award (1965); Silver Jubilee Award by the Indian National Science Academy (1973); Ramon Magsaysay Award (1971); Padma Shri (1967) and Padma Bhushan (1972).

He has more than 250 scientific papers to his credit and has guided more than 50 research scholars for their doctorates.



DR. SWAMINATHAN

He was responsible for developing the National Demonstration Projects in India in 1964 involving direct participation of scientists in conducting demonstrations in farmers' fields. He also evolved the "Seed Village" concept to demonstrate the feasibility of converting unskilled farm workers into skilled personnel in the Jounti Seed Village in Delhi State.

Dr. Swaminathan, a Ph.D. from Cambridge University, has been honoured by the Royal Society in recognition of his outstanding contributions to Theoretical and Applied Genetics and improving the agricultural production in his country.

INDIA NEWS, London. April 14 1973

Deccan Chronicle

17.3.73

# Dr: Swaminathan elected FRS

NEW DELHI, March 16

Dr M. S. Swaminathan Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been elected a Fellow of Royal Society (FRS) London.

Dr. Swaminathan is the first Indian agricultral graduate to be honoured by the Royal Society.

So far 19 Indians have been elected fellows of the Society ever since its founding in 1660.

Dr. Swaminathan was responsible for developing the national demonstration projects in the country in 1964 involving direct participation of scientists in conducting demonstrations in farmer's fields.

He also evolved the 'seed village' concept to demonstrate the feasibility of converting unskilled farm workers into skilled personnel in the Jayanti seed village in Delhi State.

He has been honoured by the Royal Society in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the theoretical and applied genetics and improving the agricultural production in the country.

The five other living Indian scientists honoured by the Society are: Dr. B. P. Pal, Dr. Satyen Bose Dr. C.R. Rao Prof T. R. Sheshadri and Prof. MGK Menon.

The present president of the society is Sir Allen Hodgkin a Nobel laureate.—UNI.

Indian Express 17.3.73

# ICAR chief elected FRS

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Indian Express 4.1.73

# Award for Swaminathan

NEW DELHI, Jan 2 (UNI).

The silver jubilee commemoration award (1973) of the Indian National Science Academy has been awarded to Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for his contributions to the genetic improvement of crop plants and for the growth and effectiveness of agricultural reseach and education in India.

Dr Swaminathan helped in initiating the high-yielding varieties programme in 1966 when Mexican dwarf wheat varieties were introduced in India.

He took his doctorate degree in genetics from Cambridge University in 1952, and has several international awards for his excellent work to upgrade Indian agriculture. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1972.

Delivering the Rajendra memorial lecture early in 1972 he had forecast that unless the country took serious anticipatory steps, complacency would lead the nation into serious difficulties. The same year very difficult food situation necessitated large-scale food imports.

# the asia magazine

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THEY BOW TO CONFUCIUS

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**COVER:** *At the end of September, every year in Taipei, the birthday of the Chinese philosopher Confucius, who died 2450 years back, is celebrated in a formal and beautiful ceremony. Photo by T. Takahara.*

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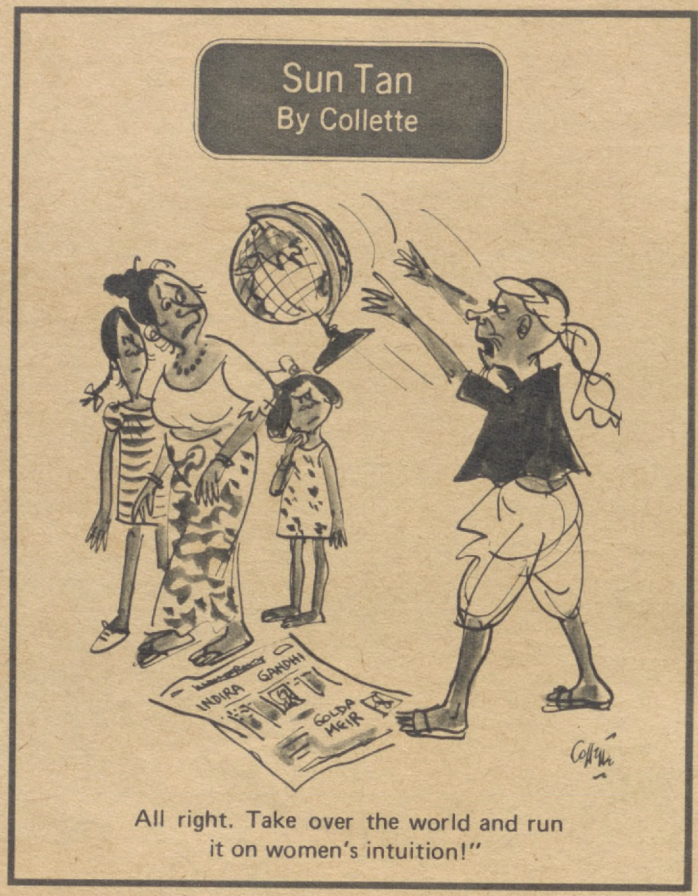


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## PUBLISHER'S COLUMN

UNTIL 1945, the Japanese Emperor was considered a deity: nobody ever heard him speak, few people ever saw him: when he passed in the street, people bowed low and turned their eyes to the earth. When, after the defeat of his country, the Emperor democratised himself and denied that he was God, many Japanese were unwilling to accept what he said, regarding it, possibly, as false modesty. Much *brouhaha* was caused when he started to shake hands with commoners, and look them in the eye. Gradually, however, his new manners came to be accepted. Even when he decided to make an overseas tour this year, and thus become the first reigning Emperor to expose his person to the eyes and remarks of foreign barbarians, his people decided that theirs was not to reason why.

Hirohito left Tokyo on September 27th, on an 18-day tour which took him through Alaska (where Nixon met him at the airport) to England and several European countries. Unhappily, numbers of people in all the countries he visited had been incarcerated by the Japanese in wartime prison camps, and other people remembered relatives killed by the sons of Nippon during the war. Volleys of protest rose around Hirohito: a few extremists screamed insults at him as his car passed by: in England, after he had planted a tree in Kew Gardens, a protester dug it up.

I arrived in Tokyo on October 14th, the day of the Emperor's return. It was terrible weather, dark and wet, and the traffic had been stopped because of the royal arrival. The Japanese at the airport peered up into the sky and muttered that this unseasonal and abominable weather would cease when the Emperor came home. Not unnaturally, the foreigners present felt a little sceptical. The next day, however, the miracle occurred. The clouds over Tokyo parted, and a placid sun shone down from a blue sky. Hirohito was in his palace and all was well with the world.

It is likely that all this will help ensure that the dynasty of the Rising Sun will last at least another hundred years. – R.V.P.

# THE CURE FOR 10,000 ILLS

*After more than two milleniums, acupuncture still has its devotees*

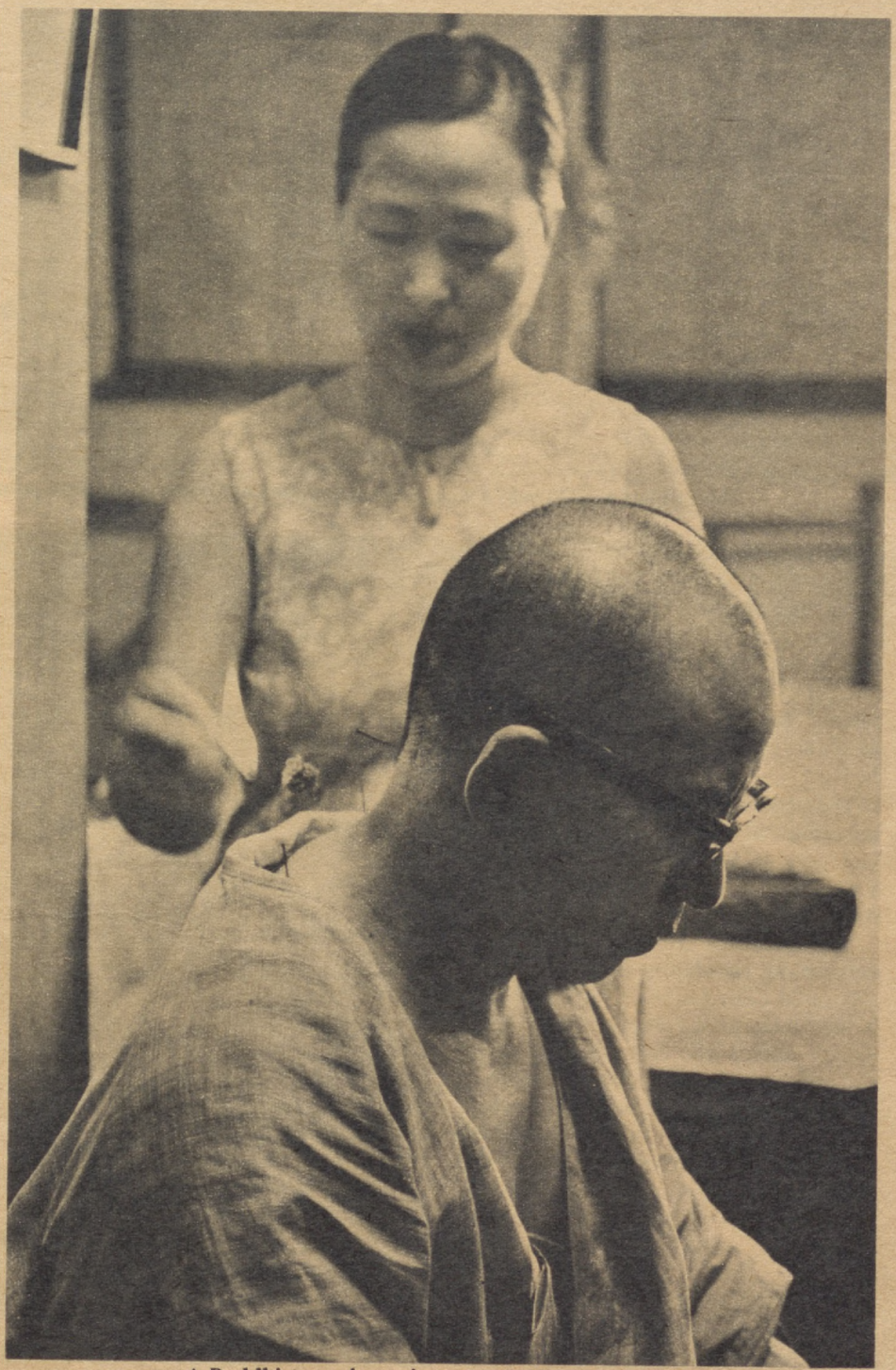
Pictures: Frank Fischbeck
Text: Russell Miller

FOR disbelieving visitors who ask sceptical questions, Peking's tour guides have a disarming and usually effective answer – "Seeing is believing," they say. The see-for-yourself technique has been skilfully employed to demonstrate startling uses of the ancient art of acupuncture in modern Chinese medicine. Caparisoned in surgical masks and gowns, Western doctors have seen acupunctured patients undergo major operations fully conscious and without any other anaesthetic. Though convinced by the evidence of their own eyes the observers left shaking their heads in bafflement because Western science cannot find any physiological reason why acupuncture should work.

If you believe the legend, the needle therapy was discovered aeons ago when soldiers pierced by enemy arrows reported mysterious improvement to ailments elsewhere in their bodies. Unscientific it may be, but with a recorded history of at least 2,500 years acupuncture is scarcely newfangled. The first textbook of traditional Chinese medicine (chung-i) – "The Yellow Emperor's Classic of Internal Medicine," – went to press perhaps a thousand years before the birth of Christ with a description of acupuncture and moxibustion, another treatment still in current use requiring the application of a burning herb to the skin.

As the originators of the first medical system in our civilisation to rely on anything more rational than the incantations of primeval witchdoctors, the Chinese conceived an elaborate and fascinating theory of life. Good health they decided, depends on the exact balance between the *yin* and the *yang*, two elemental forces coursing through the human frame along twelve channels, or meridians.

When the *yin* and the *yang* lose synchronisation, the patient falls ill. The acupuncturist must first diagnose the location and nature of the excess by a complicated pulse-taking procedure. He then inserts his needles into one or more



**A Buddhist monk receives acupuncture treatment.**

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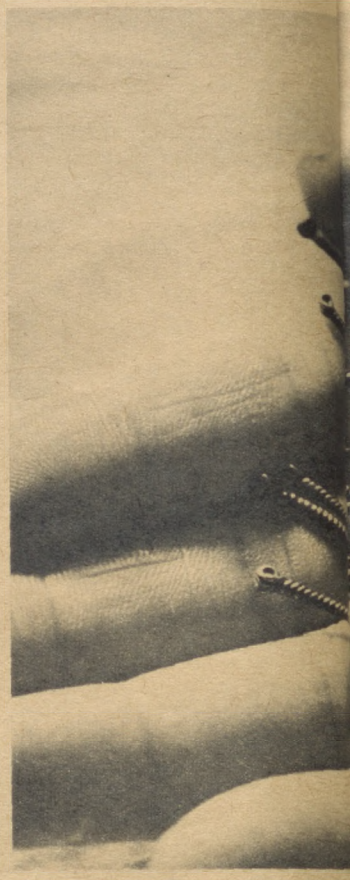
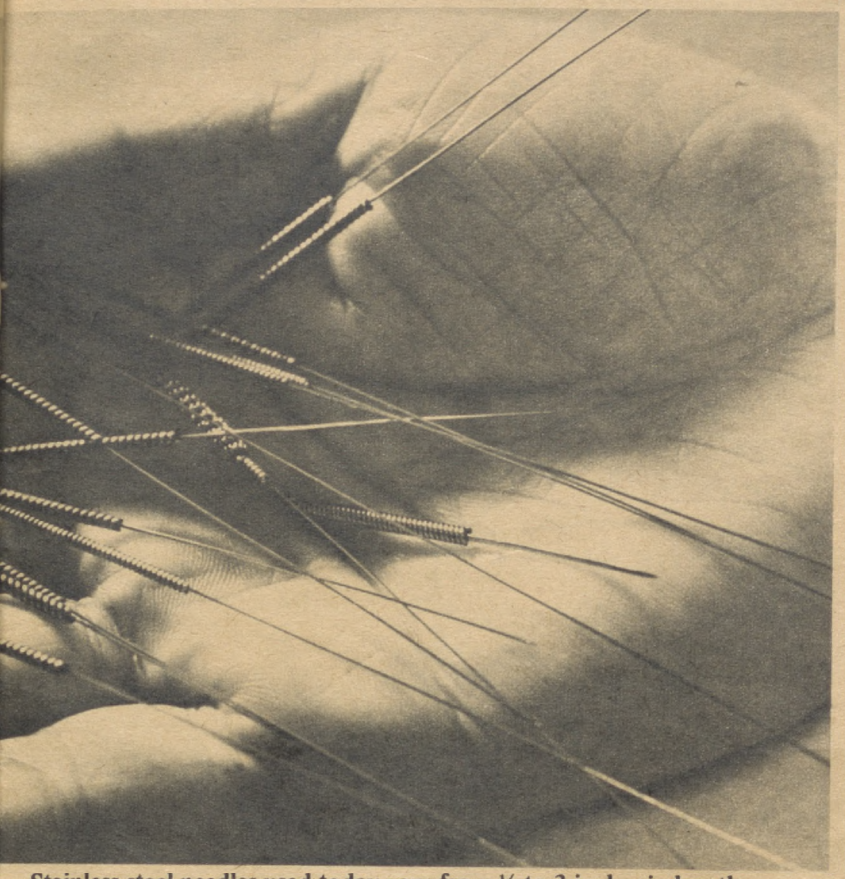


munity, there are acupuncturists plying their trade and teaching others. Last May Dr Wu Wei-ping, most celebrated of Taiwan's 250 licensed acupuncturists and instructor to a number of European students, was called to the bedside of the Cambodian Prime Minister. Under Dr Wu's ministrations General Lon Nol made an impressively fast recovery from post-stroke paralysis and was able to continue directing his country's war. To the annoyance of his conventional doctors, he showered his Taiwanese acupuncturist with thanks and mementoes.

But the main focus of interest is Red China where "barefoot doctors" are practising acupuncture and herbal medicine in the rural areas along age-old lines, and research doctors are advancing the power of the magic needles into new areas. The country's unique blend of traditional and modern medicine was directly ordered by Mao Tse-tung. Modernists of the first Chinese republic were for sweeping the old away, but, as early as 1944, Mao foresaw a grave shortage of physicians and reversed the trend.

The barefoot doctors practise on themselves and trial insertions can be very painful – especially a newly-discovered probe to the base of the skull which is said to cure deaf-mutism. They steel themselves through this ordeal, we are told, by reciting the Mao quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount



**Stainless steel needles used today vary from ½ to 3 inches in length.**

every difficulty to win victory."

The really dazzling breakthrough has been in the use of acupuncture for analgesia. Babies and old people in their eighties are among the 400,000 patients anaesthised by needle for operations. The success rate is said to be around 90 per cent. The Chinese claim recovery is faster, there is less bleeding and the harmful effects of anaesthetic drugs are avoided. For some specially vulnerable patients (for instance, those with high blood pressure), acupuncture is actually safer, say Chinese surgeons.

The ability of the patient to co-operate with the doctor also improves the chances of success in some surgery. While working on the thyroid gland the surgeon can keep the patient talking as a constant check that power of speech nerves are not being inadvertently damaged. Similarly in the operation to correct squinting: because the patient can move his eyeball normally, the surgeon can judge progress as he proceeds instead of waiting for effects of an anaesthetic drug to pass away.

FROM experimental use in 1958, acupunctural anaesthesia has become routine for nearly all operations, including major brain surgery. Foreign visitors have been staggered to watch cheerful and conscious patients quote Mao's teaching, while behind a small curtain surgeons are lifting out a diseased lung, or completing an appendectomy perhaps.

An unwitting Western guinea-pig was *New York Times* columnist James Reston who came down with appendicitis in Peking. He was admitted to the "anti-imperialist hospital" – Russian and East European patients go to the "anti-revisionist hospital" – and received a conventional anaesthetic for the operation. But later he accepted acupuncture to relieve post-operative pain. One did not gain the impression that Reston would be scouring the United States for an acupuncturist on his return, but he admitted to being distracted.

While intensely curious about the extraordinary powers claimed for acupuncture, many Western experts remain doubtful. The Chinese doctors, while not certain how it works, believe they have found a way of neutralising the pain-reporting ability of the nervous system. Some of their western counterparts think this possible, but a majority believe that the secret of acupuncture is psychological. The degree of pain an individual feels is chiefly controlled by his mental attitude and the Chinese patient who believes acupuncture will anaesthetise him may so convince himself.

Research and controversy will go on until an explanation is agreed. Meanwhile an old Chinese saying is getting truer every day – "A single needle can free the body from ten thousand maladies." ■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Niall Toland

# SUZY WONGS BY THE DOZEN

## *Two men help Asian beauties break into British show business*



Kristopher Kum

ORIENTAL House in the Bayswater district of London stands out like a fire opal of green splashed with orange in a dying row of tall, Victorian houses. Inside, nine 'phones are continually on the shrill. For this is the office of the Oriental Casting Agency, which provides Asian actors, actresses and models for the movies and TV, and which claims it can summon 1,000 Chinese if ever another drama of the dimensions of *The World of Suzy Wong* or *The Inn of the Sixth Happiness* were announced.

The agency is run by partners Niall Toland (an Oxford graduate) and Kristopher Kum (a Singapore Chinese), the latter of whom told me: "I think the Nixon-Mao syndrome and the ping-pong in Peking could well bring about a revival of the big Chinese shows.

"We see a reflection here," he added, "of the gradually changing role of the Chinese in the West. I used to play waiters and villains, wore a pigtail for roles and was expected to talk pidgin – *you likee flied lice. . .missee no come now. . . velly velly nice. . .* and all that jazz. Now we portray businessmen, are much less servile and when we do have to talk pidgin it is for comedy shows and we play it for laughs only."

Most of the Chinese actors and models on 41-year-old Kum's books work as restaurateurs, shopkeepers and antique dealer: all jobs they can pass on to others if and when the 'phone call comes that produces a role. And the competition is stiff. Me Me Lay, a 20-year-old model from Chauk, Burma, who has been in Britain six years (her British father works for an oil company) says: "You may think you are pretty, you say to yourself 'You *are* pretty' – then you go to an audition for, say, a Yardley beauty advertisement and there are dozens of beautiful Oriental girls from all over London all hoping to get the job too. Then you realise just how ugly you are!"

In a brief acting career Me Me Lay has appeared in radio and TV series and two films, *She'll Follow You Anywhere* and *Crucible of Terror*, and has a flat in exclusive Chelsea – but admits that her father still has to subsidise her. "I give myself till I am 30 to really make the grade," she says.

Five-year-old Rosemary Gay, from Singapore, whose father is serving with the British Army, is known to kids throughout Britain for her appearances in TV commercials for canned spaghetti. She joined the agency this year (through her aunt, Sui-Lin, also from Singapore and also on the agency lists and has stamped her individuality on four TV commercials, which pay her US$250 a day (plus a $5 chaperone's fee). Her seven-year-old



Rosemary Gay



Me Me Lay



Cary Lee

brother John is with Oriental Casting and poses for advertisements, but is rather forced out of the limelight his sister can claim, because he has to be at school most days. British law is strict on such matters.

The demand for Orientals in all facets of the business is steady, with Press advertising and spin-offs like book jackets and record-sleeves paying at the rate of $250 an hour. Appearances on TV, including commercials, can bring in a bonus cheque of $5 if the performer provides his national costume (if the part calls for it, of course). Out of these fees the agency takes 10 per cent for stage, cinema and TV acting; and 15 per cent for advertising shots and TV commercials.

"There is an increasing demand for Japanese," said 28-year-old Toland. "Yasuko Nagazumi has been our most successful Japanese actress. She went back to Japan with Shirley MacLaine for an episode in the TV series *Shirley's World* and has a major role in another TV series, *The Protectors*, starring Robert Vaughn and Nyree Dawn Porter who was Irene in *The Forsyte Saga* [one of the BBC's most successful serials].

"But it is Japanese men we are short of and have to search around for," he said. "We get away with Chinese playing most Japanese parts, but in British Press advertising today there is a continual call for real Japanese to portray Japanese businessmen."

Model girl Cary Lee, from Kuala Lumpur, came to Oriental Casting, like Me Me Lay, because her family was living in London (her father is with the Malaysian Government offices). Like Me Me she has branched into TV commercials, many of which are made in London for showing in the Far East. The two girls were recently singing the praises of Anchor Beer in commercials to be seen in Singapore.

For Mona Chong of Singapore, who came to Britain as a model and has since appeared in James Bond movies, working in London has brought not only a successful career but marriage to a leading Harley Street dental surgeon.

Meanwhile, Oriental Casting is feeling a little racially confused. "Suddenly," sighed Toland, "everybody seems to want girls from Ghana. And they're not easy to find. But it's all part of the business as, although we keep the name 'Oriental' in our title, we also handle Africans, Indians and West Indians. Everyone, in fact, except whites."

That makes it tough for Toland. Unlike Kum (now preparing for a role as a villainous Japanese in a British comedy called *Rentadick*) he can't get any acting parts through his own agency. — E. T.


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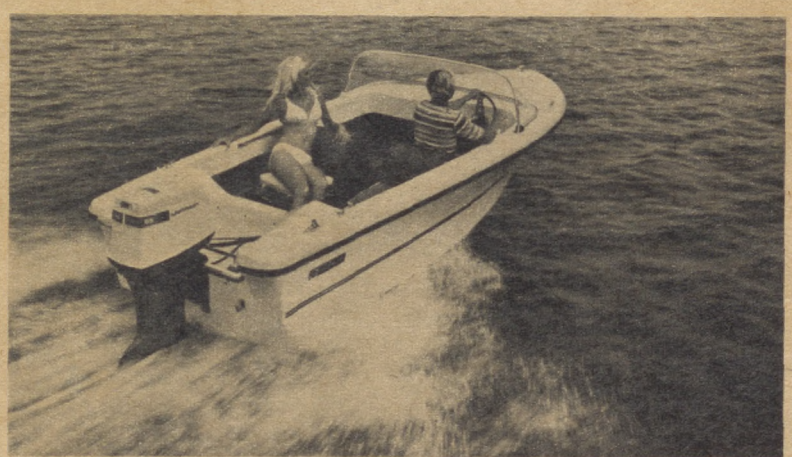

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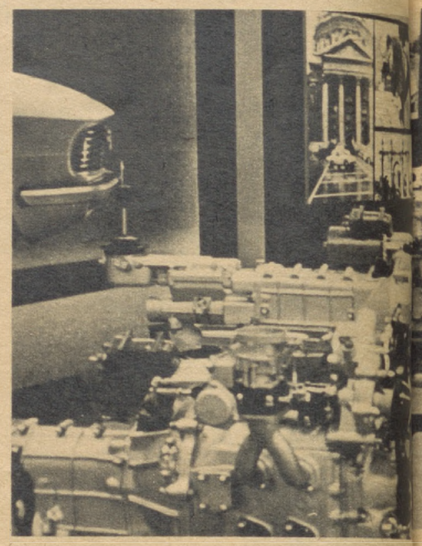
# RIDING ON ROTORS

*When the rotary engine starts up, your car floats down the road like a swan, steady and soundless*

**by DOM MORAES**

TO ENTER an industrial plant in Japan is as difficult as it would be to stroll into an arsenal in some other country. The guards at the gate of the Toyo Kogyo car factory in Hiroshima, where the much-publicised new rotary engines are made, obviously suspected all visitors of being involved in industrial espionage. It was with perceptible reluctance that the doorkeeper eventually handed us the small badges necessary for admission. But, like heaven, the factory, though hard to enter, was charming once you were inside. A svelte receptionist in the main office block floated us upstairs in a soundless lift, and led us down a parqueted corridor lined with reception rooms to the particular reception room set aside for us.

Inside was a conference table, in the centre of which, in honour of our impending talk with factory officials, the Japanese, British, and Indian flags had been raised. A mysterious panel, on which lights flashed on and off, was set in one wall. Buzzers sounded inexplicably every few seconds. We sat down. Presently the door opened, and three company officials and an interpreter filed in with expressions that suggested that the discussion ahead would be a sombre and arduous one. We rose: the officials bowed: we bowed back: we exchanged cards with them: they bowed: we bowed. Feeling rather exhausted by all this, I sat down once more. A lengthy and total silence fell upon us all.



After a while, however, a pretty waitress appeared with little cups of acrid tea. The officials smiled. They bowed once more, which apparently meant that the interview could proceed. Since the only machine I know anything about is the typewriter, I plunged recklessly into a simplistic, but to me essential, question. "What," I inquired, "is a rotary engine anyway?" It was blasphemy. The officials were too polite to betray the amazement and shock they must have felt, but they eyed me strangely for a moment. Then, through the interpreter, they explained. It was an engine, they said, which could revolutionise the car trade, and theirs was so far the only factory in Asia to produce it commercially.



**At the end of a line of stately silver rotary engines, experts confer.**

The engine of an ordinary car is operated by pistons. They pump into cylinders and clash and lock, which causes noise and vibration. Dr Felix Wankel, a German scientist who was born in 1902, didn't approve of this. He decided to try and invent an engine in which the pistons, instead of pumping in and out of the cylinders, would rotate within them and provide a propulsive force. From 1922 onward, he involved himself in research on rotors. His work was interrupted by the war, but in 1951 he started up once more, this time with a West German backer, NSU Motorenwerke AG. By 1957, a rotary engine had been created. Unfortunately it was so complicated that it was impossible to manufacture in any noteworthy numbers.

UNDETERRED, Dr Wankel changed the structure of the engine. In July 1959, the new engine passed endurance tests with flying colours, and at the end of the year it was introduced to the public. They weren't very interested, but, some thousands of miles away in Japan, Toyo Kogyo was. The company started to negotiate with NSU, and in 1961 were granted a licence to manufacture rotary engines. The agreement was based on the understanding that the two companies would co-operate with each other in research to make the engine practicable. A prototype of the NSU-KKM 400 engine was built at Toyo Kogyo, this being an engine propelled by a single rotor, and tests were carried out on it.

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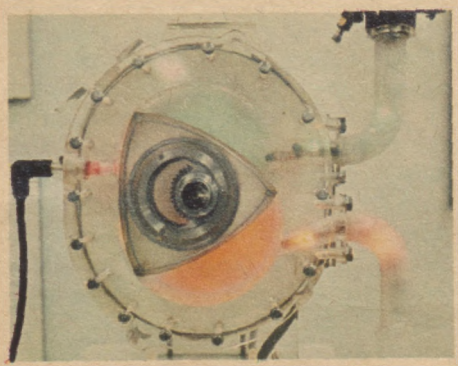
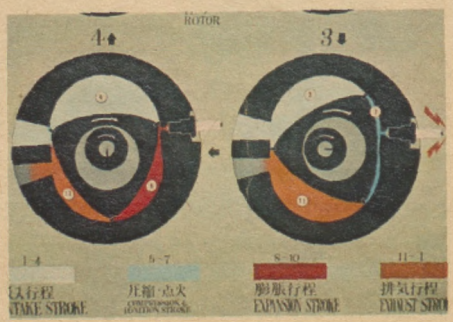




**ASPECTS OF THE ROTARY ENGINE: Left: a plastic model of the engine. It resembles a duck created by Disney. Coloured lights flash on and off to demonstrate how the engine functions in reality. Below: a demonstration chart which serves the same purpose. Fundamentally, for anyone with a mechanical mind, the principle of the engine is very simple (even though it took 40 years of Dr Wankel's life to perfect it). Right: part of the engine.**




ing the problems of the engine," said one of the officials through the interpreter. "But at first we were very discouraged. The engine vibrated terribly at idling speeds, it emitted a lot of smoke, and the oil consumption was terrifying. When we disassembled the engine we found that all the electro-plating had fallen off due to chatter-marks." Chatter-marks, he went on to explain, are caused by the vibration of the rotor seals in their housing: the housing is scarred by wavy lines, and this causes the engine to deteriorate rapidly and shortens its life. "It was to prove our biggest headache of all," said the official, "for many years."

Even though they hadn't yet solved the problems of the single-rotor engine, the Toyo Kogyo researchers optimistically started work on an engine with a double rotor. Their gamble paid off. The chatter-marks were eliminated by changing the pattern of the rotor seal. One by one the other problems were tackled and solved. "In 1967 we started to market cars with rotary engines. NSU had stuck to the single-rotor engine, which proved a failure. They switched to the double-rotor system, eventually, but ours was the first double-rotor engine car in the world." The officials looked proud: even the interpreter looked proud: like all Japanese, they were dedicated company men.

THERE ARE many advantages to the rotary engine," said one of them. "Firstly, it's a small engine, and very light. Because of having rotors instead of pistons, it starts easily and runs smoothly. There's less vibration than in an ordinary car, and less noise. The mechanism is basically very simple, so there are very few parts. When we mass-produce our cars, the cost of manufacture will be low, and the cars will sell more cheaply. Moreover, it's easy to cope with the emission problem. Pollution is the bane of all modern cities. But with a rotary engine you don't need to use high octane fuel. So no lead content is involved. The emission from the engine is very low on nitrogen oxide.

"So, you see," he continued, "we have a number of advantages to recommend our cars. We've produced 170,000 units with rotary engines since 1967. About half the cars we now produce have these engines. The rotary is climbing steeply. At the start we came across a lot of public resistance. The public is basically very conservative, and they wouldn't believe in the durability of our cars. But we put the rotor-driven cars into various competitions for endurance, and proved our point. A rotary engine has the same life as an ordinary engine, according to the competition results. We believe that it has a longer life. Anyway, others believe it. Toyota and Nissan have recently also signed up with NSU."

The officials now conducted us to a showroom where five different kinds of stately and silver rotary engines were mounted on plinths, like the busts of Roman Emperors. In one corner, in a plastic model of an engine, lights of various colours flickered on and off. "This is the way it works," said the interpreter, and pointed to this model. I stared at it for a long while, but my incomprehension remained absolute. In a showcase the essential components of the rotary engine were displayed. There were only eight parts and a few small clips and screws. "Light," said the interpreter. "Economical. Now we export all over Asia, to Australia and the US. Two and a half thousand units sell monthly in the US."

AFTER THIS we floated downstairs in the lift, and were seated in an orange Capella Rotary car, one of a line produced in 1969. This car costs from US$2,000 to US$2,500. The most expensive rotary car manufactured by Toyo Kogyo costs US$5,300: this year they are bringing out two new inexpensive models, in the Savanna series, ranging from US$1,700 to US$2,200, and the Grand Familia series, ranging from US$1,500 to US$1,850. With Toyota and Nissan coming into the rotary market, the price of rotor-driven cars will obviously drop sharply in the next few years. "Do you," the official with us asked my Japanese companion, "have one of our cars?" "No, a Toyota." The official looked cross.

Meanwhile the Capella circled the factory area. This was a considerable task, for the area comprises nearly 13 square miles. It is like a city populated by cars rather than humans, though the company employs 28,000 people. The Capella ran with creamy smoothness: the engine emitted the subdued hum of an air-conditioner. We crossed a bridge across the Enku river; "it is our private bridge, our company bridge": and came to a private harbour where a private fleet of ships waited to carry cars across the sea. Beyond the harbour was a test course. The Capella hurtled down it at top speed: the sound of the engine was a little louder, but not much: there were still no vibrations.

We returned to the main office block. "How do you like the rotary engine?" asked the official. I said I thought it worked remarkably well. He beamed. "Now we will return to our room," he said, "and you will have lunch with us." As the lift wafted us upward, I was suddenly struck by a thought. The interpreter had not accompanied us, but the official had spoken fluent English throughout our drive. I inquired about this. He looked rather sheepish, but said yes, he did speak English. "And your two colleagues?" Yes, they spoke English too. "Then why the interpreter?" I inquired. The official didn't reply for a moment. Then he said, "Meetings with foreigners must be held with the proper formalities. After all, you are now in Japan." ■

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As we said: simple and foolproof. But there was one drawback.

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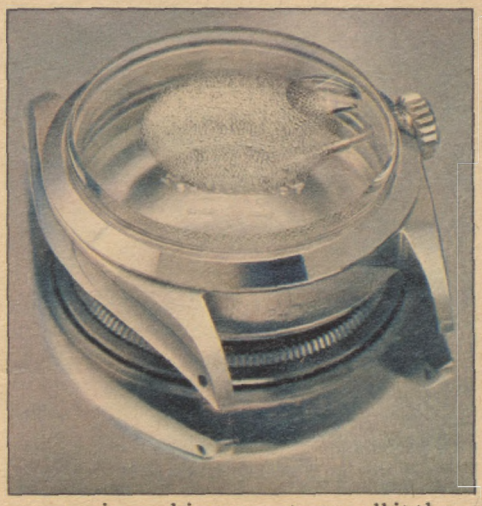
The movement all these safety features protect is well worth all the trouble we go to. Our craftsmen like to think of it as their



crowning achievement: we call it the Perpetual Chronometer movement, because that's just what it is: a rotor selfwinding movement, the accuracy of which has been tested over a gruelling fifteen days and nights by one of the Independent Official Swiss Institutes for Chronometer Tests.

The Rolex red seal (which you can see in the photograph below) is your proof that the watch is not a watch, but is, in fact, a Chronometer, and that its superb accuracy has been ratified by one of the Swiss Institutes.

This accuracy has often proved invaluable to Rolex owners, as this letter (one of many we keep in Geneva) from the leader of a Welsh Himalayan expedition shows:

"During the six and a half months spent away from the UK we experienced the widest possible range of temperature and humidity; the highest temperature being 117 deg. F. in the shade in Afghanistan to 34 deg. of frost at the top of the 19,000 ft. Urai Lagna pass near the Nepal–Tibet border. The humidity varied between the moist monsoon weather of India and Nepal to the arid dryness of the Tibetan plateau in winter. Never once during this period did any of the watches show any signs of irregularity. So much so that good time-keeping was taken for granted. Our first check on the time broadcast by Radio Delhi in early January proved that both Harrop's watch and mine were within seconds of the correct time after five months away from civilisation."

Letters like these give our craftsmen immense satisfaction.

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*Pictured: the Rolex Explorer. Available in steel, with matching bracelet.*




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# An Anatomy of Gorging

FAMINE HAS ALWAYS been a condition of life for much of the population of the world, but gargantuan feasts have been a way of life for some of the remainder. In Roman times, people swallowed large quantities of exotic foods (and less exotic, but far more potent, liquor) for hours, till, the middle of a banquet reached, and their own middles swollen to excess, they ceased to tickle the girl (or boy: everyone knows what the ancient Romans were like) next door, and tickled their own throats with a feather. The results of this were obvious: the ancient Romans, their stomachs emptied, not delicately, perhaps, but completely, sat up and tackled the next course.

In Victorian England rich people ate six or seven courses for breakfast: porridge and kedgeree and eggs and bacon and liver and chops and steak: and more for lunch.

In old China (or so it seems from all accounts) people ate considerably more than they do now. The feast that became known as an Imperial Banquet was a marathon eating and drinking session that usually lasted several days. It was given to honour highly esteemed friends, acquaintances, or guests. Its origins, while not quite clear, are probably to be found in the banquets given to various Emperors of China during their southern tours, which were probably initiated by Emperor K'ang-hsi of the Manchu Dynasty.

At home in Peking the Emperor was forbidden by custom to eat with the imperial consort or with any of his wives or concubines. But in the country, a much more natural family atmosphere took over from the strict protocol of Peking. The imperial party moved from city to city and in each, the responsible officials presented at least one and often several banquets.

This banquet is re-created from time to time in Hong Kong. The latest reconstruction took place recently in one of the Colony's leading hotels at a cost of US$128 a head. For mouth-watering details, see facing page. ▶

# THE GREAT (NON-FATTENING) EAT-IN

Gourmets from all over the world recently tucked into a three-day banquet in the old Imperial Chinese style at Hong Kong's Mandarin Hotel. They dined, appropriately, off gold plates. But on the last night several Frenchmen present, whose profession is to eat food and write about it said that they had *lost weight.* One or two licked their lips and announced they were now looking forward to a really decent steak.

All, however, looked remarkably fit, and this was a tribute to the hotel's head Chinese chef, Mr Leung Sze, who twice prepared Imperial Banquets in Canton in the old days.

We arrived on the last day, when a clash of cymbals announced the first meal of the session. We got down to it, nervously, having been advised by a member of the hotel staff that three days' continuous eating is good for you.

A hotel spokeswoman meanwhile confirmed that we could not be served such legendary dishes as monkey brains, live white mice or elephant's phallus. After all, she pointed out, this *was* the 20th century. Bears' paws, however, would be available: "A great delicacy. And very rare these days."

The Asia Magazine team sat through only the last two meals. Other more resolute diners had plenty to choose from. Menus included conch ("especially good for women"); "venomous mushrooms" (which terrified the French); and deer's tail (not quite such a good aphrodisiac as powdered deer's antler). We had white crane meat ("good for the legs"); medicinal fungus ("good for the vocal chords"); snow fungus ("has a cooling effect on the body"); abalone ("good for the virility of men, and excellent for the feminine characteristics of women"); "sea bear" (said to be actually sea slug, "rubbery and body-building", but probably, since it had vertebrae, the tail of a turtle); and cockscomb ("good for the human head").

We sampled fish lips, bird's tongue, birds' nests, frog's belly, spotted deer, stewed snow frog, and braised wild cat (which upset an Australian woman food writer who owns nine Siamese cats).

Before the meal the guests were offered gin, sherry, or whisky, very un-Chinese, one felt, and during the meal we drank hot Chinese wine from gilded cups. The result was, naturally, that most people rose full of food and good cheer. The banquet was a long one, but recovery from the banquet took longer still.

There is a Chinese proverb that says: "There is no feast in the world that does not break up at last." Even this one did. After all, a three-day banquet is a luxury. Four days would have been downright sybaritic.

— J.G.

THE CHEF



Umpteenth course coming up. . .

TYPICAL DINERS



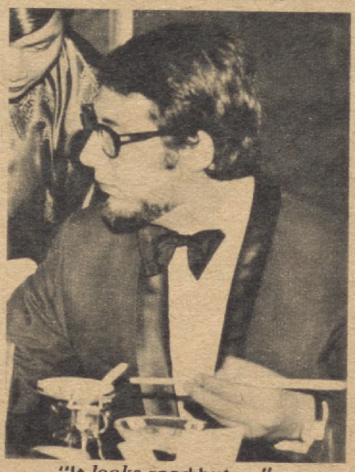
"I wonder if I dare. . ."



"Is it really *me*?"



"One admires the texture."



"It *looks* good but. . ."




a. **Parker 75 PLACE VENDÔME Pen and Ball Pen:** Give the eternal splendour of gold; the enduring satisfaction of flawless craftsmanship. Fashioned in 20-micron gold electroplate in five design finishes. Pens have economical bottle fill, may be converted to cartridge fill. Also three designs in 30-micron silverplate.

b. **Parker International Classic Ball Pen:** Give the slim elegance of this proud but practical ball pen. Despite its trim lines, it contains an enormous amount of ink. Heavy gold electroplate case shown; also available in solid sterling silver. Monogram may be applied in moments, at no extra cost. Matching pencils available.

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make it Australian.



Australian Wine Board



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GAMBLERS enjoy Korea – if they're winning. Thirty minutes from the centre of Seoul is Walker Hill, a tourist resort with five hotels, private villas, a night club, futuristic bars, swimming pools, a Turkish bath, and "the liveliest casino in Asia."

Walker Hill is named after the American General Walton H. Walker, killed in a car accident in December, 1950, in the Korean War. Each of the five modern hotels which are contoured to the green and wooded hill, overlooking the Han River Valley, has the first name of an American general active in that war. They are: Douglas; Matthew; Maxwell; James; and Lyman. The Korean Tourist Service owns the hotels, but not the casino.

Just how lively is the casino? Well, it seems to do fair business; but it would no doubt like to do even better. It is in a modern building; yet the casino itself, like casinos throughout the world, has an air that is faintly Victorian: even if it has not exactly got dark wood, red plush, and crystal chandeliers, it almost has. There are red carpets and, beneath large gold-plate ceiling-reflectors, fancy lights on golden curlicues. There are girl croupiers as well as men croupiers, and, in their pale blue tops and black skirts, they are alluring: a clean break with the old casino traditions of Europe. Americans and Filipinos who have instructed Korean croupiers say that they learn faster than anyone else.

If you are a keen gambler, Walker Hill will please you. But, winning or losing, keen gamblers have a pretty deadpan look at the tables; indeed sometimes, they look, quite literally, half dead; and, if they are American, they chew. One gambler at Walker Hill when we were there was an American girl of 12, who had a snub nose, freckles, pigtails, and a brown dress with white spots: she seemed to be making money, and, according to casino rules, was too young to be playing at all. Her parents, who were gambling as devoutly as their daughter, were quite bizarre, for they were done up like 18th-century gipsies.

One of the most remarkable things about gambling in South Korea is that Koreans – apart from the staff – are not allowed into the casinos, unless they are accompanying foreigners. There must be a lot of foreigners to accompany, for you almost always see a good few Koreans playing. The foreigners who patronise Korean casinos are invariably Americans and Japanese: the Japanese outnumber the Americans, but, unused to gambling, they do not yet bet so big – though they are learning to.

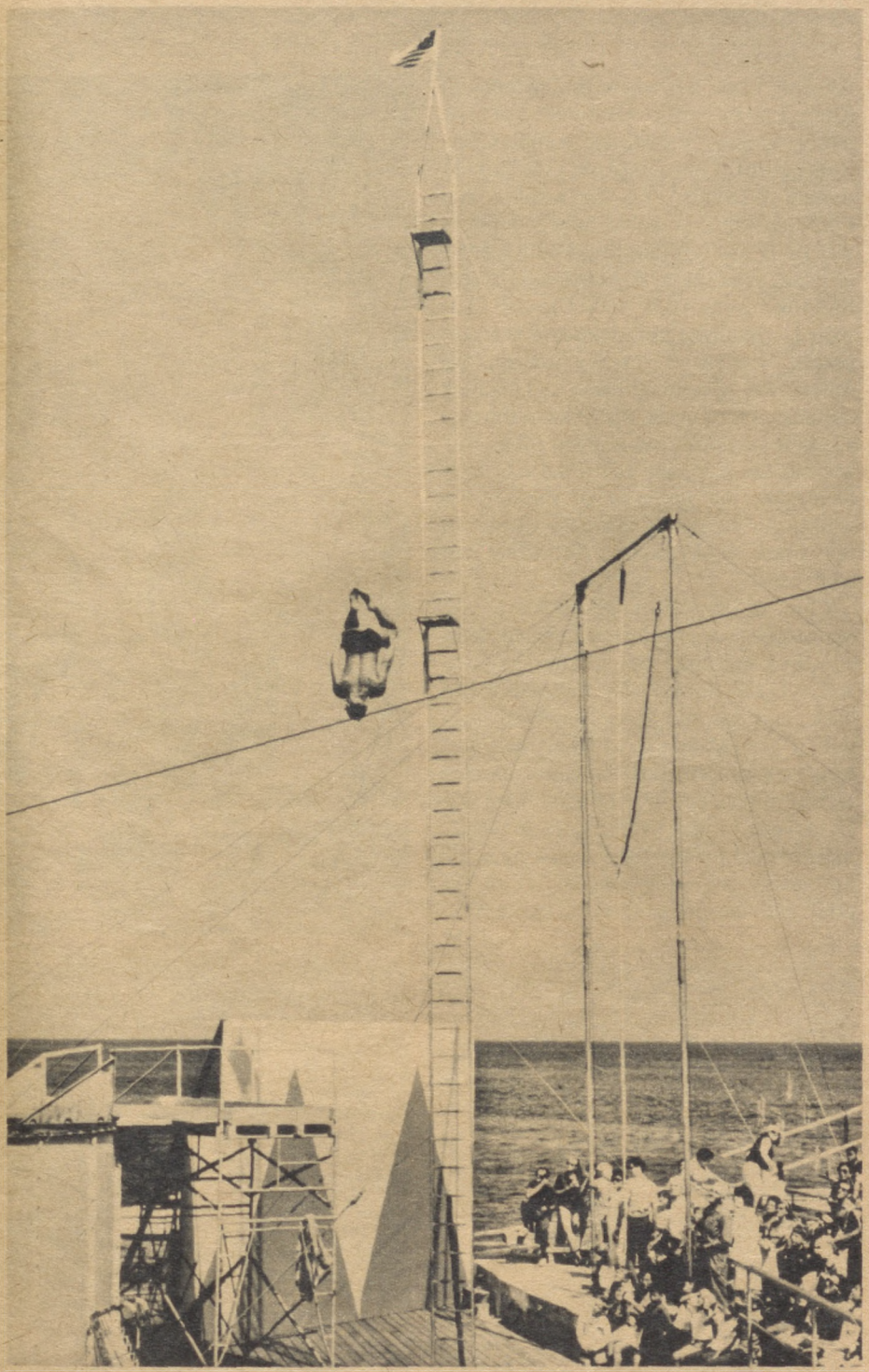
A foreigner pays well under a US dollar to enter the casino at Walker Hill; a Korean must pay five times as much. The staff are hard men who stand no nonsense, and some of them were trained in Las Vegas. The manager looks a real boss, and served in the Japanese army in the Pacific War.

