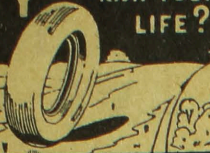


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Ceylon's Trade Mission to China—A Success

CABINET RATIFIES MINISTER'S PROPOSALS

THE Government Mission to China returned last Thursday after discussions on the purchase of rice for Ceylon, the main object of the mission, and also on other exports and imports within the terms of reference of the mission and the instructions given.

Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce and Trade, who was accompanied by Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne, his Permanent Secretary, Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, and Agriculture, Mr. Y. Doraisamy, of the Ministry of External Affairs, and Mr. E. Martensteyn of the Department of Commerce, who functioned as Secretary of the Mission, arrived by the B.O.A.C. plane.

First to meet the Minister and greet him on his return was Sir John Kotelawala who stepped into the aircraft shortly after it landed.

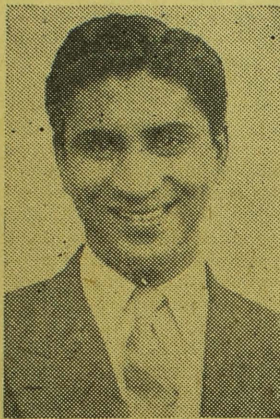
As Mr. Senanayake stepped into the tarmac, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke greeted him, and he and Sir John accompanied him to the waiting car.

One member of the Mission, Mr. E. S. de Silva, Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, has stayed behind in Shanghai to arrange for the shipment of the rice which the Mission purchased during the visit.

A large gathering was present at the Ratmalana Airport to welcome the members of the Mission on their return. There were several officials from the Ministry among those present.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Senanayake said that he had signed a trade agreement with the Chinese Government covering certain commodities which Ceylon could export to China and import from that country. This was within the terms of reference of the Mission and in pursuance of the authorized instructions, received before he left Ceylon, namely to agree on behalf of the Government (subject to ratification) to proposals for the export of commodities other than rubber and graphite. He further stated that he had not committed the Government to any course of action. During the discussions proposals regarding rice and rubber had been made by both parties and these would be placed before the Cabinet for its consideration.



Mr. R. G. Senanayake
 (Leader of the Mission)

CABINET APPROVAL

Mr. Senanayake presented his report to the Prime Minister, which was considered by the Cabinet and the proposals were ratified at a meeting held on Friday afternoon. Despite the public holiday there was a full attendance.

The following official statement was issued by the Cabinet:—

"The Cabinet considered a report made by the Minister of Commerce and Trade on his mission to China and decided to ratify the contract for the purchase of 80,000 tons Chinese rice which was signed by him at Peking on October 4, 1952.

"The Cabinet approved the trade agreement with China for the export by each country of certain commodities other than rubber and rice signed by the Minister in Peking.

"Proposals regarding the long-term agreement for the export of rubber to China and the import of rice from China are under consideration."

CHINESE GOVT. THANKED

In a written statement issued to the Press in Peking, where the members of the Ceylon Trade delegation were seen off by the Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Senanayake, paid high tribute to the courtesy, hospitality and co-operation they had received from the Chinese Government and the people.

"On leaving Peking on our journey back to Ceylon, I wish to express in some measure the feelings of my delegation and myself in regard to the manner in which we

had been treated during our stay in China. Since we first set foot in China nearly three weeks ago, we have been overwhelmed with kindness. Warmth of your welcome wherever we went always reminded us that we were among friends.

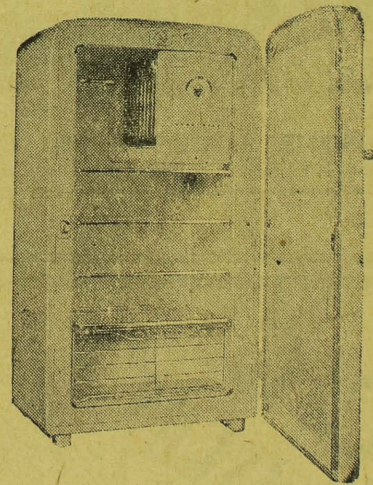
"From Ministers, officials and everyone else with whom we came in contact we received nothing but the utmost courtesy and helpful co-operation. To the China Committee for Promotion of International Trade in particular we are under a very special debt of gratitude for the unbounded hospitality and innumerable acts of kindness which showered on us throughout our stay. We sincerely thank the committee and every individual member of its staff

detailed to look after us.