If you tire of gambling, you can try the night-club, where there is a fast show with lithe girls, not too overdressed, and cheerful boys who wear sailors' rig, striped blazers and white pants, or traditional Korean stovepipe hats. Most of the acts we saw were straight hoofing, peppered with song; but one was more complex, and had in it girls with whips and daggers lashing and stabbing each other hungrily.

If you should tire of Walker Hill, you can gamble at the Olympos Hotel at Inchon, 30 or 40 minutes up the motorway from Seoul. The menu here includes a good *kisaeng* house; a clear blue swimming pool; another nightclub, with vigorous hostesses; and a fine view of sea and islands and of the spot where American marines landed in a most successful amphibious operation in September, 1950, during the Korean war.

If Inchon does not suit you, you can fly to the island of Cheju, 90 miles south of the southwest tip of Korea, and gamble at the casino of the Sogwipo Tourist Hotel, near unspoilt countryside enlivened with tangerines and extinct volcanoes. You should not find it too hard to find a place at a table; indeed, with a bit of luck, you may be the only person there. Delightful girl croupiers will give you every attention. – JOHN GALE

# PICTURE TO THE EDITOR



This man is not, despite appearances, doing a headstand on a tightrope. He is a champion diver doing a multiple-somersault from an 80-foot tower. The tightrope in the foreground is actually about 10 feet away from the diver. The photograph was taken at the Steel Pier in Atlantic City, New Jersey, USA, by Ted DuBay of Teaneck, New Jersey. For similarly odd pictures The Asia Magazine pays US$15 (black-and-white) and $25 (colour).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# A PARTY FOR CONFUCIUS

## *The Chinese philospher died 2,450 years ago, but his birthday is still celebrated in Taipei*

ON THE 28TH of September every year, a curious ceremony takes place in Taipei. It celebrates the birthday of the Chinese philosopher K'ung Fu-tzu, better known outside his native land as Confucius. He was born, so far as can be ascertained, in 551 BC, and died 72 years later, having achieved what few men do: that is to say, most of what he is said to have said eventually made excellent sense. So rare is this feat that the Chinese today look on him, as did their ancestors, as someone superhuman, not to say divine. In a portrait by the Japanese master, Kano Tanyu (it was admittedly executed some 2000 years after the death of K'ung Fu-tzu), he looks not unlike Jesus Christ.

The Confucius Temple in Taipei is painted a hot, sour red, and the inner shrine stands in a courtyard flanked with balconies. These balconies, on September 28th this year, were packed with people: the notabilities of Taipei, and a number of foreign tourists with earnest cameras: also the local press. A small rain fell with annoying persistence: a sharp wind blew, lifting the reddish robes of the monks in the courtyard to reveal rather dirty union suits beneath. Two monks solicitously helped each other to adjust their hats, which had been blown awry by the wind. Pigs and cattle, an offering to Confucius, waited sadly in the inner shrine. The ceremonies started, as huge drums boomed.

The monks in their red robes, and boy helpers in yellow ones, now started to enact a bizarre and ancient ritual, as formal as a dance. The huge drums thudded heavily: the orchestra at the entrance to the shrine clashed cymbals, and their flutes whined sharply. When the music stopped, the sudden silence would be interrupted by a weird ceremonial shriek. There was also singing, which sounded like the Gregorian chant rendered by a choir of ducks. A touching young American couple stood beside me; the husband's camera clicked rapidly and repeatedly; the wife looked frustrated. "I wish I knew what all this meant," she whispered to me. "Do you know?" I didn't: but it was all very impressive.

Taipei (or so they told me in Taipei) is the only place left where the birthday of K'ung Fu-tzu is still celebrated. The ceremony, austere, formal. and complex, is a very beautiful one, and I am glad I saw it, though I wonder, on the whole, what Confucius himself would have thought of it. For it has nothing to do with Confucian doctrine, or with Confucius, except that like both it is very Chinese. The stilted, ritualistic movements of the celebrants, the slow, creaky music, the drums, the occasional harsh, deliberately inhuman cries made by human throats: all these obviously came from a long way back in the past, and the ritual was unaffected by the presence of the tourists who lusted nervously after the exotic, or the press photographers crowding the courtyard.

Close to the end of the ceremony, the rain stopped. A priest spread his red-sleeved arms, and cried out harshly, and, exactly on cue, the curtain of clouds rolled back, and the sun shone down strongly out of a lucid blue sky. Even the priest seemed surprised. But the clouds melted rapidly away, and by the end there was an expanse of blue overhead, from which, unperturbed by the thunderous climactic drumbeats from the temple, stared the pure and enormous eye of the sun.

– D.M.











*Left: the ceremony opens with the sonorous roar of an enormous drum. Above: as the ceremony continues outside, a dead pig and live cow, both offerings to the sage, wait in the inner shrine of the temple. Near right: acolytes burn paper money for the dead philosopher, who never used very much in his life. Far right: a procession crosses the temple courtyard, under a sky from which the heavy clouds have cleared. The complex and formal ceremony has many facets, and each celebrant fulfils a function. Below: with expressions of intense dedication, four members of the orchestra which accompanied the rites, play wind instruments which drone and whine in an oracular way, and, far right: a boy acolyte, dressed in yellow, clashes a bamboo instrument.*









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# THE PERILS OF PAULETTE

## or

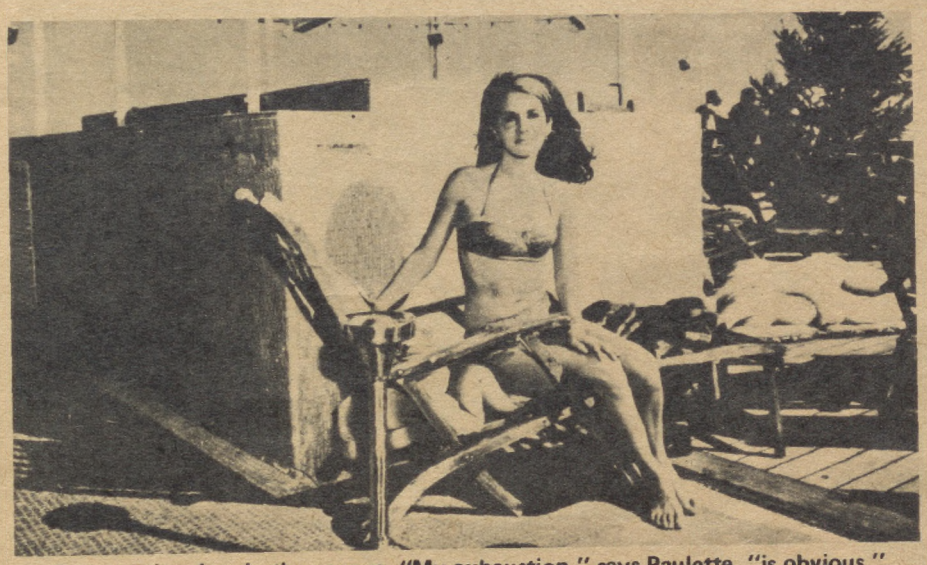
## How an enterprising young lady set out to stow away aboard a luxury liner and was almost foiled in the attempt by shipboard rakes, assorted busybodies and the caprices of an apparently malign Fate, the lady in question being PAULETTE COOPER, whose breathless narrative begins below

IN RETROSPECT, I often wonder why I did it. Sometimes I think I did it not just to prove that it could be done, but to prove that *I* was the one who could do it. Sometimes I think I did it just because I knew it would make interesting cocktail conversation afterwards. ("Oh so *you're* the girl I read about.") Occasionally, I have a sneaking suspicion that I did it just to save some money. But now, as I stand at the foot of the pier, looking up at the giant luxury ocean liner, I wonder again why I was about to do such a strange and silly thing.

Well, it was too late to back out now. I walked hesitantly up the 'Visitors' gangway according to my plan, hoping that I looked as if I was going to see someone off. I was a little bit late, and I had just stepped on to the ship when I heard the loudspeaker announce that all visitors had to go ashore. I didn't move. About five minutes later, the message was repeated, and I don't know whether it was my imagination, but the speaker's tone sounded a bit more urgent. I stood there, still uncertain whether to go through with this crazy scheme.

Then, with one long last lonely wail of the ship's horn, the gangway went up and the giant liner started slowly creeping out of the harbour to begin its winter cruise from New York to the Caribbean. And then suddenly it hit me like the waves that were hitting the side of the ship: *I was officially a stowaway.*

It had all started many months before when I was on another cruise and a young stowaway was caught hiding in his friend's cabin. I was always tremendously impressed with Edgar Allen Poe's *The Purloined Letter* and commented on the situation to my friends back home, expounding on my theory that if the boy had stayed out in the open, he would probably never have been caught. No one agreed with me, and since I was slighty drunk that night, I stated that I was going to prove it by doing it. Unfortunately it became a joke among my friends, who know what a coward I am, and eventually, in order to save face, I had to follow through.



**Picture taken late in the voyage. "My exhaustion," says Paulette, "is obvious."**

So I began to formulate my plans. Sleeping would present no problem since I knew I could sleep openly out in a lounge, which is not uncommon on a cruise, since liquor is so plentiful and cheap that passengers often pass out in the public rooms. Food would also present no problems, since most ships have plenty of free buffets on deck where they don't check passengers for room numbers. Furthermore, I knew I could 'hide out' during mealtimes by simply staying right out in the open at the bar. Drinking would explain my not going into the dining room as well as my "passing out" in the lounge at night. In fact, after a while, the idea began to be attractive. After all, a stowaway doesn't have to worry about whether to get an inside or outside cabin. He doesn't have to fight for the first or second sitting. He has no problems with silent tablemates who order every course on the menu and then wash them down with *his* wine. Yes, the life of a stowaway might be quite interesting. . .

But before I got carried away, I decided to go to the library to find out whether any stowaways had ever made it. I learned, at least, that as a stowaway I would be in good company. Balboa, who discovered the Pacific Ocean, successfully stowed away in a crate with his dog in order to escape his creditors. Mike Romanoff, the famed Hollywood restaurateur, stowed across the Atlantic three times, once sleeping in the dog-kennel, another time calling himself a prince and carrying a paper saying he was authorised to stow away, and a third time wearing a white steward's jacket and carrying a bundle of dirty linens to make him look legitimate. But as I read about these people, and others, one thing stuck out in my mind: women almost never stow away — and there is no record of any woman who ever succeeded.

Maybe that was the real reason I did it: it was my one chance to be first in something. Why couldn't I at least become the first successful female stowaway at sea?

BUT NOW, as the cruise was starting, I began to suspect my friends had been right about me. I was much too frightened to be able to carry this through successfully for the entire one-week cruise, and I probably couldn't even make it through the first day or two, which would be the most important. I certainly tried to look relaxed that first

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hour at sea while I explored the rooms of the ship along with the other passengers. But while they went to look at the lounges, I panicked and immediately checked the locations of all the Ladies' rooms in case I would have to hide there. And although I had some fantasies before leaving of nonchalantly introducing myself to the purser — one of whose jobs is to watch out for stowaways — when the other passengers got their cabin keys from him and introduced themselves, I went out of my way to avoid him.

About an hour later, all the passengers seemed suddenly to disappear (probably to unpack) and so did my courage, so I decided to stay in the Ladies' room until they returned so I wouldn't look conspicuous. But when I tried to open the door, I discovered with a shock that it was locked — possibly to prevent stowaways from hiding — since most ships have stowaway checks as the ship first pulls out of the harbour, since then they can still send someone back on a tug if they catch him. I cheered up when I realised I could always go to the bar, but I became even more upset when I discovered that it too was locked. (I found out later this was because drinks can't be served tax free until they're outside a certain limit.)

I simply had to go someplace or do something. Standing there like that made me look too conspicuous. So I decided to hide the luggage I was carrying — one small attaché case. After a few minutes of searching, I found what I hoped would exist: a small lounge below and away from the main ones. I also realised that this place would make a very good bedroom, and, although there were no couches, if I pushed two chairs together it would make a bed that was about a foot shorter than my already short five-foot frame.

Next, I tried to find a hiding place for my attaché case. There was only one possibility there: the piano. I picked up the top, placed the case on top of the strings, closed it and tested it. It sounded just like an attaché case was resting on the strings. I thought sadly to myself that if anyone sat down to play that piano, they might as well play the Funeral March for me.

As I left, I cursed myself for bringing that attaché case along, remembering ruefully that on the last voyage of the old Queen, an American stowaway was caught when his clothes were found. But I really had no choice. I had to stay out in the open, and I knew that a girl wearing the same dress each day would be very conspicuous, especially on cruises where the women have such wonderful wardrobes. My first plan had been to feign




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pregnancy, by putting a pillowcase under my dress and stuffing all my clothes in there. But that presented all kinds of difficulties, both technical (it could fall out) and moral (I'm not married). So in the end, I took that attaché case along and filled it with two blouses, four evening dresses and a long evening gown. It may sound impossible to fit it all in, but it works if you fold it army style: in half, rolled tightly and then secured with a rubber band. Then I went upstairs to begin my total plan. I knew that people on a cruise ship always notice a young woman travelling alone, so I planned to go all out with a full wardrobe and try to be *really obvious:* socialise with all the passengers, mingle with the officers, and wear enough low-cut knock-out dresses that everyone would notice me, and, with luck, no one would ever think I didn't really belong.

I FIRST went to the bar to inaugurate my first scheme; establishing myself as an alcoholic who preferred a liquid to a real meal. A large number of passengers were already at the bar, and since I'm friendly I immediately met almost everyone there, as I did on other cruises I've been on. But unlike the other times, I couldn't enjoy myself. Whenever anyone casually touched me, I could feel a pain right through to the pit of my stomach. Whenever the loudspeaker went on, I held my breath, certain they were about to announce my unwanted presence. And every time someone looked me straight in the eye, I knew they knew. I became so nervous that I was grateful when they at last all left for dinner. ("I prefer to drink than eat. That's how I keep so slim," I said to explain my staying there.) But the ship's doctor who had been there remained, and stated that he also preferred to skip dinner so that he would have a chance to be with me. I was flattered, he was attractive, and I decided to stick with him for the evening, assuming a ship's doctor would be a nice safe bet.

That was my first and almost fatal mistake. When I tried to leave him at the end of the evening, he insisted on escorting me to my 'cabin', and all my protestations were futile.

"I can't leave you alone," he explained. "There are goose pimples all over your arms, you've been trembling all evening, and you're so jumpy it's unbelievable."

"I'm seasick," I lied.

He dismissed my diagnosis. "It's a perfectly calm sea and seasick people don't drink or eat like you did."

"I was hungry," I wailed.

"If you were really hungry, you would have gone to the dining room for dinner, so that's not what's wrong with you. But I know what it is," he continued and my heart started pounding as I waited to hear the dreaded word 'stowaway'.

"You're coming down with the flu," he said instead, and I knew he was lying, because had he really believed that he would have taken me directly to the ship's hospital. But I couldn't suggest that he do that either, since the ships usually charge medication to your cabin.

"It's my duty as a doctor," he said pompously, "to see that you're tucked up in bed tonight and can't run around the ship and start an epidemic."

"Lecher," I thought to myself, but I had to let him bring me to my 'cabin', and we wandered around the lower room decks while I tried to convince him I had locked the key in my cabin and couldn't remember which cabin number was mine. When he suggested that we look up my room on the passenger list, I realised I had better do something fast.

I began trying to open some of the doors which I told him "looked familiar" (they all looked the same), hoping one of them would accidentally be open. None budged. After several tries, I saw something out of the corner of my eye. Someone had left the key right in the keyhole.

"THAT'S MY ROOM," I shouted joyfully, and as I opened the door I prayed that the room would be empty. It was and I realised I was safe.

"I'd better tuck you into bed," he said, with a slight smile that suggested he was more concerned about his health than mine.

I changed my mind then. I wasn't so safe.

To add to the danger, this room I said was mine was obviously being used by a man, since his shaving things were lying prominently on the dresser and his shoes were strewn on the floor. The doctor went to kiss me and I let him; I preferred to have him direct his attention to me than to that room. But I didn't enjoy it because all I could think of was whether or not the man who used the room would suddenly return. The doctor, misinterpreting panic for passion, put his head on my breasts and told me how "sensual" I was as my heart was beating so fast. When he started loosening his tie, I realised I had better get rid of him fast. I emphasised my illness, reminding him that *he* was the one who had diagnosed it, and also hinted that I might be a bit more responsive later on in the voyage when I felt better. (I figured I'd be in jail then anyway.) It worked, and after he left, I dashed out of the room, went up to the bar to get an empty glass and then ran down to my lounge with it. I pulled two of the chairs together in back of a large decorative pillar that was in the centre of the room, so no one would see me unless they walked back there. With my dress still on, and the empty glass on a table next to the couch, I hoped that if anyone walked back there I would just look like someone who had had one drink too many.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE to sleep. A slightly rolling ship always squeaks, the water below it swishes, and every time I heard a sound I was certain that someone — most likely the captain — had entered my 'room' to investigate. What would actually happen to me if I were caught, I wondered? I knew that a stowaway chances a hefty fine and a possible jail sentence, but I was more petrified about what could happen to me *before* being turned over to the police. From my library research, I had discovered that stowaways have been tossed overboard, put on islands to die, and left to devious sailors to devise their own devious schemes — like rape, beatings and torture. Maybe things are more civilised today, I thought.

**Second day:** I'd slept only three hours the previous night and was totally exhausted. I spent the morning walking around on the decks while the salty sea-spray started ruining my hair-do that had been so carefully set to stay for a week. "What difference does it make," I thought to myself. "I'll be in jail most of that time anyway." And then, as if to confirm that suspicion, I bumped into the doctor.

"When I left your room last night I made a note of your number," he said, "and I called you there this morning."

I did not like the tone of his voice or the icy expression on his face. Had the man who really owned the room answered the phone? Did the doctor ask him anything about me? *Did the doctor know the truth?*

"Some man answered," he said, and I stood there, as petrified as the proverbial forest.

"Now I don't care that after I left you you probably picked up some other man and brought him back to your room," he said slowly and angrily, since he apparently assumed that the room he called was mine and that the man he spoke to was lying next to me. "But I *do* care that you're giving your flu to every bloody man on the ship," he said and turned and stormed away from me.

I was sure he had spoiled my appetite, but I went nonetheless to the lounge

where they were serving bouillon and tea and sandwiches at 10 a.m. and easily ate 12 half-sandwiches plus three cups of soup. I spent the afternoon socialising with various passengers, feeling quite proud of myself to have got this far, when, all of a sudden, bells and horns started going off like a slot machine that has just hit a jackpot. Oh my God, I thought. It's got to be a signal for a suspected stowaway. But then, when I suddenly saw the crew and passengers running around in their life jackets, I wondered if the ship was going down.

I thought I'd prepared for every possible contingency, but this was one emergency I had certainly never envisaged. "What does one do when a ship goes down?" I wondered, "Women and children first," they always said. "Good," I thought, "since I'm so short I could qualify for both." But then another thought hit me. "Is there any space in the lifeboat for a stowaway or were we, like the captain, supposed to go down with the ship?" And suppose I refused to go down and tried swimming? I read once that you should swim away from a sinking ship since the suction as it goes down takes everything with it. But hadn't I read elsewhere that you were supposed to stick with the ship so that you could easily be found later? I had just decided to compromise by only swimming slightly away, when I realised it was only a lifeboat drill.

By dinner time I was still free, but I was famished too, and with the exception of the bar set-ups there was no free food until midnight, when they rolled out the most beautiful buffet I've ever seen. I discovered to my delight that there were quite a few men on board, and while there were a number of women on board, there were not that many attractive ones – and none dressed the way I was.

SO I THOUGHT at the beginning of the evening it was great to be so popular, but I liked the situation less at the end, when every time I got up to retire to my 'cabin', five men jumped up and asked to escort me. I sat down again, trying to outwit or out-wait them – while they all seemed to be trying to do the same thing for me. At last I knew I had better pick someone, so I chose someone I'll call Bob who appeared to be the safest, i.e. least sensual, man there. I was afraid of repeating the previous night's fiasco by trying to take him to my 'room' so I went right to my lounge with him and said that I had been seasick the previous night in my small inside cabin and thought it would be better to sleep in this large port-holed lounge instead. Naturally he invited me to sleep with him in his cabin, but to accept any such invitation throughout the voyage would never prove my basic point: that a stowaway who stayed out in the open would not be caught. After what seemed like hours of arguing about whether or not to go to his cabin, Bob said he had another suggestion.

"What?" I innocently asked.

"We'll exchange cabins," he said.

I almost passed out.

"Oh, don't worry about me," he said magnanimously. "A small room with no port-hole doesn't bother me. And I've got a large room on an upper deck right in the centre of the ship so you can't get seasick there. Here's my key. Now give me yours."

More arguing, more offers, and finally sleep – alone in my lounge.

**Third day:** I need about nine hours of sleep to survive and with less than three again the previous night, I could barely



**The girl the ship's doctor (and many others on board) fell for.**

wake up that morning. I dragged myself upstairs to the Ladies' room, locked the outside door, stripped down to nothing and washed as completely as I could. Unfortunately the towels were on one of those revolving racks and since I was too short to completely reach it, I had to stand there naked, dripping wet, waiting for the air to dry what couldn't be reached with that towel. While drying like that, I set my hair, removed the five-day deodorant pads which were wrapped in foil to prevent them from drying out, brushed my teeth with the bristles of a broken-off tooth brush, and brushed my very long hair with a tiny fold-up brush that could only coif about five strands at a time. Then, like any female, I put on all my make-up because *nobody* had been able to convince me to leave them even if I was a stowaway and short on space.

I WENT OUT to the deck, hoping it would be nice enough to sleep in a deck chair, but discovered it was raining. Later, I bumped into Bob and he asked me to see *Bonnie and Clyde* at 2.30 with him, another man invited me to the 4.30 showing, and I accepted both invitations hoping I might get some catnaps. I don't know whether it was my exhaustion, the dark, or the steady staccato of the machine-guns on the screen, but I slept through the movie both times, despite a recurring nightmare that I had been caught and was being chased all over the ship.

That evening I had a new problem to worry about: would I be able to hold up in appearance for another four days till the end of the cruise? I was beginning to look pretty awful. My eyes were almost closed and quite bloodshot from the lack of sleep. My make-up was a mess, since the Ladies' room was so dark that even if I managed to get my fake eyelashes on my eyes instead of my nose, the rest of my make-up was too heavy for the bright lights of the rest of the ship. And, since I couldn't go to the beauty parlour (they ask you for your room number), my locks resembled the bushy mane of a hippie. "All those handsome men on board going to waste," I thought sadly. I realised that with the way I looked, it would be a miracle if anybody ever asked for my phone number back home. And then I remembered something I had almost forgotten – it would be a miracle if I even *got* back home.

**Fifth day:** Perhaps I should have felt better that day, since the previous day had been spent at port – not shopping like the other people on the boat, but sleeping on a beach-chair, since my plan to rent a room to shower and sleep for the day had failed. I had no reservation, and the only room available cost £20. I was tired, but I could never be *that* tired.

But that wasn't the only one of my plans that had not gone according to schedule. First of all, I had trouble holding so much liquor because people were spending a lot longer in the dining room (while I was stuck in the bar) than I had expected. Secondly, although there were some free buffets to munch on, they were badly spaced and I almost starved to death between noon and midnight with only some tea and pastries between. In addition, I was absolutely filthy, because there were no public showers, and bathing in the pool proved harder than I had expected. Furthermore, my clothes were dirty. I knew they might become messed and wrinkled stuffed in a purse and attaché case, but my wrinkle-proof clothes weren't, and I couldn't steam them out by holding them above a sink of hot water in the Ladies' room since my arms would soon start aching, and the water







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really wasn't hot enough to produce steam. And finally, sleeping in the lounge was impossible, fully dressed with all the lights on, on two small chairs with a bumpy patent leather purse for a pillow. But what bothered me most was not that sleep was uncomfortable, but that there wasn't enough ot it. I never dared retire until the lounges and bars were deserted (around 4 a.m.), and then I would awake the second I heard any noises on the ship, which usually started around 7 a.m. And the night before, after the boat had pulled out of port, I had had a very frightening experience. I thought I was safe and that no one noticed me behind that pillar, but around 5 o'clock in the morning a crew member apparently found me sleeping there and I woke with a start to find a man's hand down my dress. I was about to scream, but realised that, as a stowaway, *that* would be even more dangerous. So instead I fought him and ran out of the lounge and then stayed out trembling and much too frightened to return.

Nevertheless, I had to continue to stay out in the open, since I knew so many of the people on the ship by then that if I suddenly left to hide, my disappearance might be noticed. So I decided to join the women's ping-pong contest that day. I'm a pretty good player, but I knew that as a stowaway I would have to lose, since prizes, or notices to collect them, are usually sent to your cabins. So to be certain I would drop out of the tournament quickly, I was the first to sign up for the contest. And then I waited over an hour for somebody to play with. Nobody else showed.

Nervously, I began combing the lounges, pleading with every female I saw who was over the age of six to join the contest. But nobody wanted to play ping-pong early in the morning, especially since the ship was swaying slightly. So I finally gave up, and returned to plead with the social directress to cancel the contest.

Instead she insisted upon declaring me winner by default. "Congratulations," she bubbled. "We'll deliver a prize of pale champagne to your dining room table at dinner."

I turned paler than the champagne she promised. "But I don't like champagne," I lied, realising I would definitely be caught when they discovered I had no table.

"But maybe your table will like it," she argued.

"But I don't like the people at my table," I countered, "so why should I give them *my* champagne?"

The social directress fixed me with a stare she reserved only for unsociable passengers. "How would you like a picture of the ship?" she asked.

"Beautiful," I said, trying desperately to get some enthusiasm in my voice.

"Good," she said. "We'll inscribe it with your name and deliver it to your room tomorrow."

I walked away, probably the most unhappy winner they've ever had on board. Well, I decided, I wasn't going to let myself get caught over a stupid mistake like that. So instead of letting them deliver my prize to my non-existent cabin, I spent the entire afternoon in the social directress's office, purposely making a complete nuisance of myself until finally in disgust she gave me the crummy wooden photograph of the ship. I didn't have room for it in the piano, and besides which I was so disgusted with the whole incident that I wanted no mementos: blithely I tossed the photo overboard — and then watched in horror as it floated several miles out to sea in full view of all the passengers.

A WOMAN I had spent some time with on the ship watched this curiously, and then came over to congratulate me, hesitantly, for winning the women's ping-pong contest. I thanked her, just as unconvincingly, and then braced myself for the next temperance speech, since every female I met over 30 had felt obliged at some time in the voyage to give me a motherly lecture ("for your own good") about my missing meals to drink.

"Is this your first cruise?" she asked instead.

"Fifteenth," I said truthfully.

All of a sudden she turned on me. "You're a bloody liar," she spat. "You can't possibly afford to have gone on so many cruises."

I tried to tell her the truth: that I had to travel for business and I'm afraid of planes but she interrupted.

"You couldn't even afford planes," she said snobbishly. "First, you never wear any jewellery. Secondly, nobody with any class would wear such terribly creased and dirty clothes, and third, I often see you going down below to your room, and why should a 'rich girl' have a room on a lower deck?"

I would have preferred her to think I was a stowaway rather than a liar, and I desperately wanted to tell her the truth: that my jewellery was purposely left at home so that it wouldn't be taken as payment if I were caught etc. But there was nothing I could say, since it would be dangerous to let anyone know the truth about me, so I walked away instead, feeling very embarrassed and self-conscious.



The complete cruise wardrobe of a lady stowaway.

**Sixth day:** Although the trip was almost over, I still couldn't help jumping every time somebody came up to me from behind, and I continued to turn pale every time an officer looked at me for more than a second. It was obvious that I had been completely accepted by everyone as a legitimate — although definitely odd — passenger. But I still couldn't relax, perhaps because the biggest problem still loomed ahead: getting off the ship the next day without the immigration card or customs declaration that all the passengers had already received in their rooms.

I WAS SO EXHAUSTED that last day that I barely remember it. I slept a little in a deck chair in the afternoon, and, as usual, fought off the men that night (I had become something of a hopeful conquest for them, rumoured to be the only single girl who had not been in a man's cabin during the cruise). But as a stowaway, I was more scared than flattered by all the men trying to change that situation. Of course I had expected attention in those low-cut dresses, but so many male passengers and five hundred love-starved crew members after me was ridiculous. My biggest problem now wasn't even the men who kept trying to escort me to my cabin, since I was usually able to discourage them with a story I had made up about having a seasick room-mate who was always throwing up in the cabin. But as a stowaway, I was constantly alarmed every time somebody asked for my room number so they could call me, and I would become almost hysterical when someone told me that they had *already* tried to call me but couldn't find my name on the passenger list. ("I bought my ticket the day before the trip and they probably didn't have time to put me on the list," I would lie.)

Even Bob (from the second night) was a problem, since I didn't want anyone to spend too much time with me lest they become suspicious of my rather bizarre behaviour, but Bob was constantly following me around. If I had wanted, I suppose I could have used him to my advantage throughout, since it would have been easy enough to have hidden out at night in his room (or any room, since there were plenty of offers to visit) instead of sleeping surreptitiously in the lounge. But while most stowaways try to get inside help, I had been so determined to make this trip on my own, and without anyone knowing what I was doing, that I constantly refused him. But that final night, I cheated and went to his room.

He had a beautiful bottle of wine waiting, and the bed was neatly tucked down when I went in.

"Mind if I lie down?" I asked.

It was a silly question. He led me to the bed, I took one look at that long bed and soft pillow and complete exhaustion hit me. I don't even remember falling asleep: I just remember Bob waking me up.

"I've heard of women who fall asleep afterwards," he said with amazement, "but I've never met anyone who ever fell asleep *before*."

I smiled. He kissed me. "What time is it?" I asked sleepily.

"Five to twelve."

"Oh my God." I screamed and jumped out of his room and up to the lounge. *Nothing*, not even sex, could make me miss the midnight buffet.

Later that night in the lounge when Bob came up and asked for my home phone number I decided to give it to him. But I wondered whether he would still be so smitten with me when he called and I told him the truth: that my name wasn't Jane but Paulette; that I wasn't a secretary but a writer; and that I wasn't a passenger but a stowaway.

**Seventh day:** When I woke up that final morning, I saw that someone had distributed mimeographed suggestion lists during the night in all the lounges including mine. I picked one up and started checking: food, excellent; service, excellent; entertainment, excellent; accommodation — poor. "What did you like most about the trip?" I wrote down: "The price". "What is your name and cabin number?" Dammit, they had to go and spoil my fun. What the hell! I signed the captain's name and went upstairs and submitted my card.

Although I should have been hiding already, I couldn't resist joining the other passengers to watch the pier as we approached. Suddenly there was an announcement over the loudspeaker that all passengers had to report to the main lounge for immigration. I had to hide quickly — but where? I dashed down to the Ladies' room. It was locked. I tried several cabin doors. They were all locked. I went down to my lounge. It was already being cleaned for the next voyage. I started walking around the decks, probably more frightened than I've ever been in my life. There seemed to be nowhere to hide, nothing to do. Finally I saw a cute-looking room steward, and on an outside chance, told him that I had already turned in my key and had to lie down in a room because I was too ill to stand in lines. I asked him for a room on his station, and to my surprise, he agreed — in return for my phone number back home. I gave him a phony number, but fortunately the empty room he unlocked for me was real.

As soon as I entered, I saw the bed, but I didn't dare go to sleep, or even lie down, because I was so exhausted I could have easily slept through until the ship sailed again. Being a stowaway once, I thought ruefully, had been once too often. So I instead nervously paced the floor for four hours until it sounded like all the passengers had gone. I emerged at last, trembling, to walk the 'last mile' to the gangway.

There were five security men standing there.

I walked past them, trying desperately to look relaxed and nonchalant, but I was so white with fear that even my slight suntan probably totally disappeared. I had almost reached my goal, the gangway — when once again I met the doctor.

"We're sailing again tomorrow morning. Why don't you go with us so I can spend more time with you?" he asked me.

"It's too expensive," I said honestly.

He looked me straight in the eyes. "Then why don't you stow away?" he asked.

My heart started beating like a cuckoo clock gone mad. Had he figured it out, or had the panic throughout the entire trip turned me into a hopeless paranoiac? I scrutinised his face carefully but I could detect nothing. And I realised I would probably never know. Perhaps he had indeed guessed, but if he had, he had been man enough not to try to extract any payment from me for keeping my secret.

I continued to walk down the gangway, aware of his eyes still watching me, and my knees shook so badly I almost fell down the incline. Would my assumption be correct that all the passengers would be finished with customs and all the customs men would have left for lunch? I was greeted with the most wonderful sight I've ever seen at the end of the most miserable trip I've ever had.

The pier was empty.

I WALKED OUTSIDE, feeling calm for the first time in seven days, deliriously, joyfully, unashamedly ecstatic. "I made it," I wanted to scream and I couldn't wait to tell my friends at home. Now I understood why sailors sometimes kiss the ground when they land at shore. Although there were no cabs around, since the ship had docked four hours earlier, I just stood there smiling, thinking about the hot bath and long sleep that I would be able to have in my flat.

Suddenly a police-type car with four security men pulled to a screeching halt in front of me. My heart dropped as I remembered a statistic I had read in my research: 20 per cent of all stowaways are caught when they think they're already safe at shore.

Was this the end for me? Had I gone so far only to be caught at the very last second?

"Were you a passenger on that ship?" one asked me.

"Yes," I said.

"Where's your luggage?" he asked.

"It's a long story."

"Is something the matter?"

"There are no cabs," I said.

"Where do you live?"

I gave him the address.

"Oh that's not too far," he said. "Jump in. We're always glad to help a lady in distress."

And as they drove me all the way to my apartment (probably the only time pier police have ever driven a stowaway home without realising it), I had to stifle what I so desperately wanted to announce to someone: "I'm the first successful female stowaway at sea. At last I'm first in something." ■

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# ASIA'S PRIDE

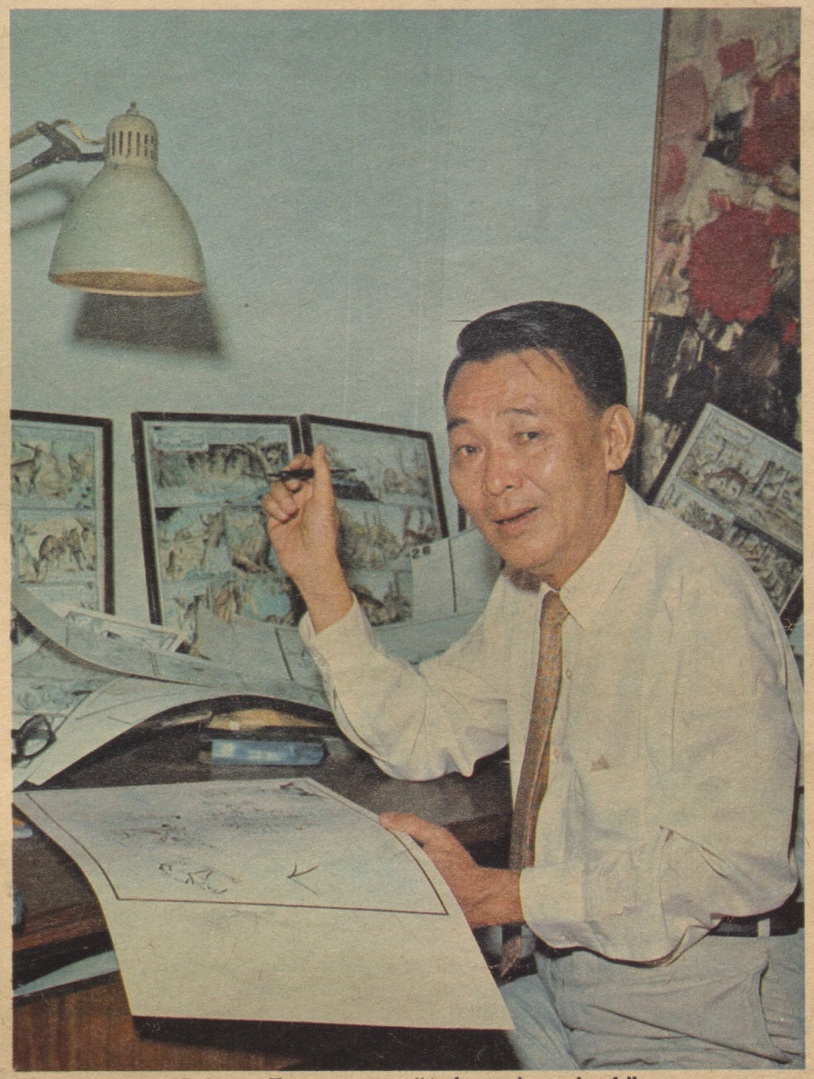
*Five men are honoured for their services to a continent*



Four Magsaysay Award recipients during the presentation ceremony.

Five Magsaysay Awards, each of US$10,000, are made annually to Asians who have "rendered signal service to the public good." The Awards were established in memory of Philippines President Ramon Magsaysay (killed in a 1957 'plane crash) with a grant from the USA's Rockefeller Brothers Fund. This year the Award for International Understanding went to a Japanese economist, Dr Saburo Okita; the Award for Public Service to a Filipino educationalist, Dr Pedro Orata; the Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication to Prayoon Chanyawongse, the famous Thai cartoonist; the Award for Government Service to Lieutenant-General Ali Sadikin, Acting Governor of Djakarta; and the Award for Community Leadership to an Indian agriculturalist, Dr Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan. Four of the Awards, along with certificates and gold medals, were presented by Philippine Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion at a ceremony in Manila's Hilton Hotel. General Sadikin could not be there as he was handling arrangements for the visit to Indonesia of Queen Juliana, the first Dutch monarch to set foot in his country.

## THE CARTOONIST



Prayoon Chanyawongse: "A theatre in my head."

"HE IS A BEAUTIFUL man." So say all who know Prayoon Chanyawongse, the celebrated 56-year-old Thai cartoonist who won his Ramon Magsaysay Award for "his use of pictorial satire and humour in the unswerving defence of the public interest." It was well deserved. When news of his award was first heard, 200 people, many of them strangers, telephoned their congratulations.

Prayoon is a lively man with a mobile face, a strong quiff of black hair, and hands that speak. He spends 16 hours a day drawing, reading, and listening to the radio to keep himself up to date. He usually finishes his work in the early hours of the morning, when he often drops to sleep on the floor in front of his desk.

"I myself am small," he says. "I cannot solve the situation of the world. But I want to get more understanding between people." A fierce nationalist, he advocates a completely independent Thailand with all forms of foreign aid withdrawn. "Aids," he says, "make people static. They become lazy when they know they have something to fall back on." He himself practises professional independence. Refusing to be tied down to any one newspaper, he sells his individual cartoons and comic strips to assorted journals. "If a newspaper is not rich, I give to them free. I do not want to be a rich man."

His great need, he says, is for peace, but he admits that this can be a tricky proposition. "Suppose we want to be good men – to lead good lives in our own

homes. How can we then salute the robber or the enemy who enters? Do we protect the people in the house, or do we protect the criminal? How can we order the criminal to drop his weapon? It is very hard. How can the cat and the rat live together? How can the birds protect themselves against the snake? How can we guarantee that people won't kill each other?"

Yet Prayoon is never mournful, and his ideas for cartoons excite him constantly. "Ever since I was a boy," he says, "there has been a theatre performing inside my head. I have now a very funny idea for a cartoon I will draw when Queen Elizabeth of England comes here next year. She will sleep in her ship, not in the palace. I will show that in my cartoon. It is a very funny idea."

Prayoon was once granted an audience by the King of Thailand, who arranged for him to be trained in cartoon film-making at the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood. Later Prayoon was to commemorate Disney's death in a highly emotional cartoon. A few years earlier, one of his drawings, "The Last Nuclear Test", won a gold medal in an American "Cartoon For Peace" competition for which entries were received from 30 countries. When he learned of his Magsaysay Award he announced, typically, that he would spend all the prize-money on candies (highly unlikely, since, throughout his career, he has made many anonymous donations to charities).

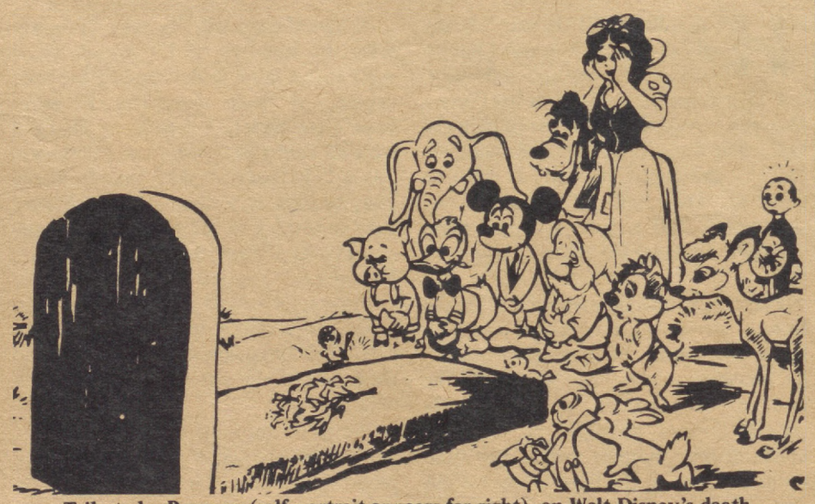
A friend who knows Prayoon well says: "He is not afraid of anything. He has a social conscience, and this is very rare in Thailand." He opposes the Government Lottery because it is a form of gambling, advocates Government control of prostitutes (whose existence, however, the Government denies) and has recently been campaigning for a crackdown on violent crime. Prayoon himself says that, as a Buddhist, he respects the laws but not the spiritual aspects of Buddhism, the latter of which he calls on people to reject, on the grounds that they must learn to help themselves.



"The Last Nuclear Test" won for Prayoon an American gold medal.

Prayoon lives quietly with his wife and daughter (his son is in London learning to design bank-notes) in a modest wooden house which you reach by crossing a wooden plank over a small ditch. This leads you to a luxuriant garden with a great profusion of plants growing in wild but natural disorder which has a distinct charm. One of his hobbies is the breeding of decorative fowls like peacocks and pheasants. Recently he was negotiating for some Indian peacocks from a fellow-recipient of a Magsaysay Award, Dr M. S. Swaminathan.

Inside the house Prayoon has a two-room air-conditioned "den" stacked high with assorted volumes, including comic books, and an estimated three tons of cartoons. It is in itself a treasure-house. One day he should draw it.



Tribute by Prayoon (self-portrait appears far right), on Walt Disney's death.

## THE SCIENTIST

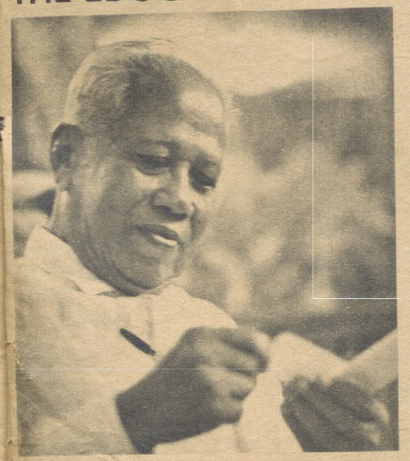


Dr Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan: Confounded the Cassandras.

Dr Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan is a cyto-geneticist [an expert in the branch of biology concerned with its effects on heredity]. His chief concern is a deficiency of proteins and calories which causes irreversible brain-damage in children. "The greatest future hazard," he claims, "is intellectual dwarfism." His researches have led to the production of a new variety of wheat. This has improved the Indian diet, which previously lacked the amino-acids necessary for brain development in youngsters. Seven years ago he devised a project under which scientists visited Indian villages and showed the poorest farmers how, by technological skills, they could produce a crop-yield higher than they ever thought possible. The result, he says, was a miracle unparalleled in the recorded history of agriculture: annual wheat production in India rose from 12 million tons at the project's start to 23.5 million tons in 1970-71. This, says Dr Swaminathan, shows "the great potential of Asian agriculture for rapid change and the great receptivity of farmers." It has also, he observes, confounded the prophets of doom and given politicians and administrators a chance to bring within the orbit of "the green revolution" those who have hitherto been bypassed. Dr Swaminathan plans to spend his award money on his public projects.



## THE EDUCATIONALIST



Dr Pedro T. Orata: To each man his own papaya.

When he retired from government service seven years ago at the age of 65, Dr Pedro T. Orata conceived a plan to bring high-school education to the remote villages of his native Philippines. He obtained official permission to use, for this purpose, public elementary school buildings hitherto occupied only five hours a day. The fruits of his scheme are 1,600 village high-schools and 44 community colleges (with their own improvised scientific equipment, like microscopes made for 30 US cents apiece) and 400 kindergartens. Dr Orata converted a roofless church into the first high school in Urdaneta, his own home town. Though supported by tuition fees, all his schools are non-profit-making. His staff help poor parents and students raise the money for their fees by showing the parents how to make a profit out of chicken- and pig-breeding, and teaching the students how to drive trucks and plant vegetables. Dr Orata's crusade for higher education is based on the philosophy that everybody's welfare is interlinked: "If you have a papaya tree and your neighbour doesn't, he will steal the fruit of yours. But if he has a papaya tree of his own, he will not. For the good of humanity, everyone should have a chance to develop his capacities." To an objection that his higher education scheme merely encourages people to leave their villages for already overcrowded cities, Orata replies: "Are they not citizens of the Republic too? Anyway, a lack of education does not stop people from going to the cities. So is it not better that the villagers who do move should be equipped with a high-school education?" Dr Orata, who is at present on the staff of Singapore's Innovation and Technical Centre, believes that many other countries can benefit from his Philippine scheme.

## THE ECONOMIST



Dr Saburo Okita: A friend in need.

At the end of World War II, Dr Saburo Okita took a governmental post as an electrical engineer. Moving into the field of economics, he helped draft Japan's post-war rehabilitation programme. When a man is poor, says Dr Okita, thrift and hard work are important; when he is rich, he must use his wealth constructively. Now president of Japan's International Development Centre, he is described by the Magsaysay Award Foundation as one of the "best friends" other Asians have in Japan. The Foundation quotes his initiation and expansion of Japanese economic aid to other countries and his willingness to share his knowledge with other Asians. Okita himself quotes a Chinese proverb: *If you give a man a fish, he can eat fish once; but if you teach him to catch fish, he can eat it all the time.* "The most important thing," he says, "is the transfer of know-how. You can import factories, but in five years' time they become obsolete. So you must give the workers technological education." But he warns against higher education for the majority: "If you produce too many university graduates, too many will end up unemployed." He insists on the need for strong government. Asked about "Asia's reputation for corrupt governments", he parried: "There are different kinds of corruption. Some are unproductive, some unproductive. If corruption is monopolised by a few it may create social tensions, but corruption as a handling charge, if regulated, may work as a kind of lubricant to administrative machinery. In one country I hear that when you want to get statistics, you must give a commission to an official, but he distributes this to his staff and gives quick results." Economist Okita said he had not planned how to spend his Award money.

## THE GOVERNOR



Lieutenant-General Ali Sadikin: Casinos and compassion.

The acting Governor of Djakarta, Lieutenant-General Ali Sadikin is described by one of his countrymen as "strict but friendly." An active man, he is often seen driving his own jeep through the streets of the Indonesian capital. In a campaign to raise revenue to improve his city, he concentrated on tourist demands. Opening permits for night-clubs were granted, and gambling casinos were legalised. At the same time, Sadikin took good care that he did not corrupt the morals of the local populace. The night-clubs in Djakarta are too expensive for the ordinary citizen (the hostess fee, for instance, is US$5 per hour) and admittance to casinos is restricted to foreigners and Indonesians of proved wealth. To keep poor youth off the streets (which the rich use as racing-strips), Sadikin built an indoor-sports hall. He constructed a cultural centre where artistes meet and perform every weekend. And to add further brightness to local life, he organised festivals and beauty contests. His other achievements include the construction of bridges, over-passes, bus terminals, police outposts and a legislative building; the improvement of the city's transport system; the cleaning of parks and small villages; and the relocation and enlargement of the Djakarta city zoo. And that's far from all: he must also take credit for the building of new health centres, three hospitals and 212 schools. His Award was made in recognition of his "innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration." ■

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SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

# ഡോ: എം. എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ



സമീപകാല ചരിത്രത്തിലുടനീളം ഇന്ത്യ നിവർന്നു നിൽക്കുന്നു. സഞ്ജനുങ്ങൾക്കുംവേണ്ടിയുള്ള പോരാട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ഭക്ഷ്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടി, ഭീക്ഷാപാത്രവുമായി നമ്മുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇന്നും ലോക തലസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ സന്ദർശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കാലത്ത് മാവി വരുത്തുകൾ കാണിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു കാണാനില്ല. കമ്മിയെക്കുറിച്ച് കേൾക്കാനില്ല. ഇന്നു ഭക്ഷ്യരംഗത്തു സ്വയം പര്യാപ്തത നേടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭക്ഷ്യ ഇറക്കുമതി അവസാനിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കൃഷിപ്പുരയിലേക്ക് ആട്ടിൻപറ്റങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഇന്ത്യാക്കാർ ആനയിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്ന് പല ലോകവിജ്ഞാനികളും പ്രവചനം നടത്തിയിരുന്നു. ഇന്നിതാ ഇന്ത്യാക്കാർ സമൃദ്ധിയിലേക്ക് അനുദിനം നീങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കാർഷികരംഗത്തു് ഉൽപ്പാദനസ്ഫോടനം നടക്കുകയാണ്. ഹരിയാനയും പഞ്ചാബും ഗോതമ്പുവിളയുടെ സുവർണ്ണഭൂമിയായി മാറി. പ്രസിദ്ധമായ ഥാർ മരുഭൂമിയിലും വഴിമുട്ടിനില്ക്കുമെന്ന ആശങ്ക അസ്ഥാനത്താണെന്നും തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണല്ലോ.

മറവൻ ഗോതമ്പു കതിർക്കുല, ഉയർത്തെഴുന്നേൽക്കുന്ന ഇന്ത്യയുടെ വിജയചൈതന്യമായാണ്. നെല്ലും ചോളവും ഗോതമ്പിന്റെ വെല്ലുവിളി സഹർഷം സ്വീകരിച്ചു. നിശ്ചലമെങ്കിലും ഉപയോഗമായ ഉല്പാദന വിപ്ലവം ഒരു വീരേതിഹാസമാണ്. ഈ ചരിത്രസത്തിലെ അറിയപ്പെടാത്ത വീരപുരുഷന്മാർ തിരശ്ശീലയ്ക്കു പിന്നിൽക്കഴിയുന്നു. അവർ പ്രസിദ്ധി ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. വെള്ളിവെളിച്ചത്തിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. ഉജ്ജ്വല പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നില്ല. ശേഷസ്സേവികളായ ഗവേഷകരും ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞരുമാണവർ. അവരിൽ അഗ്രഗണ്യനാണ് ഡോ: എം. എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാർഷിക വിപ്ലവത്തിന്റെ നടുനായകൻ. ശേഷിയോ സൗകര്യത്തിനൊന്നും ആത്മസമർപ്പണബുദ്ധിയോടെ ശാസ്ത്രഗവേഷണരംഗങ്ങളിൽ അപൂർവ്വ സാധനയനുഷ്ഠിക്കുന്ന കർമ്മധീരനുമാണ് ഡോ: സ്വാമിനാഥൻ. ഉല്പാദനത്തിന്റെ സാദ്ധ്യമാക്കിയ ഒന്നും പിന്നിലെ നിയാമക ശക്തിയാണ് ഡോ: സ്വാമിനാഥൻ.

ഇന്ത്യയുടെ അഭിമാനമായ സ്വാമിനാഥൻ കേരളത്തിന്റെ പുത്രനാണ്. അടുത്തകാലത്ത് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ കേരഗവേഷണ വികസനത്തിന്റെ ആഘോഷങ്ങളിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കേരളം സന്ദർശിച്ചു. ആലപ്പുഴയ്ക്കു സമീപം മങ്കൊമ്പ് കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ 1925 ആഗസ്റ്റ് ഏഴിനു് ജനിച്ച സ്വാമിനാഥന്റെ ഇന്നുവരെയുള്ള ജീവിതം, ശാസ്ത്രഗവേഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഉഴിഞ്ഞുവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂരിക്ഷങ്ങളുടെയും ഉല്പാദനവർദ്ധനയുള്ള നേട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആകെത്തുകയാണ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ ഇന്നു് ഇന്ത്യൻ കാർഷികഗവേഷണകൗൺസിലിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടർജനറലാണ്. ഭക്ഷ്യധാന്യങ്ങളുടെയും മറ്റനേകം വിളകളുടെയും ഉല്പാദനവർദ്ധനയിലും കാർഷിക വിജ്ഞാനത്തിന്റെ നിലയ്ക്കും ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞനെന്ന നിലയ്ക്കും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും നേതൃത്വവും നൽകുന്നു.

ലളിതമായ വേഷവിധാനം സ്വാമിനാഥന്റെ തനതായ സവിശേഷതയാണ്. നിഷ്കളങ്കത മുഖത്തു് കളംവെട്ടുന്നു. പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ സന്ധിയില്ലാത്ത കർക്കശനായിത്തീരും. കൂടുതൽ വേണ്ടിവന്നാലും ജോലിയിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമത വേണമെന്നു് സ്വാമിനാഥനു് നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടു്. കോയമ്പത്തൂർ കാർഷിക കോളേജിൽ അദ്ധ്യയനം നടത്തിയ സ്വാമിനാഥൻ കേംബ്രിഡ്ജ് സസ്യകലാശാലയിൽനിന്നു് ഡോക്ടറേറ്റ് കരസ്ഥമാക്കി. അമേരിക്കയിലെ വിസ്കോൻസിൻ സർവ്വകലാശാലയിൽ ഒരു ശ്രേഷ്ഠകാലം റിസർച്ച് അസോസിയേറ്റ് ആയിരുന്നു. ഡി. എസ്. സി. ഡിഗ്രിയും കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്വാമിനാഥനു് 1972-ൽ പദ്മഭൂഷൻ ബഹുമതി ലഭിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ശാന്തിസ്വരൂപ് ഭട്നഗർ അവാർഡും മെൻഡൽ മെമ്മോറിയൽ അവാർഡും സ്വാമിനാഥനു് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കാർഷികോൽപ്പാദനത്തിന്റെ ആധുനിക മാനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഇരുനൂറിൽപ്പരം ഗവേഷണ പ്രബന്ധങ്ങളുടെ കർത്താവുകൂടിയാണ് സ്വാമിനാഥൻ. ഡൽഹിയിൽ കുടുംബവുമൊത്തു് പൊതുശ്രദ്ധയിൽനിന്നും അകന്നു മാറി ഒരു ഏകാകിയുടെ ജീവിതം നയിക്കുകയാണു് അദ്ദേഹം.

# വിവசாயத் துறையில் புது நுட்பங்கள் தேவை: நிபுணர் கருத்து

சென்னை, டிச. 30—இந்தியாவில் வருங்காலத்தில் பஞ்சங்கள் அதிக அளவில் ஏற்படும் என்றும், பஞ்சங்களின் கடுந் தாக்குதல்களிலிருந்து இந்தியாவின் பயிர்களைப் காப்பாற்ற முடியாது என்றும் பிரபல அமெரிக்க எழுத்தாளர்களான பாடாக் சகோதரர்கள் அவர்களது ஒரு நூலில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளனர்.

"பாடாக் சகோதரர்களின் இந்தக் கூற்றை மெய்ப்பிக்க வேண்டுமானால் விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகள் நடைபெறும் இடத்திற்கு மாணவர்களை அழைத்துச் செல்ல வேண்டும். விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகளில் விஞ்ஞானம் இடம் பெற வேண்டும்" என்று இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகத்தின் டைரக்டர் ஜெனரல் டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன் இன்று சென்னையில் பிராங்க் மோரேஸ் நினைவுச் சொற்பொழிவை நிகழ்த்துகையில் கூறினார்.

இந்திய விவசாய முறை பயிர்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வகை செய்யாது என்று பாடாக் சகோதரர்கள் கூறியுள்ளதை சுவாமிநாதன் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார். "இந்தியாவில் தன்மை மாற்றத்திற்கான சாத்தியங்கள் குறைவாக உள்ளன. விளைச்சலையும், செழுமையையும் அதிகப்படுத்த நுட்பமான முறைகள் பின்பற்றப்படுவதில்லை. சாதனை விளைச்சல் அளவுகளுக்கும், சராசரி விளைச்சல் அளவுகளுக்கும் இடையே வேறுபாடு அதிகமாக உள்ளது. இந்தப் பின்னணியில்தான் பாடாக் சகோதரர்கள் தங்களது கருத்தை தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்" என்று சுவாமிநாதன் கூறினார்.

ஆனால் இந்திய விவசாயியின் உள்ளார்ந்த திறமை வெற்றி பெறும் என்று அவர் நம்பிக்கை தெரிவித்தார். பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக மிகச் சிறந்த விவசாய முறைகளை நமது விவசாயிகள் இன்னமும் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. புஞ்சை பயிர்களை அதிக அளவில் உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் நாம் முனைய வேண்டும். வரட்சியால் பாதிக்கப்படாத ரகங்களை நாம் உருவாக்க வேண்டும். மக்களின் பொருளாதார நிலைமைகள் அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்தால் உணவு, பருப்பு வகைகள், எண்ணெய்கள் முதலியவற்றின் தேவைகள் அதிகரிக்கும் என்பதை நாம் கவனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும்" என்று கவர்னர் கூறினார்.

"பிராங்க் மெரேஸ் சர்வதேசப் புகழ் பெற்ற மிகச்சிறந்த பத்திரிகையாளர்களில் ஒருவர். இந்தியாவின் பிரதான பத்திரிகைகளில் ஒன்றான "இந்தியன் எக்ஸ்பிரஸ்" பத்திரிகைகளின் ஆசிரியராக அவர் பணியாற்றினார். அவருடைய எழுத்துக்கள் தெளிவுக்கு பெயர் பெற்றவை. பத்திரிகையாளராக விரும்பும் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் அவர் முன்மாதிரியாக விளங்குகிறார்" என்று கவர்னர் சொன்னார்.

டி. செங்கல்வராயன், ஐக்கிய எழுத்தாளர் சங்கத்தின் தலைவர் கே. வி. ராஜகோபாலன், குமாரி ராதா மனோகர் ஆகியோரும் பேசினர்.

# NEED TO RATIONALISE SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

## Sukhadia Favours Close Link with Planning

MADRAS Dec. 31.

THE Tamilnadu Governor, Mr Mohanlal Sukhadia, yesterday stressed that education for the future should be technolagically oriented.

Inaugurating the Frank Moraes memorial lecture, under the auspices of the United Writers' Association here, the Governor said the structure of scientific education should be rationalised and related more closely to the process of economic planning and development. Knowledge of technology must be applied to aid agricultural production and engineering.

Mr Sukhadia said "we have to plan for much higher production of pulses, oilseeds, cotton, etc. and try to have buffer stocks to meet shortages due to vagaries of nature."

While considering education in relation to economic progress the question of manpower planning should be kept in mind. The educated unemployed should be fully utilised. Job-oriented education and education for generating self-employment opportunities were the inevitable solution to this major problem.

Delivering the memorial lecture on the subject "Education for Economic Progress", Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), said that unless education was interlocked with other inputs for economic development, the full benefit from the investment on education as well as development might not be realised.

The frequently voiced view that educational programmes were not related to the needs of life outside the class rooms stemmed from the inability of most university students to take to a self-employment. The educational system had also generally tended to increase the sense of rural inferiority, he felt.

Discussing the issues relating to the educational system in rural areas, he said 'earn while you learn' projects and a blend of formal and non-formal methods of education might enhance the attractiveness of the school for children (up to 14) of those below the poverty line. Appropriate projects in each village based on agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and rural industries should be identified.

As regards curriculum, there was need for a scientific orientation with particular emphasis on environment and exploration.

There must be adequate opportunities for the age group 15-25 for both learning and innovation. Through relevent training, cadres of soil, plant, water and animal health care workers could be generated in each village, he said.

Dr Swaminathan said adult literacy courses supplemented by some more approaches might make a contribution to impart relevant skills and thereby enhance the earning capacity of the rural poor.

He said the objectives could be achieved through involvement, motivation, education and training of the teachers at the primary, secondary and university levels. This was now being attempted under the integrated rural development projects formulated for 20 districts in the country.

Dr Swaminathan stressed the need for "teacher centred" personnel policies.

Mr T. Chengalvarayan presided. Mr K. V. Rajagopalan, President of the United Writers Association welcomed the gathering.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

August 29th - September 4th

MONCOMPU S. SWAMINATHAN

August 29th, Sunday

8:20 p.m. - Arrival - PR 307

9:00 p.m. - Briefing by Miss Abreu, Manila Hilton

Dinner - Free

August 30th, Monday

9:00 a.m. - Call on Ambassador and Mrs. B. Deva Rao

9:30 to
11:00 a.m. - Sightseeing in Greater Manila Area

12:00 noon to
2:00 p.m. - Luncheon to welcome the Awardees hosted by the Foundation

3:30 p.m. - Interview by Miss Veronica Misa, Asia Magazine at the Manila Hilton

7:30 p.m. - Private Dinner with Mr. D. S. Joshi, Executive Director, Asian Development Bank at No. 11 Ipil Road, Forbes Park

8:30 p.m. - Arrival of Mrs. Swaminathan - PR 307

August 31st, Tuesday

8:15 a.m. - Leave for the Luneta Park for the wreath laying

8:30 a.m. - Wreath laying by Awardees at the Rizal Monument, Luneta Park

9:00 a.m. - Wreath Laying by Awardees at the tomb of the late President Ramon Magsaysay at the North Cemetery

August 31st, Tuesday (cont'd)

9:30 a.m. - Refreshments, Ramon Magsaysay Center Cafeteria

10:30 a.m. - Rehearsal of Presentation Ceremonies, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton

12:00 noon - Free

4:30 p.m. - Leave for the Las Yslas Room, Manila Hilton

5:00 p.m. - Picture taking of Awardees with Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay (widow of the late President)

5:30 p.m. - Presentation Ceremonies

6:30 to 7:15 p.m. - Reception for Awardees, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton

7:30 p.m. - Dinner in honor of Awardees, Ramon Magsaysay Center Memorial Hall

September 1st, Wednesday

10:30 a.m. - Call on Secretary Arturo Tanco of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources

12:00 noon - Lunch to be hosted by the National Science Development Board (Jade Vine).

4:00 p.m. - Group Discussion on "India's Agricultural Capabilities," Conference Room II, Ramon Magsaysay Center, to be presided by Chairman Dioscoro L. Umali

7:30 p.m. - Dinner to be given by Mr. & Mrs. Amitabha Chowdhury (Executive Director of the Press Foundation of Asia)

September 2nd, Thursday

8:30 a.m. - Leave Manila for University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, Los Banos (Use IRRI

September 2nd, Thursday (cont'd)

10:00 a.m. - Call on Dean Faustino Orillo, after which you meet and address the Los Banos faculty and senior students

12:00 noon - Lunch to be hosted by the College of Agriculture

2:00 p.m. - Leave for the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Guest House to rest

4:00 p.m. - Call on Dr. Robert Chandler, Director of IRRI, meet his staff and be shown around

7:00 p.m. - Dinner to be hosted by IRRI

September 3rd, Friday

9:00 a.m. - Visit barrio high school experiment of the College of Agriculture

10:30 a.m. - Leave for Manila (to be accompanied by Los Banos man)

12:30 p.m. - Lunch to be given by Vice-President Krisna Moorthi of the Asian Development Bank

4:00 p.m. - Talk before faculty and senior students of the Philippine Science High School

5:30 p.m. - Call on Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay at her residence

7:00 p.m. - Dinner to be hosted by Ambassador B. Deva Rao

September 4th, Saturday

10:15 a.m. - Visit to the National Museum

12:00 noon - Lunch with Ambassador B. Deva Rao

3:00 p.m. - Call on Mr. & Mrs. Albert V. Ravenholt at their residence

4:30 p.m. - Attend performance of the Bayanihan Folk Dance at the Philippine Women's University

PRESENTATION CEREMONIES

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOUNDATION
Ramon Magsaysay Center
Roxas Boulevard, Manila

PRESS RELEASE August 30, 1971

The Presentation Ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards will be held at 5:30 on the afternoon of August 31st. Originally scheduled at the Philamlife Auditorium, the Ceremonies instead will be held at the Manila Hilton in view of the strike of the Employees Association of the Philamlife Insurance Company.

Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion will present the medals and certificates following citations of the Awardees' achievements by the Trustees of the Foundation.

Leading the invited guests are Vice-President Fernando Lopez and Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay, the widow of the late President, members of the diplomatic corps, government officials, members of the Constitutional Convention and leaders in the private community.

This year's Awardees are:

Governor Ali Sadikin of Indonesia for Government Service the fourth to receive the Award from his country; Dr. Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines for Public Service, the eighth Filipino Awardee; Dr. Moncompu S. Swaminathan of India for Community Leadership, the eleventh to receive the Award from India; Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts, the fifth to receive the Award from Thailand and Dr. Saburo Okita of Japan for International Understanding, the sixth Japanese to receive the Award.

The Board of Trustees, which is responsible for the administration of the Foundation and the selection of the Awards is headed by Dean Dioscoro L. Umali. The other members are the Honorable Oscar Ledesma, Congressman Frisco San Juan, Jesus Marcos Roces, Domingo H. Soriano, Prof. Jose V. Abueva and Atty. Belen H. Abreu.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



*The Board of Trustees*
*of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation*
*requests the honor of your presence at the*
*Presentation Ceremonies*
*of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards*
*on Tuesday afternoon, August the thirty-first*
*nineteen hundred and seventy-one*
*at five-thirty*
*Philamlife Auditorium*

*R.S.V.P.*
*50-44-84; 50-34-86*

*(Guests are requested to be seated at 5:20 p.m.)*

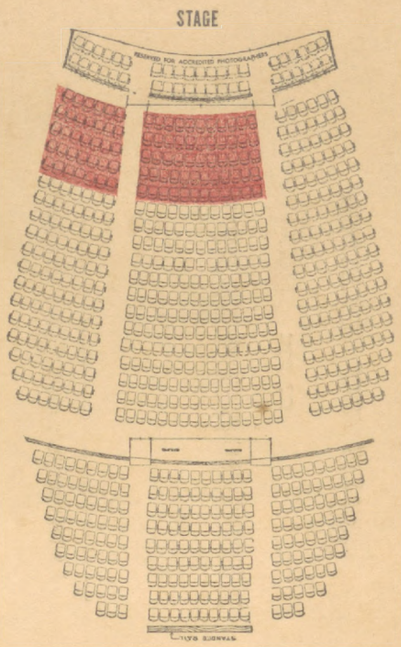
PRESENTATION CEREMONIES

OF THE

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDS

(PLEASE PRESENT THIS TO THE USHER FOR PROPER SEATING.)

STAGE



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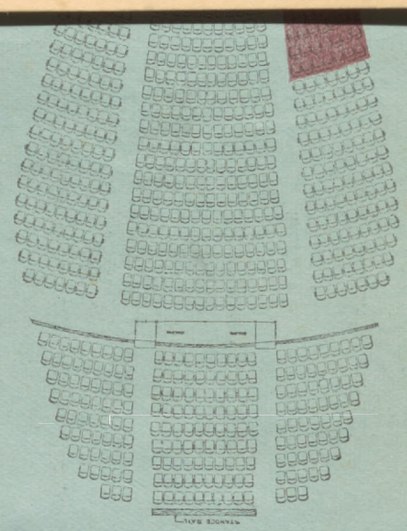
PRESENTATION CEREMONIES

OF THE

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDS

(PLEASE PRESENT THIS TO THE USHER FOR PROPER SEATING.)



Please occupy any of the seats in the shaded portion above.

ADMISSION CARD

*for*

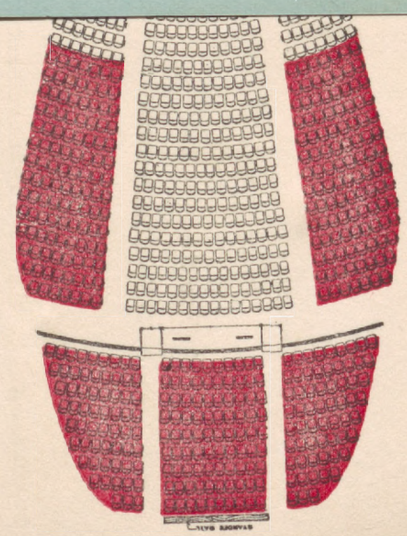
*to the*

PRESENTATION CEREMONIES

*of the*

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDS

(PLEASE SURRENDER THIS TO THE USHER AFTER YOU ARE SEATED.)



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# R E M A R K S

of The Honorable Dioscoro L. Umali, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, during the Presentation Ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards held at the Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, on August 31, 1971 at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mrs. Magsaysay, Excellencies, Fellow Members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, Awardees, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To all of you who have joined us this evening to recognize those who have served our fellowmen with utmost dedication, we extend a warm welcome, with mixed feelings.

We are gathered here to honor the awardees who by their performance have shown that man can triumph over circumstance by patient and persistent application of his better values, talents and energies. We are doing so in memory of a man who loved his people well and who in turn was loved by them.

Today we commemorate the 64th birth anniversary of the late President Ramon Magsaysay by honoring those who have improved the lives of others. In the entirety of his distinguished carrer, Ramon Magsaysay made no pretensions to greatness nor to infallibility. But he left his mark in answering his people's appeal for dignity, social justice and the opportunity to prove their worth. Our awardees are pursuing the same end in their own way.

Amidst the heartwarming manifestation of fraternal love and concern of our awardees, we find our countrymen paradoxically engulfed in dissension and unreasonable hate. The fabric of society is continually assaulted and time-honored institutions are subject to redicule and disrespect, especially by the young.

Elsewhere in Asia during this past year man's inhumanity to man has reached proportions that we once assumed civilization had outgrown. With volcanic suddenness and fury the baser instincts of unbridled force have been unleashed sometimes even against the innocent. The many who have lost their lives and others their hope now haunt our expectations of building decent societies where opportunity and justice are real.

An analysis of why these forces of darkness have emerged so destructively is beyond our immediate capacity. All that can be said at this moment is that political, economic and social formulas sometimes so handily offered as explanations are inadequate. Forces that threaten our futures in Asia are not determined primarily by the systems of government to which their rulers claim allegiance.

When the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation was founded in 1957, the first Board of Trustees decided to make performance by persons in Asia their concern. They were convinced we all have something vital in common and that is our mutual interest and search for guidance on how we can better meet the aspirations of our people in this vast and developing region that holds more than one-half of the human race.

We, the present trustees, are sobered and humbled by the task of evaluating the nominations for awards that annually are received from throughout Asia. We are aware that the choices made will not always find universal acceptance. That is the price of recognizing the men and women who have not cultivated popularity as their first concern, but rather have been committed often to quietly serving more worthy goals.

As we examine the performance of many individuals who labor to build in their time and place, we are encouraged. For, despite the hazards and obstacles, there are people who persist in such creative contribution. Amidst the destructive eruption of irrational forces, it is they who inevitably build the foundations upon which we, like our forebearers from a primeval past, must advance.

One quality distinguishes those who emerged annually throughout Asia for consideration as awardees. That is their humanism. Regardless of whether they are scientists, soldiers, artists or teachers, they have this in common - they care about people as individuals. And the solutions they seek always are tempered by regard for man's inner spirit which regard is at the core of all the great religions which emerged from Asia.

To Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion we would like to express our gratitude for his unfailing acceptance of our invitation to do the honor of presenting the medals and certificates to the awardees. We are pleased to have Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay and her children with us. We are also gratified to have with us Vice-President Fernando Lopez, members of the diplomatic corps, the executive, legislative and judicial departments, delegates to the constitutional convention and leaders of the community. Most particularly we are honored by the presence of the awardees. May peace be with us all.

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Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

Citation for the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership read by Honorable Jose V. Abueva, Member of the Board of Trustees, at the Presentation Ceremonies, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, August 31, 1971, at 5:30 p.m.

MONCOMPU SAMBASIVA SWAMINATHAN

Whether India, with nearly one-sixth of the human race, can provide sufficient food for her growing numbers in the years ahead depends ultimately upon her farmers. Their performance is closely linked to what science develops and makes operative in rural life. Without continuing refinement of relevant knowledge and its efficient transference, especially to the poorer villages, the "green revolution" may foster more discontent than it satisfies.

In an age when radiosotopes, a Gamma Garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago. A cytogeneticist, in the past 16 years he had made major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, as the Agricultural Research Institute outside of Delhi is popularly known. Included in wide-ranging studies with his associates have been India's most essential food crops--wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetables oils--plus improved strains of cotton and jute. By purposeful manipulation of genes, he and his co-workers, in 1967, developed a dwarf, non-lodging wheat variety, Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing both high quantity and high quality protein heralded as an important step in India's campaign to alleviate the dietary deficiency of essential amino acids so harmful particularly to brain development in young children.

An ability and enthusiasm for passing on his knowledge to others in the laboratory, classroom and field and through prolific writings earned him a reputation as a most lucid educator. In the past five years since he became Director of the Institute, Swaminathan has proven himself an equally gifted administrator.

Encouraged by him, scientists at Pusa extended their research to practical application in farmers' fields. University students also were enlisted in this attack upon the hurdles to a better life on the land. The primary demonstration arena for these efforts are villages around Delhi where tests of improved seeds by farmers with whom the Pusa Institute cooperates have won confidence in their productive potential. As part of a High-Yielding Varieties Program designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community was transformed into a "seed village" specializing in controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire Delhi State, and

thousands of demonstrations were laid out in farmer's fields by scientists throughout India.

This combination of talents has made Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturists. Now 46 years of age, he is carrying forward his Madrasi family tradition of energetic personal emphasis upon professional excellence. That he is doing so with such broadly beneficial results for rural India is the mark of a first-rate scientist who also has become an effective humanist.

In electing Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership, the Board of Trustees recognizes his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.

Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

Citation for the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service read by Jesus M. Roces, Member of the Board of Trustees, at the Presentation Ceremonies, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, August 31, 1971, at 5:30 p.m.

PEDRO T. ORATA

Only in the 20th century have the great majority of parents around the world come to expect education as the birthright of their children. This near universal hunger for schooling imposes demands on every government, prompting expectations that are at the root of much popular insistence upon change.

Historical circumstance and the zeal of early American and Filipino teachers gave the Philippines the first major public school system in South and Southeast Asia. With all its imperfections, our democracy is rooted in this education of our people. Yet, it remains inadequate for today's needs, both in educational content and opportunities for schooling among three-fourths of our people who live in rural areas.

Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan, where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920. Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial pensionado support from the Philippine Government, he earned his Ph.D. in 1927 and came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces. Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

Orata's experience matured into a personal philosophy of education during the enforced idleness of World War II--caught in Manila by the Japanese occupation, he went back to Urdaneta, Pangasinan. With the Allied Liberation early in 1945, he was appointed to reopen the Municipality's schools. Gathering all "degreed" people--doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists and the like--he started a high school in a bombed out church. This first public high school outside of a provincial capital began with 350 students and grew to an enrollment of 1,700 plus 1,600 attending 15 branches in the barrios.

After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system so shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Upon retiring from this post, he became Dean of the Graduate School and then Director of

Curriculum Development for the Philippine Normal College. Retiring again at age 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges. With support from the Department of Education and enthusiastic participation by local citizens this barrio high school movement has spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

Although establishment of barrio high schools alone is no panacea for our educational needs, it is a vital and positive move. Aware that a traditional society needs time for change, Orata has insisted rural people want and are entitled to equal opportunities for schooling with those in the cities, while urging that the national curriculum be shaped more realistically to Filipino needs. Toward this goal of an educated citizenry he continues to persevere with patience and informed enthusiasm.

In electing Pedro T. Orata to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service, the Board of Trustees recognizes 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth.

Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

Citation for the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts read by Domingo H. Soriano, Member of the Board of Trustees, at the Presentation Ceremonies, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, August 31, 1971, at 5:30 p.m.

PRAYOON CHANYAVONGS

The pen has often proven most potent in graphic portrayals. Especially in this true in less literate societies where the cartoon can carry an even more telling message. Mastery of this talent and its employment to illuminate public issues, however, is an art possessed only by a very few. Their technical skill must be complemented by a special receptivity to often unvoiced yearnings of their fellow citizens.

Prayoon came by his talent early; already as a schoolboy he could not resist sketching cartoons and comics. When misfortune impoverished the family, he was compelled to leave school and find employment as a mail clerk weighing parcels in a railway station. Although frustrated by the dull routine, this experience of physical drudgery broadened his insights later when he found an opportunity to illustrate stories and write heads on the newspaper Prachamitr.

By 1938, at the age of 23, Prayoon became a fully professional cartoonist with "Chantkrob," the first comic strip that brought him renown. In time, his professional alter ego, "Sek Lek," a diminutive likay character with a feather in his hat reminiscent of the popular version of Thai musical drama, acquired a public personality.

The mark of Prayoon's stature is his refusal to be content with simply entertaining the public. Rather, conveying an understanding that is more than verbal, he uses his drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense. The issues that become his concern are those affecting every Thai. Seeking to improve the condition of his time, his subjects range from lampooning those who would employ office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the lot of the poor.

In order to retain his independence as a social and political critic, Prayoon will not accept employment by anyone as a cartoonist. Instead, he sells his editorial cartoons and comic strips individually; Pracha Tipatai, Thai Rath, Siam Rath, the Bangkok Post, all daily newspapers, and Krung Dhep, a news magazine, are regular purchasers of these well-liked features that help build circulation. He takes an intense interest in municipal government and civic programs involving children and, since 1948, has also edited and served as company consultant for the weekly magazine Siam Samai. But time is always set aside for tending the orchids and rabbits he raises among the durian trees in his two-acre orchard where he finds both inspiration and relaxation.

As an independent thinker with humanitarian views, sometimes leavened with delightful humor, Prayoon has adhered to his code of an absolutely free conscience. Avoiding contact with those institutions and individuals he is persuaded do not serve the community good, he has offered Thais and others encouraging reaffirmation that a gifted pen can defend the cause of truth with decency, courage and artistic sensitivity.

In electing Prayoon Chanyavongs to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts, the Board of Trustees recognizes his use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest.

Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Rocas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

Citation for the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding read by Honorable Oscar Ledesma, Member of the Board of Trustees, at the Presentation Ceremonies, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, August 31, 1971, at 5:30 p.m.

SABURO OKITA

For the less developed nations of East, Southeast and South Asia, emergence of postwar Japan as the world's third most powerful industrial state holds both a threat and a promise. They can either become merely suppliers of Japan's raw material and markets for her manufactures, or they can march apace in the common conquest of material lags that hobble their cultural well-being.

More is at issue than economic equity and the expectations of Asia's one-half of humanity who feel left behind. Should Japan's headlong progress continue to outstrip the rest of Asia at an ever accelerating rate, the resulting tensions can only prove disastrous for all. Neither sound economics nor lasting cooperation can be built on such disparities.

Dr. Okita has recognized these historic, though uncomfortable, realities and sought to deal with them constructively. Born 57 years ago into the family of a newspaper executive, his career in economics was preceded by study of electrical engineering at Tokyo University. His lifetime interest in development was aroused while working as an engineer on China's electric power sources during World War II. Returning home to become a staff member of the Research Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he helped draft Japan's economic rehabilitation program during the Allied Occupation.

Resigning in 1947 in protest against cumbersome bureaucratic methods, Okita became increasingly a symbol for Japanese enconomists seeking to advance sound policies. He was quickly invited to establish and head the Research Section of the Economic Stabilization Board. After studying economic analysis in Europe, America and India, in 1950, he introduced new methods to his colleagues before becoming, in 1952, the first Japanese official of the United Nations when he joined ECAFE in Bangkok.

Returning to Japan two years later to a succession of senior positions within the Economic Planning Agency, Okita contributed significantly to his country's strategy for balanced, long-term growth. Aware of the problems elsewhere in Asia, he labored to initiate and expand Japanese economic aid. In 1963, he left government to head the Japan Economic Research Center. In 1971, he became concurrently the President of the newly created International Development Center of Japan. Through his writing, training of economists and providing officials, company executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community of which she must be a part.

Unlike some Japanese officials, Okita, during his extensive travels and numerous seminars, has freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers in work on the Colombo Plan and similar multinational enterprises. His experience, grasp of regional economic needs and character have encouraged in Japan a more liberal, mutually beneficial attitude toward her neighbors. Over two decades other Asians, concerned with the future of their own economies and societies, have come to trust Okita as one of their best friends in Japan.

In electing Saburo Okita to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding, the Board of Trustees recognizes his sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

Citation for the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service read by Honorable Frisco F. San Juan, Member of the Board of Trustees, at the Presentation Ceremonies, Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, August 31, 1971, at 5:30 p.m.

ALI SADIKIN

Few problems are as critical for the developing world as the flood of rural migrants to the cities. Such rapid urbanization often creates mushrooming slums of squatter shacks. Their poorly skilled inhabitants swell the number of unemployed, threatening with disillusion their dreams of benefitting from industrialization.

Djakarta, where the population over the past 30 years had grown from 600,000 to nearly five million, was no exception. Neglected for the first 18 years after it was wrested from Dutch control, in 1948, by leaders more interested in status monuments than sewerage and garbage disposal, this largest city in Southeast Asia had become almost unmanageable. Potholed streets, chaotic and inadequate public transport, water and power shortages combined to menace health and foster a feeling of decay, both economically and humanly.

When Ali Sadikin, who had risen through the Marine Corps to command the Navy, was appointed Governor in early 1966, prospects for salvaging the Capital were further clouded by national financial malaise. Centralizing and streamlining administration with his directive of 22 June 1966, the new Governor set about knowing the city entrusted to his care. Riding the ramshackle, over-crowded buses, wandering through unsanitary markets and exploring the slums, he gained a grasp of the physical difficulties and the people's hunger for hope. Aware of the magnitude of the task, President Suharto, in 1967, strengthened the Governor's role by naming him the "single authority" in administration of the Djakarta Special Capital City Region.

Governor Sadikin has augmented revenue by vigorous tax collection, persuasive pleading with the National Government and strict control of gambling, which yields nearly one-fifth of the Region's income and no longer is a major cause of corruption. Only 43 percent of an annual budget equivalent to roughly $30 million is being used for routine expenditures and the balance for public improvements. Upon completion of a three-year plan of energetic rehabilitation, the City Council, on 1 April 1969, launched Repelita, its current five-year development plan. Accomplishments include upgrading of important roads, busy streets and sidewalks, construction of bridges, overpasses, bus terminals and stops, police outposts, a cultural center, a recreation center and a legislative building. Transportation vehicles were repaired and new buses procured, parks and small villages cleaned, the city zoo relocated and enlarged. In

the first plan, 162 schools were built and another 50 followed toward a target of 345. To new health centers have been added three hospitals for West, South and East Djakarta. Improvement of water supply and sewage systems, streets and traffic control and rejuvenation of markets continues together with building new city-owned shopping complexes.

In an urban area whose residents increase by 200,000 annually, such unpopular measures have been necessary as curbing influx of jobless migrants without housing. Yet, as Djakarta burgeons within relatively systematic planning on the 444th anniversary of its founding as a princely capital in North Java, it bespeaks the spirit of the new Indonesia. Its Governor, born in West Java 44 years ago, has given the citizenry assurance that when their latent energy is mobilized for positive ends they can effectively help themselves.

In electing Lieutenant General Ali Sadikin to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service, the Board of Trustees recognizes his innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration giving residents of Indonesia's Capital a sense of increased well-being in a finer community.

Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

# R E S P O N S E

of Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for Community Leadership, during the Presentation Ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards held at the Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, on August 31, 1971 at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mrs. Magsay, Excellencies, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, Fellow Awardees, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I deem it a very great honour and privilege to have been chosen for the Community Leadership award instituted in the memory of one of the greatest world leaders and humanists of our time. The late President Ramon Magsaysay devoted his tremendous vision, wisdom and energy to the cause of helping his fellowmen to build a better life for all. A satisfied stomach is a pre-requisite not only for happiness but even to enable men to behave as human beings, a fact so well expressed by the Roman philosopher, Seneca, when he said, "A hungry people listens not to reason nor cares for justice, nor is bent by any prayers". Even as recently as the mid-sixties, the future of many of the developing nations appeared hopeless when assessed in terms of their ability to feed their fast growing populations. Drs. William and Paul Paddock in their book "Famine - 1975" even went to the extent of comparing the fate of my countrymen after 1975 to that of sheep being led to the slaughter house. Then came the avalanche of scientific results from this great country, Mexico, Taiwan and India which opened up altogether new vistas in the yield potential of our major food crops. I consider this award as a tribute which the Magsaysay

Foundation would like to pay to the entire Community of Agricultural Scientists in my country, who have helped to provide a breathing spell during which efforts can be made to prove the prophets of doom false.

New concepts of crop planning and land use pattern designed to get the maximum benefit from the physical, biological and environmental endowments of tropical and sub-tropical agriculture are being developed. Where there is water, four or even five crops can now be grown in a year in multiple, mixed and relay cropping systems, getting for the farmer the benefit of nearly 450 days of crop growth in a year of 365 days. New methods of water management and enrichment of soil fertility coupled with crop varieties capable of avoiding the rigours of drought or floods through changes in their length of life and coordinated pest control schedules are opening up new hopes for peasants working in environmentally handicapped areas. The "green revolution" in cereals has paved the way for developing harmonious systems of agriculture and animal husbandry.

The scientific prospects for alleviating hunger, increasing the avenues for productive and remunerative employment and banishing poverty through a radical transformation of cropping systems leading to the growth of agro-industries, are facinating and immense. At the same time the magnitude of the problems of illiteracy, under- and mal-nutrition, under- and un-employment and population growth are truly staggering. In spite of all efforts, the number of illiterates in absolute terms is growing in many parts of Asia including India. Leading scientific journals carry data indicating that protein calorie mal-nutrition

in infants may affect the replication of the chemical substance of heredity, DNA, and lead to an irreversible under-development of a child's intellectual potential, thus compounding the ill effects of the already poor educational opportunities.

The Indian achievement in wheat production leading to a near doubling of the total harvest from a little over 12 million tonnes to over 23 million tonnes in 4 crop seasons has few parallels in recorded agricultural history and serves to illustrate what can be accomplished, provided farmers, scientists, extension and communication experts and political and administrative leaders, all function like members of a symphony orchestra. Unless such an orchestration in effort is generated in all crops, a scientific break through may not necessarily lead to a production break through. This is illustrated by the yield stagnation in Sorghum in my country where although new hybrids and varieties capable of yielding 2 to 3 times more than the earlier ones have been available since 1964, the yield per hectare has hardly altered in the last decade. Wheat posed fewer pest, management and marketing problems and the farmers responded with enthusiasm to produce as much or even more than what was harvested in the National Demonstration plots put up by scientists in the fields of poor peasants. In other crops like rice, Sorghum, maize, millets and pulses, problems of management, pest control, storage, marketing and pricing require sophisticated and coordinated efforts of a type which few developing nations have yet generated. Consequently, a genuine feeling that they

have been bypassed by the "green revolution" is growing in the minds of many farmers.

We are thus faced on one side by great scientific possibilities and on the other by vast problems of organisation, coordinated action, communication and population growth absorbing the fruits of all advance. These who have the power and capacity to serve their fellow men - be they scientists, educationists, administrators or political leaders - have probably never had in human history so many challenging opportunities for service and for experiencing the thrill of fulfillment. What is needed is the will to act and the determination to learn and adopt the correct techniques of action, since Asian farmers have given ample evidence in recent years that they are ready for change, if the change is for the better economically.

I would like to end on a personal note. When over 10 years ago, my colleagues and I at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute embarked on a relentless pursuit of high incomes from farming through high yields without detriment to the long term productivity of the soil, we had hoped that the high yielding varieties would not only help to raise production but would also act as catalysts in bringing about a total transformation in the outlook and agronomic methodology of our rural community. Where sights are limited, action is equally circumscribed and cynical comment is the only reception accorded to new ideas. Mahatma Gandhi referred to this situation over 40 years ago, when addressing these who wish to work in Indian villages, he said "The fact is the

villagers have lost all hope. They suspect that every stranger's hand is at their throats and that he goes to them only to exploit them. The divorce between intellect and labour has paralysed our agriculture. The worker should enter villages full of love and hope, feeling sure that where men and women labour unintelligently and remain unemployed half the year round, he working all the year round and combining labour with intelligence cannot fail to win the confidence of the villagers". I have had the privilege of personally experiencing the wisdom of Gandhi's receipe. Hence, while accepting the award for Community Leadership bearing the name of one, whose main characteristic was his passionate love of poor people, I plead in all humility with the young men and women in the Universities and Scientific Institutions of the Developing Nations to seize the opportunity and power. given them by science to make real the possibilities of a truly human and meaningful life for millions of their fellow beings. It is to promote this cause that I propose to use the award. I thank you once again for the honour.

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Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

# R E S P O N S E

of Pedro T. Orata, 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for Public Service, during the Presentation Ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards held at the Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, on August 31, 1971 at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mrs. Magsaysay, Excellencies, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, Fellow Awardees, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am unable to find the right words to express my gratitude for the honor which you have bestowed upon my humble self. All I can say is that I will do my utmost to continue deserving your and the Foundation's confidence.

As I have said from the beginning of our work seven years ago, it has been possible to accomplish what we have been able to do for several very favorable conditions: first, the PERMISSIVE ATMOSPHERE provided by the Department of Education, from the Secretary down to the Division Superintendents and their staffs; second, the wholehearted response and cooperation of the parents, the students, and the lay leaders, who worked very hard to provide the necessary financial support; and third, the backing of the President, the Congress, the Governors, City and Municipal Mayors, Barrio Captains and Councilmen, who invariably put the interest of the people, specially the barrio people above ALL considerations.

This being so, as I have announced in Singapore, the AWARD really belongs to all the people who made it possible

to operate the projects -- barrio high schools, community colleges, and preschools -- despite the opposition of vested interests. Very fortunately, these vested interests are now our allies because they, themselves, are benefiting from these projects in more ways than one, which need not be mentioned. The fact is that there is very little opposition to the continuation and extension of these projects. Our people -- ALL of us -- realize at last that unless we help the barrio people in their effort to lift themselves up, they will continue pulling us -- ALL the rest of us down. Our well being and welfare is conditioned by their having equal opportunity to develop their capacities to the utmost for the welfare of ALL of us.

It is for this reason that I have decided that every cent of the award will be spent towards the extension of the projects not only in the Philippines but abroad as well. The people in the remaining barrios that have no barrio high schools have as much right for education at ALL levels as the ones in the 1600 that have them now. In what form the aid to the former will take will be decided in due course, about which you will be informed.

Again, permit me to thank you most sincerely for this Award and I hope I will continue to deserve your confidence.

I thank you.

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Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

# R E S P O N S E

of Prayoon Chanyawongse, 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts, during the Presentation Ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards held at the Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, on August 31, 1971 at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mrs. Magsaysay, Excellencies, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, Fellow Awardees, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel excited, grateful and honored to the Board of Trustees of the Magsaysay Foundation for selecting me as winner of the Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts award.