"We have been able to see something of the richness and vast potentialities of China and we have not failed to observe the wonderful new spirit of industry and purpose which animates peoples of this country. It is our conviction that the people's Republic of China under guidance of its illustrious leaders has before it a present and future which will be in keeping with the ancient glory of this land.

"We are happy indeed to have had opportunity to see. I feel sure that our discussion has contributed to closer understanding and friendship between our two countries. We take back with us the happiest recollection."

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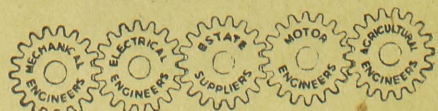
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Sir John Kotelawala, Minister of Transport and Works, who performed the opening ceremony, pressed a switch provided for the purpose. He appealed to the residents of the town and the mill-owners in the area to use more electrical energy both in the supply of power for the working of the indus-

trial units and for domestic purposes which were varied and labour-saving. By the adoption of electric power and modern methods they could save large sums of money which went out of the country annually on the purchase of oil fuel.

Sir John who was accompanied by Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Local Government, and Mr. V. C. Jayasuriya, Commissioner of Local Government, was received by the Chairman of the Town Council and the mill-owners of the area.

Tasks Before The Nation—VI

How Japan Can Help Ceylon

By Stanley Morrison

IN my last article I referred to the urgency of the need for measures to step up the national income in order that the country might be able to accommodate the terrific rate of population increase. After I wrote that article a very interesting interview appeared in the "Daily News" with the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Tetsuo Ban, who throws a vivid light on our problems of industrialisation and of finding employment for the fast rising population. The key part of the interview was his reference to the great part cottage industries could play in industrialising this country. And he hit the nail on the head when he said that our industries should be set up on the pattern of a series of cottage industrial units centred on assembly factories. The cottage industrial units would be engaged in turning out the various component parts needed for the manufacture of, say, a bicycle, or any other industrial commodity. Such a system of manufacture, he pointed out, would enable workers in these cottage industries to obtain the necessary technical training and would thus provide a reservoir of skilled labour from which the manufacturing industries of the future could draw their skilled labour recruits.

It is something more than a coincidence that the World Banking Commission, which reported on Ceylon's Five-Year Plan, also emphasised the advisability of Ceylon, in the early stages, restricting her industrial development to cottage industries. This was good advice to a small country with limited natural and financial resources. And the undoubted advantage of such a system of cottage industries, as suggested by the Japanese diplomat and the Commission, are such that the whole country would benefit from it instead of a few enterprising capitalists and a limited number of skilled labourers. Such a plan would also have the advantage of leaving the field for certain types of large, centralised industries open to foreign capital.

What are the advantages of a system of industrial development based on cottage industries? I might catalogue them as follows:—

- (1) The country would avoid the financial losses from the failure of large centralised industrial undertakings (such as the Government has undertaken in the past. The whole country knows what a disaster these ill-planned enterprises have been and the country is still saddled with these pathetic relics).
- (2) If a cottage industry shows signs of being wrongly planned it would be an easier and less expensive process to set things right than if a large centralised undertaking went on the rocks.
- (3) A cottage industrial system would provide a substantial subsidiary income to the village population, since those members of the village units who could not find regular work on the land could devote their time to working in the cottage industries as whole-time hands and thus add to the gross incomes of their individual families. Thus, in every village family where there are several members

above the school-going age the agricultural income would be supplemented.

- (4) A cottage industry system would also have the very valuable effect of stemming the drift away from the land to the towns. And the biological value to the nation as a whole of a large rural population is too well known to be emphasised.
- (5) The costs of production of articles produced under such a system would be lower than under the orthodox system and would thus enable Ceylon to find a better market for her products abroad. The great secret of the cheapness of Japanese industrial products is the cottage industries system and not the so-called exploitation of labour of which foreign countries complain. The miracle of the small Japanese islands supporting their huge pre-war population of seventy millions is explained by this very original industrial system. Every visitor to Japan remarks upon the complete absence of beggars in that country. In the great pre-war era there was absolutely no destitution and no great disparity of wealth. It is well known that the wealthy class in Japan are not given to those forms of vulgar ostentation so common to some classes of the rich in other countries. Thus capital was not wasted on frivolities, although the Japanese as a people know how to enjoy themselves.
- (6) Another advantage of the cottage industry system is that a large variety of industries could be related to the natural resources of the particular region in which the industry is situated. Thus, a cottage industry based on the bamboo plant could be located in areas where this plant grows luxuriantly. The Japanese are reported to manufacture 3,000 articles from this one plant. Cannot Ceylon learn to do the same?
- (7) Cottage industries' articles would find a readier sale inside this country when people realise that it is their duty to help the worker in these industries by buying these goods in preference to an imported article. I am sure national feeling could be organised to take this point of view, whereas a purely capitalist enterprise might not win such support.
- (8) It would be much easier to co-ordinate the educational curriculum of the country with a cottage industry system than with the orthodox industrial set up, since practically all rural schools would be situated in proximity to one or other of the cottage industries installed in this country.
- (9) It would be easier to wean the rural child from his appetite for town life and for a sedentary occupation if thriving cottage industries were functioning near his home and he saw how the products of his village became the raw material of these cottage industries.
- (10) Where the foreign market for a particular article or articles produced by a particular cottage industry failed temporarily or even permanently, the conversion of that cottage industry unit to the manufacture of some article for which a local demand could be created would be more feasible than in the case of a centralised industry.