I had never dreamed that I would ever receive such high honor. I consider the Magsaysay Awards among the noblest awards in history. I am a simple and humble cartoonist who has been working at his craft for most of his life. I still consider myself a student who is forever learning and seeking to improve his art.

I always approach the subjects of my cartoons from an attitude of understanding and friendship and without any intent to create animosities. My main objective is to educate and and to create understanding. I am against the idea of taking up of arms for war. I hope that people all over the world would take up forks and spoons instead and sit down to dine and to converse with each other. I feel that the high honor bestowed upon me is not a personal honor but an honor for the

journalists of Thailand and also for the people of Thailand.

As for myself, I shall continue to work hard. Although the value of the dollar may change, the value of the award will not change for me. I shall not change with the dollar. But I shall remain the same olf Prayoon, your Prayoon.

Thank you

- - -

Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

# R E S P O N S E

of Saburo Okita, 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for International Understanding, during the Presentation Ceremonies of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awards held at the Coral Ballroom, Manila Hilton, on August 31, 1971 at 5:30 in the afternoon.

Mr. Vice-President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mrs. Magsaysay, Excellencies, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, Fellow Awardees, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is indeed a great honor and privilege to myself and to my country to be selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award. I feel particularly honored because of the fact that the Award was given to me for International Understanding, which is vitally needed for us in Asia.

It was rather fortunate for me to have had the experience of both being involved in the process of Japan's post-war economic rehabilitation and the economic development of Asian countries. Nearly twenty years ago, in 1952 and 1953, I worked in the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East - ECAFE - in Bangkok as the first Japanese national to join the UN service. Incidentally, my first visit to the Philippines was in connection with the Trade Promotion Conference held in Manila in 1958. I made that trip as one of the ECAFE Secretariat staff members.

After returning to the Government Planning Agency from ECAFE, while working on domestic economic issues including the preparation of the National Income Doubling Plan in 1960, I had occasion to attend various international conferences, seminars and discussions on economic development in Asia.

Such occasions have become more frequent since I left the Government service in 1963 and became President of the Japan Economic Research Center. Early this year the International Development Center of Japan was created and I am now concurrently working for the Center as its President. The purpose of this new Center is to assist in development planning and undertake related studies for the developing countries.

As is widely recognized, post-war Japan has made remarkable economic progress. For the past ten years, the average annual rate of economic growth has exceeded ten percent and the gross national product has reached 200 billion US dollars in 1970, about one-fifth that of the United States. As the population of Japan is about half that of the United States, the per-capita GNP reached about forty percent of that of the United States.

All this comprises a success story, but it also marks the beginning of new problems. When a man is poor, thrift and hard work may be considered as two of the highest virtues. When a man becomes richer his value may be judged by the way he utilizes his wealth and shares its benefits with others. What is important for us now is to utilize our economic potential for constructive purposes, both at home and overseas. One such measure is to open up our domestic market, which has a total purchasing power of over 200 billion dollars, for the manufactured products of developed and developing countries. The growing shortage of labor and rising wage costs provide natural incentives for replacing domestic products with imported manu-

factured goods. This is also necessary to prevent price inflation at home which could arise due to higher domestic production costs. Another possibility is to share our experiences in industrial growth and export promotion with developing countries. There is an old Chinese proverb which says, "If you give a man a fish, he can eat fish one time, but if you teach him to catch fish he can eat fish all his life." The most important contribution Japan can probably make is to effectively transfer technology for production, management and marketing to developing countries, through the activities of private business and through official development assistance.

There is also the possibility of encouraging development of heavy industries such as iron and steel, petrochemical, paper and pulp industries in the developing countries. Japan is already overloaded with these industries and there is growing resistance at home opposing future expansion of such industries. Per acre GNP in Japan is already more than five times that of the United States. There may be some danger that we will be criticized for exporting pollution if we encourage foreign countries to build such industries. However, for the developing countries, the most serious issues are the insufficient employment opportunities and low national income and production levels due to the lack of industries. Thus, the growth and development of industries in the developing countries of Asia will be much more complementary to Japan in the future.

With these thoughts in mind I would very much like to continue my work for promotion of better understanding, in Japan and in other Asian countries, of the basic problems of development, of the need for closer cooperation among Asian countries, and of the eventual goal - attaining prosperity in Asia as a crucial element in world peace and progress.

Thank you again for giving me the honor and the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to you and through you to the people of your great country.

I thank you.

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Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation
Ramon Magsaysay Center
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Manila, Philippines

Gubernur Kepala Daerah Chusus
Ibu Kota Djakarta

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
RECEIVED
AUG 17
AWARD FOUNDATION

Djakarta, August 13, 1971.

(The following letter of Governor Ali Sadikin was read by Miss Belen H. Abreu by way of response from the Governor)

Dear Miss Abreau,

Your letter of August 3, notifying me that the Ramon Magsaysay Foundation has done me the great honour of conferring upon me the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service, filled me with a sequence of emotions: First, an overwhelming sense of the honour your Board has done me, and my appreciation and gratitude for this; coupled, I must confess, with some doubts in my heart as to whether I am as worthy as your Press Release indicates. The Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service sets high standards; I shall do my best to try to live up to them.

Then came the realization that I shall be unable to come to Manila for the ceremonies for presentation of the Award together with others who have been similarly honoured by your Foundation. On August 12, 1971, I cabled the Indonesian Ambassador in Manila, asking him please to let your Board know immediately.

It is not only that we are all busy just now with the follow-up of the recent general elections, but that, from 26 August to 5 September next -- a period completely covering the time for the presentation ceremonies in Manila -- we will be receiving a state visit from the Queen of the Netherlands. Under these circumstances, particularly in view of the past ill relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands in days now fortunately gone, I wish to ask for the understanding of your Board of Trustess for an absence that I feel would, otherwise, be unforgivable. I sincerely hope that your Board will accept my deep regrets and my apology for not attending the presentation in Manila.

Would you please be so good as to convey to all members of the Board of Trustees of your Foundation my abiding sense of being greatly honoured and my highest appreciation for the award.

Yours very sincerely,

Ali Sadikin,
Acting Governor of Djakarta Capital City.

Miss Belen H. Abreu,
Executive Trustee,
Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation,
Manila.

WELCOME LUNCHEON

AND

DINNER FOR AWARDEES

To Welcome the 1971 Awardees

*The Board of Trustees*

*of the*

*Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation*

*requests the pleasure of the company of*

MR. & MRS. M. S. SWAMINATHAN

*at* L U N C H E O N

*on* August 30, at 12:15 Noon

*Ramon Magsaysay Center*
*Roxas Boulevard, Manila*
Reminder

*R S V P*
*59-19-59*
*50-44-84*

To Honor the 1971 Awardees

*The Board of Trustees*

*of the*

*Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation*

*requests the pleasure of the company of*

MR. & MRS. M. S. SWAMINATHAN

*at* D I N N E R

*on* August 31, at 7:30 P.M.

*Ramon Magsaysay Center*
*Roxas Boulevard, Manila*
Reminder

*R S V P*
*59-19-59*
*50-44-84*

GUEST LIST - BOARD WELCOME LUNCHEON
August 30th at 12:15 Noon
Perez Lecture Room

AWARDEES:

Saburo Okita (with Mrs. Okita)
Moncompu S. Swaminathan
Prayoon Chanyawongse (with Mrs. Chanyawongse and Miss Soorak Chanyawongse)
Pedro T. Orata

BOARD MEMBERS AND WIVES:

Hon. & Mrs. Dioscoro L. Umali
Hon. Oscar Ledesma
Hon. & Mrs. Frisco San Juan
Dr. Jose V. Abueva
Atty. Domingo H. Soriano
Miss Belen H. Abreu

FORMER BOARD MEMBERS AND WIVES:

Hon. Guillermo S. Santos
Hon. & Mrs. Manuel P. Manahan
Hon. Jaime N. Ferrer
Mr. & Mrs. Baldomero T. Olivera

O T H E R S:

Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay
Mr. Ramon Magsaysay, Jr.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ambassador & Mrs. Toshio Urabe | (Japan) |
| Ambassador & Mrs. B. Deva Rao | (India) |
| Ambassador & Mrs. Chintamye Amatayakul | (Thailand) |
| Ambasador & Mrs. Kusno Utomo | (Indonesia |

- - - - -

INVITEES WHO ATTENDED THE DINNER HOSTED
BY THE FOUNDATION ON AUGUST 31ST AT
THE RAMON MAGSAYSAY MEMORIAL HALL

AWARDEES AND WIVES:

Mr. & Mrs. Saburo Okita
Mr. & Mrs. Prayoon Chanyavongs
Dr. & Mrs. Moncompu S. Swaminathan
Dr. Pedro T. Orata
Miss Soorak Chanyavongs

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Dioscoro L. Umali
Hon. & Mrs. Oscar Ledesma
Hon. Frisco San Juan
Atty. Domingo H. Soriano
Dr. Jose V. Abueva
Miss Belen H. Abreu

RAMON MAGSAYSAY FAMILY:

Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay
Mr. Ramon Magsaysay, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Francisco Vargas

RAMON MAGSAYSAY MEMORIAL SOCIETY DIRECTORS & WIVES:

Col. & Mrs. Jacinto Gavino
Col. & Mrs. Antonio Henson
Gen. Ismael D. Lapus
Dean & Mrs. Armand Fabella
Mr. & Mrs. Hilarion Corpus
Mr. & Mrs. Marino Corpus

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND WIVES:

Hon. & Mrs. Jose D. Ingles - Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs
Hon. Cesar E. A. Virata - Secretary of Finance
Hon. Jaime N. Ferrer - Chairman, Commission on Elections
Senator Ambrosio Padilla - Philippine Senate
Senate President Gil J. Puyat " "

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:

Hon. & Mrs. Cesar Augusto Espiritu - Delegate
Hon. Sotero Laurel - President Pro Tempore

PAST BOARD MEMBERS:

Hon. & Mrs. Manuel P. Manahan
Mr. & Mrs. Baldomero T. Olivera
Mr. Jesus Magsaysay

OTHERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. & Mrs. Robert F. Chandler, Jr. | - Director, International Rice Research Institute |
| Prof. Amado Castro | - Head, School of Economics, University of the Philippines |
| Dr. & Mrs. James Culliton | - President, Asian Institute of Management |
| Mr. William Evans | - Director, Asia Foundation |
| Dr. & Mrs. Arthur H. Hill | - Director, Ford Foundation |
| Mr. Al Moseman | - Ford Foundation |
| Mr. & Mrs. William H. Harding | - Resident Representative, United Nations Development Program |
| Mrs. Minerva Laudico | - Vice-President and Registrar, Centro Escolar University |
| Hon. & Mrs. Jose Laurel III | - Former Philippine Ambassador to Japan |
| Dr. Manuel Lim | - Chairman, Pentagon Mines |
| Mr. Albert V. Ravenholt | - American Universities Field Staff |
| Mrs. Marjorie S. Ravenholt | - Representative, Rockefeller Brothers Fund |
| Mr. & Mrs. Eligio Tavanlar | - President, Society for Better Environment |
| Miss Elizabeth Tavanlar | |

OTHERS (cont'd)

Counselor & Mrs. Chitti Tirabaedya - Thai Embassy
Minister & Mrs. Isaburo Mukumoto - Japanese Embassy
Mrs. Amparo Villamor - Former Administrator, Social Welfare Administration
Mrs. Paulino Garcia - Wife of the late Secretary of Health
Mrs. Neepa Chowdhury - Wife of Amitabha Chowdhury, 1961 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for Journalism & Literature

Mayor Teodoro Camacho III, of Balanga, Bataan

- - - - -

# GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The Board of Trustees

of the

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOUNDATION

cordially invites you

to an

Informal Group Discussion

on

"JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF HER ASIAN NEIGHBORS"

to be led by

SABURO OKITA
1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee
for International Understanding

on

Wednesday, September 1, 1971

at 9:00 a.m.

Conference Room II

RAMON MAGSAYSAY CENTER
Roxas Blvd., Manila

R.S.V.P.
50-44-84
50-34-86

# SABURO OKITA

Saburo Okita, President of the International Development Center of Japan, has been selected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding.

The Board of Trustees recognizes Okita's sustained and forceful advocacy of genuine Japanese partnership in the economic progress of her Asian neighbors.

For the less developed nations of East, Southeast and South Asia, emergence of postwar Japan as the World's third most powerful industrial state holds both a threat and a promise. They can either become merely suppliers of Japan's raw meterial and markets for her manufactures, or they can march apace in the common conquest of material lags that hobble their cultural well-being.

More is at issue than economic equity and the expectations of Asia's one-half of humanity who feel left behind. Should Japan's headlong progress continue to outstrip the rest of Asia at an ever accelerating rate, the resulting tensions can only prove disastrous for all. Neither sound economics nor lasting cooperation can be built on such disparities.

Okita has recognized these historic, though uncomfortable, realities and sought to deal with them constructively. Born 57 years ago into the family of a newspaper executive, his career in economics was preceded by study of electrical engineering at Tokyo University. His lifetime interest in development was aroused while working as an engineer on China's electric power sources during World War II. Returning home to become a staff member of the Research Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he helped draft Japan's economic rehabilitation program during the Allied Occupation.

Resigning in 1947 in protest against cumbersome bureaucratic methods, Okita became increasingly a symbol of Japanese economists seeking to advance sound policies. He was quickly invited to establish and head the Research Section of the Economic Stabilization Board. After Studying economic analysis in Europe, America and India, in 1950, he introduced new methods to his colleagues before becoming, in 1952, the first Japanese official of the United Nations when he joined ECAFE in Bangkok.

Returning to Japan two years later to a succession of senior positions within the Economic Planning Agency, Okita contributed significantly to his country's strategy for balanced, long-term growth. Aware of the problems elsewhere in Asia, he labored to initiate and expand Japanese economic aid. In 1963, he left government to head the Japan Economic Research Center. In 1971 he became concurrently the President of the newly created International Development Center of Japan. Through his writing, training of economist and providing officials, company Executives and journalists with economic information, he worked to enlarge Japan's consciousness of the Asian and Pacific community of which she must be a part.

Unlike some Japanese officials, Okita, during his extensive travels and numerous seminars, has freely shared his knowledge with Asian thinkers in work on the Colombo Plan and similar multinational enterprises. His experience, grasp of regional economic needs and character have encouraged in Japan a more liberal, mutually beneficial attitude toward her neighbors. Over two decades other Asians, concerned with the future of their own economies and societies, have come to trust Okita as one of their best friends in Japan.

--oOo--

The Board of Trustees

of the

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOUNDATION

cordially invites you

to an

Informal Group Discussion

on

"INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES"

to be led by

DR. MONCOMPU SAMBASIVA SWAMINATHAN
1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee
for Community Leadership

on

Wednesday, September 1, 1971

at 4:00 p.m.

Conference Room II

RAMON MAGSAYSAY CENTER
Roxas Blvd., Manila

R.S.V.P.
50-44-84
50-34-86

# DR. MONCOMPU SAMBASIVA SWAMINATHAN

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Dr. Swaminathan is recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities.

Whether India, with nearly one-sixth of the human race, can provide sufficient food for her growing numbers in the years ahead depends ultimately upon her farmers. Their performance is closely linked to what science develops and makes operative in rural life. Without continuing refinement of relevant knowledge and its efficient transference, especially to the poorer villages, the "green revolution" may foster more discontent than it satisfies.

In an age when radioisotopes, a Gamma Garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago. A cytogeneticist, over the past 16 years he had made major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute outside of Delhi is popularly known. Included in his wide-ranging studies have been India's most essential food crops--rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetable oils--plus improved strains of cotton and jute. By purposeful manipulation of genes, he and his coworkers recently developed a dwarf, nonlodging wheat variety, Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing 16.5 percent protein and three percent lysine now alleviating the deficiency of essential amino acids in the Indian diet so harmful particularly to brain development in young children.

An ability and enthusiasm for passing on his knowledge to others in the laboratory, classroom and field and through prolific writings earned him a reputation as a most lucid educator. In the past five years since he became Director of the Institute, Swaminathan has proven himself an equally gifted administrator.

Encouraged by him, scientists at Pusa extended their research to practical appli-

cation in farmers' fields. University students also were enlisted in this attack upon the hurdles to a better life on the land. The primary demonstration arena for these efforts are villages around Delhi. Supplying improved seeds for testing by farmers with whom the Pusa Institute cooperates, scientists and students have won confidence in their productive potential. As part of a High-Yielding Varieties Program designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community was transformed into a "seed village" specializing in controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire Delhi State.

This combination of talents has made Dr. Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturalist. Now 45 years of age, he is carrying forward his Madrasi family tradition of energetic personal emphasis upon professional excellence. That he is doing so with such broadly beneficial results for rural India is the mark of a first-rate scientist who also has become an effective humanist.

--oOo--

The Board of Trustees

of the

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOUNDATION

cordially invites you

to an

Informal Group Discussion

on

"DISTINCTIVE ROLE OF THE EDITORIAL CARTOON IN JOURNALISM"

to be led by

PRAYOON CHANYAWONGSE
1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for
Journalism, Literature and
Creative Communication Arts

on

Thursday, September 2, 1971
at 3:00 p.m.

Conference Room II
Ramon Magsaysay Center
Roxas Boulevard

(To be followed by an Exhibit
of his Cartoons)

R.S.V.P.
50-44-84
50-34-86

# PRAYOON CHANYAWONGSE

Prayoon Chanyawongse, Thailand's premier cartoonist, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts.

The Board of Trustees recognizes Khun Prayoon's use of pictorial satire and humor for over three decades in unswerving defense of the public interest.

The pen has often proven most potent in graphic portrayals. Especially is this true in less literate societies where the cartoon can carry an even more telling message. Mastery of this talent and its employment to illuminate public issues, however, is an art possessed only by a very few. Their technical skill must be complemented by a special receptivity to often unvoiced yearnings of their fellow citizens.

Prayoon came by his talent early; already as a schoolboy he could not resist sketching cartoons and comic. When misfortune impoverished the family, he was compelled to leave school and find employment as a mail clerk weighing parcels in a railway station. Although frustrated by the dull routine, this experience of physical drudgery broadened his insights later when he found an opportunity to illustrate stories and write heads on the newspaper Prachamitr.

By 1938, at the age of 23, Prayoon became a fully professional cartoonist with "Chantkrob," the first comic strip that brought him renown. In time, his professional alter ego, "Sek Lek," a diminutive likay character with a feather in his hat reminiscent of the popular version of Thai musical drama, acquired a public personality.

The mark of Prayoon's stature is his refusal to be content with simply entertaining the public. Rather, conveying an understanding that is more than verbal, he uses his drawings to educate in the most fundamental sense. The issues that become his concern are those affecting every Thai. Seeking to improve the condition of his time, his subjects range from lampooning those who would employ office to further personal power and wealth to protecting the lot of the poor.

In order to retain his independence as a social and political critic, Prayoon will not accept employment by anyone as a cartoonist. Instead, he sells his editor-

ial cartoons and comic strips individually; Pracha Tipatai, Thai Rath, Siam Rath, the Bangkok Post, all daily newspapers, and Krung Dhep, a news magazine, are regular purchasers of these well-liked features that help build circulation. He takes an intense interest in municipal government and civic programs involving children and, since 1948, has also edited and served as company consultant for the weekly magazine Siam Samai. But time is always set aside for tending the orchids and rabbits he raises among the durian trees in his two-hectare orchard where he finds both inspiration and relaxation.

As an independent thinker with humanitarian views, sometimes leavened with delightful humor, Prayoon has adhered to his code of an absolutely free conscience. Avoiding contact with those institutions and individuals he is persuaded do not serve the community good, he has offered Thais and others encouraging reaffirmation that a gifted pen can defend the cause of truth with decency, courage and artistic sensitivity.

The Board of Trustees

of the

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD FOUNDATION

cordially invites you

to an

Informal Group Discussion

on

"THE FUTURE OF THE BARRIO HIGH SCHOOL MOVEMENT"

to be led by

PEDRO T. ORATA
1971 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee
for Public Service

on

Friday, September 3, 1971

at 9:00 a.m.

Conference Room II

RAMON MAGSAYSAY CENTER
Roxas Blvd., Manila

R.S.V.P.
50-34-86
50-44-84

# PEDRO T. ORATA

Pedro T. Orata, pioneering Filipino educator, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magssaysay Award for Public Service.

The Board of Trustees recognizes Orata's 44 years of creative work in education, particularly his conception and promotion of barrio high schools for rural Filipino youth.

Only in the 20th century have the great majority of parents around the world come to expect education as the birthright of their children. This near universal hunger for schooling imposes demands on every government, prompting expectations that are at the root of much popular insistence for change.

Historical circumstance and the zeal of early American and Filipino teachers gave the Philippines the first major public school system in South and Southeast Asia. With all its imperfections, our democracy is rooted in this education of our people. Yet, it remains inadequate for today's needs, both in educational content and opportunities for schooling among three-fourths of our people who live in rural areas.

Since he first walked barefooted over the rice paddies as a poor farmer's son attending the barrio elementary school in Pangasinan where he was born in 1899, Orata has pursued his interest in education. Upon graduation as valedictorian of his high school class in Lingayen, a sister's savings allowed him to travel to the United States in 1920. Working on a railroad gang, washing dishes and finally with partial pensionado support from the Philippine Government, he earned his Ph. D. in 1927 and came home to join the Bureau of Public Schools.

After teaching at the Bayambang Normal School and Philippine Normal College and serving in the Division of Research and Measurements, Orata became successively Division Superintendent of Schools in Isabela and Sorsogon Provinces. Returning in 1934 as a professor at his alma mater, Ohio State University, he went on to develop an experimental community school on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Coming home again in 1941, he joined the Philippine National Council of Education.

Orata's experience matured into a personal philosophy of education during the enforced idleness of World War II--caught in Manila by the Japanese occupation, he went back to Urdaneta, Pangasinan. With the Allied Liberation early in 1945, he was appointed to reopen the Municipality's schools. Gathering all "degreed" people--doctors, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists and the like--he started a high school in a

bombed out church. This first public high school outside of a provincial capital began with 350 students and grew to an enrollment of 1,700 plus 1,600 attending 15 branches in the barrios.

After devoting three years to helping reorganize the Philippine school system so shattered by war, Orata served abroad for 12 years with UNESCO. Upon retiring from this post, he became Dean of the Graduate School and then Director of Curriculum Development for the Philippine Normal College. Retiring again at age 65, he devoted his energies without remuneration to organizing barrio high schools and community colleges. With support from the Department of Education and enthusiastic participation by local citizens this barrio high school movement has spread to 43 provinces and six cities.

Although establishment of barrio high schools alone is no panacea for our educational needs, it is a vital and positive move. Aware that a traditional society needs time for change, Orata has insisted rural people want and are entitled to equal opportunities for schooling with those in the cities, while urging that the national curriculum be shaped more realistically to Filipino needs. Toward this goal of an educated and informed citizenry he continues to persevere with patience and informed enthusiasm.

--oOo--

INFORMAL GROUP DISCUSSION ON "INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES"
HEADED BY MONCOMPU S. SWAMINATHAN
(September 1, 1971)

ATTENDANCE:

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Agricultural Credit Administration

1. A. A. Lansang
2. Aurelio B. de Jesus
3. Solomon Cabrera
4. Eleuterio V. Villarante
5. Robert Porter
6. O. P. Marcos

Agricultural Productivity Commission

1. Aniceto C. Bautista
2. Teodoro P. Malasig
3. Ramiro C. Alvarez
4. Flora G. Berino
5. Mamerto C. Perez
6. E. G. Hipol
7. Manuel R. Pascua
8. Catalina B. Shea

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

1. Jose V. Castillo
2. Porfirio M. Canlas

Bureau of Forestry

1. Jose Viado
2. Martin R. Reyes

Bureau of Plant Industry

1. Teodoro P. Gonzales
2. T. L. Claudio
3. Serapio J. Bayubay
4. Juanito C. Aquino

Bureau of Soils

1. Milagros D. Carbonell
2. Paz B. Rastrillo
3. Feliciano M. Lapid
4. Juan A. Mariano
5. F. B. Sulga
6. Telesforo Angeles
7. Felipe Agdeppa

Bureau of Vocational Education

1. Florencio S. Caguioa
2. Fernandico M. Cuaresma
3. Emilio T. Gomatero

Development Bank of the Philippines

1. Narciso M. Marquez
2. M. S. Mallorca

Laguna Lake Development Authority

1. R. Megino
2. Raymundo O. Obias

National Economic Council

1. I. V. Austria
2. A. B. Castro
3. S. Bravo
4. Ela C. Tantoco

National Food and Agriculture Council

1. Pablito Villegas
2. Nema S. Mercado
3. Ludovico Engle

National Institute of Science & Technology

1. Carmen D. Intengan
2. Conrado E. Lotho
3. C. R. Baltazar

4. Elena S. Quiogue
5. Gloria B. Querijero
6. Cleofas S. Canoy

Forest Products Research & Industries Development

1. Manuel Monsalud
2. Dominador G. Faustino

SCHOOLS

Araneta University Foundation

1. Gonzalo del Rosario
2. Juan B. Garcia
3. Abraham B. Blancaflor
4. Pedro L. Reyes

University of the Philippines College of Agriculture

1. Perla T. Umali
2. Raymond E. Borton
3. Vicente A. Martinez
4. Leodegario M. Ilag
5. A. A. Gomez
6. P. B. Escuro

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

1. Burton T. Onate
2. K. M. Kohli
3. Dan Duc Yu

O T H E R S

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fidelino D. Pablo | - | Central Luzon Cagayan Valley Authority |
| 2. Fred D. Castro | - | Fertilizer Institute |
| 3. Ceferino Tecson | - | -do- |
| 4. Primo Andres | - | Reforestation Administration |
| 5. Casiano Anunciacion | - | Editor, Sugar News |
| 6. Vicente G. Castro | - | Philippine Sugar Institute |
| 7. Josephus Daniels | - | U. S. Embassy |

OTHERS (cont'd)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | William Harding | - Resident Representative, UNDP |
| 9. | H. R. Lachere | - French Embassy |
| 10. | Francisco Milan, Jr. | - Business Trends |
| 11. | Albert V. Ravenholt | - American Universities Field Staff (AUFS) |
| 12. | Roberto G. Romero | - Philippine Fishing Journal |
| 13. | Zacarias B. Sarian | - Manila Chronicle |
| 14. | A. G. Villavicencio | - Land Bank |
| 15. | Patrocinio Valenzuela | - National Research Council of the Philippines |
| 16. | Jacinto Gavino | - Society Director, Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Society |
| 17. | Aniceto O. Bueno | - Parks & Wildlife Office |
| 18. | Luz P. Castro | - -do- |

- - - -



Awardee Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan with Miss Belen H. Abreu, Executive Trustee of the Foundation upon his arrival from India.



Awardees Swaminathan, Okita and Crata (left to right) at the office of the Executive Trustee.



Awardee Swaminathan chats with Dr. Jose Abueva, Trustee of the Foundation as they await other guests to the Welcome Luncheon for the Awardees.



Ambassadors Deva Rao of India and Chintamye Amatayakul of Thailand with members of the Board of Trustees. (Left to right) D. H. Soriano, Ambassadors Deva Rao and Amatayakul and Ambassador Oscar Ledesma.



Welcome luncheon guests.



Awardees, Trustees, as well as Awardees' wives at the Rizal Monument during wreath laying ceremony.



Awardees laid wreath at the Rizal Monument. (Left to right) Awardees Swaminathan, Prayoon, Orata and Okita.



Awardees with their families.



Awardees with Chairman Dioscoro Umali complete wreath laying ceremony.



The tomb of the late President Ramon Magsaysay with Malacañang Honor Guards.



Philippine Army Band plays ceremonial music.



Awardees with Trustees as well as Awardees' wives before the start of wreath laying ceremony.




Awardees laid wreath at the tomb of the late President Magsaysay.




Awardees pose with their families. Photo shows (left to right) Awardees Okita, Swaminathan, Prayoon and Orata. Behind are (same order) Mrs. Swaminathan, Mrs. Prayoon, Mrs. Okita and Min Prayoon.



Awardees with Trustees as well as Mrs, Prayoon, Min Prayoon and Mrs. Mina Swaminathan enjoy some refreshments at the Ramon Magsaysay Center cafeteria after wreath laying ceremony.





Awardees Swaminathan and Okita wait for the start of the Presentation Ceremonies.



Awardees Orata and Swaminathan pose with Trustee Dr. Jose Abueva at the Las Islas Room, Manila Hilton, before the start of the Presentation Ceremonies.



Mrs. Mila Valenzuela greets Awardee Swaminathan as sister Teresita Vargas. greets Awardee Prayoon. Mrs. Valenzuela and Mrs. Vargas are daughters of the late President Ramon Magsaysay.



Awardees, Trustees and Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay await the start of the Presentation Ceremonies.



Vice-President Fernando Lopez arrives and is introduced to the Awardees by Chairman Dioscoro Umali.



Awardee Orata with Mrs. Mina Swaminathan chat with guests before the start of the Presentation Ceremonies.



Awardee Swaminathan with Mrs. Mina Swaminathan.



Awardees pose with Mrs. Luz Banzon Magsaysay at the Las Islas Room, Manila Hilton, before the start of the Presentation Ceremonies.



Awardee Swaminathan with Dr. Jose Abueva proceeding to the stage.



Guests stands as Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion is escorted to the stage by Chairman Dioscoro Umali.




Chairman Umali delivers the remarks for the occasion.



Awardee Swaminathan stands while his citation is being read.



Awardees pose after the Presentation Ceremonies.



Awardees being congratulated by guests after the Presentation Ceremonies.



The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation honored the Awardees with a dinner at the Memorial Hall of the Ramon Magsaysay Center.





The University of the Philippines Madrigal Singers singing songs dedicated to the Awardees.



Awardee Swaminathan chats with guests.



Awardee Swaminathan with Dr. & Mrs. Robert Chandler of the International Rice Research Institute.



Awardee Swaminathan being interviewed by Miss Veronica Misa of the Asia Magazine.



Awardee Swaminathan addresses audience on India's Agricultural Capabilities. Chairman Dioscoro L. Umali acted as moderator.



Overflow audience listen intently




Mrs. Mina Swaminathan observing a class at the (Binalonan) Balangobong Elementary School.




Mr. Leonardo J. Galvez, Barrio High Schools, Pre-Schools and Community Colleges coordinator for the province of Pangasinan is showing some of the best art works of the pupils. Mrs. Swaminathan brought some with her.




Mrs. Swaminathan and the rest of the group admiring the art worksof the pupils at the Balangobong Elementary and Barrio High School.




Mrs. Swaminathan was so impressed of the art works of the pupils that she took some of them as souvenirs.




Mrs. Swaminathan, Mayor Guico, Miss Pat Visitacion and some Agricultural Productivity Commission employees viewing the APC exhibits housed at the Binalonan Town Hall.



Mrs. Mina Swaminathan visiting the Barrio High School, Elementary School and Preschool of Binalonan, Pangasinan with Mayor R. Guico, Miss Pat Visitacion of the Foundation and Mr. Leonardo Galvez (right to left).



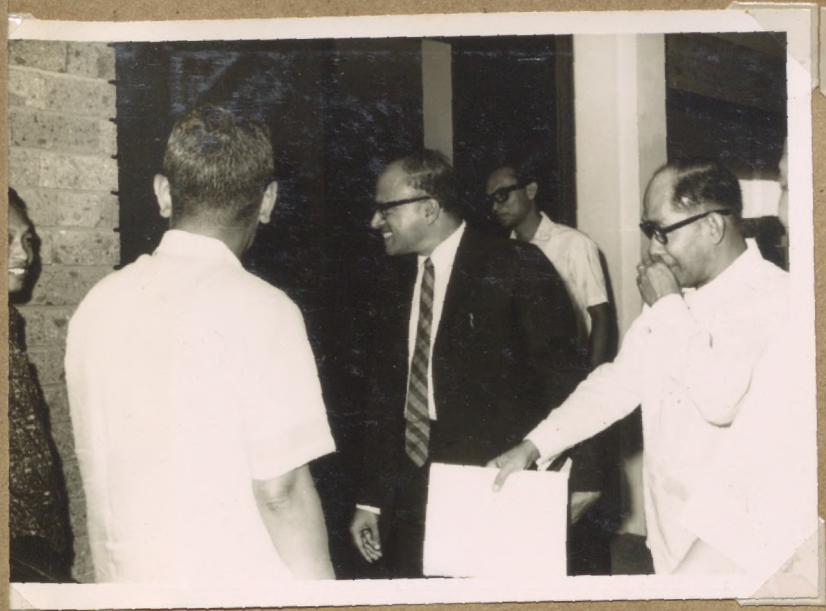

Mrs. Mina Swaminathan at the Nacida & Family Planning Offices at Binalonan, Pangasinan with Mayor R. Guico.



Mrs. Swaminathan at the Balongobong, Pangasinan Elementary School observing an art class.



Photos shows (left to right) Mr. Galvez, Mrs. Swaminathan, Mayor R. Guico, Miss Visitacion and a friend of Major Guico.





Photos shows Awardee Swaminathan at Los Baños and the International Rice Research Institute.









Awardee Swaminathan chats with a friend of the Indian Embassy as Cesar Blanca of the Foundation looks on.



Mrs. Mina Swaminathan with Cesar Blanca of the Foundation.







Mrs. Swaminathan bids goodbye before boarding the plane back to India.

EXTRA SHEETS

# Ramon Magsaysay Prize For Dr. Swaminathan

MANILA, Aug. 7

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan of the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, Delhi, has been selected for the award of the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Prize.

The citation said that Dr. Swaminathan had been selected for his contributions 'as a scientist, educator and administrator towards generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capacities.'

The Foundation, in picking Dr. Swaminathan as community leadership awardee noted his successively breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, located outside Delhi.

'Included in his wide ranging studies have been India's most essential crops rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetables—plus improved strains of cotton and jute', Foundation said.

'Encouraged by him, scientists at Pusa extended their research to practical application in farmers fields.

'This combination of talents has made Dr. Swaminathan acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturists' it said.

The Magsaysay Awards established in honour of the late Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay, include a 10,000 U. S. Dollar each prize. Awards are given in five categories—international understanding, Government service, public service, community leadership and journalism, literature and creative communication arts.

Past Indian winners of the award are Dr. C D Deshmukh, former Union Finance Minister, Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, Sarvodaya leader, and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.—UPI

# IARI chief wins Magsaysay Award

MANILA, Aug. 7.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, today won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership for 1971.

The Magsaysay Awards Foundation said Dr. Swaminathan was selected to receive the award "for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

The 45-year-old cytogenetcist scored major advances in breeding more productive and better plant types at the Pusa Institute, the Foundation said.

"Included in his wide-ranging studies have been India's most essential food crops—rice, maize, sorghum, millet, potatoes, and vegetable oils—plus improved strains of cotton," it said.

Dr. Swaminathan will receive a 10,000-dollar (Rs. 75,000) cash prize on August 31, birthday of the late Philippines President, Mr. Ramon Magsaysay, in whose honour the awards are made.—AP.

UNI reports from New Delhi: The award came as a surprise birthday gift to Dr. Swaminathan. When awakened for his reaction late in the night he said "I did not know that such a prize existed."

# *Award for M. S. Swaminathan for Community Leadership*

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Dr. Swaminathan has made rich contribution to the green revolution experienced in India in the last three years. For the past 16 years he had made major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the IARI. By purposeful manipulation of genes, he and his co-workers recently developed a dwarf, non-lodging wheat variety, 'Sharbati Sonora,' with amber grains containing 16.5 per cent protein and three per cent lysine. The importance of this need hardly be stressed in the Indian diet with very poor protein content.

## The Wheat Wizard

The eminent Nobel Prize winner Dr. Norman Borlaug had worked closely with Dr. Swaminathan which ultimately helped in the spread of the exotic and dwarf varieties of wheat which shot up production in the States of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. among others. Dr. Swaminathan has a rare virtue of a brilliant scientist with immense capacity to transfer his knowledge to others in the library, class room and fields and through prolific writings. After he took charge as a Director of IARI, he has also revitalised it and earned it the reknown of the Institution whose findings have attracted world wide attention.

## Success in Applied Research

Quite often there is criticism that many of our research institutions spend much of their time and resources on research work lacking application to industry or agriculture. IARI is among the few institutions which provides a refreshing contrast: It has made tremendous contribution to the spread of modern agricultural practices which in turn contributed to self-sufficiency in foodgrains.



Dr. M. S. SWAMINATHAN
*An architect of the Green Revolution*

The willingness of the average Indian farmer to adopt himself to new techniques shedding centuries of conservatism is largely due to the willingness of many of our scientists to move with the farmer and study his problems at close quarters. The number of package programmes and the work of numerous agricultural research institutions have spread modern agricultural practices far and wide, largely because of these scientists. Dr. Swaminathan is known for his making any number of trips to villages around Delhi offering invaluable advice to the individual farmers.

As part of a High-Yielding Varieties Programme designed by Dr. Swaminathan, one community near Delhi was transformed into a "seed village" specializing in controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire union territory of Delhi.

The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation states: "This combination of talents has made Dr. Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturalists. Now 45 years of age, he is carrying forward his Madrasi family tradition of energetic personal emphasis upon professional excellence. That he is doing so with such broadly beneficial results for rural India is the mark of a first-rate scientist who also has become an effective humanist."

—S.V.

# How will Dr Swaminathan use the Rs 75,000 award?

**By Arun Khanna**

Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, flies to Manila later this month to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for his contribution as scientist-educationist of both students and farmers and for helping to generate a new confidence in India's agricultural economy. He is the first agricultural scientist to be nominated for the Award.

The 46-year old scientist said the Award is more or less for utilising the results of agricultural research for the benefits of the community. Modestly he added "it is not so much a tribute to me as a person as for the entire agricultural community collectively."

Dr Swaminathan frankly said the Award would not only be "a source of inspiration and encouragement for myself but also for the entire agricultural community."

## *Surprise*

Dr Swaminathan said the Award was "a pleasant surprise for the good news was conveyed to him on his 46th birthday. The coincidence was remarkable." On a previous birthday on August 1, 1965, he received an equally famous Award—The Mendel Centenary Award.

The Magsaysay Award, instituted in 1958 in memory of the late President Ramon Magsaysay, carries a cash award of $10,000 (Rs 75,000) for outstanding contributions in the field of community leadership, government service, journalism and creative arts, public service and international understanding.

Earlier Magsaysay Award recipients were Acharya Bhave, C. D. Deshmukh, Jayaprakash Narayan, Satyajit Ray and Mother Teresa.

Dr Swaminathan has also won the 1961 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award and the 1966 Birbal Sawhney Award. Equally impressive is his educational record. A doctor of sciences from Cambridge University, Dr Swaminathan was also a Research Associate in the genetics division of Wisconsin University (U.S.A.). On his return home he had worked for some time at the Central Rice Institute, Cuttack, before joining the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1954 as an Assistant, soon after in 1966 he was appointed the Director.



Dr M. S. Swaminathan

## *Fellowship*

Relating an interesting episode from his earlier days, Dr Swaminathan said "soon after passing my B.Sc. (Agriculture), on the advice of friends, I had nearly joined the Indian Police Service. But luckily my agricultural background and interest got the better of me. Instead I went abroad on a UNESCO Fellowship to start my research career."

Inspired by the Gita, Dr Swaminathan believes in working seven days a week, for he said that there is such a lot to do in this country, so many problems to solve that generally there is no time for relaxing or for cultivating a hobby. In the earlier days Dr Swaminathan played cricket and tennis. Now whatever free time he gets he spends with his wife, a well-known educationist and his three daugthers. Widely travelled, Dr Swaminathan is equally fond of reading and music.

Commenting on the brain drain, Dr Swaminathan said that there are two types of research workers and scientists—the first type of scientists are those who add to human knowledge and as knowledge is universal there was no harm if such people left the country. While a scientist who works for human welfare must stay in this country. For after all, said Dr Swaminathan, economic growth and development for a country like India are everything, and as science and technology are a stepping stone for development, young scientists or research scholars must make some sacrifices, and nothing should stop a genuine scientist from devotion to his duty.

Dr Swaminathan further said the pay scale of the scientist should be related to the economic structure of the country. Advising young scientists, Dr Swaminathan asked them to meet the challenge thrown upon by Indian society by going out and working in villages and rural areas.

## *More jobs*

Discussing the evolution of India's agricultural policy Dr Swaminathan said that the next phase should consist of a national agricultural policy designed for more jobs and incomes. The policy should include attention to the nutrition of pregnant mothers and infants. Regarding the problem of dry farming and increasing yield from unyielding areas, Dr Swaminathan said, are some of the problems on which some progress has been made, but much has to be developed.

Commenting on the green revolution, Dr Swaminathan said, unusual possibilities have been opened up by the recent crop research which would greatly help for a radical transformation of the croping systems in the dry farming areas.

The 75,000 rupee question: what does Dr Swaminathan proposes to do with the Award money? He modestly answered that though he had still not decided, but whatever would be the outcome—it would naturally be for some good cause.

Published from Kottayam and Ca

# മലയാള മനോരമ

The Malayala Manorama: Estd: 1888

10 Pages 13 Pai

കോട്ടയം 1971 ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 8 ഞായർ

# മലയാളിക്കു മാഗ്സേസേ അവാർഡ്

മനിലാ, ഓഗ. 7—ഇന്ത്യൻ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ റിസർച്ചിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടറായ ഡോ. എം. എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ 1971—ലെ റമോൺ മഗ്സേസേ അവാർഡിന് അർഹനായിരിക്കുന്നു. അത്യന്നതമായ ഈ രാജ്യാന്തരബഹുമതിലഭിക്കുന്ന മൂന്നാമത്തെ മലയാളിയാണ് ഡോ. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ.

പദ്മശ്രീ അടക്കം ഒട്ടേറെബഹുമതികളും നേടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഡോ. മങ്കൊമ്പുസാംബശിവസ്വാമിനാഥനെ കാർഷികരംഗത്തു മികച്ച ഉൽപാദനശേഷിയുള്ള നെൽവിത്തുകളും വളർത്തിയെടുത്തതിനാണു മുക്കാൽ ലക്ഷം രൂപയുടെ ഈ അവാർഡ് നൽകുന്നത്.

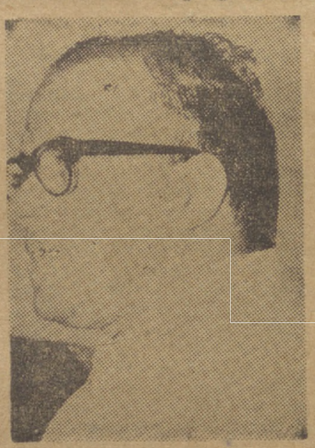
സ്വാമിനാഥനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇതു തികച്ചും അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായ ഒരു പിറന്നാൾ സമ്മാനമായിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നാല്പത്താറാം ജന്മദിനമാണ്. മനിലയിൽനിന്നുള്ള വാർത്താ സന്ദേശം ലഭിച്ചയുടൻ ഇന്ന പുലർച്ചയ്ക്ക് ഡൽഹിയിൽ പത്രലേഖകർ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ വിളിച്ചുണർത്തി അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങളറിയിച്ചപ്പോൾ ''ഉവ്വോ. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു അവാർഡ് നിലവിലുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാനറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നില്ല,, എന്നായിരുന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രതികരണം.

## ഹരിതവിപ്ലവം

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വയലേലകളിൽ ഹരിതവിപ്ലവത്തിന്റെ കൊടിയുയർത്തിയ കാർഷിക ഗവേഷണങ്ങളിലൂടെ പ്രസിദ്ധി നേടിയ ഈ മലയാളി ആലപ്പുഴ ജില്ലയിൽ പെട്ട മങ്കൊമ്പിൽ കൊട്ടാരം കുടുംബാംഗമാണ്. ജനിച്ചതു കുംഭകോണത്താണെങ്കിലും മുൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി എ. കെ. നീലകണ്ഠ അയ്യരുടെ സഹോദരൻ ഡോ. എ. കെ. സാംബശിവ അയ്യരുടെ പുത്രനാണിദ്ദേഹം.

ജനനംകൊണ്ടു കേരളീയനായ ശ്രീ എസ്. ഭൂതലിംഗത്തിന്റെ(മുൻ കേന്ദ്ര ധനകാര്യ സെക്രട്ടറി) പുത്രീനയാണു സ്വാമിനാഥന്റെ പത്നി.

പോലീസിൽനിന്നു കാർഷിക ഗവേഷണരംഗത്തേയ്ക്കു കടന്നു വന്ന ചരിത്രമാണു സ്വാമിനാഥന്റേതും. തിരുവനന്തപുരം യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി കോളജിൽ നിന്നും കോയമ്പത്തൂർ കാർഷിക കോളജിൽ നിന്നും ബിരുദം നേടിയ ശേഷം ഐ. എ. എസ്,



എം.എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ

ഐ. പി. എസ്. പരീക്ഷകളും പാസ്സായ അദ്ദേഹം പോലീസ് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് കമ്മീഷണറായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടു. പക്ഷേ അദ്ദേഹം അതു സ്വീകരിക്കാതെ യുനസ്കോ സ്കോളർഷിപ്പോടുകൂടി ഹോളണ്ടിലും പിന്നീടു കേംബ്രിഡ്ജ് സർവകലാശാലയിലും ഉപരിപഠനം നടത്തുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്.

കേംബ്രിഡ്ജിൽനിന്നു ഡോക്ടറേറ്റ് നേടിയ അദ്ദേഹം 1952 ൽ അമേരിക്കയിലെ വിസ്കോൺസൻ സർവകലാശാലയിൽ റിസർച്ച് അസോസ്യേറ്റ് ആയി ചേർന്നു. 1954 ൽ കട്ടക്കിലെ കേന്ദ്രനെൽ ഗവേഷണ കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ബൊട്ടാണിസ്റ്റായി. അതേ വർഷം തന്നെ അദ്ദേഹം ഡൽഹിയിലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കാർഷിക ഗവേഷണ കേന്ദ്രത്തിൽ സൈറോജനസ്റ്റിറാ യി. പിന്നീട് ബൊട്ടണി വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ തലവനായ അദ്ദേഹം 1966 മുതൽ ആ സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ തന്നെ മേധാവിയാണ്.

ഇന്ന് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ,ജനറിസ്റ്റ്, ആയ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു 1961 ൽ ശാന്തിസ്വരൂപ് ഭട്നഗർ അവാർഡും 1965 ൽ ചെക്കോസ്ലോവാക്യ് അക്കാദമി ഓഫ് സയൻസിന്റെ മെൻഡൽ മെമ്മോറിയൽ അവാർഡും 1967 ൽ പദ്മശ്രീ ബഹുമതിയും ലഭിച്ചു. 1963 ൽ ഇന്റർനാഷനൽ ജനറിക്സ് കോൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ ഉപാദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി അദ്ദേഹം തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

ഫിലിപ്പിൻസ് പ്രസിഡന്റായിരുന്ന അന്തരിച്ച റമോൺ മഗ്സേസേയുടെ സ്മാരകമായ ഈ അവാർഡ് മഗ്സേസേയുടെ ജന്മദിനമായ ഓഗസ്റ്റ് 31—ാംതീയതി മനിലയിൽവച്ചാണു നൽകപ്പെടുക.

മുമ്പു രണ്ടു മലയാളികൾക്ക് ഈ അവാർഡ് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്—ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ ഡെയറി ഉപദേഷ്ടാവും കോഴിക്കോട്ടുകാരനുമായ ഡോ. വറുഗീസ് കര്യൻ മലേഷ്യയിലെ ടേഡ് യൂണിയൻ നേതാവായ വി. പി. നാരായണൻ എന്നിവർക്ക്.

ഇന്ത്യയിൽ മുമ്പ് ഈ അവാർഡ് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മറ്റു നേതാക്കളും ഇവരാണ്—ഡോ. സി. ഡി. ദേശ്മുഖ് ജയപ്രകാശ് നാരായണൻ ശ്രീമതി കമലാദേവി ചതോപാദ്ധ്യായ.

1962—ൽ അവാർഡു നേടിയ പി. പി. നാരായണൻ കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ലയിലെ ചെറുകുന്ന സ്വദേശിയാണ്. മലയാളക്കരയിൽ ജനിച്ചെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹം ഇപ്പോൾ മലയൻ പൗരനാണ്.

Kalki 29-9-71

# தமிழருக்கு ஓர் ஆசியப்பரிசு

ஆசியாவின் சிறந்த பரிசுகளில் ஒன்று, ராமோன் மாக்ஸேஸே பரிசு. 75,000 ரூபாய் பெறுமானமுள்ளது. நடப்பு ஆண்டுக்கான இப்பரிசைப் பெறும் பெருமை வாய்ந்தவர், தமிழகம் தந்த ஒரு தாவர இயல் விஞ்ஞானி. அவர், தற்சமயம் தில்லியில் உள்ள பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடத்தை நிர்வகிக்கும் பொறுப்பை ஏற்று, திறம்படச் செயலாற்றி வரும் டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன்.

ராமோன் மாக்ஸேஸே பரிசு ஆண்டுதோறும் சர்வதேச ஒத்துழைப்பு, அரசாங்க சேவை, பொதுஜன சமூக சேவை இலக்கியமும் பத்திரிகைத் தொழிலும் ஆகிய பிரிவுகளில் சிறந்து விளங்கும் ஆசிய பிரஜைகளுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

பாரதத்தின் விவசாய உற்பத்தித் திறனை உயர்த்துவதைவிடச் சிறந்த சமூக சேவை இங்கு வேறு என்ன இருக்க முடியும்?

ஸொனோரா – 64 என்ற உயரம் குறைந்த, அதிக விளைச்சல் தரக் கூடிய சிவப்பு நிற மெக்ஸிகன் கோதுமையிலிருந்து கதிரியக்க முறையைக் கையாண்டு சடிதி மாற்றத்தின் மூலம் (Mutation) டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனும், அவரது துணை விஞ்ஞானிகளும், ஷர்பதி ஸொனோரா என்ற புது ரகக் கோதுமையை உருவாக்கியுள்ளனர். அம்பர் நிறமுள்ள இப்புது ரகக் கோதுமையில் உள்ள புரதச் சத்து 20 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமாகும். தவிர இதில் லைசின் (Lysine) என்ற உயர்ந்த ரக அமினோ ஆசிட் (Amino Acid) சாதாரண ரகக் கோதுமையில் உள்ளதைவிட 3 சத விகிதம் அதிகமாக உள்ளது. இது பாலில் உள்ள புரதச் சத்துக்குச் சமமாகும். இதன் காரணமாகப் போதிய அளவு பால் அருந்த முடியாத ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளின் மூளை வளர்ச்சிக்கு இந்தப் புதுரகக் கோதுமை பெரிதும் உதவுகிறது.

டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனின் ஆராய்ச்சியின் மூலம் இரண்டுவித மெக்ஸிகன் உருளைக் கிழங்குச் செடிகளை ஒட்ட வைத்து, புதுரக உருளைக் கிழங்கு ஒன்றைத் தோற்றுவித்த முறை, Swaminathan Artificial Stigma Method என்ற பெயருடன் தாவர இயலில் விளங்கி வருகிறது. இதற்கு முன் கையாண்ட முயற்சிகள் யாவும் தோல்வியுற்றதன் காரணமாக, டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் உருவாக்கிய முறை அயல்நாடுகளிலும் தாவர இயல் நிபுணர்களால் கையாளப்பட்டு வருகிறது.

இத்தகைய பெருமை வாய்ந்த டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் நிர்வகித்து வரும் தில்லியின் பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடம் மிகப் பழமையானது.



ஆசியாவின் சிறந்த பரிசான ராமோன் மாக்ஸேஸே பரிசு பெற்ற டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன்.

அமெரிக்காவைச் சேர்ந்த ஹென்ரி பிப்ஸ் என்ற செல்வந்தர், 1905ம் ஆண்டில் முப்பது தாயிரம் பவுன்கள் நன்கொடையாக அளித்து உதவியதை யடுத்து, பாட்னாவுக்கு நூறு மைல் தொலைவில் பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகம் நிறுவப்பட்டது. பிப்ஸ் என்ற பெயரின் முதல் ஆங்கில எழுத்தான 'P'

**"ஜனர்த்தனன்"**

அமெரிக்காவைக் குறிக்கும் U S A என்ற எழுத்துக்களுடன் சேர்ந்து, PUSA என்ற பெயருடன் அந்த ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகம் தொடங்கி இன்றைக்கும் அதே செல்லப் பெயருடன் இயங்கி வருகிறது. 1934-ம் ஆண்டில் நேர்ந்த பூகம்பத்தில் பூஸா ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடத்தின் பிப்ஸ் ஆராய்ச்சி சாலையும், மற்றும் பல கட்டடங்களும் இரண்டாகப் பிளந்து சேதமடையவே, ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடம் தில்லி நகரில் புதிதாகக் கட்டப்பட்டுத் தற்சமயம் சுமார் 1300 ஏக்கர் நிலப் பகுதியில் அதே பெயரில் இயங்கி, விவசாயத் துறைக்கு அருந்தொண்டாற்றி வருகிறது.

கோவை விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் படித்துப் பட்டம் பெற்ற ஸ்வாமிநாதன் ஹாலந்து, பிரிட்டன், அமெரிக்கா ஆகிய நாடுகளில் இருந்து ஆராய்ச்சிகள் பல புரிந்துள்ளவர்.

பத்மஸ்ரீ உள்பட டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனுக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கும் பரிசுகளும் விருதுகளும் அநேகம். அயல்நாடுகள் பல



பேராசிரியர் சாமிநாதன், புது ரக நெல்லினைச் சுவைப் பற்றி பேசியபோது எடுத்த படம்.

## விவசாய நிபுணருக்கு

# உலகப்பரிசு!

# தமிழ்நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த சாமிநாதன்!!

மணிலா, ஆக. 20—தமிழ்நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த விவசாய நிபுணர் எம்.எஸ். சாமிநாதனுக்கு, உலகப் பரிசு கிடைத்துள்ளது. அவருக்கு, பிலிப்பைன்ஸ்நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் ரூ. 75,000 வழங்கும்.

சாமிநாதனுக்கு வயது 45 ஆகிறது. கும்பகோணத்தை சேர்ந்தவர். டெல்லியில் உள்ள "இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி நிலைய"த்தின் டைரக்டராக பணியாற்றி வருகிறார்.

### பரிசு

ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிலும், உலகத்திலேயே சிறந்த சாதனை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் அரசாங்கம் ரூ. 75 ஆயிரம் பரிசு வழங்கி வருகிறது.

1971—ம் ஆண்டில், விவசாயத் துறையில் அரிய சாதனைகளை புரிந்தவர் என்று, சாமிநாதனை அந்த நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் தேர்ந்து எடுத்து இருக்கிறது.

### சாதனைகள்

அமோக விளைச்சல் தரும் புதிய "ஒட்டு வீரிய" ரகங்களை சாமிநாதன் கண்டு பிடித்து உள்ளார்.

அவர் கண்டு பிடித்த ரகங்களை தாக்கும் தன்மை, அமோக விளைச்சல் தரக்கூடியது. அதிக சத்துக்கள் கொண்டது.

### நெல்

இது தவிர நெல், சோளம், கம்பு, பருத்தி, எண்ணெய்வித்துக்கள், பருப்பு வகைகள், உருளைக் கிழங்கு ஆகியவற்றின் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவும் அவர் புதிய முறைகளை கண்டு பிடித்துள்ளார்.

### வழிகாட்டி

"சூரியஸ்ந்தி" விதை, பயிரிட்டு நிலக்கடலையைவிட அதிக வருமானம் கிடைக்க வழிகாட்டினார்.

வருகிற 31—ந்தேதி, பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் நாட்டு தலைநகரான மணிலாவில் சாமிநாதனுக்கு பரிசு வழங்கப்படும்.

பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் நாட்டு ஜனாதிபதியின் பெயரால், இந்த பரிசு வழங்கப்படுகிறது.

### வாழ்க்கை குறிப்பு

சாமிநாதன், 1925—ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 7—ந்தேதி கும்பகோணத்தில் பிறந்தவர். தஞ்சாவூர் சாம்பசிவம், டாக்டராக பணியாற்றி வந்தார்.

கும்பகோணம் "லிட்டில் பிளவர்" உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிப்பை முடித்த பிறகு கோவை விவசாய கல்லூரியில் படித்து பட்டம் பெற்றார். அதன் பின், டெல்லியில் உள்ள விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தில் விவசாயம் பற்றி உயர்தர கல்வி பயின்றார்.

பின்னர், இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டில் உள்ள கேம்பிரிட்ஜ் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் படித்து பட்டம் பெற்றார்.

இப்போது, டெல்லியில்உள்ள "இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி நிலைய"த்தின் டைரக்டராக பணியாற்றி வருகிறார்.

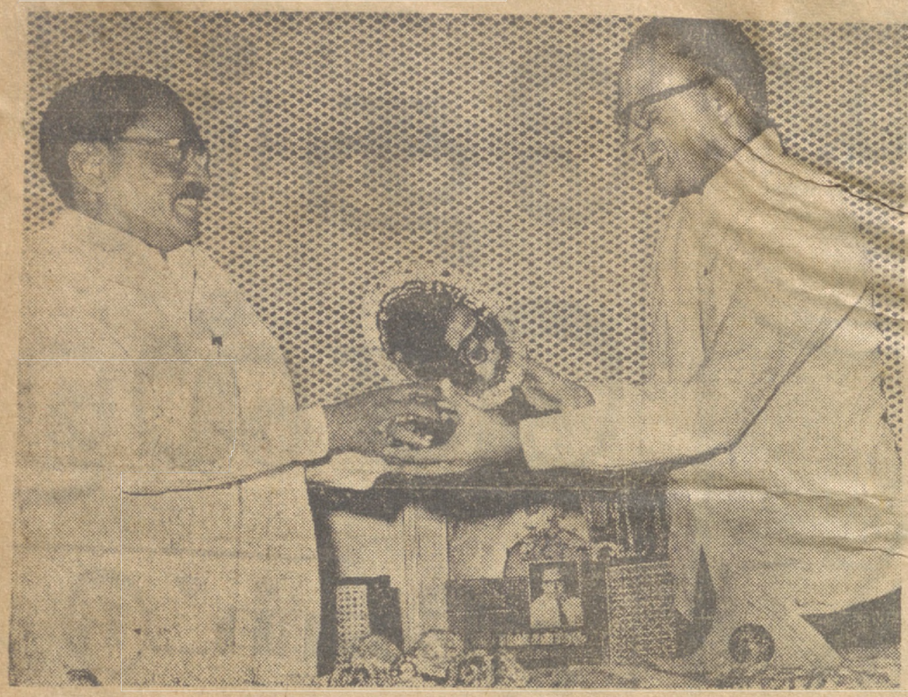
### குடும்பம்

சாமிநாதனின் மனைவி பெயர் மீனா.

இவர்களுக்கு சவுமியா (வயது 12), மதுரா (வயது 10), நித்திய கல்யாணி (வயது 8) என்ற 3 மகள்கள் உள்ளனர்.

## சுவாமிநாதனை வாழ்த்துகிறோம்

1971-ம் ஆண்டுக்கான ரேமான் மாக்ஸேஸேவிருதைப் பெற்ற நம் தேசத்து தலைசிறந்த விவசாய விஞ்ஞானி டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன் பாரத சமுதாயத்தின் ஒருமுகமான வாழ்த்துக்கு உரியவர். அவர் இந்தியவிவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக்கழகத்தின் டைரக்டர். அவரது தலைமையில் நடைபெற்ற ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் முடிவுகளை விவசாய நடைமுறைகளில் வெற்றிகரமாகப் பயன்படுத்தியதன் விளைவாகத்தான் பசுமைப் புரட்சி கைகூடமுடிந்தது. நம் நாட்டில் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளில் கோதுமையின் விளைச்சல் 120 லட்சம் டன்னிலிருந்து 230 லட்சம் டன்னுக உயர முடிந்தது என்பதுமகத்தானஉலகசாதனைதான். ஆராய்ச்சியாளரும், விவசாயிகளும், அரசின் விஸ்தரிப்புப் பணியாளரும், விளைச்சல் பெருகுவதற்குத் துணைபுரிகின்ற பிறரும் ஒருங்கிணைந்து பாடுபட்டதால்தான் இந்த வெற்றி சாத்தியமாயிற்றுஎன்ற உண்மையை டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் எடுத்துரைத்தார். நெல் சாகுபடிக்கும், பயறு வகைகளுக்கும், பருத்திக்கும் எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களுக்கும்இதே முறையை விஸ்தரிக்க முடியும். ஆனால் ஒருங்கிணைந்த பணிமுறை அவசியம் என்பதை நினைவூட்டுகிறார் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன். சிறிது காலத்துக்கு நில சம்பந்தமான சித்தாந்த சர்ச்சைகளையெல்லாம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்துவிட்டு, நில வளத்தை அதிகபட்சத் திறமையுடன்பயன்படுத்துவது தான் இன்றைய தேவை. ஒருங்கிணைந்த பணி எவ்வாறு நடைபெறச்செய்வது என்பதில் முழு கவனம் செலுத்துவதுதான்அதிகப்பயனுள்ளதாக இருக்கும். வறுமை ஒழிப்பு கோஷங்களால் பயனில்லை. எடுப்பான பிரசாரங்களாலும் பிரமாதமாக எதையும் சாதித்து விட முடியாது. ஓட்டு வேட்டைக்கு அவை சில சமயம் பயன்படலாம். ஆனால் உருப்படியான, ஒருங்கிணைந்த பணிமுறைதான் உண்மையில் பயன்தரக் கூடியது. கலப்புப் பயிர் சாகுபடியின் மூலமாகவும், நீரின் உபயோகத்தை விஞ்ஞான ரீதியில் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தியும், நாலைந்து போகம் சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியும் என்கிறார் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன். அவரது கழகத்துடன் இணக்கமானபணிமுறை எல்லா மாநிலங்களிலும் நல்ல படி உருப்பெறச் செய்வது அவசியம். அதே சமயத்தில் விவசாய விஞ்ஞானிகளிடையே ஆர்வமும் ஆற்றலும் உள்ள ஆராய்ச்சியாளர் தமது பணிகளே செவ்வனே நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முழு ஆதரவுதர வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு மாநில அரசுகளுக்கு உண்டு.



விஞ்ஞானி சாமிநாதனுக்கு, அமைச்சர் அன்பில் தர்மலிங்கம் வெள்ளிக் கேடயம் வழங்கிய போது எடுத்த படம்.

## "விவசாய விஞ்ஞானி"

# சாமிநாதனுக்கு வெள்ளிக்கேடயம்!

## சென்னையில் பாராட்டு விழா!!

சென்னை, நவ. 16—விவசாயத்துறையில் புதுமைகள் செய்ததற்காக, உலகப் பரிசு பெற்ற தமிழ் விஞ்ஞானி எம். எஸ். சாமிநாதனுக்கு, சென்னையில் நேற்று பாராட்டு விழா நடந்தது. வெள்ளிக் கேடயம் ஒன்றை வேளாண்மை அமைச்சர் அன்பில் தர்மலிங்கம் வழங்கினார்.

### உலகப்பரிசு

தமிழ்நாட்டை சேர்ந்த சாமிநாதன், டெல்லியில் உள்ள இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி கழக டைரக்டராக பணிபுரிகிறார்.

ஒரு ஏக்கரில் இருந்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வருமானத்தை அதிகரிக்க வழி வகுத்தவர், சாமிநாதன். குறிப்பாக, கோதுமை விளைச்சலை அதிகரிப்பதற்காக நவீன முறைகளை அவர் கண்டுபிடித்தார்.

இதற்காக அவருக்கு உலகப் பரிசு கிடைத்தது.

### பாராட்டு விழா

இதை யொட்டி, சாமிநாதனுக்கு நேற்று சென்னையில் பாராட்டு விழா நடந்தது.

தமிழ்நாடு கூட்டுறவு சங்க கட்டிடத்தில் நடைபெற்ற இந்த விழாவுக்கு, அமைச்சர் அன்பில் தர்மலிங்கம் தலைமைதாங்கினார்.

விழாவில் கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சர் சி. பா. ஆதித்தனார் கலந்து கொண்டு, சாமிநாதனின் சாதனைகளை பாராட்டிப் பேசினார்.

### வெள்ளிக்கேடயம்

தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை இலாகா சார்பில், வெள்ளிக் கேடயம் ஒன்றை சாமிநாதனிடம் அன்பில் தர்மலிங்கம் வழங்கினார்.

தமிழ்நாடு கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தின் சார்பில், பாராட்டு இதழை துணைத் தலைவர் கொளத்தூர் கோதண்டம் வாசித்து அளித்தார்.

### பருப்பு உற்பத்தி

அன்பில் தர்மலிங்கம் பேசுகையில், தமிழ்நாட்டில் பருப்பு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கான வழிவகைகளை கண்டுபிடித்து உதவும்படி, சாமிநாதனை கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்.

பாராட்டுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்து சாமிநாதன் பேசியதாவது:—

வெளிநாட்டில் உலகப் பரிசு பெற்றபோதுகூட ஏற்படாத ஒரு மகிழ்ச்சியை, தாய்நாட்டில் பாராட்டு பெறுகிற இந்த நேரத்தில் அடைகிறேன்.

### புதிய முறைகள்

வறுமையைப் போக்க, உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குவது அவசியமாகும். அதற்காகத்தான் விவசாயத் துறையில், புதுமுறைகளை புகுத்தி வருகிறோம்.

அதிக விளைச்சல் தரும் பல்வேறு பயிர்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்து பயிர் செய்வதன் மூலமும், தண்ணீரை சேதப்படுத்தாமல் முழு அளவில் பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலமும், உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கி வருகிறோம்.

### அமெரிக்கா

அமெரிக்காவில், விவசாயம் முழுவதும் இயந்திரமயமாகி விட்டது. 4 பேர்களே உள்ள குடும்பம், 5 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலப்பரப்பை கவனித்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய வகையில், அங்கு விவசாயத் துறையில் இயந்திரங்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

நமது நாட்டில் அந்த அளவுக்கு இல்லாவிட்டாலும், மக்களின் உணவுத் தேவை முழுவதையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடிய அளவு வளர்ச்சி பெற வேண்டும்.

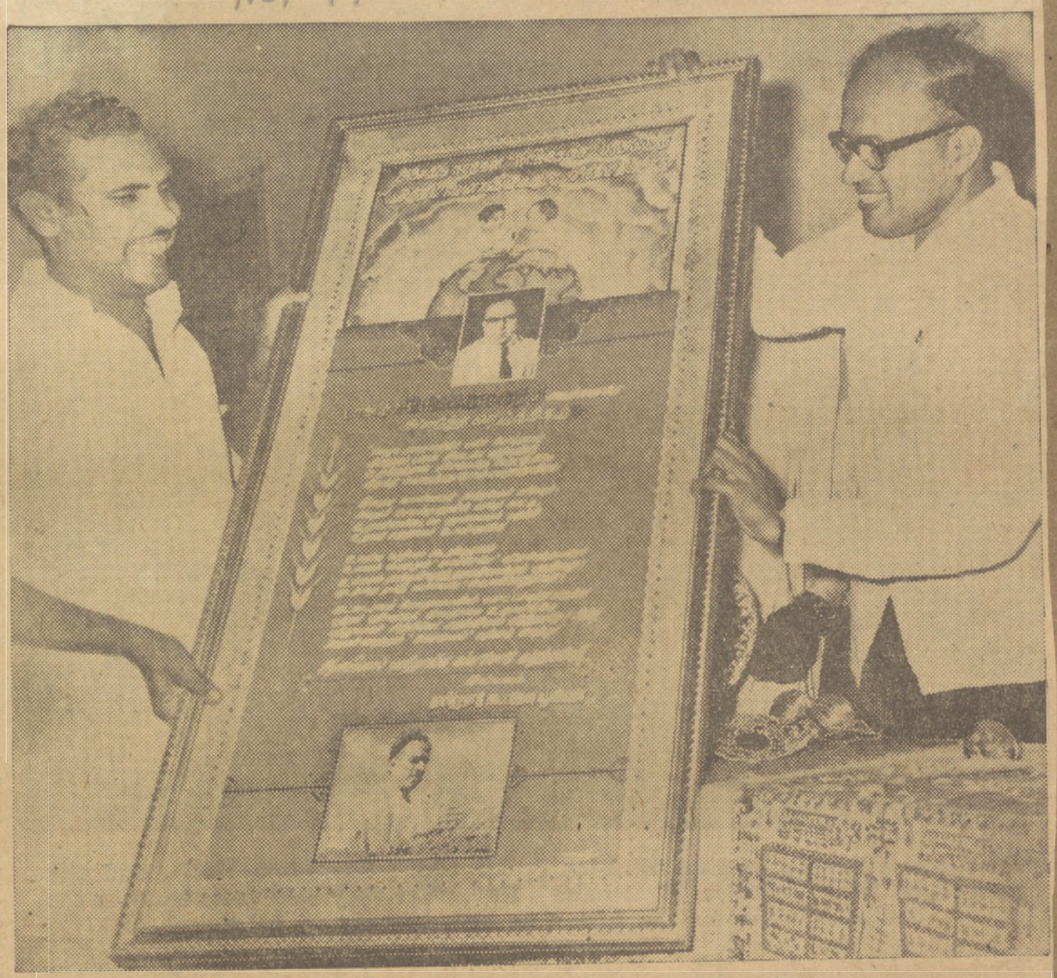
### பருப்பு

பருப்பு வகைகளைப் பொருத்தவரை, அவற்றை பூச்சிகளிடம் இருந்து காப்பாற்றுவதன் மூலமே உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கிட முடியும்."

இவ்வாறு சாமிநாதன் கூறினார்.

விழா முடிவில், தமிழக வேளாண்மைத்துறை செயலாளர் வேதநாராயணன் நன்றி கூறினார்.

Indian Express
Nov 17 - 1971



The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Minister, Mr A. P. Dharmalingam, presenting a shield to Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agriculture Institute, New Delhi, in Madras on Monday when he was felicitated by the Tamil Nadu Government on his winning the Ramon Magasaysay Award for singular contribution to food production in India.— PANA.

ARCHITECT OF

Madras Mail
Oct. 3 1971

# India's Green Revolution

By PANKAJ PRASOON

GREEN revolution is the talk of the day. Until 1965, however, there was frustration everywhere in so far as our cereals are concerned. We had to depend on American, Canadian and Mexican wheat to fill our hungry stomachs and pessimism was discernible in respect of our decreasing food yield against consistently increasing population burden. In this shocking background a sudden shift from pessimism to optimism really suggests a wonder. A mood of self confidence in matters of food self-suffiency has been generated which dynamited the most horribble prediction of Dr P. & W. Paddock in their Famine 1975 and Prof. G. Myrdal in his Asian drama that we Indians would be in the same position as sheep being led to a slaughter house.

The Green revolution is not a slogan to boost up our morale but it is a fine solution to our baffling food problem. It has not only shown to our farmers the use of modern technology in our fields but has provided them with high-yielding varieties of our important food crops too.

This complete programme is the outcome of hard labours of Dr M. S. Swaminathan, the architect of green revolution in India, through his scheme "High yielding varieties programme" in 1965-66. Dr Swaminathan had to work very hard in introducing the system of modern farming to our farmers who are superstitious and believers-in-old-methods of agriculture. He has developed several wheat, maize and rice varieties suitable for our country. He has released them to our farmers and the high-yield which these new varieties provided satisfied our farmers. In 1968, Swaminathan's wheat yielded 17 million tonnes but the critics gave credit to the favourable weather that year. The year 1968-69 was very dry in wheat season but our wheat yield was 17.5 million tonnes suggesting and proving with certainty that silence can help to delink our destiny from weather.

Dr Swaminathan uses several things including 'rays' (X-Rays, beta-rays, gamma-rays, fast and thermal neutrons etc.) and chemicals on his experimental plants. He is such a pioneer in this field of radiation botany that "the Swaminathan School of radiation genetics" is widely known home and abroad.

Dr Swaminathan was the first man to warn our country of the danger of "intellectual dwarfism" awaiting to halt the development of the brains of our pre-school children. This is due to the deficiency of essential amino-acids in the protein of those food crops which they are accustomed. Realising this problem of protein-malnutrition be initiated a programme of research on the "genetic upgrading of protein quantity and quality" in cereals. The varieties thus he has developed are really encouraging.

The wheat variety, sharbati sonsora contains 16.5 per cent protein.

A maize variety whic his under scientific finalisation has a protein similar to milk protein.

A rice variety which is due to be released contains not only more protein (14 per cent as against 8 per cent in the common cultivated varieties) but also the protein uniformly distributed in the grain.

Dr Swaminathan has developed a new rice variety which has a stimulating history also. When in 1964 the Taiwan dwarf rice variety Taichung Native. I was introduced into India, Dr Swaminathan realised it will not be popular in our country because of the poor cooking quality of the rice and high disease susceptibility. So Dr Swaminathan made a reseadch programme to evolve a new variety having three considerations in mind:

a high yield
b disease resistance and
c excellent food quality.

The result is that Sabarmati will become a milestone in the history of Indian rice cultivation. Due to the fact that in this research the approach was Swadeshi Dr Swaminathan chose the name "Sabarmati' associated with the pleasant memories of Bapu the father of Swadeshi principle.

Besides these major works, there are much more to Dr Swaminathan's credit. When in 1966 he became the director of the IARI (Indian Agricultural Research Institute) he began to organise this institution with all his vigour. As a result within a short period, the IARI is well known all over the world. Over 50 students, Indian and foreign have worked for their Ph.D. under his excellent guidance. Many of his students are intensifying his works today in their respective institutions.

Dr Swaminathan has no doubt generated a "mood of self-confidence" among us. These days he is meticulously making agricultural science a tool for decreasing our economic delibility. Our country is poor and the problem of unemployment is reaching beyond our limits. There is need to remove both unemployment and food scarcity and the wide implications of the agricultural science has this potential. Dr Swaminathan knows this fact very well.



SWAMINATHAN

# Indian gets leadership award

Dr. Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, has been elected to receive the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Dr. Swaminathan was recognized for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator toward generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities, the foundation said.

**Breeding projects**

"In an age where radioisotopes, a Gamma Garden and chemical mutagens are among the plant breeders' tools, Dr. Swaminathan is an originative follower of Gregor Johann Mendel, the Austrian monk and botanist who founded genetics over a century ago," the foundation said.

A cytogeneticist, Swaminathan over the past 16 years scored major advances in breeding sturdier, more productive, and better quality plant types

*Turn to page 12, col. 5*

controlled multiplication of improved varieties to supply the needs of the entire Delhi state.

This combination of talents, the foundation said, has made Dr. Swaminathan an acknowledged leader of India's community of agriculturalists. He is 45.

# இந்திய விவசாய நிபுணருக்கு கௌரவம்

## 1971-ம் ஆண்டு பிலிப்பைன் பரிசு

மணிலா, ஆக. 7—டில்லியிலுள்ள இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி கழக டைரக்டர் டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சாமிநாதனுக்கு 1971ம் ஆண்டுக்கான மாக்ஸேஸே பரிசு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இந்திய விவசாயத் துறையின் சாத்தியக் கூறுகளைப் பற்றி ஒரு புது நம்பிக்கையைத் தோற்றுவித்ததற்காக அவருக்கு இந்தப் பரிசு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

காலஞ்சென்ற பிலிப்பைன் ஜனாதிபதி ரமோன்மாக் ஸேஸேயின் ஞாபகார்த்தமாக இந்தப் பரிசு வருஷா வருஷம் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தப் பரிசின் மதிப்பு 10 ஆயிரம் டாலர்களாகும்.

மாஜி யூனியன் நிதி மந்திரி டாக்டர் தேஷ்முக், ஜயப் பிரகாஷ் நாராயண், கமலா தேவி சட்டோபாத்யாயா ஆகியவர்கள் முன்பு இப் பரிசைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள்.

டாக்டர் சாமிநாதனுக்கு இன்று வயது 46. இந்த கௌரவம் அவருக்குப் பிறந்த நாள் பரிசு போலக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது.

தூங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தவரை எழுப்பி இந்தச் செய்தியை அவரிடம் சொன்னபோது அவர் ஆச்சரிப்பட்டார். "இம் மாதிரி ஒரு பரிசு இருக்கிறதென்பதே எனக்குத் தெரியாது" என்றார்.

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"The Last Nuclear Test" won for Prayoon an American gold medal.

...ow can we then salute the rob... ...e enemy who enters? Do we protect the people in the house, or do we protect the criminal? How can we order the criminal to drop his weapon? It is very hard. How can the cat and the rat live together? How can the birds protect themselves against the snake? How can we guarantee that people won't kill each other?"

Yet Prayoon is never mournful, and his ideas for cartoons excite him constantly. "Ever since I was a boy," he says, "there has been a theatre performing inside my head. I have now a very funny idea for a cartoon I will draw when Queen Elizabeth of England comes here next year. She will sleep in her ship, not in the palace. I will show that in my cartoon. It is a very funny idea."

Prayoon was once granted an audience by the King of Thailand, who arranged for him to be trained in cartoon film-making at the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood. Later Prayoon was to commemorate Disney's death in a highly emotional cartoon. A few years earlier, one of his drawings, "The Last Nuclear Test", won a gold medal in an American "Cartoon For Peace" competition for which entries were received from 30 countries. When he learned of his Magsaysay Award he announced, typically, that he would spend all the prize-money on candies (highly unlikely, since, throughout his career, he has made many anonymous donations to charities).

A friend who knows Prayoon well says: "He is not afraid of anything. He has a social conscience, and this is very rare in Thailand." He opposes the Government Lottery because it is a form of gambling, advocates Government control of prostitutes (whose existence, however, the Government denies) and has recently been campaigning for a crackdown on violent crime. Prayoon himself says that, as a Buddhist, he respects the laws but not the spiritual aspects of Buddhism, the latter of which he calls on people to reject, on the grounds that they must learn to help themselves.

Prayoon lives quietly with his wife and daughter (his son is in London learning to design bank-notes) in a modest wooden house which you reach by crossing a wooden plank over a small ditch. This leads you to a luxuriant garden with a great profusion of plants growing in wild but natural disorder which has a distinct charm. One of his hobbies is the breeding of decorative fowls like peacocks and pheasants. Recently he was negotiating for some Indian peacocks from a fellow-recipient of a Magsaysay Award, Dr M. S. Swaminathan.

Inside the house Prayoon has a two-room air-conditioned "den" stacked high with assorted volumes, including comic books, and an estimated three tons of cartoons. It is in itself a treasure-house. One day he should draw it.



Tribute by Prayoon (self-portrait appears far right), on Walt Disney's death.

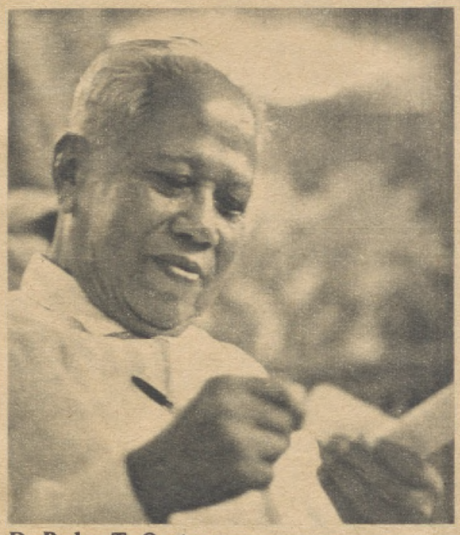
## THE SCIENTIST



Dr Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan: Confounded the Cassandras.

Dr Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan is a cyto-geneticist [an expert in the branch of biology concerned with its effects on heredity]. His chief concern is a deficiency of proteins and calories which causes irreversible brain-damage in children. "The greatest future hazard," he claims, "is intellectual dwarfism." His researches have led to the production of a new variety of wheat. This has improved the Indian diet, which previously lacked the amino-acids necessary for brain development in youngsters. Seven years ago he devised a project under which scientists visited Indian villages and showed the poorest farmers how, by technological skills, they could produce a crop-yield higher than they ever thought possible. The result, he says, was a miracle unparallelled in the recorded history of agriculture: annual wheat production in India rose from 12 million tons at the project's start to 23.5 million tons in 1970-71. This, says Dr Swaminathan, shows "the great potential of Asian agriculture for rapid change and the great receptivity of farmers." It has also, he observes, confounded the prophets of doom and given politicians and administrators a chance to bring within the orbit of "the green revolution" those who have hitherto been bypassed. Dr Swaminathan plans to spend his award money on his public projects.

## THE EDUCATIONALIST



**Dr Pedro T. Orata: To each man his own papaya.**

When he retired from government service seven years ago at the age of 65, Dr Pedro T. Orata conceived a plan to bring high-school education to the remote villages of his native Philippines. He obtained official permission to use, for this purpose, public elementary school buildings hitherto occupied only five hours a day. The fruits of his scheme are 1,600 village high-schools and 44 community colleges (with their own improvised scientific equipment, like microscopes made for 30 US cents apiece) and 400 kindergartens. Dr Orata converted a roofless church into the first high school in Urdaneta, his own home town. Though supported by tuition fees, all his schools are non-profit-making. His staff help poor parents and students raise the money for their fees by showing the parents how to make a profit out of chicken- and pig-breeding, and teaching the students how to drive trucks and plant vegetables. Dr Orata's crusade for higher education is based on the philosophy that everybody's welfare is interlinked: "If you have a papaya tree and your neighbour doesn't, he will steal the fruit of yours. But if he has a papaya tree of his own, he will not. For the good of humanity, everyone should have a chance to develop his capacities." To an objection that his higher education scheme merely encourages people to leave their villages for already overcrowded cities, Orata replies: "Are they not citizens of the Republic too? Anyway, a lack of education does not stop people from going to the cities. So is it not better that the villagers who do move should be equipped with a high-school education?" Dr Orata, who is at present on the staff of Singapore's Innovation and Technical Centre, believes that many other countries can benefit from his Philippine scheme.

## THE ECONOMIST



**Dr Saburo Okita: A friend in need.**

At the end of World War II, Dr Saburo Okita took a governmental post as an electrical engineer. Moving into the field of economics, he helped draft Japan's post-war rehabilitation programme. When a man is poor, says Dr Okita, thrift and hard work are important; when he is rich, he must use his wealth constructively. Now president of Japan's International Development Centre, he is described by the Magsaysay Award Foundation as one of the "best friends" other Asians have in Japan. The Foundation quotes his initiation and expansion of Japanese economic aid to other countries and his willingness to share his knowledge with other Asians. Okita himself quotes a Chinese proverb: *If you give a man a fish, he can eat fish once; but if you teach him to catch fish, he can eat it all the time.* "The most important thing," he says, "is the transfer of know-how. You can import factories, but in five years' time they become obsolete. So you must give the workers technological education." But he warns against higher education for the majority: "If you produce too many university graduates, too many will end up unemployed." He insists on the need for strong government. Asked about "Asia's reputation for corrupt governments", he parried: "There are different kinds of corruption. Some are unproductive, some unproductive. If corruption is monopolised by a few it may create social tensions, but corruption as a handling charge, if regulated, may work as a kind of lubricant to administrative machinery. In one country I hear that when you want to get statistics, you must give a commission to an official, but he distributes this to his staff and gives quick results." Economist Okita said he had not planned how to spend his Award money.

## THE GOVERNOR



**Lieutenant-General Ali Sadikin: Casinos and compassion.**

The acting Governor of Djakarta, Lieutenant-General Ali Sadikin is described by one of his countrymen as "strict but friendly." An active man, he is often seen driving his own jeep through the streets of the Indonesian capital. In a campaign to raise revenue to improve his city, he concentrated on tourist demands. Opening permits for night-clubs were granted, and gambling casinos were legalised. At the same time, Sadikin took good care that he did not corrupt the morals of the local populace. The night-clubs in Djakarta are too expensive for the ordinary citizen (the hostess fee, for instance, is US$5 per hour) and admittance to casinos is restricted to foreigners and Indonesians of proved wealth. To keep poor youth off the streets (which the rich use as racing-strips), Sadikin built an indoor-sports hall. He constructed a cultural centre where artistes meet and perform every weekend. And to add further brightness to local life, he organised festivals and beauty contests. His other achievements include the construction of bridges, overpasses, bus terminals, police outposts and a legislative building; the improvement of the city's transport system; the cleaning of parks and small villages; and the relocation and enlargement of the Djakarta city zoo. And that's far from all: he must also take credit for the building of new health centres, three hospitals and 212 schools. His Award was made in recognition of his "innovation, foresight and compassion in design and management of a modern administration." ■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The Hindu Nov 14

# He Helped to Boost Food Production

By A Staff Reporter

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

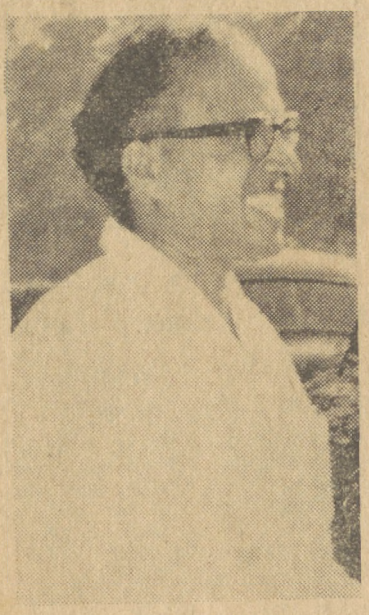
FROM a job in the Indian Police Service to the Directorship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and world-acclaim as a gifted cytogeneticist is a far cry.

But 46-year-old Dr Monkombu Sambasivam Swaminathan, the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award winner, made it with consummate ease.

On Monday, the Tamilnadu Government will honour this South Indian, a graduate of the Coimbatore Agricultural College, who had won international reputation for his "contributions as a scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator, towards generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities".

In retrospect, the country should be thankful that the young graduate, who joined the Indian Police Service, did not have to continue as a police official. He resigned the service to join the I.A.R.I. After completing his Associateship at the institute he worked for a year in Holland on potatoes. He received his Ph.D. in genetics from Cambridge University, U.K., and did post-doctoral research in genetics at Wisconsin University in the U.S.A.

The community leadership award (Magsaysay award),



DR M. S. SWAMINATHAN

which he received at Manila on Aug. 31, noted that he successfully bred sturdier, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute, located outside Delhi. Included in his wide ranging studies have been India's most essential crops like, rice, maize, sorghum, millet, pulses, potatoes and vegetables plus improved strains of cotton and jute.

His primary interest has been experimental work of genus to improve strains of wheat and cotton. The most significant contribution to Indian agriculture is his initiation of the dwarf wheat breeding programme, which revolutionised wheat cultivation in Punjab. The short dwarf variety of wheat has really contributed to the doubling of wheat yield.

Dr Swaminathan recently developed the dwarf non-lodging wheat variety. "Sharbati Sonora", with amber grains containing 16.5 per cent of protein and 3 per cent of lysine. This is now helping to alleviate the deficiency of essential amino-acids in the Indian diet, so harmful particularly to brain development in young children.

In recent past, Dr Swaminathan has been paying special attention to pulses, in evolving suitable strains which will be applicable to many parts of the country. Recently, he was awarded the Birbal Sahni Medal of the Indian Botanical Society. He is also the first recipient of the Mendal Memorial Award given by the Czech Academy of Sciences in 1965.

# விவசாய வளர்ச்சியின் வித்து

எஸ் எஸ். நாகராஜன், எம். எஸ்ஸி.,
டாஃபே விவசாய நிபுணர்

நமது நாடு ஒரு மாபெரும் விவசாய நாடு. வள்ளுவர், கவிஞர் பாரதி போன்ற பெரியவர்கள் விவசாயத் தொழிலின் மேன்மையை நன்கு விளக்கியுள்ளனர். இருப்பினும் விவசாயத் தொழிலுக்கு ஏற்ற முக்யத்துவத்தையும் மதிப்பினையும் நாடு வெகு நாட்களாக அளிக்கவில்லை. விவசாயம் என்பது இடுப்பில் துணியைச் சுற்றிக்கொண்டும், தலையில் முண்டாசைக் கட்டிக் கொண்டும் வரப்பின் மேல் நடக்கும் தொழில் தானே என்று எள்ளி நகையாடியவர்களும் உண்டு. விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்குப் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்தப்படாததால் நாடு பெரும் சிரமத்தில் அவதிப்பட்டு வந்தது. இம்மாதிரியான சூழ்நிலையால் நாடு உணவு உற்பத்தியில் தன்னிறைவு பெற முடியவில்லை.

## பசுமைப் புரட்சி

உணவுப் பற்றாக் குறையை ஒழித்து மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான உணவையும் மற்றும் சமச்சீரான உணவையும் விரைவில் பெற உதவி புரிந்தது 'பசுமைப் புரட்சி' ஒன்றுதான். இதன் மூலம் அந்நிய நாடுகளிடம் உணவிற்காகக் கையேந்தி நிற்கும் அவமானம் நீங்கிப் பசிப்பிணி என்னும் நோயிலிருந்து விடுப்பட்டு, நாடு உண்மையான விடுதலைப் பெற்றது. பசுமைப் புரட்சி இந்தியாவெங்கும் பரவி வருகிறது. கோதுமையில் கொடி நாட்டி விட்ட பசுமைப் புரட்சி, நெல்லில் ஊடுருவி விட்டுத் தற்போது பருப்புவகைகளிலும் எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களிலும் நுழைய முயன்று வருகிறது. தரமான ரசாயன உரம், முறையான பாசனம், தகுந்த பயிர்ப் பாதுகாப்பு- இவை யெல்லாம் பசுமைப் புரட்சியின் அங்கங்கள். ஆனால் அதன் தலை போன்றது உயர் விளைச்சல் ரகங்கள். உயர் விளைச்சல் ரகங்கள் அதிகஅளவு உரமும், தண்ணீரும்ஏற்றுஅமோக விளைச்சல் தரும் வல்லமைபெற்றவை. விவசாயிகளது உழைப்பிற்கேற்ற பலனை அளித்து உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கியதோடல்லாமல் பயிர்ச் சாகுபடியை லாபகரமாகவும் மாற்றியுள்ளன. பசுமைப் புரட்சியின் தத்துவம் நாடெங்கிலும் பரவி, மக்களின் மனப்பான்மையில் மாற்றம் தோன்றி, விவசாய வளர்ச்சியில் ஒரு புதிய விழிப்பு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

## தமிழக விவசாய விஞ்ஞானி

பசுமைப் புரட்சிக்கு மூலகாரணமாக விளங்கும் உயர் விளைச்சல் ரகங்கள் கண்டு பிடிப்பதில் முக்கியப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டவர் தமிழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு விவசாய நிபுணராவார். அவரே புதுடில்லியில் உள்ள பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடத்தின் தலைவரான டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன். விவசாய பிரசோதனைக் கூடங்களுக்கும்-நிலத்தின்சூழல்களுக்குமிடையே நேரடித் தொடர்பு இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற உணர்வு உடையவர் இவர். விவசாய விஞ்ஞானமென்பது அது எந்த அளவுக்கு விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்குப் பயன்படுகிறது என்பதை வைத்தே அதன் மதிப்பு இருக்க முடியும், இருக்க வேண்டும், என்ற கருத்துடையவர். விஞ்ஞானிகள் நேரடியாக வயல் வெளிக்கே சென்று முற்போக்கு வேளாண்மையின் அம்சங்களை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நேரில் நிரூபணம் செய்து காட்டுவது அவசியம் என்று வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறார். இக் காரணத்தால் நாட்டில் "தேசிய நேர்முக நிரூபணத் திட்டங்கள்" அரசு செயல் படுத்தி வருகிறது. இதனால் விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு நல்ல அடித்தளம் போடப்பட்டுள்ளது.



பாரத விவசாய வளர்ச்சியின் வித்து டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன்

## மாக்ஸே-ஸே விருது

ஆசியாவின் சிறந்த விருதுகளில் ஒன்று மாக்ஸே-ஸே விருது. இது உலகப் புகழ் பெற்ற விருதாகும். விமான விபத்தில் இறந்த பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் நாட்டு அதிபர் ராமோ மாக்ஸே-ஸேயின் ஞாபகார்த்தமாக ஆண்டு தோறும் அவர் பிறந்த தினமான ஆகஸ்ட் 31ந் தேதி வன்று வழங்கப்படுகிறது. ரூபாய் 75,000 பெறுமானமுள்ளது. 1971ம் ஆண்டுக்கான இவ் விருதைப் பெறும் பெருமை வாய்ந்தவர் தமிழகம் தந்த விவசாய நிபுணர் டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன் ஆவார். இவரது நிறமையைப் போற்றிப் பாராட்ட நமக்குத் தெரியவில்லை என்பதோடு, அதை நன்குணர்ந்து அங்கீகரிக்கும் பெருந்தன்மையும் நமக்கு ஏற்படவில்லை என்பது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். நாம் சுவாமிநாதனை கௌரவிக்கும் வரை உலகம் காத்திருக்கவில்லை. விவசாய நிபுணராகவும், விவசாயப் பேராசிரியராகவும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல வழிகாட்டியாகவும் பணியாற்றி, இந்தியாவின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு வித்திட்டு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கத்தில் ஒரு புதிய நம்பிக்கையை உண்டாக்கியதற்காக பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் நாடு டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனுக்கு மாக்ஸே-ஸே விருதை அளித்துள்ளது. இந்த விருது சர்வதேச ஒத்துழைப்பு, அரசாங்க சேவை, பொதுஜன சமூக சேவை, இலக்கியமும் பத்திரிகை தொழிலும் ஆகிய பிரிவுகளில் சிறந்து விளங்கும் ஆசிய பிரஜைகளுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்திய நாட்டின் விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு வித்திட்டு, விவசாய உற்பத்தித் திறனை உயர்த்தியதை விடச் சிறந்த சமூக சேவை இங்கு வேறு என்ன இருக்க முடியும்?

## சீரிய ஆராய்ச்சி

விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சியில் விளைச்சலைப் பல மடங்கு அதிகரிப்பதில் தீவிர கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வந்தது. இதனால் பல உயர் விளைச்சல் ரகங்கள் கண்டு பிடிக்கப்பட்டன. அதோடு பிரச்னை தீரவில்லை. காரணம், புதிய ரகங்கள் முக்கிய சில குறைகளைக் கொண்டிருந்தன. பூச்சி, வியாதித் தொல்லைகளுடன், புதிய ரகங்கள் தரத்திலும் (Quality) மட்டுப் பட்டதாக இருந்தன. புதிய ரகங்களில் புரதச் சத்து குறைவாக இருந்ததால் தரம் மட்டுப்பட்டதாக இருந்தது. ஆதலால், மனிதர்களுக்கும் கால்நடைகளுக்கும் சத்துள்ள உணவு அளிக்க இயலவில்லை. தாவர, விலங்கு, மனித அணுக்களில் முக்கியமானது புரதம். புரதம் இல்லாத உயிர் வாழ்க்கையே கிடையாது. குழந்தைப் பருவ வளர்ச்சிக்கும் முதிர்ச்சிக்கும், தசைகளின்வேலை, க்கும், தேகத்தில் பழுதடைந்த பாகங்களை ஈடு செய்வதற்கும், காயங்கள் விரைவில் ஆறுவதற்கும், இரத்த விருத்திக்கும், நோய்களை எதிர்க்கும் தடுப்புச் சக்தியை உண்டாக்குவதற்கும், எலும்பு முதலிய பகுதிகள் வளர்வதற்கும் புரதச்சத்து அவசியம். உணவில் புரதம் குறையும்போது இரத்தம் நீர்த்துத் தசைகள் சுருங்கித் தளர்ந்து போகும். குழந்தைகள் வளரமாட்டார. ஈரல் நோய்களும், சோகையும், நீர்த் தேக்கத்தினால் உடம்பில் வீக்கங்களும் உண்டாகும். புரதச் சத்துக் குறைவான உணவை உண்ணும் போது மக்கள் உடல் நலிந்து, உள்ளமும் நலிந்து அரைகுறை வாழ்வு நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் முழுமையான சீருணவு உண்டு முழு மனிதர்களாய் வாழ்வதின் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்து டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் உணவுப் பயிர்களில் முக்கியமான கோதுமையில் புரதச் சத்தை அதிகரிக்க நவீன முறையைக் கையாண்டு வெற்றி கண்டார். ஸொனோரா-64 என்ற உயரம் குறைந்த அதிக விளைச்சலைத் தரக்கூடிய சிவப்பு நிற மெக்ஸிகன் கோதுமையிலிருந்து கதிரியக்க முறை ஒ க் கையாண்டு, 'மியூடேஷன்' என்னும் மாற்றத்தின் மூலம் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் "ஷர்பதி ஸொனோரா" என்ற புது ரகக் கோதுமையை உருவாக்கினார். ஆம்பர் நிறமுள்ள இப்புது ரகக் கோதுமையில் புரதச் சத்து 20 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமாக உள்ளது. இது பாலில் உள்ள புரதச் சத்துக்குச் சமம். இதன் காரணமாகப் போதிய அளவு பால் அருந்த முடியாத ஏழைக் குழந்தைகளின் மூளை வளர்ச்சிக்கு இந்தப் புது ரக கோதுமை பெரிதும் உதவுகிறது. இத்தகைய சிரிய ஆராய்ச்சியின் மூலம் அனைத்துலக விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சியில் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் முக்கிய இடத்தைப் பெற்றார். மேலும் இவரது ஆராய்ச்சி முறைகளை அயல்நாடுகளின் விவசாய நிபுணர்களும் பின்பற்றத் தொடங்கியுள்ளனர்.

## விவசாய வளர்ச்சி

விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு உதவும் வகையில் பல அருஞ் சிறப்புக்களை சுவாமிநாதன் கொண்டுள்ளார். தன்னுடன் பணிபுரியும் விவசாய விஞ்ஞானிகளுக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கும் விஞ்ஞான நுணுக்கங்கள் கொண்ட கருத்துக்களைக் கவைபட எடுத்துரைப்பதில் வல்லவர். தனது நுட்பமான கண்டுபிடிப்புக்களைத் தெளிவாகக் கட்டுரை வடிவில் எழுதக் கூடிய நிறமை பெற்றவர். இவர் ஒரு சிறந்த நிர்வாகி. கடந்த ஐந்தாண்டுகளாக இந்திய வேளாண்மை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தை நிர்வகித்து வரும் முறையிலிருந்து இதை நிரூபித்திருக்கிறார். இவர் விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்கு எடுத்துரைக்கும் வழிகள் மிக முக்கியமானவை. அவைகளை இப்போது கவனிப்போம்:

(1) பசுமைப் புரட்சியைப் பரவச் செய்தல்; பசுமைப் புரட்சி கோதுமை, நெல் பயிர்களோடு நின்றுவிடாமல் மற்ற பயிர்களுக்கும் பரவ வேண்டும். முக்கியமாக எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள், பருப்பு வகைகள், பருத்தி சாகுபடியிலும் பசுமைப் புரட்சி பரவ வேண்டும். தமிழ்நாட்டில் தற்போது சூரியகாந்தி போன்ற பயிரைச் சாகுபடி செய்து எண்ணெய் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கவாய்ப்புதோன்றியுள்ளது. இது வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து எண்ணெய் இறக்குமதிசெய்வதைத் தவிர்க்கும். அருணை என்ற குறுகிய வயதுடைய ஆமணக்கு, அமோகமாக விளைச்சலைத் தரக்கூடிய கலப்பினத் தென்னை ரகங்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். பருப்பு வகைகள் சாகுபடிக்கு வெகு சீக்கிரம் வளர்ந்து முதிர்ந்து பலன் தரக்கூடிய ரகங்களைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பது முக்கியம். இப்புதிய ரகங்களைத் திட்டமான பாசன வசதியுடைய பகுதிகளில் பல பயிர் சாகுபடிக்கும் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுவது விவேகமானது. தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கு உளுந்து ஒரு முக்கிய பயிர். கலப்பாக சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். கொத்தாமல் வெட்டாமல் குடம் கொண்டு ஊற்றுமல் கொத்துக் கொத்தாய்க் காய்ப்பது எது என்ற கேள்விக்கு 'உளுந்து பயிர்' என்று சட்டெனப் பதில் அளிப்பர் விவசாயிகள். புஞ்சையில் சிறு முதலீட்டில் ஊக்கந் தரும் உளுந்துப் பயிரை அதிக அளவு சாகுபடி செய்து உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டியது பருத்தி. பருத்திக்குப் பதிலாக செயற்கை இழைகள் பரவி வருவது பருத்தி சாகுபடிக்கு ஒரு இருண்ட எதிர்காலத்தைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும். இதைத் தவிர்க்க பாலிஸ்டர், நைலான், மேலும் பாவி நோலிக் நூல் இழைகளின் தன்மைகளைக் கொண்ட புதிய பருத்தி ரகங்களை உருவாக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டு ரகங்கள் சாகுபடியை விட்டு விட்டு கூஜாதா, எம்.சி.யு. 5, பி. ஆர். எஸ்.-72, ஹர்சுடர் போன்ற உயர்வகை ரகங்களைச் சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். பருத்தி சாகுபடியில் மகசூல், தரம் இரண்டையும் உயர்த்தக் கூடிய இரசாயன மருந்து தெளிப்பதிலும், அறுவடைக்குப் பிறகு பருத்தியிலிருந்து கொட்டை நீக்கும் பணியிலும், அடுத்து வித்துக்களைத் தயாரிப்பதிலும் புதிய முறைகளை அனுசரிக்க வேண்டும்.

(2) நவீன பாசன முறை: முற்போக்கு சாகுபடியில் விஞ்ஞான ரீதியில் பாசனம் செய்தாக வேண்டும். தமிழ்நாட்டில் பாசனமுறை பழமையானதே. இதைத் திருத்தி அமைத்தாக வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு பயிருக்கும் அளவறிந்து நிலத்தின் தன்மைக்கு ஏற்ப முறையாக நீர்பாசனம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இத்தகைய பாசன முறையின் மூலம் உச்ச மகசூல் பெற முடியும் என்பது மட்டுமல்ல; நீர்ரும் வீணாகாது; மண் வளமும் சீர்கெடுவதில்லை.

(3) வறண்ட பகுதிகளில் சாகுபடி: நாட்டில் பயிர்சாகுபடியாகும் நில அளவில் அதிக அளவு மழையை நம்பியுள்ளன. இந்தப் பரந்த வறண்ட பகுதிகளில் உற்பத்தி பெருகாவிடில் நாட்டின் வேளாண்மை வளம் சீரடையாது. வறண்ட பகுதிகளில் துண்டு துண்டாகச் சிதறியுள்ள நிலங்களை ஒன்று திரட்டி மண் வளம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட வேண்டும். திருந்திய உழவியல் முறை மூலம் நிலத்தைப் பதத்திற்குக் கொணர்ந்து ஈரத்தை விரைவில் விட்டு விடாமல் தங்க வைத்துக்கொள்ள வழி வகை செய்தல் அவசியம். தண்ணீருக்குத் தட்டுப்பாடு ஏற்பட்ட போதிலும் சமாளித்து நிற்கக் கூடிய வறட்சி தாங்கும் ரகங்கள் தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ஒரு பயிர், இரு பயிர், கலப்பினச் சுழற்சாகுபடி முறைகள் பிரத்தியேகமாகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். குறுகிய காலத்தில் அதிக மகசூல் தரக்கூடிய ரகங்களை சாகுபடி செய்ய வேண்டும். மேலே விவரிக்கப்பட்ட வழிகள் வறண்ட பகுதிகளிலும் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கப் பெரிதும் உதவும்

(4) சமூக தலனுக்காக விவசாய வளர்ச்சி: விவசாய வளர்ச்சியும் தேசிய இனவளர்ச்சிக் கொள்கையும் ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல் புரிய வேண்டும். இன வளர்ச்சிக் கொள்கையில் கர்ப்பிணிகள், பாலூட்டும் தாய்மார்கள் ஆகியவர்களுக்கு சத்துள்ள உணவளித்தலும், நோமப்புறங்களில் சுகாதார வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்துதலும் முக்கியமானது. மேலும் கலப்புத் திருமணங்களை ஊக்குவிப்பது, மக்களிடம் அறிவு வளர்ச்சி போன்றவை செழிக்க வழி வகை செய்யும். மக்கள் தேவைப்பட்ட சௌகரியங்களை பெற வேலை வாய்ப்புக்களை உண்டாக்குவதுடன் வருமானத்தை அதிகரிப்பதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். இதற்காக பாசன வசதியுள்ள பிரதேசத்தில் தீவிர சாகுபடி மூலம்-குறிப்பாகப் பூச்சி, நோய்க் கட்டுப்பாடு முறையான பாசன நிர்வாகம் மூலம் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டும். பண்ணைகளில் பயிர்ப் பரிசோதனைகள் மூலம் லாபம் தரக்கூடிய பயிர்த் திட்டங்களை கடைப்பிடித்து, விவசாயிகளது வருமானத்தை அதிகரிக்கும் அறுவடை, கதிரடித்தல், தானியம் விதை முதலியவைகளை முறையாகச் சேமித்தல், விற்பனை முறைப் பண்டங்களுக்கு ஏற்ற விலையை நிர்ணயித்தல் ஆகிய அம்சங்களுக்கு கவனம் செலுத்திப் பண்ணைத் தொழிலை லாபகரமாக மாற்றி, விவசாயிகள் சமூகத்தில் அமைதி நிலைக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். தீவிர சாகுபடியில் வேலை வாய்ப்பு அதிகரிக்க வழி வகை தோன்றும். இயந்திரங்களைக் கொண்டு அதிக அளவு நிலத்தை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரும்போது, இயந்திரத்தை இயக்கும் டிரைவர்களுக்கும், இயந்திரங்களால் செய்ய இயலாத விவசாய வேலைகளைச் செய்யும் ஆட்களுக்கும் வேலை வாய்ப்பு தோன்றும். 'கோதுமைப் புரட்சி' ஏற்பட்டுள்ள இடங்களில் அதிக பரப்பளவில் கோதுமை சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அறுவடை சமயம் ஆள் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படுகிறது. அது சமயம் அண்டை மாநிலவாரிப் பகுதிகளிலிருந்து ஆட்களைத் திட்டப்படி தருவித்து அவர்களுக்கு வேலை அளிக்க இயலும். இது போலவே அறுவடை இயந்திரங்களை இயக்குபவர்களுக்கும் வேலை அளிக்க இயலும். இது மாதிரியான சூழ்நிலை தமிழ் நாட்டிலும் தோன்றலாம். சமூக நலனைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு திட்டமிடப்படும் விவசாய வளர்ச்சிப் பணி நாட்டுக்கு நல்ல பயன்களை விளைவிக்கும்.

உழவர் திருநாளான பொங்கலன்று, தமிழகம் தந்த விவசாய நிபுணர்—உலகப் புகழ் பெற்ற டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன்-விவசாய வளர்ச்சிக்காகத் தெரிவித்துள்ள கருத்துக்களுக்கு மதிப்பளித்துத் திருந்திய சாகுபடியில் ஈடுபட வேண்டும்.

விவசாய விஞ்ஞான உலகில் பெயர் பெற்றவர் சர் டி. எஸ். வெங்கடராமன். இவரது புரட்சிகரமான ஆராய்ச்சியின் பலனுக்கரும்பு சாகுபடி உலகம் பூராவிலும் வேருன்றியது. இந்த வரிசையில் வந்த டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் தனது ஆராய்ச்சிப் பணிகள் மூலம் நாட்டில் விவசாய உற்பத்தியில் புதியதொரு நம்பிக்கையை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளார். ஆதலின் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனை 'விவசாய வளர்ச்சியின் வித்து' என்று வர்ணித்தால் அது மிகையாகாது. வாழ்க சுவாமிநாதன்! வளர்க இந்திய விவசாயம்!



## RICE SEEDS FOR INDIA

Agriculture Secretary Arturo R. Tanco Jr., right, explains the high yielding rice seeds produced by the University of the Philippines college of agriculture to Dr. Moncumpu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Ramon Magsaysay awardee and director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at his ofice in Diliman, Quezon City. The seeds are being given to Swaminathan as a memento of his visit to the country. At left is Mrs. Swaminathan.

# Magsaysay awardees honored

By Marie C. Castillo

Four Asians who have devoted their lives to public service, community leadership, journalism, and the promotion of international understanding received the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award in formal ceremonies held last night at the Manila Hilton.

The awardees, who, in their acceptance speeches, pledged to continue their service to humanity, include Filipino educator Pedro T. Orata, Indian scientist Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan, Thai journalist-cartoonist Prayoon Chanyawongse, and Japanese economic scientist Saburo Okita.

One awardee, Ali Sadikin, acting governor of Jakarta, was not around to receive the award.

Pedro T. Orata, a "poor

Turn to page 12, col. 5

# say awardees honored

said.

Saburo Okita, the Japanese RM awardee for international understanding, summarized the secret of achieving human understanding in two sentences:

1. When a man is poor, he should work hard and be thrifty.

2. When a man is rich, he should share his benefits with others.

Referring to himself as "rather fortunate" to have had the experience of Japan's post-war recovery, Okita said that his country's newly-created Economic Development Center which he heads, plans to undertake planning and development not only for Japan but also for the Asian region.

He said that Japan is now in a position to share its benefits with the developing countries in Asia, having overshot even the United States' gross national product (GNP).

The inspiration behind Japan's desire to help its neighboring countries, according to Okita, springs from the old Chinese proverb: "Give a man a fish and he can eat a fish at one time, but teach him how to fish and he can eat fish all

Indonesian RM awardee for government service Ali Sadikin was not present at the ceremonies. He instead sent a letter of apology which the master of ceremonies, Miss Belen H. Abreu, read.

Sadikin's letter said that from Aug. 26 to Sept. 6, Indonesia will be visited by the Queen of Netherlands and as acting Jakarta governor, he is currently in the thick of making preparations for the visit.

Sadikin however assured the people that he will do his best to live up to the standards of the prestigious award he unexpectedly received.

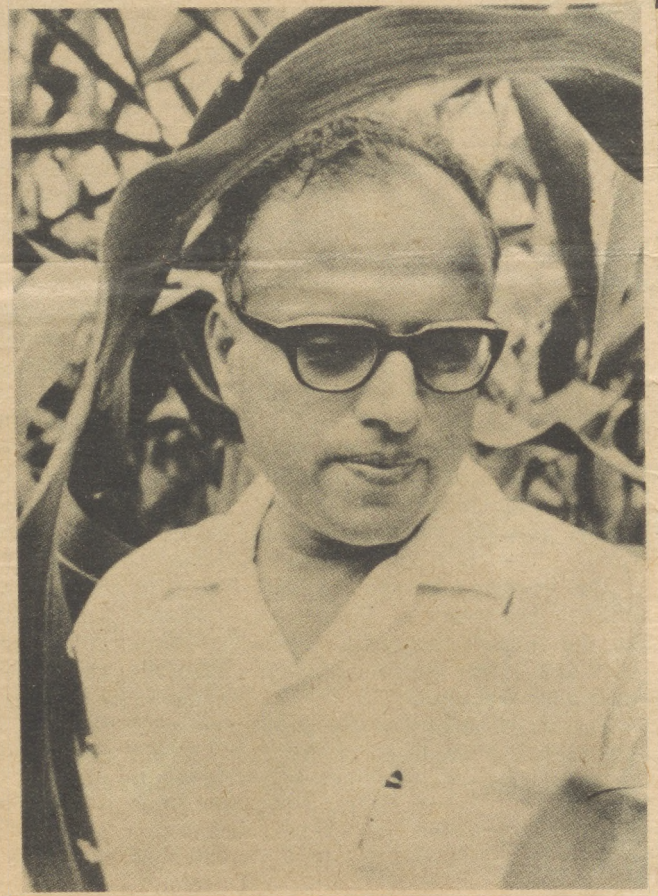
The acting Jakarta governor was recognized by the RM Award Foundation for his rehabilitation projects for the city, which include the strict control of gambling, upgrading of important roads, busy streets, sidewalks, construction of bridges, hospitals, schools, parks and the cleaning and beautification of villages. He also was reportedly responsible for curbing the influx of squatters into the city.



MRS. LUZ B. Magsaysay congratulates Magsaysay awardees, Moncompu Sambasiva Swaminathan of India, Prayoon Chanyawongse of Thailand, Saburo Okita of Japan, and Pedro T. Orata of the Philippines, from left. Behind Mrs. Magsaysay is Vice President Lopez who also congratulated the awardees.

*Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is the man from Monkompu, a small village in Kerala. The latest achievement of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, of which he is the Director, is the evolution of a new cotton variety, MCU-5, which would help reduce the import of long staple cotton.*—Ed.

# The man from Monkompu



DR. MONKOMPU Sambasiva Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has won the 1971 Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership.

The Magsaysay Awards Foundation said Dr. Swaminathan was selected to receive the award "for his contributions as scientist, educator of both students and farmers, and administrator towards generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities."

The 46-year-old cytogeneticist scored major advances in breeding stud, more productive and better quality plant types at the Pusa Institute.

"Included in his wide ranging studies have been India's most essential food crops—rice, maize, sorghum millet, potatoes, and vegetable oils—plus improved strains of cotton," the Foundation said.

Dr. Swaminathan recently developed a dwarf, non-lodging wheat variety Sharbati Sonora, with amber grains containing 16.5 per cent of protein and 3 per cent of lysine.

Born on August 7, 1925, Dr. Swaminathan is a devoted scientist and public servant. The Indian Agricultural Institute is not an ivory tower. By his extensive and incessant contact with the farming community, he is able to identify the problems of Indian agriculture which call for research.

**Tributes Galore**

The Institute and its able Director have been recipients of many tributes from inside and outside the country, from ministers, men of science and the humble farmers.

Swaminathan says that of the many rewards and awards that have come to him for his work, he cherishes most the medal presented to him by the grateful farmers of Delhi in recognition of his signal service to them for improving their agricultural practices.

Dr. Swaminathan began his collegiate education at the Madras Agricultural College in Coimbatore and later studied at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, of which he is now the Director.

Kalaimagal, July, 1977

# வாழ்க விவசாய விஞ்ஞானி!

கும்பகோணத்தில் பிறந்து கோவை விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் பட்டம் பெற்று, பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகத்தின் தலைமைப் பொறுப்பை வகித்து இந்திய நாட்டு விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றியும், உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத்தைப் பற்றியுமே சிந்தித்து வருபவர் டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள்: அண்மையில் அமெரிக்க விஞ்ஞானிகள் அரங்கில் (யு. எஸ். நேஷனல் அகாடமி ஆஃப் ஸயன்ஸஸ்) அங்கத்தினராகப் பொறுப்பு வகிக்க அழைப்பு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த அரங்கில் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்கும் அனைவரும் நோபெல் பரிசு பெற்றவர்கள். இந்த அரங்கு உலகத்திலேயே மிகச் சிறந்தது. தனிச் சுதந்தரத்துடன் இயங்குகிறது. அமெரிக்க அரசுக்கு நிர்வாகத்தில் அறிவு புகட்டும் அந்தஸ்தில் விளங்குவது. இந்த அரங்கில் வெளிநாட்டு விஞ்ஞானிகளை அங்கத்தினர்களாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஒரே மனமாகச் சம்மதம் தரவேண்டும். இத்தகைய சிறப்புகள் பெற்றுள்ள அரங்கில் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனுக்கு அங்கத்தினர் பதவி கிடைத்துள்ளது. இந்திய விஞ்ஞானியின் உயர்வையும் தேர்ச்சியையும் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகின்றன.



உலகத்திலுள்ள விஞ்ஞான அரங்குகளில் பிரசித்தி பெற்றவை மூன்று. 1. யு. எஸ். நாஷனல் அகாடமி ஆஃப் சயன்ஸஸ்; 2. இங்கிலாந்து தேசத்தின் ராயல் சொசைட்டி ஆஃப் லண்டன். 3. ருஷ்ய தேசத்தின் யு. எஸ். எஸ். ஆர். அகாடமி ஆஃப் ஸயன்ஸஸ். இவற்றில் இரண்டு பெரிய தேசத்து அரங்குகளில் அதாவது அமெரிக்கா, இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டு விஞ்ஞான அரங்குகளில் அங்கத்தினராகப் பொறுப்பு வகிக்கும் ஒரே இந்திய விஞ்ஞானி டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனே.

இந்திய நாட்டில் பசுமைப் புரட்சிக்கு அடித்தளம் இட்டது, குள்ளமான கோதுமை ரகப் பயிர்கள். கோதுமை உற்பத்தி பன்னிரண்டு மில்லியன் டன்களிலிருந்து இருபத்தெட்டு மில்லியன்களாக உயர்ந்தது. குள்ளரகக் கோதுமையையும் உயர் விளைச்சல் முறையையும் கண்டுபிடித்தவர் இவர். இந்திய அரசு 1967-ஆம் வருஷம் பத்மஸ்ரீ விருதையும் 1972-ஆம் ஆண்டு பத்மபூஷண் விருதையும் இவருக்கு அளித்துச் சிறப்பித்தது.

வளர்ச்சி பெற்றுவரும் நாடாகிய இந்தியாவில் விவசாய விஞ்ஞானிகள் ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் கஷ்டங்களை அறிந்து அவர்களுடைய தேவைகளைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து, பொருளாதார ரீதியில் பயன்தரும் முடிவு காணவேண்டுமென்று முழக்கமிட்டவர் இவர். புதியமுறைகளை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையங்களில் மட்டும் அல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளிடம் சென்று அவர்களில் வயல்களிலும் செய்துகாட்டி நிரூபிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கூறினார். இந்தக் காரணத்தால் தோன்றியவைதாம், தேசிய வயல் நிரூபணங்கள் என்ற அமைப்புகள். இவற்றின் மூலம் புதிய ரகங்களும் நவீன சாகுபடி முறைகளும் விவசாயிகளிடையே பரவி உற்பத்தி பெருகி வருகிறது.

இந்திய நாடு கிராமத்தில் வசிக்கிறது என்ற கருத்தை உணர்ந்த சுவாமிநாதன் ஒருங்கிணைந்த கிராம முன்னேற்றத்துக்காக அரும்பாடுபட்டுள்ளார். இவருக்குச் சமுதாயத்தில் உள்ள பற்றையும், மக்களுக்குத் தலைமை தாங்கி அவர்களை நல்ல வழியில் அழைத்துச் செல்லும் திறமையையும் கண்டு பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் தேசம் இவருக்கு 'மாக் சே சே' விருதை அளித்துள்ளதும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

நாம் செய்த புண்ணியம், நமது நாடு செய்த பாக்கியம் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனைப் போன்ற கர்ம வீரர்களை நம் வாழ்நாளில் பார்த்து வருகிறோம். இந்த விஞ்ஞானியை நாம் வாழ்த்துவதோடு இவர் தம் சீரிய பணிகளைத் தொடர்ந்து புரிய இறைவன் அருள் புரியவேண்டும் என்று வேண்டுவோம்.

—எஸ். எஸ். நாகராஜன்

foreign cars.

May 2, 1977

## U.S. honour for Swaminathan

NEW DELHI, May 1 (Samachar): Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, director-general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been elected foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences, the highest scientific organisation in the United States.

Dr. Swaminathan is the third Indian scientist and the first agriculturalist to be elected as the foreign associate of the academy.

The other two are: Dr. V. Ramalingaswamy, director of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) elected in 1973, and Dr. D. Lal, director of Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, elected in 1975.

Dr. Swaminathan, has been chosen for his outstanding contribution to applied genetics and biology.

All nobel laureates of the United States are members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

Ananda Vikatan, June, 1977.

பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகத்தின் தலைமைப் பொறுப்பை வகித்து வரும் டாக்டர் எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதனுக்கு அமெரிக்க விஞ்ஞானிகளின் அரங்கில் (U. S. Academy of Sciences) உறுப்பினராகப் பொறுப்பு வகிக்கும் அழைப்பு வந்திருக்கிறது.

இந்த அரங்கில் இருக்கும் ஒவ்வொருவரும் நோபல் பரிசைப் பெற்றவர்கள்.

உலகத்திலுள்ள விஞ்ஞான அரங்கில் அமெரிக்காவிலுள்ள நேஷனல் அகாடமி ஆஃப் சயன்ஸஸ், பிரிட்டனில் உள்ள ராயல் சொசைட்டி ஆஃப் லண்டன், சோவியத் யூனியனிலுள்ள யு.எஸ்.எஸ்.ஆர். அகாடமி ஆஃப் சயன்ஸஸ் ஆகிய மூன்றும் சிறந்தவை. இவற்றில் அமெரிக்கா, இங்கிலாந்து அரங்குகளில் உறுப்பினராகப் பொறுப்பு வகிக்கும் ஒரே இந்திய விவசாய விஞ்ஞானி டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன். கூடிய சீக்கிரம் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதனுக்கு சோவியத் விருதும் கிடைக்கலாம். வெளிநாடுகளில் இவரது நிபுணத்துவம் போற்றப்பட்டு வருகிறது.



டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன்

டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் தனது புரட்சிகரமான ஆராய்ச்சிகள் மூலம் குள்ள ரக கோதுமையைக் கண்டுபிடித்தார். இவைதான் இந்தியாவில் முதன் முதலாக பசுமைப் புரட்சியை தோற்றுவிக்க அடித்தளம் இட்டன. இந்திய அரசு பத்மஸ்ரீ விருதையும், பத்மபூஷண் விருதையும் இவருக்கு அளித்துள்ளது.

இவருக்கு சமுதாயத்தில் உள்ள பற்றையும், சமுதாயத்தினருக்குத் தலைமை தாங்கி அவர்களை நல்ல வழியில் அழைத்துச் செல்லும் திறமையையும் கண்டு பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் இவருக்கு 'மாக்சேசே' விருதை அளித்தது. டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன் கும்பகோணத்தில் பிறந்து கோவை விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் படித்தவர்.

– எஸ்.எஸ். நாகராஜன்







**Clockwise from the top — livestock integration; cocoa inter-planting; Dr. Swaminathan: A call for productivity**

COCONUTS

# Banking on Hybrids

Coming as it did from Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, who heads the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it is a suggestion that is being taken seriously indeed by coconut experts around the globe. Swaminathan is strongly urging the establishment of a global grid of genetic resources for the coconut. The reason: mounting pressure for increased productivity from land areas already given over to coconut planting. Rapidly growing populations increasingly are competing for land that offers any potential for outward expansion.

Dr. Swaminathan put the idea forward during a four-day international symposium on coconuts staged at the turn of the year in the southern Indian state of Kerala, the premier region for Indian coconut production. The most immediate task facing coconut researchers, in Swaminathan's view, is to lift average per-hectare yields from the present level of 5,000 nuts to something approaching 10,000 nuts. While a 100% boost might sound overly ambitious, coconut researchers feel it is not outside the bounds of possibility by making the fullest use of high-yielding hybrid varieties that are available.

At Kerala's Central Plantation Crops Research Institute at Kasaragod — venue for the symposium, which was attended by more than 300 scientists from India and other key coconut-producing countries — there are 62 varieties of coconuts under cultivation. Many other varieties, including early-maturing dwarf palms are being cultivated in other countries. Ivory Coast, for example, has been supplying Malayan Dwarf-West African Tall hybrids in large numbers to Malaysia and Indonesia.

Apart from varieties and the possibility of setting up a chain of genetic "banks" around the world, the symposium also touched on ways of gaining maximum use from coconut land through inter-cropping — a field in which India is the acknowledged leader. Crop-livestock-fish integration is regarded as a priority field for the nation's researchers.

Another area of major concern is disease. And much activity during the symposium centred around coconut maladies that have long foxed the advances of science — not to mention the ragged holes such afflictions have chewed in coconut plantations across the region. Disease in coconuts takes on a new shade of meaning when it is realised that in India, for example, more than 90% of all coconut holdings are less than one hectare in size. It does not require a great deal of imagination to see how easily a smallholder's total means of a livelihood can be completely wiped out. One coconut disease alone — root wilt — it has been estimated costs India Rs. 300 million (US$34m.) a year.

According to the coconut men the importance of continued productivity research into the coconut cannot be stressed enough. Almost 85% of the world's six million hectares under coconuts is in Asian region — the majority of this in Southeast Asia. The coconut heads the list of the world's oil-producing crops and in India alone almost 10 million people are dependent on coconuts for a livelihood. In the Philippines this figures runs to one-third of the country's population of 42 million.

## Currencies

| *Spot. 19/1/77* | US$ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Australian $ | 0.922 | 1.584 |
| Baht (Thailand) | 20.40 | 35.05 |
| Hong Kong $ | 4.698 | 8.070 |
| Egyptian £ | 0.395 | 0.678 |
| Indian Rupee | 8.834 | 15.18 |
| Indonesian Rupiah | 415.0 | 713.0 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | 70.88 | 121.8 |
| Malaysian $ | 0.289 | 0.496 |
| Peso (Philippines) | 2.521 | 4.331 |
| Renminbi | 7.428 | 12.76 |
| Rial (Iran) | 1.905 | 3.273 |
| Rial (Saudi Arabia) | 3.535 | 6.073 |
| Singapore $ | 2.460 | 4.226 |
| Taiwan China $ | 37.97 | 65.23 |
| Yen (Japan) | 288.8 | 496.2 |

Source: Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd., Hongkong

# Expert: Aim high to reduce production costs

KUALA LUMPUR, Wednesday.

A LEADING Indian geneticist suggested today that natural rubber producers aim for an average rubber yield potential of 5,000 lb. an acre to further reduce production cost.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, said this target was realistic as yields ranging from 2,500 to 3,000 lb. an acre had been reported in experimental plots.

He was speaking on "Recent trends in Plant Breeding" at the International Rubber Conference here.

He said the target could be achieved through "an integrated multi-pronged attack by scientists belonging to different disciplines including management experts."

One of the steps that had to be taken was the setting up of a world rubber gene garden.

The main aim would be to have high quality genes, he said.

"The garden would also store various other genotypes so that we would have them for prosperity.

"This is necessary in view of land development works which would cause a gene erosion," he said.

Dr. Swaminathan felt that Malaysia would be a suitable place to set up such a garden in view of the amount of work it had carried out on rubber.

"There can also be another rubber gene station in Brazil so that the mobilisation of these genotypes could be found in the New and Old World," he said.

A global network of genetic resources was already being established for food crops.

"A similar initiative is urgently needed in rubber by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries," he said.

These countries should sponsor joint collecting expeditions of hevea-related materials.

Those collected from "hot spots" should be screened at their locations for their resistance to diseases, drought and wind damage problems.

Dr. Swaminathan commended the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia for the steps taken to introduce materials from abroad.

He said proper quarantine arangements and tissue culture methods were essential for avoiding the transfer of diseases and pests during the process of establishing a world genetic garden.

Dr. Swaminathan was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership four years ago.



DR. SWAMINATHAN

**INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CONFERENCE: Day 3**



Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the Science Congress.

The Hindu 4.1.76

# Science should have rural bias: PM

Express News Service

VISAKHAPATNAM, Jan 3

Science should give itself a rural bias as an overwhelming majority of Indians live in villages and will continue to do so for years to come, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said here today.

Inaugurating the 63rd session of the Indian Science Congress at the convocation theatre of Andhra University, she said that she would go further and say that they did not even want to uproot them.

All over the world, she said urbanisation had brought comfort and stimulation, but it had also given rise to complicated problems and complexes. Rural life should be so enriched as to prevent the migration of people and resources from villages to towns. Expedients worked out in countries where the agricultural population formed but a small part of the work force could not serve India. Obviously we must find our own solutions".

She said that the challenge before leaders of science and the moulders of national and international policies was to direct the known and proven capacities of science towards the removal of hunger, want and the diseases of privation.

The focal theme chosen for this year's Science Congress acknowledged that scientists were conscious of the unfinished tasks of their vocation. In addition to publicising and reviewing the latest works of various scientific disciplines, the Science Congress was directing the insights and skills of different fields towards the problems of rural development. They could not have chosen a more urgent and worthy subject.

The Prime Minister said that science had, by and large, been an ally of industrialisation and urbanisation and had not given adequate attention to a comprehensive study of rural problems. The drain of talent from village to town was the oldest form of brain drain, except in ancient India where the great ashrams were located in villages and a wise, institutionalised attempt was made to take city youth to learn in rural and sylvan environments' No less notable was the economic drain from rural to urban areas.

## Social investment

Much initial capital for industrial growth, whether in the capitalist or the socialist system, had been accumulated through a conscious policy of denying villages their due share of social investment. In the Indian pattern of development it was their deliberate effort to avoid this wrong.

Mrs. Gandhi said that Gandhiji was tireless in pointing out that the freedom and progress of India was synonymous with the self-government and economic regeneration of its villages. Maintaining that "if the village perishes India perishes too," he did not want cities to live off villages. Jawaharlal Nehru was acclaimed for his contribution to the industrialisation and modernisation of India. His understanding of and concern for rural problems had not received due recognition.

She said that Dr. Swaminathan had referred to the anomaly of India having the world's third largest stock of scientists and yet continuing to be underdeveloped. She had no doubt that given time and a reordering of its objectives and priorities by the scientific community itself, this anomaly could and would be remedied. Pollution was a product of science. The prospect of global annihilation was another. It was only now that science had become aware of its monster children.

She welcomed Dr. Swaminathan's plea for making better use of sunlight and water. They also need to educate their villagers in the difficult science of pest control. After initial distrust of modern agriculture, their farmers had tended to become overenthusiastic about fertilisers and pesticides. Perhaps they should encourage some native caution and their traditional reverence for life, so that they appreciated the value of maintaining ecological balance. There must also be greater emphasis on the technology of storage and preservation of produce.

Some of the most important areas of immediate research and development which had to be undertaken were the utilisation of ground-water, post-harvest technology, nitrogen fixation and solar energy. There should be greater attention to rural engineering, a subject on which she had laid emphasis in her meetings with scientists. Rural electrification had made rapid progress but they had not yet succeeded in teaching villagers how to use power to advantage. Many farm implements lay idle for months owing to poor maintenance.

She said that there was a woeful lack of rural technicians and of innovative work. The village and the home should become laboratories for inter-disciplinary scientific and technological investigation. This would open vast new employment opportunities for rural youth. If the village housewife's drudgery and worry, especially about her family's health, could be reduced, she would be an enthusiastic agent for change.

Mrs. Gandhi referred to Dr. Swaminathan's speech on taking advantage of the properties of widely known plants for family planning and said there was a well-known story about Charaka, the ancient physician. When asked by his teacher to bring plants which were quite useless, he returned empty-handed, remarking that there was no such plant. Old familiar household remedies were being lost. A few might have owed their efficacy to faith rather than science, but science was gradually discovering that not all folk remedies were unscientific. They must encourage rural women and children to identify and preserve valuable plants.

They should also popularise wider cultivation and the use of plants which met nutritional deficiencies. The first step in rural uplift was to inculcate in the villages a greater pride in their environments, in local flora and wildlife, in their own arts and crafts. Modernity did not imply alienation.

Therefore, universities and laboratories must come closer to villages: "I wonder what proportion of our grants to the universities and laboratories is devoted to research which is not intellectually or socially relevant or useful even in the intellectual training of young scholars", she said Indian centres of science and higher technology should attach as much importance to the man who took science to the field as to the man who published a thesis.

In urging that science be given a rural bias she did not wish to minimise the importance of scientific investigation which advanced industry or fostered national strength: In fact, alongside strengthening of agriculture they should look to the entire field of energy and metallurgy.

The Prime Minister said that a scientist should be international in outlook but asked: "How can he who does not care for his country, care for the world?" A concerted attack was being directed against India as a nation. People who had not bothered about democracy in other countries, who abetted the overthrow of liberal governments and aided authoritative regimes were loud in bemoaning the so-

Turn to page 5 col 5

## Several uses of sugarcane

WALTAIR, Jan. 3 (UNI)

India should not lag behind in exploiting the yield potential of the "wonderful crop", sugarcane, which is the most efficient natural converter of solar energy into useful form, Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) said today.

Addressing the Indian Science Congress here, he pointed out that countries like Brazil were trying to exploit the botanical efficiency of sugarcane to produce ethanol and thereby cut down the import of petroleum products. Sugarcane's quantum conversion efficiency at 0.25 per cent was very high for a field crop.

He said Brazil planned to meet ten per cent of the its annual gasolene requirements by bringing about 150,000 hectares under sugarcane.

See also Page 3



Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), who has been elected Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, the highest scientific organisation in the US, is the third Indian to be so honoured. Dr. Swaminathan, who had earlier been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London (FRS), is the only Indian scientist who has been honoured so far both by the Royal Society of London and the US National Academy of Sciences.

Mathrubhumi May 12-5-77



## ഡോ. സ്വാമിനാഥന് ബഹുമതി

ന്യൂദൽഹി, മേ 11

ഇന്ത്യൻ കാർഷിക ഗവേഷണ കൗൺസിലിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടർ ജനറലായ ഡോ: എം.എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥനെ അമേരിക്കയിൽ നാഷണൽ അക്കാദമി ഓഫ് സയൻസസിന്റെ ഫോറിൻ അസോഷ്യേറ്റ് ആയി തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

അമേരിക്കയിലെ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന ശാസ്ത്രകാര്യ സംഘടനയാണ് നാഷണൽ സയൻസ് അക്കാദമി.

ഡോ: സ്വാമിനാഥനെ 1973-ൽ ലണ്ടനിലുള്ള റോയൽ സൊസൈറ്റിയുടെ ഫെല്ലോ ആയി തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴിതാ ഈ രണ്ടു സമിതികളും ഒരുപോലെ ബഹുമതി നൽകി ആദരിച്ച ഒരേയൊരു ഇന്ത്യൻ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞൻ എന്ന് ഡോ: സ്വാമിനാഥനു അഭിമാനിക്കാം.

യു.എസ്. നാഷണൽ സയൻസ് അക്കാദമിയിലെ ഫോറിൻ അസോഷ്യേറ്റുകളായി രണ്ടു ഇന്ത്യൻ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർ മുമ്പ് തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്....ദൽഹിയിലെ അഖിലേന്ത്യാ മെഡിക്കൽ സയൻസ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ ഡോ: വി. രാമലിംഗസ്വാമിയും (1973), അഹമ്മദാബാദിലെ ഫിസിക്കൽ റിസർച്ച് ലബോറട്ടറി ഡയറക്ടർ ഡോ: ഡി. ലാലും (1975).

ഡോ.: സ്വാമിനാഥൻ പല ശാസ്ത്രീയ അവാർഡുകളും നേടിയ ആളാണ്. ഗാന്ധിസാമ്രാജ് ടെ നഗർ അവാർഡ്, ബിർബാൽ സാഹ്നി മെഡൽ, മെൻഡൽസെൻറിനറി അവാർഡ് (ചെക്കോസ്ലാവാക്യ), ഇന്ത്യൻ നാഷണൽ സയൻസ് അക്കാദമിയുടെ രജത ജൂബിലി സ്മാരക മെഡൽ, റാമൺ മാഗ്സാസെ അവാർഡ് (1971) എന്നിങ്ങനെ.

Span, July, 1977

# AN INDIAN SCIENTIST LOOKS AT THE FUTURE



**In the interview below, SPAN Managing Editor Chidananda Dasgupta discusses issues arising out of the recent New Delhi seminar on 'futures research' with Dr. M.S. Swaminathan (above), Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture. One of Swaminathan's conclusions: 'Unless we superimpose on the era of science and technology a new age of humanism, global action to meet man's need for food, energy and other basics will not be forthcoming.'**

**DASGUPTA:** *Dr. Swaminathan, we both attended the recent New Delhi seminar on futurology—"futures research," as its practitioners increasingly like to call it [see preceding article]. As India's number one agricultural scientist, you're concerned with the present day as well as with future projections. Do you agree with one comment I heard at the seminar that futurology is an escape from the compulsions of present reality?*

**SWAMINATHAN:** Actually the utility of futurology increases proportionately to an understanding of the compulsions of present reality. The present reality, in its turn, is based on past actions. Therefore, one could develop different scenarios for the future based either on a continuation of past activities and strategies or on modifications in the strategy and new breakthroughs. I think it is already clear from the pioneering work of Mihajlo Mesarovic and Barry Hughes [American participants in the Delhi seminar] that futures research is an invaluable input for planning and the determination of priorities for the utilization of scarce resources.

**DASGUPTA:** *Is futures research substantially different from the 25-year perspective that India has been using?*

**SWAMINATHAN:** The 25-year perspective used in Indian planning is also a form of futures research. Any form of perspective planning falls within its scope. For instance, the National Commission on Agriculture in India has given a medium-term (up to 1985) and a long-term (up to 2000 A.D.) perspective of the food needs and agricultural growth potential of India. It is in the form of projections based on a critical analysis of past trends, current realities and future possibilities. However, every term acquires a specific connotation over a period of time. Futures research is beginning to mean a highly sophisticated exercise in model-building using advanced computer techniques.

**DASGUPTA:** *Do you think the Club of Rome's second report is as overoptimistic as its first was overpessimistic?*

**SWAMINATHAN:** While the first report of the Club was certainly pessimistic, I don't think the second report is uniformly optimistic. For example, one of its projections indicates that the food crisis in Asia will worsen—and that by the year 2025 the protein deficit, in spite of all the advances assumed, will be about 50 million tons per year. In fact it estimates that some 500 million children will die of starvation or near-starvation in the 50-year period ending 20[illegible]. So the second report does consider several problems with tragic potentials.

**DASGUPTA:** *Actually, Alexander King, one of the founder-members of the Club of Rome, cautions about this regional imbalance. He points out that to feed double the present number of people 30 years hence is feasible on technical grounds, but the new populations will be in the poor countries while the agricultural potentialities—at least in the short term—will be in the rich countries. Others say that although world food calorie production may be in balance in 1985 on a world basis, geographic distribution in supplies and demands is expected to become more diverse than at present and may even lead to "Wars of Redistribution." How is this problem to be solved?*

**SWAMINATHAN:** To answer your question, it's necessary to understand the main differences between the agriculture of the developed and the developing countries. There are a lot of issues involved. There are two main trends in agriculture in the world today. In one kind of agriculture, larger and larger farms are being farmed by fewer and fewer cultivators. These farms are highly automated and capital-intensive. Let me give you an example. A firm called Superior Farming Company in California raises 26 different crops on about 6,000 hectares, with land and equipment worth about 30 crores of rupees. It has a computerized irrigation system called the "drip method," which brings individually piped water to [illegible] and regulates the flow to a tri[illegible], supplying exactly [illegible] each tree needs and no more. Under su[illegible]ystems of farming, not only is the efficiency of use of inputs like water and fertilizer high, but labor productivity is very high too. You know, in one study made in the mid-fifties, it was found that in many countries of Asia and Africa 2.5 to 10 workdays were needed to produce 10 quintals of grain. In parts of France it took three hours to produce the same amount of grain and in parts of the United States, 6 to 12 minutes!

By contrast, in many of the developing countries smaller and smaller farms are being cultivated by the same number of people or more. In 1971, 72.1 per cent of India's work force was employed in farming.

Do you know that even in 1981 this percentage will remain practically the same?

**DASGUPTA:** *Does that mean that there is no way out of this doomsday for South Asia?*
**SWAMINATHAN:** I am coming to that. You see, in assessing the future of agriculture in this region, you must take two important differences into account. The relative productivity of small farms varies widely in the world. As Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, has said that if Japan could produce 6,729 kilos of grain per hectare on small farms in 1970, then Africa with its 1,270 kilos, Asia with 1,750 kilos, and Latin America with 2,060 kilos per hectare have enormous potential for expanding productivity. Our own demonstrations in farmers' fields in India show that there is a vast untapped reservoir in rice, sorghum, millet and even wheat, not only in irrigated but also in unirrigated land.

There is another thing. In the developed countries, mechanized agriculture has become so productive by means of a high consumption of energy. And this energy is derived from the nonrenewable resources of the earth. In 1964, countries like India and Indonesia used 286 kilo-calories of energy to produce one kilogram of rice protein; the United States used 2,860 kilo-calories to produce one kilogram of wheat protein and more than 65,000 kilo-calories to produce one kilogram of beef protein. Now, no finite resource can go on being used as though it is infinite, because someday or the other it will get exhausted, and the growth pattern based on its use will come to grief. If the tools of modern agriculture—pesticides, fertilizers, power and water—are indiscriminately and excessively used and continue to be based on nonrenewable sources, then that will lead to crisis situations—an energy crisis, an ecological crisis, and so on. For example, 96 per cent of the energy input in the United States in 1970 came from [illegible]. In the same year 52 per cent of India's energy needs were provided by noncommercial fuels like dung, firewood and wastes. The world reserves of fossil fuels are expected to decline rapidly in the next 30 years. We are already running into shortages of the most desirable fuels. In South Asia, agricultural processes are still based mainly on the use of renewable sources, but our productivity is very low. That is why both the developed and the developing world must find the technologies for increasing the productivity of land by using recycling processes more effectively and with less dependence on nonrenewable resources of energy. It is in these two ways—increased yield from small farms and better and better use of recycling processes—that areas like South Asia will be able to avert disaster, for themselves and perhaps for the world.

**DASGUPTA:** *It would appear that in the field of energy, two of the major long-term options before us will be nuclear and solar power. Preference for the second has naturally been expressed by many. But between the two, which seems the more feasible to you, both technically and otherwise, as an adequate source of the world's energy requirements at the beginning of the next century?*
**SWAMINATHAN:** In my view nuclear and solar energies are equally important. Purely from the ecological standpoint, particularly in India, since we are blessed with abundant sunlight, solar energy is very important. However, nuclear technologists are brilliant people, and they should be able to solve the problems associated with breeder reactors and the safe disposal of nuclear wastes. In India, more sophisticated use of solar energy is going to become an important issue. After all, ours is predominantly an agricultural country, and agriculture is the world's biggest enterprise in the harvesting of solar energy.

**DASGUPTA:** *A great deal is being said today about the "global management of resources." But how will the immediate self-interest of different countries be subordinated to the ultimate interests of mankind?*
**SWAMINATHAN:** The World Food Conference that met in Rome in 1974 resolved that by 1984 no child should go to bed hungry and no man should fear for his next day's bread. Three years have gone by, but we do not see any sign of concerted action on the part of the world community to make this resolution a reality. On the other hand, we see a rising price trend in fertilizers and other essential inputs. To me it seems that the temptation to make money out of poverty is still very great in the world as a whole. Unless we superimpose on the era of science and technology a new age of humanism, global action to meet man's need for food, energy, and other basics will not be forthcoming.

**DASGUPTA:** *Suppose we do eventually get to some form of world management of resources: Will it be possible to demarcate its jurisdiction from that of nations? How would you draw that line of demarcation?*
**SWAMINATHAN:** Obviously, the problem cannot be tackled at the same time on all fronts. We will have to break it down to simpler units and start a few exercises for joint management on a regional and global basis. The starting point should be some of the important nonrenewable resources on which the future of the world depends so much. For instance, there is the problem of the biosphere, where action on the part of one country can have repercussions on many others.

**DASGUPTA:** *In Canada there is the Canadian Association for the Club of Rome. In the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan, there are similar groups in constant touch with the Club. Do you think India could profit from some such permanent link with centers of futures research? Is there a place for collaborative research on an international scale? Has the futures research seminar stimulated thinking in that direction in India?*
**SWAMINATHAN:** Developing countries need to buy time in many areas of growth. They have the opportunity to benefit from the mistakes of the developed nations and to avoid repeating them in their own development programs. Some of the technology associated with futures research is highly expensive and need not be produced everywhere, so collaboration with advanced centers of research would be very useful. There is another reason too. One great danger in model-building, particularly if it's for helping political leaders in decisionmaking, is that generalizations can be misleading. Global generalizations can lead to global mistakes. So interaction between institutions in developing and developed countries could help in formulating world scenarios based on valid assumptions. As far as collaboration between India and the group headed by Professor Mesarovic is concerned, perhaps the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission could develop an appropriate method of interaction beneficial to both sides. The Mesarovic seminar certainly stimulated a great deal of interest in this area of futures research. It was quite an experience to see answers to complex questions appearing on a television screen within minutes, radioed in from the Computer Center of Cleveland, Ohio, 10,000 miles away. No wonder this is called the age of science and technology. But I wonder when we will enter the age of humanism in which science will become an instrument of universal human happiness. I feel that age will come only if we subject all development of technology and all planning for the future to the one test prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi: Will this benefit the poorest man? □

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**Dr. M.S. Swaminathan,** *one of India's foremost scientists, is well known internationally for his pioneering contribution to applied genetics and biology. Among the many awards that he has received are the Padma Bhushan and the Ramon Magsaysay Award. Recently, Dr. Swaminathan was elected Foreign Associate of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences—the third Indian and the first agricultural scientist to be so honored.*

# I. C. A. R. chief sets 9 points for rapid rural development

Deccan Herald
4.1.76

WALTAIR, Jan. 3. (PTI)

**DR. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural-Research, today advocated a set of legislative and administrative measures to promote rapid rural development.**

Delivering the general presidential address at the sixty-third session of the All-India Science Congress here, Dr. Swaminathan also suggested that the immediate food problem of the country could be solved through production advances in two crops—rice and jowar—which occupy fifty million hectares.

He noted that the focal theme of the session was integrated rural development, and said that India must learn from the experience of countries which had gone too far on the road of urbanisation and were now repenting this step.

In the absence of clearly defined strategies and frame-work for action, problems of rural improvement and poverty could not be solved, Dr. Swaminathan said.

He outlined the following nine major areas for immediate legislative and administrative action to promote 'the symbiotic growth' of the village and the city.

(1) The setting up of scientific and administrative consortia for each block and town which can help to develop and implement ecologically sound rural works and urban growth programmes. (In the scientific consortium, all scientific and technical institutions in the area as well as colleges and schools should be involved, and in the administrative consortium appropriate representatives of all rural community, industry and input supply agencies and mass media will have to be members).

(2) Minimum limits for land productivity and operational holdings for irrigated and unirrigated land in each area to provide the social compulsion for co-operative endeavour and proper use of land;

(3) Reservation of specific industries, credit and energy for the rural sector.

(4) An employment guarantee scheme as an integral part of an overall resources' utilisation strategy.

(5) Reservation of unproductive land for non-agricultural uses like brick-making, construction of buildings, etc., and banning the use of good soil for such purposes;

(6) A rural drinking water and fuel supply policy;

(7) A scientific plant-animal-man food-chain policy for each agro-ecological area based on long-term considerations of the fertiliser, feed, water and land requirements of each production system;

(8) Soil and water conservation and tree plantation and;

(9) An integrated formal and non-formal educational system involving participation by students and teachers in appropriate rural/urban development programmes.

These measures, Dr. Swaminathan said, would provide the common denominator for community action.

Dr. Swaminathan expressed confidence at the achievement of the goal of rapid rural development 'based on the scientific utilisation of all our resources, both natural and human.'

He said that while on the one hand the initiatives taken after independence by the Central and State Governments had placed India in the third position in the world in scientific and technical manpower, on the other, India was included at the World Food Congress held in Rome in 1974 among the 'Most Seriously Affected' (MSA) countries with regard to food. This 'mismatch between our position in the world of science and the quality of the lives of a majority of our people' should be ended through an overall strategy of resources utilisation designed to convert soil, water, mineral, plant, animal and other resources into wealth meaningful to the people.

## Assets

Listing the available 'assets,' Dr. Swaminathan said: 'First, we have the second largest human population in the world, most of whom are young. Although a considerable proportion of the adult population is classified as illiterate in the formal sense, they have shown a great capacity to absorb, adapt and benefit from modern technology.'

The animal wealth of the country is also vast. We have over 16 per cent of the world's cattle population, 45 per cent of the buffalo population over 69 million goats, representing the lagest population in the world, over 43 million sheep, occupying the sixth position in the world, and rich populations of poultry and inland and coastal fisheries. We are also endowed with excellent wild life sources. Our soils are by and large robust and productive.

'Our water resources are vast and varied, and the National Commission on Agriculture had calculated that the area under irrigation can almost be double during the next 25 years from the present 42 million hectares.' Over 45 per cent of the net sown area in the country had reasonably assured water supply.

'The high priority accorded to irrigation, command area development and ground water exploitation in the Fifth Plan and in the 20-point economy programme should help to make our agriculture self-reliant and provide considerable resilience in crop planning,' he added.

Dr. Swaminathan called for speedy action to identify the major constraints to productivity in each cropping pattern and to remove them.

He expressed the view that the key to achieving a comfortable position on the food front in the near future lay in increasing the productivity of two crops, rice and jowar, which together occupy over 50 million hectares.

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## SCIENCE FOR THE VILLAGES

MUCH was said at the Waltair session of the Indian Science Congress on the importance of the country's villages and the potential rôle of science in their development. It was even suggested that science in India should have a rural bias. It would be all to the good if our scientists had a greater awareness of rural needs, whose primacy in any scheme for national development is obvious. But it is not scientists alone who need such awareness; and it may be an overstatement to suggest that Indian science as a whole should be village-oriented. At any rate, generalities about the rôle of science in rural development can perhaps be dispensed with. It would be more profitable to examine how new scientific advance can help the rural economy and how rural life as a whole can be better organized on scientific lines. The distinction, which is important, is between the need for further research on problems specifically affecting the rural economy and the need for promoting the use of known and tested methods, between innovation and application. Agriculture is the most obvious area in which new scientific advance has a direct bearing on the village economy; but even here the main task is to ensure wider and more effective use of techniques already developed and tested. This is largely a matter of economic planning, administrative action and social organization. Application may call for adaptation, and hence some innovation; and problems occasionally created by the introduction of new technologies need constant scientific investigation. But integrated rural development with the help of science depends not so much on the scientist as on those responsible for social organization.

In his presidential address at Waltair, Dr M. S. Swaminathan suggested some administrative and legal measures for rapid rural development. He also mentioned areas for further scientific study, such as problems in rice production and a plant-animal-man food chain policy for each agro-ecological area. But his main emphasis was on such measures as fixing minimum land productivity limits, introducing social compulsions for cooperative effort and proper use of land, reservation of some industries and some forms of credit and energy for the rural sector, preventing non-agricultural use of productive land, and an employment guarantee scheme. These are sensible proposals, but it must be doubted whether legal and administrative measures alone will suffice. What is done in practice is often at variance with what even the existing laws and administrative orders enjoin. The normal administrative apparatus can hardly be expected to look after all the complex needs of rural development; and the network of community development centres and extension services, created for this purpose, has not been a conspicuous success. Dr Swaminathan is in favour of setting up scientific and administrative "consortia" for each block and town. But the answer does not seem to lie only in an expansion or refinement of the physical network; what matters is how far the villagers are directly reached, helped and guided. It would be instructive to apply this test, for example, to the primary health and family planning programme and compare its results with what is known to have been achieved by China's "barefoot doctors". The Chinese method is not necessarily suitable for India, but it illustrates the need for a form of social organization in which science travels to the village in a manner the villager can readily understand and accept.

Hindu, Jan 4, 1976

# Call for Minimum Productivity Targets for Farmers

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

VISAKHAPATNAM, Jan. 3.

Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director General of the Indian council of Agricultural Research, to-day suggested the fixing up of minimum productivity targets for farmers if scientific breakthrough taking place in most crops had to be converted into a production advance leading to improved prosperity for the rural community.

In his presidential address at the sixty-third session of the Indian Science Congress at the Andhra University campus, Dr. Swaminathan said that a farmer who did not achieve the target continuously for a few years without valid reasons should stand every chance of losing his land. "Minimum targets such as three tonnes per hectare per year from two crops in irrigated land and one tonne per hectare in areas with over 1000 mm rainfall are neither ambitious nor unrealistic if proper institutional arrangements are made for supporting farmers". Appropriate legislative and administrative measures by State Governments could provide the "social compulsion for co-operative efforts" in areas like soil and moisture conservation and pest control. Minimum limits should also be fixed for operational holdings. The holding should not be fragmented as a unit of management whatever be the ownership pattern

Dr. Swaminathan said that the legislation should impose corresponding obligations on the part of the State Government. For this purpose the village panchayats might have to be restructured in such a manner that every member of the panchayat assumed responsibility to organise the social support necessary for the effective adoption of technological innovations.

Dr. Swaminathan, introducing the focal theme of the congress 'Science and Integrated Rural Development' pointed to what he called the irony of a majority of Indians living in poverty against the backdrop of the great progress made by Indian scientists. India occupied the third position in the world on scientific and technical manpower But in the World Food Congress held at Rome in 1974 India was included among the most seriously affected countries with regard to food.

India had a vast adult population which though classified as illiterate had shown its capacity to absorb adapt and benefit from modern technology. The country's animal wealth and water resources were great.

Dr. Swaminathan said that instead of devoting undue attention to the brains drained to other countries serious attention should be paid to the utilisation of brains and assets remaining untapped within the country. The village should be the starting point and the standard of living could be improved if the productivity on the farm was raised.

The average yield of rice in India was only 1.6 tonnes per hectare as against five to six tonnes in Japan and Taiwan. The average yield of jowar in India was only 500 kg per hectare whereas in many countries where jowar was grown for feeding cattle and pigs the average yield was about ten times higher. Rice and jowar occupying 50 million hectares in India provided the key for achieving a comfortable position on the food front.

There were a number of factors impeding productivity in rice and jowar but they could be sorted out, Dr. Swaminathan said and indicated the solutions.

**POST-HARVEST PROBLEMS**

Inadequate attention to problems of post-harvest technology in the country's research and developmental efforts was harming both the producer and the consumer. Dr. Swaminathan said. Even in areas where rice was cultivated with improved varieties and fertilizer, the harvested crop had to be dried by small farmers on paved roads. The high moisture content of grains at the time of harvest and inadequate drying prior to storage, particularly during the kharif season resulted in increasing problems of food toxing

Studies by scientists of the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Gurupur village in coastal Karnataka had revealed a heavy fungal growth and high levels of afltoxin in rice consumed by the people. Hepatitis outbreaks due to toxins in food had been reported by scientists of the National Institute of Nutrition.

Dr. Swaminathan said that appropriate post-harvest technology was essential both for the farmer to get the maximum return for his labour and investment and the consumer to get food of good quality.

The Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research listed a number of fields in which research had to be accelerated. The undesirable association between a high yield environment for plants and a corresponding favourable atmosphere for pests had to be broken. Unscientific multiple cropping and monoculture of the same genetic strain of a crop over large and contiguous areas compounded the problem of pests which were even otherwise serious in the tropics and sub tropics.

Dr. Swaminathan called for the setting up of scientific and administrative consortia for each block and town which could help develop and implement ecologically sound rural works and urban growth programmes.

In the scientific consortium all scientific and technical institutions in the area as well as colleges should be involved and in the administrative consortium appropriate representatives of the rural community industry and input supply agencies should be members.

Dr. Swaminathan said there were hundreds of little programmes pursuing innovative approaches. "We are not short of ideas or the men to carry them out. But to transform these myriad efforts into part of an organised plan to involve us now."

Introducing the focal theme of the session "Science and Integrated Rural Development", Dr. Swaminathan said science and technology should be utilised for improving the life in rural areas where 80 per cent of the population lived. The population — employment equation would assume greater importance than the population-food supply equation in the coming years.

Dr. Swaminathan said that the system of education also should be related to rural development. The pattern of higher education and professional training in the past had evolved from colonial models unrelated to the national needs or objectives. "In retrospect, it appears as though unconsciously we have trained our scientific manpower to meet the requirements of Western industry, science, technology and society". The formal education system and all scientific laboratories should be enabled to become instruments which could further the non formal education of the masses. Vocational education and training should be related to job requirements. The goals of professional education at all levels should be spelt out in terms of the objectives in both research and education and of academics in all disciplines in concrete terms.

Dr. Swaminathan suggested that every institution of higher education including schools should incorporate some form of development activity into their regular teaching learning programme. The participation of students should not be merely in terms of adopting a village or holiday work camps but be a part and parcel of the regular programme of work.

Dr. Swaminathan suggested a number of measures for integrated rural development. They included reservation of specific industries, credit and energy for the rural sector a rural drinking water and fuel supply policy, soil and water conservation and tree plantation and an employment guarantee scheme as an integral part of an overall resource utilisation strategy.

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# RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In his Presidential Address at the Indian Science Congress, Dr M. S. Swaminathan has brought out in sharp focus the resource endowments in the agricultural sector on the basis of which plans for rural development require to be conceived. The main thrust of his proposed nine-point plan is the utilisation of the country's vast manpower resources and an integrated pattern of urban-rural development. He has rightly stressed that rural poverty can be solved only by absorbing the ever-growing work force in the economy's productive process and not through doles. As it happens, half of the population belongs to the age-group which is at the prime of its creative energy. In mobilising this manpower resource, Dr Swaminathan has emphasised the need to stem the growing migration of the able-bodied and the young to urban centres. This is by no means a new desiderata but what is necessary to note is the stress on "symbiotic growth" in his plan perspective. He has called for an employment guarantee scheme as an integral part of resource utilisation strategy. The implementation of such a scheme would involve, on the one hand, a new pattern of purposive education in the rural sector and, on the other, policies promoting a dispersal of industry on the basis of local resource availability. Units are to be set up only on uncultivable land.

To implement his plan, Dr Swaminathan has put forward a programme of setting up scientific and administrative consortia capable of working out micro plans at the block level. He has also suggested that minimum productivity norms should be specified and the wherewithal provided to achieve them. He has assumed that holdings would increasingly tend to be small and has, accordingly, recommended the application of appropriate technology. The nine-point plan breaks new ground in that it has been conceived in the total economic context and not as an isolated exercise in developing the rural sector. It is obvious, however, that it can be implemented only through an integrated application of modern technology in every sphere of the rural economy. This calls for a great deal of organisational and technological innovation. The resources available, whether it be in the form of animal wealth or the ecological potential, have clearly not been fully and prudently exploited, and a new beginning is required if the nation is to fend for itself when its population increases to an estimated 945 million by the turn of the century.

To Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. With best wishes.

K.P. Pillay 2.1.1977

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കേരളകൗമുദ

# ഡോ: എം. എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ

സമീപകാല ചരിത്രത്തിലാരുമായി ഇന്നു നിവർന്നു നിൽക്കുന്നു. സജ്ജനസമ്പർക്കംവായ് പകർന്നു ഭക്ഷ്യത്തിനും വേണ്ടി, ഭിക്ഷാപാത്രവുമായി നമ്മുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇന്നും ലോക തലസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ സന്ദർശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കാലത്ത് മാവി വരച്ച കാണിച്ചുവരെ കാണുന്നില്ല. കമ്മീഷനെക്കുറിച്ച് കേൾക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു ഭക്ഷ്യരംഗത്ത് സ്വയം പര്യാപ്തത നേടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭക്ഷ്യ ഇറക്കുമതി അവസാനിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കാപ്പിശാലയിലേക്ക ആട്ടിൻപറ്റങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഇന്ത്യാക്കാർ ആനയിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്ന് പല ലോകവിശാരദന്മാർ പ്രവചനം നടത്തിയിരുന്നു. ഇന്നിതാ ഇന്ത്യാക്കാർ സമൃദ്ധിയിലേക്ക അനുദിനം നീങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കാർഷികരംഗത്തു് ഉൽപ്പാദനസ്ഫോടനം നടക്കുകയാണ്. ഹരിയാനയും പഞ്ചാബും ഗോതമ്പുവിളയുടെ സുവർണ്ണഭൂമിയായി മാറി. പ്രസിദ്ധമായ ഹരിതവിപ്ലവം വഴിമുട്ടിനില്ക്കുമെന്ന ആശങ്ക അസ്ഥാനത്താണെന്നും തെളിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണല്ലോ.

ക്ഷാമത്തിൻ ഗോതമ്പുകതിർക്കല, ഉയിർത്തെഴുന്നേൽക്കുന്ന ഇന്ത്യയുടെ വിജയചൈതന്യമാണ്. നെല്ലും ചോളവും ഗോതമ്പിന്റെ വെല്ലുവിളി സ്വീകരിച്ചു. നിശ്ചയദാർഢ്യമെങ്കിലും ഉജ്ജ്വലമായ ഉല്പാദന വിപ്ലവം ചരിത്രസമാനമാണ്. ഈ ചരിത്രത്തിലെ അറിയപ്പെടാത്ത വീരപുരുഷന്മാർ തിരശ്ശീലയ്ക്കു പിന്നിൽക്കഴിയുന്നു. അവർ പ്രശസ്തി ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. വെള്ളിവെളിച്ചത്തിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. ഉജ്ജ്വല പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നില്ല. ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞരും നടത്തുന്നില്ല ശേഷസ്റ്റേഫികളായ ഗവേഷകരും ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞരുമാണവർ. അവരിൽ അഗ്രഗണ്യനാണ് ഡോ: എം. എസ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാർഷിക വിപ്ലവത്തിന്റെ നടനായകൻ. ശേഷിയാസൂത്രണത്തിനെന്നും ആത്മസമർപ്പണബുദ്ധിയോടെ ശാസ്ത്രഗവേഷണരംഗങ്ങളിൽ അർത്ഥസാധന അനശ്വരിക്കുന്ന കർമ്മചേതനുമാണ് ഡോ: സ്വാമിനാഥൻ. ഉല്പാദനത്തോതിനെ സാദ്ധ്യമാക്കിയ അത്യുല്പാദനശേഷിയുള്ള വിത്തുകളുടെ പിന്നിലെ നിയാമക ശക്തിയാണ് ഡോ: സ്വാമിനാഥൻ.



ഇന്ത്യയുടെ അഭിമാനമായ സ്വാമിനാഥൻ കേരളത്തിന്റെ പുത്രനാണ്. അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ കേരഗവേഷണ വികസനപദ്ധതിയിലെ ആഭ്യോഷങ്ങളിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കേരളം സന്ദർശിച്ചു. ആലപ്പുഴയ്ക്കു സമീപം മങ്കൊമ്പ് കൊട്ടാരത്തുമഠത്തിൽ 1925 ആഗസ്റ്റ് ഏഴിനു് ജനിച്ച സ്വാമിനാഥന്റെ ഇന്നുവരെയുള്ള ജീവിതം, ശാസ്ത്രരംഗത്തു് ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉടലെടുക്കുകയുള്ള നേട്ടങ്ങളുടെ ആകെത്തുകയാണ്. സ്വാമിനാഥൻ ഇന്നും ഇന്ത്യൻ കാർഷികഗവേഷണകൗൺസിലിന്റെ ഡയറക്ടർജനറലാണ്. ഭക്ഷ്യധാന്യങ്ങളുടെയും വാണിജ്യവിളകളുടെയും ഉല്പാദനവർദ്ധനവിനു് ഒരു കാർഷിക വിപ്ലവത്തിനുള്ള നിലയ്ക്കും ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞനെന്നുള്ള നിലയ്ക്കും പ്രചോദനവും നേതൃത്വവും നൽകുന്നു.

ലളിതമായ വേഷവിധാനം സ്വാമിനാഥന്റെ തനതായ സ്വഭാവവിശേഷമാണ്. നിഷ്കളങ്കത മുഖത്തു് കളംവെട്ടുന്നു. പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ സന്ധിയില്ലാത്ത ചെകുത്താനായിത്തീരും. ക്ഷുഭിത വേണ്ടിവന്നാലും ജോലിയിൽ കാരുണ്യമത വേണമെന്നു് സ്വാമിനാഥനു് നിർബന്ധമുണ്ട്. കോയമ്പത്തൂർ കാർഷിക കോളേജിൽ അദ്ധ്യയനം നടത്തിയ സ്വാമിനാഥൻ കേംബ്രിഡ്ജ് സുവോളജിശാലയിൽനിന്നു് ഡാക്ടറേറ്റ് കരസ്ഥമാക്കി. അമേരിക്കയിലെ വിസ്കോൻസിൻ സർവ്വകലാശാലയിൽ ഒരു ശേഖർഷക്കാലം റിസർച്ച് അസോഷിയേറ്റ് ആയിരുന്നു. ഡി. എസ്സി. ഡിഗ്രിയും കരസ്ഥമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള സ്വാമിനാഥനു് 1972-ൽ പദ്മഭൂഷൻ ബഹുമതി ലഭിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ശാന്തിസ്വരൂപ് ഭട്ട്നഗർ അവാർഡും മെൻഡൽ മെമ്മോറിയൽ അവാർഡും സ്വാമിനാഥനു് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കാർഷികോൽപ്പാദനത്തിന്റെ ആധുനിക മാനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് ഇരുനൂറിലധികം പ്രബന്ധങ്ങളും ഗവേഷണ പ്രബന്ധങ്ങളുടെ കർത്താവുകൂടിയാണ് സ്വാമിനാഥൻ. ഡൽഹിയിൽ കുടുംബവുമൊത്തു് പൊതുശ്രദ്ധയിൽനിന്നു് അകന്നു മാറി ഒരു ഏകാകിയുടെ ജീവിതം നയിക്കുകയാണ് അദ്ദേഹം.

# Swaminathan's plan for balanced growth of village and city

Sunday Standard 4.1.76

Express News Service
VISAKHAPATNAM, Jan. 3

THE need for innovative procedures and legislative measures for integrated rural and urban development to promote the growth of the village and the city was stressed here today by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, general president of the Indian Science Congress.

To achieve this he suggested the setting up of scientific and administrative consortia for each block and town which, he said could help develop ecologically sound rural works and urban growth programmes.

In his presidential address at the 63rd session of the Indian Science Congress at the convocation theatre in the University, Mr. Swaminathan said that in the scientific consortium, all scientific and technical institutions in the area as well as colleges and schools should be involved and in the administrative consortium appropriate representatives of the rural community, industry and input supply agencies would have to be members.

He suggested minimum limits for land productivity, reservation of specific industries, credit and energy for rural sector, an employment guarantee scheme as an integral part of an overall resource utilisation strategy, reservation of unproductive land for non-agricultural use, a rural drinking water and fuel supply policy, a scientific plant-animal-man-food, chain policy for each area soil and water conservation and tree-plantation and an integrated formal and non-formal educational system involving participation by students and teachers in appropriate rural urban development programmes.

## Rural population

Speaking on 'Science and integrated rural development', he said that the most important task was to draw the greatest benefit from their existing human resources and to limit its further unplanned growth. Eighty per cent of India's population lived in rural areas. Some experts had calculated that this percentage would be 71 in 2000. Even if the percentage went down, the rural population was expected to grow in number from 441 million in 1971 to 662 million in 2000.

Of the existing rural population nearly 50 per cent was believed to suffer from poverty. Rapid rural development based on the scientific utilisation of all their resources, both natural and human, was, therefore necessary.

Dr. Swaminathan said that they had the second largest human population in the world, most of whom were young. The National Commission on Agriculture had calculated that even by 1985 the average yield of rice and wheat in India would be only of the order of 1.6 and 2.1 tonnes per hectare, respectively. The position with regard to jowar, pulses and oilseeds was even worse. Unless they took speedy action to identify the major constraints to productivity in each cropping pattern and removed them, India's would be very inefficient farming system. There was a positive correlation between productivity and stability of yield—the higher the average yield, the greater was the stability.

He said that if they wanted to convert the scientific breakthrough taking place at present in most crops, farm animals and inland and coastal aquaculture should be utilised for improved prosperity for all sections of the rural community. They would have to take some basic steps. First, they should accept the concept of productivity. Minimum targets such as three tonnes per hectare per year should be fixed and appropriate agricultural productivity acts should be passed by the State governments providing social compulsion for co-operative effort.

## Scientific vigilance

He said that after stressing the institutional and policy packages needed for increasing the feasibility and efficiency of adoption of new technology in the villages, he would like to emphasise that scientific vigilance and vision would be needed to maximise the beneficial effects and minimise the negative consequences of new technology.

Dr. Swaminathan said that a serious lacuna in their present research and developmental effort was the inadequate attention paid to problems of post-harvest technology. He also stressed the need for education for rural development. It appeared as though they had unconsciously trained their scientific manpower to meet the requirements of western industry, science, technology and society.

Suggesting a criteria for a suitable infrastructure to relate science and education to rural development, Dr. Swaminathan said that a satisfactory system should enable the formal education system and scientific laboratories to become instruments which could further the non-formal education of the masses. Ways could be found, but the first essential was that institutions accepted the servicing of the non-formal sectors as one of their basic objectives.

Every institution of higher education should incorporate some form of development activity into its regular teaching-learning programme. This could take the form of placements of students in projects as part of their field practical work.

## Needs of villages

Mr. S. Obul Reddy, Chancellor and Governor, in his address, traced the history of the Science Congress and Andhra University. He said that the Science Congress Associaation was bringing within its fold larger and larger number of people every year with newer discoveries and developments in science. The general complaint was that the results of research had not been fully utilised by the indigenous industries as most of them were based on foreign collaboration.

It was necessary to bring the various research organisations and industries closer for rapid industrialisation. Rural development was one of the most important topics and every effort should be made to make science and technology available to the common man living in remote villages in India. The primary needs of the villages, such as protected water supply, rural health and hygiene and food production had to be met. It was the application of science and technology that would have profound effect on society.

Mr. M. R. Appa Row, Vice-Chancellor and chairman of the reception committee, in his welcome address, said that Andhra University, which started modestly with two departments in arts and two in sciences, had grown phenomenally in five decades and won international renown for its achievements in science and technology. The Royal Society of the United Kingdom, Oxford University and the Government of India had honoured some of the distinguished alumni of the university.

He recalled that Mrs. Indira Gandhi was honoured by the university in 1963 when she delivered the convocation address. She was inspiring scientists of India by urging them to harness solar energy and other abundant natural resources for the development of rural areas.

# People told to play down brain drain

WALTAIR, Jan. 3 (PTI)

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, in his presidential address to the Science Congress, today pleaded that "undue attention" should not be paid to the problem of brain drain.

"Instead of devoting undue attention to brains drained to other countries" he said, "We should pay serious attention to utilisation of brains within the country. The starting point is obviously the village, which is where both untapped assets and native brains exist."

HINDU Dec- 31st 1976

# Science & Technology Units for 20 Districts

FROM OUR AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Pilot projects for integrated rural development are being formulated for 20 districts in the country. In each of these districts a science and technology complex will be set up in a suitable village to provide both in situ and mobile training programmes to the villagers, said Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, here to-day.

Speaking on "Education for Economic Progress" in his Frank Moraes Memorial Lecture organised by the United Writers Association, Dr. Swaminathan stressed the need for interlocking education with other inputs for economic development. Neglect of women and the landless in such educational programmes and the increasing internal stratification developing between formal and non-formal education were major maladies identified by him.

Dr. Swaminathan called for a three-pronged line of action devoting attention on each of the three age groups: children upto age of 14; youths from 15 to 25 and men and women above 25.

"Earn while you learn" projects and a blend of formal and non-formal education would be an attractive proposition for children of those below poverty line, according to the Director-General. It would not be difficult to identify appropriate projects based on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and rural industries for them, he said. While basic education laid stress on the value of useful labour, a major deficiency in the system was the absence of link between production, processing and marketing.

Dr. Swaminathan said it would be easy to pick up economically and technologically viable projects for learning and doing. However, marketing, the key to success, should be properly developed. In all such educational programmes the place of education should be convenient to the recipients and the timing suited to the economic compulsions of the student's families.

A large variety of programmes were underway for the age group 15 to 25. Among these, the recent introduction of compulsory work experience in schools had great potential for making education more meaningful and relevant to life. The Farmers Functional Literacy Projects, establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras, National Social Service, Nehru Yuvak Kendras and experiments on non-formal education carried out by the National Council of Educational Research were among the programmes cited by Dr. Swaminathan. Special mention was made of the training programmes to generate cadres of soil, plant, water, animal and human health-care workers.

Even before formal literacy was achieved, mass media like radio and films could make a major contribution to the diffusion and correct adoption of new methodology, said Dr. Swaminathan In his opinion, developmental journalism is now taking firm roots.

Dr. Swaminathan pointed out the need for reorientation of educational and training programmes to get more involvement and motivation of personnel. This had to be followed up by regular feedback mechanism to identify and solve fresh problems.

Dr. Swaminathan laid stress on the need for developing a teacher-centred system in which as much attention would be paid to teachers as to the syllabus. A teacher spearheading a techniracy drive in a village should be able to get the same remuneration as a college principal if on proper assessment to be worthy of it. He wanted to ensure ways to blend the formal with the non-formal education, academic with vocational and the university with the school.

## GOVERNOR'S CALL

In his address Mr. Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor, said that education for the future should be technologically oriented. The structure of scientific education should be rationalised and related more closely with the process of our economic planning and development. Knowledge of technology must be applied to aid agricultural production and engineering, he said.

Mr. Sukhadia said the nation's average per hectare production was still much less than many advanced countries. There was need to concentrate on higher production of dry crops and evolve drought-resistant varieties. "We will have to keep in mind that with the improvement in the economic condition of the masses, there will be more demand for animal food, pulses and edible oils. At present our per capita consumption is very low and it should increase", he said.

The Governor said they had to keep in mind the question of man-

# *Science Congress move for rural development*

VISAKHAPATNAM, Jan. 7 (UNI) —The Indian Science Congress, for the first time in its 63 years of existence, today authorised its President to set up a national co-ordinating body of voluntary agencies to promote rural development.

The Congress, which ended here today, urged the Union Government to get a resolution adopted by Parliament to prepare "a national agenda for rural development" which would spell out the strategy for the "harmonious and mutually beneficial growth" of the rural and urban areas.

Establishment of "udyog vigyan kendras" (industrial science centres) in the rural areas by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research setting up of a number of research and development centres for appropriate technology by the States, and appointment of communication strategy groups at every district are the other important recommendations of the Congress.

The Congress, attended by 2,200 scientists, urged every university in the country to plant from 1977 at least half-a-million trees every year for ecoloeical regeneration and "ensure their survival".

The recommendations were presented to Planning Commission Deputy Chairman P. N. Haksar at the concluding session.

The Congress recommended that All India Radio should take the lead in the communication strategy groups as it was the most popular medium in the villages.

The national co-ordinating body for voluntary rural agencies would have links with the National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) and the Planning Commission, Dr M S. Swaminathan, president, told the Press.

The nine-point programme of action was enunciated by Dr Swaminathan in his presidential address on Jan. 3.

The programme included setting a minimum limit for land productivity to encourage co-operative endeavour, reservation of specific industries, credit and energy for the rural sector, an employment guarantee scheme, rural drinking

Continued on page

# Indian farmers will triumph: ICAR chief

By Our Staff Reporter

Students must be taken to the scene of agricultural operations, and science to the fields, if India is to disprove the claim of the agro-experts, the Paddock Brothers, that the country's crops cannot be saved under the onslaught of increasing famines in future, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, said in Madras on Thursday in his Frank Moraes memorial lecture.

The Paddock Brothers had recently said that the Indian agricultural system would not ensure the saving of crops. The forecast had been made in terms of the lack of possibilities of transformation, and non-adaptation of technology and sophisticated means to increase yields and fertility, and in view of the large gap between record and average yields.

Dr. Swaminathan, however was optimistic that the innate genius and "unconscious human selection" of Indian farmers would triumph. There were seven instances where farmers had hit on the best possible method handed down from generation to generation.

But he was afraid several useful agricultural practices were being given up simply because the present education system had not stressed their importance.

The need was great for a radical reform in the education system towards greater practicalism and a leaning towards agriculture on which the country's economy still depended. Students, particularly of medicine and biology, botany and the like should be constantly taken out to villages to study closely the various agricultural operations, and enable constant research and comparative studies.

Dr. Swaminahtan noted that the [illegible] as well as [illegible] been growing ever more complex [illegible] choreodrames have [illegible] Tomaszewski's

With the passage of years, Tomaszewski wants to [illegible] snow in his spectacles the unending struggles of man against [illegible] the surrounding world.

[illegible] and obsessions, questions and doubts. Only the themes which are the effect of artistic [illegible] for years have fascinated Tomaszewski remain unchanged. The theatre's interest is focused on [illegible] human body as the fundamental medium of artistic expression, be [illegible] relinquished solo performances, in favour of collective pantomime. Especially enriching his spectacles with music, decor, costumes, props and light and deriving the elements of movement from dance, gymnastics, acrobatics, tiles and classical pantomime, Tomaszewski has eventually constructed a full-length performance. His first major compositions, "The Bull", "The Gown" and "The Garden of Love" were followed by the spectacles: "Chiaroscuro," "Faust's Departure," "A November Night's Dream" and "Empress Fillesa's Menagerie."

The Wroclaw Pantomime is a theatre of constant transformations [illegible]

## Poland

# மனிதவர்க்கத்திற்கு பசிப்பிணி

# ஒரு பயங்கர அசுரச் சவால்

## எனவே உணவு உற்பத்தியில் இரட்டிப்புக் கவனம் தேவை

### பசுமைப் புரட்சிக்கு வழிவகுத்த பாரத விஞ்ஞானி கலாநிதி எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதனின் எச்சரிக்கை



'மனித வரலாற்றில் இதுவரை காலமும் உற்பத்திசெய்யப்படாதஅளவு தானிய உற்பத்தியை எதிர் வரும் ஆண்டுகளில் மேற் கொள்ளாவிடின் இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டளவில் பாரெங்கும் பயங்கரப்பசிப்பிணி தலைவிரித் தாடும் பேராபத்து ஏற்படும். இப்பேராபத்தினை மனதிற் கொண்டு உணவு உற்பத்தியில் தற்போது நாம் கொண்டுள்ளதை விட இருமடங்கு ஆர்வமும் ஊக்கமும் காட்ட வேண்டும். இன்றேல் அரசியல் தலைவர்கள், விவசாயிகள், விஞ்ஞானிகள் ஆகியோருட்பட மனித வர்க்கத்துக்கே பசிப்பிணி ஒரு பயங்கர சவாலாக மாறி விடும்.'

இந்திய அரசின் செயலாளரும், இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தின் மா அதிகாரியுமான கலாநிதி எம். எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன் (வயது 50) இக்கருத்தினை வலியுறுத்தியுள்ளார். இலங்கையில் ரப்பர் உற்பத்தி ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு நூற்றாண்டு நிறைவடைந்ததையொட்டிய வைபவத்தில் கலந்து கொள்வதற்காக அண்மையில் இலங்கைக்கு விஜயம் செய்திருக்கையிலேயே அவர் இவ்வாறு தெரிவித்தார்.

கும்பகோணத்தில் பிராமண குடும்பத்தில் 1925ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்த சுவாமிநாதன், கடந்த பதினேழு ஆண்டுகளாக பயிர் விருத்தி, குறுகிய காலத்தில் அதிக பயனைத் தரும் பயிர்களின் அபிவிருத்தி ஆகியவை சம்பந்தமாக மேற் கொண்டஆராய்ச்சிகளின் பயனாக இன்று ஒரு சிறந்த வழிகாட்டியாகத் திகழ்கிறார். இவரது தந்தையாரான வைத்தியகலாநிதி எம். சாம்பசிவமும், இந்தியாவின் புகழ் பெற்றடாக்டர்களுள் ஒருவராவார். 1939ம் ஆண்டளவில்இந்தியாவில் மலேரியா நோய் பெருமளவில் பரவிய போது அதனைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதில் அதிக அக்கறை காட்டிய பெருமைக்குரியவர் இவர். துர்ப்பாக்கிய வசமாக சுவாமிநாதன் தனது பத்தாவது பராயத்திலேயே தந்தையை இழந்து விட்டார்.

கோயம்புத்தூரிலுள்ள விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் சேர்ந்து விவசாயப் படிப்பினை மேற் கொண்ட சுவாமிநாதன் அத்துறையில் அதிக ஈடுபாடும், திறமையும்கொண்டிருந்ததனால் விரைவில் 'டிப்ளோமா' பட்டத்தினை பெற்றார். அதன் பின்னர் 1947ம் ஆண்டில் தற்போது அவர் பணியாற்றி வரும் டில்லியிலுள்ள இந்திய விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தில் சேர்ந்தார். 'மெக்ஸிக்கோ' கோதுமை பயிரை அறிமுகப்படுத்திய பின்னர் எட்டுக் கோடியே ஒன்பது லட்சமாக இருந்த கோதுமை உற்பத்தி 18 கோடியே என்பது லட்சமாக அதிகரித்தது. அத்துடன் ஏனைய தானியங்களின் உற்பத்தியும் அதிகரித்தது.

தனது தொடர்ச்சியான ஆராய்ச்சியின் மூலம் மனிதஇனத்தின்மறுமலர்ச்சிக்கே வித்திட்டமைக்காக சுவாமிநாதனுக்கு சர்வதேச பரிசில்கள் கிடைத்தன. முதன் முதலில் அப்போதைய ஜனாதிபதியான திரு. வி. வி. கிரி 'பத்ம பூஷணம்' என்ற பட்டத்தினை வழங்கினார். பிலிப்பைன்ஸிலுள்ள விவசாய நிறுவன 'மக்ஸசே' பரிசையும், செக்கோஸ்லாவிய விஞ்ஞானக் கல்வி நிலையத்தின் நூற்றாண்டு 'மென்டல்' பரிசினையும் இது போன்ற ஏனைய பரிசுகளையும் பெற்ற இவர் 1972ம் ஆண்டு தற்போதுள்ள மா அதிகாரி பதவிக்கு தரமுயர்த்தப்பட்டார்.

ரப்பர் உற்பத்தியில் இலங்கையின் பங்கினைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிடுகையில், ரப்பர் உற்பத்தியில் பிறேசிலுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக இலங்கையே இரண்டாவது இடத்தைப் பெறுகிறது. ஆசிய நாடுகளின் ரப்பர் தேவையினைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யும் நுழைவாயிலாக இலங்கை விளங்குகின்றது. இயற்கை ரப்பர் உற்பத்திக்குப் போட்டியாக செயற்கை ரப்பர் உருவாக்கப்படுகின்ற போதிலும் அடுத்த பத்தாண்டு காலத்துக்கு இயற்கைரப்பருக்கே கிராக்கி ஏற்படும். எரிபொருள்களின் விலை உயர்வினாலும், செயற்கை ரப்பர் உற்பத்தியின்போது ஏற்படும் புகை மண்டலத்தினால் சூழல் அசுத்தமாவதற்கு பலத்த எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதனாலும் செயற்கை ரப்பரின் மௌசு வீழ்ச்சியடையும். இதனால் இயற்கை ரப்பர் உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள இலங்கை போன்ற நாடுகள் பத்தாண்டு காலத்தில் பெரும் பொருள் ஈட்டலாம்.

சிறிய அளவில் ரப்பர் உற்பத்தியினை மேற்கொள்ள முடியாதிருப்பதனால் அதிக உற்பத்தியைப் பெறக்கூடிய ரகங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவற்றினைப் பயிரிடவேண்டும். சிறு உற்பத்தியாளர்களை வரும் ஒன்றிணைந்து செயற்படுவதன் மூலமும் அதிக பயனைப் பெறமுடியும்.

இந்தியாவில் ஹரிஜனர்கள் வாழும் பின்தங்கிய கிராமப்புறங்களிலும் விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியை மேற்கொள்வதில் அரசு அதிக

சந்திப்பு: பாலா

வோரின் பிரச்சினை இலங்கையில் பெரும் பிரச்சினையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இவர்களுக்கு மாற்றுப் பயிர்வகைகளையும், கடனுதவிகளையும் வழங்குவதனால் மாத்திரம் இப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்த்துவிடமுடியாது. தொழில் நுட்ப ரீதியில் இப்பிரச்சினைகளுக்கு தீர்வு காண நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படவேண்டும். இட நெருக்கடி காரணமாக உற்பத்திசெய்யும் நிலத்தினை விஸ்தரிக்க

ஈடுபாடு காட்டிவருகிறது. ஜாலிய குடா என்ற இத்தகைய கிராமம் இன்று மிகவும் அபிவிருத்தியடைந்துள்ளது. இக் கிராமத்திலுள்ள ஆதிவாசிகளுக்கு தொடர்மாடி வீட்டு வசதிகளும், விவசாய நிலங்களும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அத்துடன் வங்கிகளில் சேமிப்புக் கணக்குகளும் ஆரம்பித்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்தியாவில் சுமார் எண்பது லட்சம்

(7ம் பக்கம் பார்க்க)

விவசாய மேதை

# டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன்

எஸ். எஸ். நாகராஜன். எம். எஸ்ஸி

குடவாசல் கோணத்தில் பிறந்து கோவை விவசாயக் கல்லூரியில் பட்டம் பெற்று பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சிக்கழகத்தின் டைரக்டர் ஜெனரலாகவும் இந்திய அரசின் காரியதரிசியாகவும் பணிபுரிந்து வருபவர் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன்.

## பசுமைப் புரட்சிக்கு வித்திட்டவர்

பயிர்சாகுபடியில் கரு ஒட்டுச் சேர்க்கும் விஞ்ஞான பணிகளில் [illegible] பணிகளைச் செய்து களாக உயர்ந்தது. கரு ஒட்டுச் சேர்க்கும் நுணுக்கங்களில் பாரத விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையம் நிபுணத்துவம் பெற்றது. இதனும் உலகத்தில் பல பகுதிகளில் பணி [illegible] பாத்யாயா ஸ்ரீமதி எம். எஸ். ஜார்ஜ்வர்கீஸ், டாக்டர்குரியன் ஆவார்கள்.

## ஒருங்கிணைந்த கிராம வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம்

இந்தியா கிராமத்தில்தான் வசிக்கிறது. கிராமங்கள் இந்த விஞ்ஞான சகாப்தத்தில் முன்னேறவில்லையென்றால், வண்டி குடை சாய்ந்து விடுவதுபோல், நமது பணிகள் ஒரு சாராருக்கு மட்டும் பயன் அடைந்து, பெரிய சமுதாயத்திற்கு உதவாமலேயே போய் நாடு சீர்கெட்டுவிடும் என்கிறார் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன்.

(1. கிராம மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர்ந்து அவர்களது பொரு



ளாதாரத்தில் முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட வேண்டும்.

(2. கிராம மக்களுக்கு உதவும் போது, அவர்களுக்கு தானம், தர்மம் செய்யக்கூடாது. அவர் வர்கள். இந்த அரங்கில் ஒருவர் விரும்பாவிட்டாலும் வெளிநாட்டு விஞ்ஞானி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட மாட்டார் என்பதும் குறிப்பிடத் தக்கது. கூடியசீக்கிரம் இவர் ரஷ்ய அரங்கிற்கும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படலாம். இவர் அமெரிக்க அரங்கிற்கு சமீபத்தில் தான் (27-4-1977) தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப் பட்டார்.

## புகழ்பெற்ற இந்திய தாவர விஞ்ஞானிகள்

செடிகளுக்கு உயிர் உள்ளது என்று கண்டுபிடித்தவர் சர் ஜகதீஷ் சந்திரபோஸ். கரும்பு சாகுபடியில் மறுமலர்ச்சியை உண்டாக்கியவர் சர் டி.எஸ். வெங்கட்ராமன். நவீன இந்திய விவசாயத்தில் புதிய விழிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியவர் டாக்டர் சுவாமிநாதன். அன்னார் தொடர்ந்து நமது நாட்டிற்குப் பணிபுரிய நமது ஒத்துழைப்பை நல்குவதுடன் அவருக்கு நீண்ட ஆயுளையும், அவருக்கு அவர் செய்யும் பணிகளில் உற்சாகம் குறையாமல் இருக்கத் தடைகள் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதற்கும் இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்திப்போம்.


REGAL Colombo
4TH WEEK
10.30, 3.30 6.30 & 9.30
RICHARD BURTON
IRENE PAPAS IN
SUTJESKA

ELPHINSTONE
7TH WEEK
10.15 2.15, 6 & 9.30
HULAWALI

GAIETY
3RD WEEK
10.15, 2.15 6 & 9.30
PATTIKAATU RAJA

CROWN
5TH WEEK
10.15, 2.15 6 & 9.30
SARADIYELGE PUTHA

SELLAMAHAL
3RD WEEK
10.15, 2.15 6 & 9.30
ANDRU KANDA MUGAM

TOWER
3.30—6.30—9.30
Aphrodite Goddess of Love

NELSON—Trincomalee
2.30, 6.30 & 9.30
HARIYATA HARI

TAJ MAHAL—Matale
2ND WEEK
2.30, 6 & 9.30
NINAITHATHAI MUDIPPAVAN

REGAL — Negombo
5TH WEEK
10.30 2.30 6 9.30
SARADIYELGE PUTHA

MAJESTIC
3.30, 6.30 & 9.30
EDGAR R/CE BURROUGHS'
THE LAND THAT TIME FORGOT
10.30 a.m, Childrens Show

EMPIRE
50TH WEEK
10.30—3—6.15—9.30
ABHIMAAN (Colour

ROXY
3RD WEEK
10.15, 2.15 6 & 9.30
DEIYANGE THINDUWA

QUEENS — Gall
3RD WEEK
10.30, 2.30 6.15 & 9.30
DEIYANGE THINDUWA

KINGS — Badull
2ND WEEK
2.30 6 & 9.30
AWAL ORU THODAR KATHAI

REGAL — Ampare
2.30 6 & 9.30
ONNA MAAME KELLE PANAPI

REGAL — Batticalo
2ND WEEK
2.30 6 & 9.30
DAAG - Hindi

REGAL - Nuwara Eliy
3.30, 6.15 & 9.30
CRAZY BOYS OF THE SUPERMARKET
Next: DAAG

REGAL Panadu
10.30, 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30
ONNA MAAME KELLE PANAP

The Hindu



# What is right ... and *what is wrong* with Indian agriculture

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in a question and answer session with Our Special Correspondent, scans the scene to pinpoint the weaknesses in Indian farming and suggests various measures to increase productivity to levels already attained by several other countries.



**SOME people assume that agriculture has been neglected in various Five-Year Plans, what is the background to that neglect?**

I will not say that agriculture has been altogether neglected over the different Plan periods. This is obvious from the fact that in contrast to an annual growth rate of 0.01 per cent in food production during the period 1900-1947, the growth rate was about 2.8 per cent during 1950-1975. Also, the evolution of a production system takes place only in gradual steps. For example, in agriculture, the first task was to build up the major ingredients of scientific farming. Hence, in the early Plan periods, the emphasis was placed on major and medium irrigation projects, establishment of fertilizer factories, development of the seed industry, arrangements for credit supply and measures for procurement, pricing, marketing and storage.

Steps were also taken to strengthen our research and educational infra-structure in agriculture, animal sciences, fisheries and forestry. As a result, we have a network of well organised Central and State research institutes, 21 agricultural universities and more than 50 all-India co-ordinated research projects sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Probably, next to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the second largest scientific organisation in the world in the field of agricultural research.

## Doubling of rice yield not difficult

Agriculture starts moving only when a package of economically viable technology is supported by appropriate packages of services and of public policies. Considerable thought and action have gone into all these areas. The National Commission on Agriculture and the Second Irrigation Commission have given detailed recommendations on the effective use of our agricultural assets—sunlight, water, soil, plant, animal and human resources.

In my view, there has been neglect in the area of arousing productivity conciousness.

Much of our early progress in improving agricultural production came from area expansion. There is practically no scope for this any more, except through multiple cropping. In a paper entitled "Indian Agriculture at the Crossroads" I gave to the Planning Commission at the time of the formulation of the Fifth Plan, I pleaded for more attention to productivity improvement.

I pointed out then, and I affirm it again, that if we do not improve crop yields, ours will be one of the most inefficient agricultural systems in the world by the 1980's. Also, the purchasing power of the marginal farmers will not improve.

To achieve productivity improvement, we need a farmer-centred approach to agricultural planning in the place of area or crop or animal-centred approaches. In a small way, a beginning has been made in this direction through the small and marginal farmer agencies.

## Wheat is relatively a low-risk crop

**CAN it be that the green revolution has lost its momentum or is it still to attain some stature in some parts of the country?**

The word, green revolution, was probably coined rather prematurely. What really did happen in the 1960's is a rapid advance in wheat production. Thus wheat production went up from about 12 million tonnes in 1964 to more than 28 million tonnes in 1976.

However, a similar advance has not taken place in rice, sorghum, pearl millet and maize, the other four crops covered under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme. In the case of maize, there has been a substantial advance in States like Bihar and Karnataka largely because the problems of wtaer and pest management are relatively simple during the winter season when maize has gained in popularity, particularly in Bihar.

Some years ago, I classified different crops into low-risk and high-risk crops. Wheat is a relatively low-risk crop since other than hailstorms and weather abnormalities, most other factors determining yield can be controlled, by individual farmers.

On the other hand, in crops like rice, sorghum and pearl millet which grow predominantly in the monsoon period, problems of water management, pest control and post-harvest technology become rather complex and require community action for effective solution, particularly in the case of small and marginal farmers. Even in rice, striking progres in yield improvement has taken place in non-traditional rice areas like the Punjab and less important rice seasons like summer.

**ANNUAL reports until 1975 of the Union Agriculture Ministry speak of the quicker gains in yields in the wheat belt and comparatively poorer show of the high-yielding varieties in the rice belt. Is this still true in the sense that the right hybrid for each variety of soil is still to be popularised?**

As I have mentioned already the conditions under which wheat and rice are grown are very different. If we take the difference between the average yield in national demonstrations conducted in farmers' fields as representing the potential available at current levels of technology and compare it with the average yields in the State, we can get a measure of the untapped yield reservoir existing in an area.

The average yield in about 38 million hectares under rice in the country is only about 1.1 tonnes a hectare. Considering the fact that several countries like Australia, Japan and Spain have average yields exceeding six tonnes a hectare, doubling the rice yield in India is not a difficult task. The following steps will be necessary for a systematic effort in this area.

1. Estimation of the untapped yield reservoir existing in different rice growing areas during different seasons.

2. Identifying the major constraints responsible for low yield.

3. Specifying the precise action needed to overcome the constraints.

4. Allocation of specific responsibilities to ensure that the different constraints which limit yield are overcome.

Let me briefly deal with the question of reducing the size of the untapped yield reservoir.

The ratio between the average yield obtained in demonstrations laid in farmers' fields and the average yield of the State as a whole gives an idea of the extent of the untapped yield reservoir. Taking the yield of national demonstrations, we find that the size of reservoir is maximum during the main south-west monsoon period (kharif). The gap between potential and actual yield is much less in rabi (winter) and summer crops.

The greatest opportunity for increasing rice production immediately is in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This region has over 65 per cent of the rice area in the country. For realising the potential in this area, we need to analyse the available research data relating to (a) Kharif irrigated rice cultivation and (b) rainfed rice cultivation, and take steps to eliminate the constraints which come in the way of the spread of the technology.

On the basis of the 1975-76 data, States can be classified into:

Category I with a demonstration State average yield ratio of less than two—Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa and Pondicherry;

Category II with a demonstration State average ratio between two and three—Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh;

Category III with a demonstration State average ratio between three and four—Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat;

Category IV with a demonstration State average exceeding five.—Bihar and Orissa.

The research and development problems of each of these categories of States will have to be analysed block by block and steps initiated to realise the yield potential.

The action needed in each block to exploit the untapped yield reservoir should be classified into the following categories:

1. What the individual farmer should do.

2. What the farming community as a whole should do in each village and watershed area—the community efforts needed in areas like raising nurseries, water management, pest management and post-harvest technology should be spelt out.

3. What the Government and input supply agencies (including credit and marketing agencies) should do.

## Effective use of available credit

If all these steps are taken, doubling of rice yield will be within our reach soon.

It is not just a high-yielding variety alone that can help us to achieve the yield potential, although the choice of an appropriate high-yielding variety is basic to the improvement of yield. Land consolidation, levelling and water management are crucial.

**You have spoken of disparities in yields relating to the same food crop between different regions and even between farmers in the same region and which is more. How much of these can be blamed on (a) gaps in extension work, and (b) inadequate liaison between the Central and State Agriculture Ministers?**

Generally speaking, the gap between the yield obtained in demonstration in a good farmer's field and the average of area can be termed a resource-cum-management-cum-extention gap. Only a detailed constraints analysis, jointly by social scientists and agricultural scientists can help indicate in quantitative and qualitative terms the relative importance of different kinds of constraints. For example, is it because of lack of resources, particularly credit, that a farmer is unable to take to new technology—or is it because of ignorance due to poor extension efforts?

Or, is he unable to adopt the recommended level of management because this involves group endeavour by all the farmers in the area? If management is poor, to what extent is the farmer himself responsible? In other words, management factors will have to be classified into (a) those capable of adoption by individual farmers, and (b) those which require group or community action on the part of a village or watershed community. I am afraid we have not given much attention to breaking down management requirements and identifying methods of providing the kind of management which can help to improve the return from investment on inputs.

**Why is it that irrigation wastage persists although attention has been drawn to it many times?**

The poor efficiency of water use is due to several factors. There are large conveyance losses. There is no scientific water budgeting and there is no community action in water conservation and management.

Crop planning is poor from the point of view of maximising yield and income per litre of water. The maladies have been identified and have been described in numerous seminars, symposia and monographs. The remedies are also known; but the requisite action is lacking.

In fact, in countries like Japan and Taiwan, rapid advances in rice production took place only when the practice of scientific water management became widespread. We need to restructure our village panchayat in such a way that each member of the panchayat is charged with the responsibility of generating the requisite extent of social action in areas like water conservation and management, pest control and post-harvest technology. The yield obtained per litre of water by every farmer should be prominently displayed in the notice boards of the village panchayat hall and school.

Our country has a very large untapped and tapped water resources. Nearly 45 per cent of our irrigation water goes to rice but we are not getting commensurate benefit. Command area authorities have been recently established for the major irrigation projects. If they work in an integrated manner, we should see a vast improvement in water use efficiency.

Where water is comparable to "liquid gold" as in Coimbatore district, there has to be a careful assessment of current cropping patterns. Water loving plants should be replaced as far as possible with drought tolerant plants.

**Is is correct to presume that there are still some distribution bottlenecks in resppect of fertilizers and pesticides, particularly their delivery schedules and quantum?**

There may be distribution bottlenecks here and there, particularly with regard to the time of delivery. There is vast scope for improvement in quality control and the delivery system. Ultimately there has to be in each village an integrated input delivery centre where credit is given in the form of the various inputs for which credit is intended.

Such an integrated input supply centre can also undertake the raising of community nurseries in rice, tobacco, vegetables and quick yielding fuel trees so that healthy seedlings can be supplied to small and marginal farmers on time. Such centres can be run by self-employed agricultural graduates or other agriculturally trained village youth.

**How for is finance a constraint on production, especially in view of the uneven and sometimes very poor performance of the crop loan schemes?**

There is no point in quantifying the extent of shortfall in credit supply on a macro-basis. This will have to be worked out in detail, block by block. What is important is the effective linking of credit supply with the availability of the different production inputs.

## Introduction of HYV alone not enough

A "minimum yield guarantee scheme" was started by the Government of Maharashtra in 1975 on a pilot basis in wheat, rice and sorghum. Under this scheme, credit was linked to specific production targets such as 10 quintals of wheat per acre. The success of the pilot projects indicates that there is vast scope for a more effective use of the available credit.

**Is it correct to assume that there are gaps in the implementation of dry farming techniques and that the Small Farmers' Development Agency and Marginal Farmers' Development Agency have not developed as they should have? What is holding it up?**

Dry farming techniques require for their efficient adoption co-operation among farmers in a water-shed. Only in this way water harvesting and recycling can be done efficiently. Social engineering has to receive much greater attention in semi-arid and rainfed areas.

I am afraid that technology alone cannot help much unless the necessary degree of community endeavour in water conservation and adoption of contingency plans according to the course of the monsoon, mid-season correction in crop scheduling the crop life-saving techniques can be generated. State Governments will have to help by building up seed reserves of alternative crops which will have to be sown according to weather behaviour. A crop-weather watch group will have to be set up in each major dry farming zone to render timely advice to farmers.

**How much of the relatively below low-target farm performance is due to the farmer's disabilities as a worker or entrepreneur? What can be done to tone up his productivity?**

We are yet to pay detailed attention to the inefficient management of small holdings. The individual farmer can do much to improve output and reduce the cost of production. However, the next major jump in the improvement of crop production in our country will take place only when State and Central Governments base their plans not on commodities but on farmers and farming communities and when farmers in each village organise certain aspects of production and post-harvest operations together in an integrated manner.

**Why is mechanisation proceeding at a slow pace? Is it because the holdings are too small? If so, what is proposed to be done to get over that difficulty? Is it because mechanisation is not attuned to the capability (financial and technical) of the poor farmers?**

By and large, research on farm implements had not taken into consideration in the past the socio-economic constraints under which a farmer operates. The under-nourished nature of his bullocks was also not kept in view. Farm power is a major constraint in improving productivity. Custom hiring arrangements and agro-service centres will have to be developed. An ideal arrangement will be to divide each district into a series of Agro-Industrial complexes, as has been done in some Eastern European countries like Bulgaria. Each complex can look at the totality of the energy requirement for the different production and post-harvest operations and devise a strategy of meeting the needs of farm power and implements in accordance with the socio-cultural and agro-ecological conditions of the area.

## No scientific water budgeting

THE HINDU
WEEKLY MAGAZINE
SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1977.

Hindu, June 5, 1977

# Cross-breeding by itself cannot achieve the best results in animal husbandry. Mixed farming is the answer to rural poverty.

**WHAT are the gaps in dairying and ancillary occupations? Cordinating them with existing crop pattern of agriculture with its bigger employ on crops? How are they to be tackled?**

Mixed farming is the only answer to our problems of rural poverty, under-employment and unemployment. We will have to develop an integrated animal production strategy involving genetic improvement, better nutrition and health care and appropriate processing and marketing. Animal nutrition is going to be a key limiting factor.

The December 1976 issue of "The Ecologist" carried a detailed report of the debate on the question "Should an ecological society be a vegetarian one"? The question has been discussed from the scientific as well as moral angles. Naturally, divergent views were expressed. However, the general conclusion was that there is need for a considerable change in dietary habits in the heavy meat consumption societies both in the interest of health and food self-sufficiency. This would imply shifting the accent from "raising cattle to arable farming."

To-day we know that only well-planned animal husbandry and fisheries programmes can help reduce under-employment and increase the purchasing power of the landless peasants and marginal farmers. While cross-breeding and health cover programmes can be organised with relative ease, the most challenging problem will be finding adequate nutrition to our dairy cattle and to other milk-yielding animals like goat and sheep. Hence I would like to discuss this problem briefly.

In dairying about 60 per cent of the cost of milk production is due to feeds. Information on the efficiency of conversion of feeds into milk could be categorised into the three groups of animals: high yielding cows, buffaloes and desi cows. To produce 25 million tonnes of milk a year (the current estimated figure), approximately 30 million tonnes of dry matter woud be necessary if fed through high yielding cows, 50 million tonnes if obtained through buffaloes and 150 million tonnes, if obtained through **desi** cows, according to the calculations of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

The best energy and protein output obtained in the United States with high yielding cows involves the use of 50 per cent high quality forage and 50 per cent dry matter through grains.

Under our conditions, a good ratio can be obtained with 50 per cent green forage, 25 per cent straw and 25 per cent concentrate mixture. Assuming that a hectare of land under irrigated conditions will give 10 tonnes of dry matter, about two million hectares of irrigated land may be needed to provide the dry matter needed by buffaloes and high yielding cows for giving 25 million tonnes of milk.

The area requirement will be larger at present since we have a large population of low producing animals. The immediate method of improving milk yield will be to provide better nutrition and health care to existing animals. In addition to fodder production, we need to undertake systematic programmes for the fortification of straws and all cellulosic wastes with urea, molasses and other nutrients. Also, a programme of planting leguminous fodder shrubs and trees in all vacant lands would provide substantial additional animal food, besides enriching the soil through biological nitrogen fixation.

Cross-breeding alone will not lead to desired results. Nutrition and health care deserve equal attention.

Hindu, Jan. 4, 1976

# PM Asks Scientists to be Wary of Denigration Attempts

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

VISAKHAPATNAM, Jan. 3.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to-day warned Indian scientists to be prepared for onslaughts by certain foreign quarters. "Attempts will be made to discredit leading figures in our science as they are being made to denigrate leading figures in our politics", she said.

Inaugurating the 63rd Indian Science Congress here Mrs. Gandhi said that scientists of advanced countries found it hard to overcome attitudes engendered by colonialism and long distortion of history. "The affluent countries were early and we are late. Our best scientists have won laurels through their own effort and merit, but many others tend to attach too high a value to foreign acceptance. As Indian science comes of age attitudes of rivalry will come to the fore. While we welcome international co-operation we should learn to rely increasingly on recognition and reward at home".

A concerted attack was being directed against Indians as a nation, she said. People who had not bothered about democracy in other countries who abetted the overthrow of liberal Governments and aided authoritative regimes were loud in bemoaning the so-called abridgment of democracy in India. What they found unpalatable "is our growing strength, political and technological", she said.

"The good account we gave ourselves during the political and military challenges of 1971 was the signal for an outburst of anti-Indian propaganda. After the peaceful nuclear explosion of 1974 and the launching of Aryabhata, the propaganda grew louder. We were criticised for pursuing prestige projects and accused of starving our people. Hardly a word was written about the massive and successful organisational effort to prevent starvation. How can we possibly solve our basic problems unless our science is self-reliant? Can a country of our size remain a technological client?"

Mrs. Gandhi said that so prejudiced some supposedly objective observers were that a London journal had made the preposterous accusation that she had been neglecting agricultural production in the 10 years she had been the Prime Minister. "I need not remind this audience of the increase in agricultural production especially wheat, since 1966. Wheat production had doubled in the last five years and there had been a 40 per cent increase in rice production and 50 per cent rise in cotton. "Did this happen by itself?", the Prime Minister asked.

**VALUABLE PLANTS: CALL TO WOMEN**

Mrs. Gandhi suggested that rural women and children should be encouraged to identify and preserve valuable plants. On the suggestion of Dr. Swaminathan, for taking advantage of the steroid properties of widely known plants for family planning, she said "Old familiar household remedies are being lost. A few may have owed their efficacy to faith rather than science but science is gradually discovering that not all remedies were unscientific. We must encourage rural women and children to identify and preserve valuable plants."

Mrs. Gandhi said there was a well-known story about Chapaka, ancient physician. When asked by his teacher to bring plants which were quite useless, he returned emptyhanded, remarking there was no such plant.

The Prime Minister said that wider cultivation and the use of plants which supplied nutritional deficiencies should be popularised. "The first step in rural uplift is to inculcate in villagers a greater pride in their environment in local flora and wildlife, in their own arts and crafts. Modernity does not imply alienation."

In his address, Mr. S. Obul Reddi, Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Chancellor of the Andhra University, said the scientists had a duty to engage themselves with the problems most relevant to the needs of the common man. It was the application of science and technology that would have a profound effect on society. Unless the basic necessities, such as food, clothing and shelter, were met with the help of modern science and technology, the standard of living of the common man would always remain low.

Mr. Obul Reddi said that efforts should also be made to take science and technology available to the common man living in remote villages.

Mr. M. R. Appa Rao, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University and Chairman of the reception committee, in his welcome address assured the Prime Minister that the University would help the Government in its endeavours to humanise science and other academic activities.

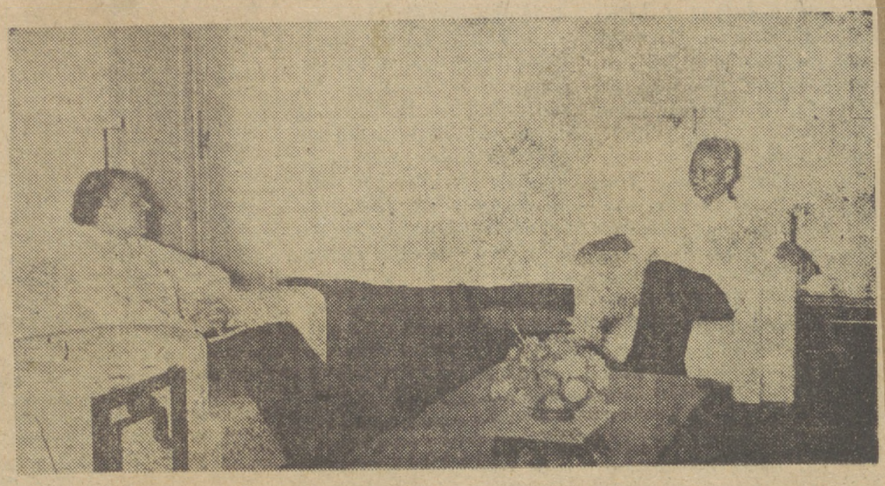
Both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor referred in glowing terms to the tremendous fillip being given by Mrs. Gandhi for the growth and advancement of science.

Earlier the Prime Minister presented awards to 12 young scientists. The awards were instituted by the Indian National Science Academy.

Dr. P. B. Pal, President of the Academy, presented the young scientists to the Prime Minister. Prof. S. M. Sircar presented the overseas delegates. Prof. R. D. Tiwari and Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao proposed a vote of thanks.

The Chief Minister, Mr. J. Vengal Rao and the Education Minister, Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao were among those seated on the dais.

# THỦ TƯỚNG PHẠM VĂN ĐỒNG TIẾP ĐOÀN ĐẠI BIỂU NÔNG NGHIỆP ẤN ĐỘ



Ảnh : Vũ Đình Hồng

*Tin TTXVN.* — Ngày 8-10, Thủ tướng Phạm Văn Đồng tiếp Đoàn đại biểu nông nghiệp Ấn Độ do Tiến sĩ M. A. Xoa-mi-na-than, Chủ tịch Hội đồng Nghiên cứu khoa học nông nghiệp Ấn Độ làm trưởng đoàn, đang ở thăm nước ta.

Cùng tiếp khách với Thủ tướng Phạm Văn Đồng có các đồng chí Lê Duy Trinh, Thứ trưởng Bộ Nông nghiệp ; Bùi Tấn Linh, Vụ trưởng Vụ Châu Á 4 Bộ Ngoại giao.

Đại sứ nước Cộng hòa Ấn Độ tại nước ta C. R. Ga-rơ-khan có mặt trong buổi tiếp.

Thủ tướng Phạm Văn Đồng nói chuyện thân mật với Tiến sĩ M. A. Xoa-mi-na-than và các vị trong đoàn. Thủ tướng nhờ đoàn chuyển đến Chính phủ và nhân dân Ấn Độ lời cảm ơn chân thành về sự giúp đỡ quý báu đối với nhân dân ta trong lĩnh vực nông nghiệp.

Buổi tiếp diễn ra trong không khí thân tình và hữu nghị.



**n with Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, To Shri Justice Bhagwati's right is Haryana and Vice-President of the**

of London and the US National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Swaminathan is the third Indian scientist to be elected as Foreign Associate of the US National Academy of Sciences. The other two Indian scientists—Dr V. Ramalingaswami, Director of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and Dr. D. Lal, Director of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmeda-

**DR. M. S. SWAMINATHAN GETS HIGH U. S. HONOUR**

DR. M. S. SWAMINATHAN, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), has been elected Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, the highest scientific organisation in the USA.

Dr. Swaminathan, who had earlier been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London (FRS), is the only Indian scientist who has been honoured so far both by the Royal Society



# U. S. Honour to Dr. M. S. Swaminathan



Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been elected Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, the highest scientific organisation in the USA. Dr. Swaminathan, who had earlier been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London (FRS), is the only Indian scientist who had been honoured so far both by the Royal Society of London and the US National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Swaminathan is the third Indian scientist to be elected as Foreign Associate of the US National Academy of Sciences. The other two Indian scientists — Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, Director of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and Dr. D. Lal, Director of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, had been elected in 1973 and 1975 respectively.

Dr. Swaminathan has been chosen for his outstanding contributions to applied genetics and biology.

Dr. Swaminathan was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1973. He is a Fellow of the Indian National Science Academy, and the Indian Academy of Sciences and an Honorary Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences of India.

Dr. Swaminathan has been the recipient of several scientific awards, including the Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award; Birbal Sahni Medal of the Indian Botanical Society, Mendel Centenary Award of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Silver Jubilee Commemoration Medal of the Indian National Science Academy. In 1971, he was awarded the Ramon Magasaysay Award for Community Leadership for his contributions as "Scientist, educator of students and farmers and administrator responsible for generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities".

The membership of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States is offered purely on the quality of scientific work and its utility to human welfare, and is considered one of the highest honours and recognitions of the achievements of scientists. All the Nobel laureates of United States of America are members of the Academy.



April, 1977

## CONFERENCE REPORTS

Applied Science Publishers have just launched a new series of journals entitled *Conference Reports*. The four constituent journals are: *Physical and Chemical Sciences; Engineering, Technology and Applied Sciences; Medicine;* and *Agriculture and Biological Sciences*. These journals are concerned purely with the reporting of scientific conferences throughout the world. *Agriculture and Biological Sciences* will include reports on conferences on many subjects including agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, entomology, mycology, soil science and zoology. Each report starts with details of the title, venue and date of the conference followed by a brief summary of the content. Information on the availability of published proceedings is followed by a list of the papers presented and an address for further enquiries.

Each journal is published quarterly. Subscriptions are £16.00 in the UK and US $36.00 overseas. These rates include packing and surface postage. Subscriptions to USA and Canada are airmailed for no extra charge. Further details can be obtained from Applied Science Publishers, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex, UK.

## DR M. S. SWAMINATHAN HONOURED

Dr M. S. Swaminathan (Fig. 1), Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has been elected Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, the highest scientific organisation in the USA. Dr Swaminathan, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1973, is the only Indian scientist who has been honoured so far both by the Royal Society of London and the US National Academy of Sciences.

Dr Swaminathan is the third Indian scientist to be elected as Foreign Associate of the US National Academy of Sciences. The other two – Dr V. Ramalingaswami, Director of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and Dr D. Lal, Director of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad – had been elected in 1973 and 1975 respectively. Dr Swaminathan has been chosen for his outstanding contributions to applied genetics and biology.

Dr Swaminathan is a Fellow of the Indian National Science Academy, and the Indian Academy of Sciences and an Honorary Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences of India. He has been the recipient of many scientific awards. In 1971, he was awarded the Ramon Magasaysay Award for Community Leadership for his contributions as 'Scientist, educator of students and farmers and administrator responsible for generating a new confidence in India's agricultural capabilities'.

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Fig. 1. Dr M. S. Swaminathan.

# Indian Standards Institution

## भारतीय मानक संस्था

## K. L. Moudgill Prize

## 1977

### Dr Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan

**Citation:** *Distinguished agricultural scientist, organizer and administrator, Dr Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Secretary to the Government of India has made an enduring contribution to further the cause of standardization in the vital field of agriculture and food products. The leader of the team responsible for ushering in the phenomenon of green revolution, Dr Swaminathan is well known for his monumental work to improve the stability of performance and consumer quality of the high yielding wheat varieties both by hybridization of Indian varieties with Mexican varieties and mutational rectification of specific defects. He was also responsible for the initiation of the National Demonstration Programme designed to popularize among farmers the latest agricultural techniques.*

*As Chairman of the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council of ISI since 1972, Dr Swaminathan has applied himself energetically to extend the area of standardization in fields like soil amendments, water requirements for irrigation, farm drainage tiles and agriculturally useful micro-organisms; with the overall aim to increase agricultural productivity. His personal initiative has led to the constitution of exclusive sectional committees for agricultural produce processing equipment, crop protection equipment and horticultural equipment for intensive development of standards for agricultural machinery and implements often termed as input of inputs in farming.*

*As Chairman of the Nutritional Sectional Committee of ISI from 1970 to 1976, Dr Swaminathan has made original contributions in the preparation of several Indian Standards. Among these, particular mention may be made of the 'Method for the Determination of Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER)' which involved production of standard reference materials for evaluating protein rich foods. Then there is the important series of standards for improver wheat and wheat flours for use in biscuit and bread manufacture which have helped in proper identification and selection of the wheat varieties for different end-uses.*

*Dr Swaminathan is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, National Academy of the United States and Swedish Seed Association, in addition to the Indian National Science Academy, Indian Academy of Sciences, and National Academy of Sciences of India.*

*For this and his other outstanding contributions which have significantly helped in harnessing the techniques of standardization to achieve self-sufficiency on the food front, the Indian Standards Institution presents the 1977 K. L. Moudgill Prize to*

### Dr Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

President, ISI

Member, General Council, ISI

Awarded 12 October 1978

## K. L. MOUDGILL PRIZE

The K. L. Moudgill Prize for 1977 was awarded to Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. Dr Swaminathan has made enduring contributions to furthering the cause of standardization in the vital field of agriculture and food products, specially in the areas of soil amendment, water requirements for irrigation, farm drainage tiles and agriculturally useful micro-organisms with the overall aim of increasing agricultural productivity.

The K. L. Moudgill Prize was instituted by ISI in 1958 to accord due recognition to the outstanding services of Dr Moudgill to the cause of standardization and quality promotion. The Prize, which carries a cash award of Rs 1 000, is given annually for eminent contributions to the cause of standardization in the country. Twentyfour eminent standards engineers have so far been awarded the Prize.



*Dr M. S. Swaminathan receiving the citation for the 1977 K. L. Moudgill Prize from Shri K. K. Goyal, Union Minister of State for Civil Supplies and Cooperation. Looking on with interest is Shri Y. S. Venkateswaran, Director General ISI*

13.1.79

# Soviets honour AT Swaminathan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI)— Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has joined the galaxy of foreign members of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The membership diploma was presented to Dr Swaminathan by the Charge d'Affairs in the USSR Embassy here at a brief ceremony last night. A number of distinguished agricultural scientists, including Dr B. P. Pal, former Director-General of ICAR and the only other Indian scientist who is a foreign member of the academy, were present at the ceremony.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr Swaminathan said he considered the honour bestowed on him as not an individual honour but as a collective one to the contribution of Indian agricultural scientists to the development of agriculture.

Dr Swaminathan has already won international recognition by being made fellow of a number of scientific institutions. He was vice-president of the International Genetic Congress held in Moscow in August last.

Presenting the membership diploma, both Mr Nickolay S. Arlov, the Charge d'Affairs and Dr Boris N. Malinovsky, agricultural counsellor in USSR Embassy, spoke of the role of Dr Swaminathan in introducing new varieties of agricultural crops. Particular mention was made of the development of new wheat varieties, some of which like Kalyan Sona were being used in the Soviet Union to increase wheat production.

# Rare Soviet honour for Swaminathan

Times of India 13.1.79

NEW DELHI, January 12 (PTI): Dr M. S. Swaminathan, director-general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has joined the galaxy of foreign members of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.



**Dr Swaminathan**

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Feb. '79.



*Dr. M.S. Swaminathan*

## Dr. M.S. Swaminathan designated New Agriculture Secretary

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, an eminent agricultural scientist, and currently Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, will succeed Shri G.V.K. Rao, as Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

## Soviet Union Honours Dr. Swaminathan

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has been honoured by the Soviet Union with a membership to the V.I. Lenin all-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The membership diploma was presented to Dr. Swaminathan by the Charge d'Affaires in the Soviet Embassy New Delhi, at a brief ceremony recently. A number of distinguished agricultural scientists, including Dr. B.P. Pal, former Director-General of ICAR, the only other Indian scientist who is a foreign member of the Academy, were present at the ceremony.

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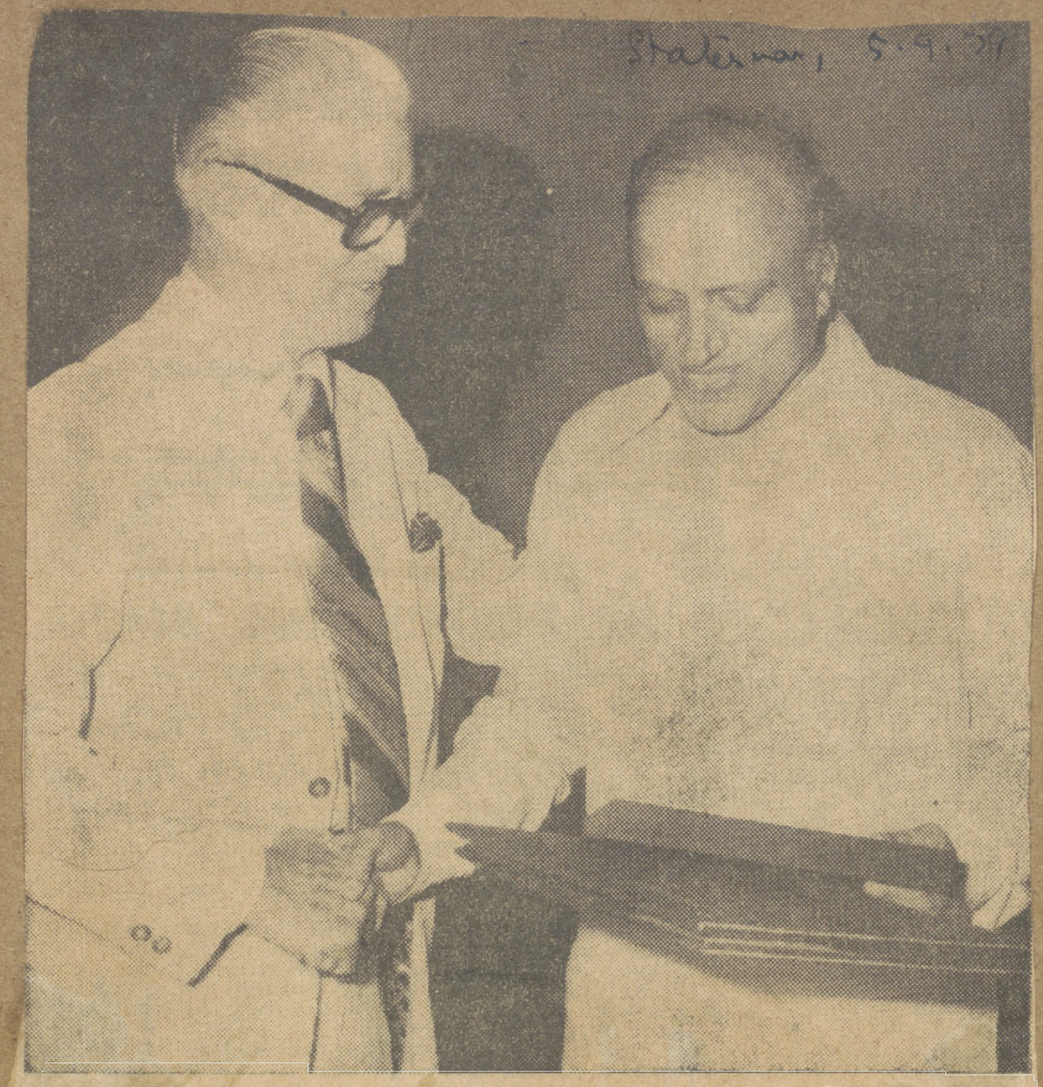
Statesman, 5.9.79



Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, receiving the Borlaug Award for 1978 from Dr Norman E. Borlaug in New Delhi on Tuesday.—Statesman.

Hindustan Times. 5th September '79

# Swaminathan presented award

**Hindustan Times Correspondent**

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4—The Borlaug Award, 1978, was today conferred on Dr M. S. Swaminathan, the noted farm scientist and Secretary in the Union Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry.

The award, instituted by Coromandel Fertilisers and named after the celebrated wheat scientist and Nobel laureate, Dr Norman E. Borlaug, was handed over by Dr Borlaug in person at an impressive function at the Mavalankar Hall.

The award, the citation read, was among other things, "for evolving a strategy for agriculture rooted in science but tempered by concern for ecology and human values."

Besides the citation, the award carried a cash prize of Rs 10,000 and a gold medal with Dr Borlaug's face etched on it. The cash amount, Dr Swaminathan stated, would go to a Delhi organisation working for the children of migrant and construction labour.

After presenting the award, Dr Borlaug paid rich compliments to Dr Swaminathan for his "scientific excellence, broad vision and ability to synthesise important aspects from many disciplines."

He congratulated the Indian farm science community as a whole for developing the science and technology to such an extent as to bring about "great flexibility" in the food grain supply position.

Dr Borlaug expressed concern at the thinking in several quarters that agricultural science was of a secondary and subordinate nature. Such a view would be disastrous and all political leaders, in particular, should realise it before it was too late.

Dr Borlaug stressed the need to enthuse students to take to the farm science, especially in the predominantly agricultural countries like India.

Dr Swaminathan, in his acceptance speech, said he had been closely associated with plants and farmers for over 35 years. Plants, he quoted Buddha, were "the only living organisms capable of unilateral love."

As for the Indian farmer, Dr Swaminathan said a certain measure of pride was discernible even in his poverty. A World Bank team once spoke highly of the hospitality in drought-hit Barmer in Rajasthan. "This is what is keeping our country alive," he added.

# Borlaug Award for Dr Swaminathan



NEW DELHI, Sept 2 (P.T.I.) — Dr M. S. Swaminathan, former Director-General of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research and Secretary, Agriculture, Government of India, has been selected for the coveted Borlaug Award for 1978.

The award was instituted by Coromandel Fertiliser in honour of Dr Normal E. Borlaug's great work in the advance of wheat revolution and increased production in various parts of the world.

The award is being given to Dr Swaminathan for his outstanding contribution to agricultural research, agricultural education and agricultural development in all its aspects within the country as well as for enhancing the prestige of Indian agricultural science on the international plane.

The award will be presented to Dr Swaminathan on the occasion of the ninth Annual Coromandel Lecture on September 4 here.

Prof Sylvan H. Wittwer, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, will deliver the lecture on the subject of "agriculture for the 21st century."

# Borlaug Award for Swaminathan

H.T. 3-9-79.

**Hindustan Times Correspondent**

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2—Dr M. S. Swaminathan, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, has been awarded Borlaug Award, 1978.

The awrd, instituted by Coromandel Fertilisers and named after the renowned wheat scientist Dr Norman E. Borlaug, carries a cash prize of Rs 10,000 and a gold medal with Dr Borlaug's face etched on it.

A world celebrated farm scientist, Dr Swaminathan's association with Indian Agriculture Research Institute dates back to 1947; he later became its Director and finally headed the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).

Dr Swaminathan and the band of scientists whom he led ushered in India's green revolution in 1966.

Dr Borlaug will personally hand him the award at a function in New Delhi. Dr Swaminathan received the Magsaysay Award in 1971 for "community leadership".

Dr Swaminathan's research interests have been wide and extensive; he has been hailed as leader of a productive school of research workers and distinguished himself as a co-ordinator of research with a multi-disciplinary thrust.

He has been elected to the Indian National Science Academy, the Royal Society of England, the National Academy of Sciences in the USA, the Lenin All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in the USSR. His work has received recognition in Czechoslovakia and Sweden.

Dr Swaminathan has received international recognition for his many contributions to genetics and breeding of crop plants and application of agricultural sciences which have resulted in improving crop production.

Statesman. 3.9.79

## BORLAUG AWARD FOR DR. SWAMINATHAN

**By A Staff Reporter**

Dr M. S. Swaminathan, former Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has won the Borlaug Award for 1978, it was announced in Delhi on Sunday.

The award is being given for his "outstanding contributions to agricultural research, agricultural education and agricultural development in all its aspects".

Professor Sylvan H. Wittwer, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University, will present the award to Dr Swaminathan at Mavalankar Auditorium, New Delhi, on September 4.

Professor Sylvan H. Wittwer will also deliver the ninth Coromandel lecture on the occasion. The subject will be "Agriculture for the 21st century". Dr Norman E. Borlaug will preside.

THE HINDU, Thursday, March 23, 1978.

# Dr. Borlaug's Advice to Dr. Swaminathan

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Nobel Laureate, Dr. Norman Borlaug, to-day expressed his happiness that Dr. M. S. Swaminathan had decided to stay on as Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and continue to carry the burden of directing agricultural research.

The remarks made by Dr. Borlaug at a press conference here assume significance in the light of the controversy that has been created over Dr. Swaminathan's move to quit his office and subsequent decision to stay on.

Dr. Borlaug said that during his meetings with the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister he was pleased to hear both paying Dr. Swaminathan rich compliments.

Dr. Borlaug noted that certain criticism had been levelled against Dr. Swaminathan but said that anyone who made progress was bound to attract criticism His advice to Dr. Swaminathan was that he should develop a thick skin, and deaf ears, so that he could carry on his work towards increasing agricultural production, without being perturbed by the criticisms. What was needed was support at the political level and Dr. Swaminathan was fortunate to enjoy this, he said, and hoped that he would continue to have it.

Dr. Borlaug recalled that it was Dr. Swaminathan who saw the possibilities of dwarf varieties and what they might do to change wheat production. Subsequently it was the collective efforts put in by all the scientists that brought about a wheat revolution. Dr. Borlaug hastened to add that his praise for Dr. Swaminathan's scientific leadership should not be mistaken as criticism of his predecesors.

Deccan Herald

# Role of the scientist

26.3.78

SCIENTISTS HAVE BEEN advised to develop a thick skin as well as cultivate deafness by Dr. Norman Borlaugh, the Nobel Laureate who won the Peace prize for his work on high-yielding plant varieties which sparked the Green Revolution throughout the world. Dr. Borlaugh, who was referring to the controversy surrounding Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, observed the other day in New Delhi that many scientists including himself, had often been the target of ill-informed and vicious criticism. It was in this context that he advised his fellow scientists to develop a skin as thick as an elephant's and cultivate selective deafness so as to be able to concentrate on their scientific tasks.

There is no denying that Dr. Swaminathan has been the target of a malicious campaign, ever since he won the Magsaysay award, designed to cast doubts on the originality of the work for which he was honoured. One wonders how much of this campaign of calumny is due to envious colleagues. In any case, it is good news that Dr. Swaminathan has been persuaded to continue as Director of the ICAR and not seek premature retirement, as he had reportedly been contemplating. Dr. Borlaugh's public tribute to Dr. Swaminathan — that he had been responsible for evolving the high-yielding varieties suitable to Indian conditions from the varieties developed in Mexico by Dr. Borlaugh — should now end all controversy and allow Dr. Swaminathan to get on with his job.

But is enough being done for the advancement of science in India? China has undertaken a gigantic programme of science education designed to place it in the front rank of the industrial powers by the turn of the century. India has the third largest scientific and technical manpower pool in the world, but the visible decline in the standards of teaching and research in basic science in our universities makes one wonder how long India will maintain her position in this respect. Jawaharlal Nehru appreciated the crucial role of science in India. He realised that science alone can provide the answer to the problems of "hunger and poverty, insanitation and illiteracy, of superstition and deadening customs, of vast resources running to waste, of a rich country inhabited by starving people." We should not only allow eminent scientists to work in their chosen fields without being constantly sniped at but ensure that younger people are on hand to take their place when the time comes.