(Continued on page 3)

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The Development of the Tourist Industry in Ceylon

OUR country could be compared favourably with the scenic beauty and the natural phenomena of other countries like Switzerland or Kashmir. Sometimes it is called "the Switzerland of the East." The tourist industry is a great source of income and publicity in advanced countries like Switzerland. The tourists too enjoy a good holiday in these countries as the State looks to their comforts, travel and other requirements. In Ceylon it is far from being a great money earning devise. The tourist industry is in its infancy and the Tourist Bureau was set up recently to see to its progress. If it is run on modern lines there is a possibility of the inflow of tourists which means money coming to the country and also they could carry away happy memories of this beautiful Island.

Ceylon's climate is varied and natural vegetation too is different according to the climatic conditions. A tourist comes to Colombo, sees in it the real metropolitan centre with a crowded population, a hot climate and big buildings. He motors to Nuwara Eliya about 120 miles away and finds good relief in a cool and cold climate. The scenic beauty is magnificent and relishing and the Hakgala Gardens adds splendour to the fine panorama. It gives the tourist the opportunity to climb the highest peak and walk in the open spaces of huge tea estates. After a short stay there, the tourist motors to Kandy in which the climatic conditions are quite different. Famous places any tourist will visit are the Temple of the Tooth Relic which is being highly venerated by the Buddhists, the Peradeniya Gardens of world repute, and of recent times the Varsity buildings which are of great architectural technique. From there the tourist is off to the ancient cities of Lanka, which today are to be seen in dregs and ruins. Sigiriya Frescoes depict to any the marvels of painting and art, the statues, ruins of palaces, Dagobas and tanks of Polonnaruwa give a great impression of the greatness of ancient Sinhalese kings like Parakrama Bahu. The wild flora could be seen growing luxuriously in the thick forests and the wild fauna lurking in the wilds of the dry zone. Anuradhapura is an ancient city of no mean repute with the Sri Maha Bodhiya and the Ruwanwelisaya as outstanding with various other places of religious and cultural interest to see.

The tourist always has a liking to Ceylon's local products like Kalutara hats, handicrafts, small timber works, ivory works and jewels. These should be available to the foreigner as it would mean an impetus to the local products and thus encouraging home industry.

To this happy picture, there is a sad side, too, which should be remedied if Ceylon's tourist industry is to flourish and progress. There is the tout with sugar-coated words who tries to deceive the tourist and mislead him to sorrow and loss. They are human parasites whom these tourists have a bad impression, and carries away bad memories of the country. The first step of the Tourist Bureau should be to eliminate touts and instead appoint genuine guides who know the country well. Books and literature of various places of interest should be available to the tourist. This is a source of information and knowledge. As accommodation and food is concerned, Colombo has only a few decent hotels, and these do not cater aptly with meals to the foreigners and the charges too are sometimes exorbitant. The Tourist Bureau should see that the needs of the tourist are complete and private hotels should cater well for tourists. Travelling in Ceylon is far from good and convenient. Trams and buses have become too shaky and a long trip becomes dull and tiresome. Taxis and city cabs are not at all economical, even if they are required, they are not available at the proper time. The train is the best source of travel and one could enjoy a train journey with much ease and comfort and it is economical too, but even the trains have defects due to lack of restaurant cars, and other comforts in the third-class compartments.

With these defects in active play, the tourist industry is apt to be crippled. Thus the Government should give the initiative in every way to improve the industry. Advertisements, distribution of literature, improving the amenities of tourists such as hotels and meals, travelling and other conveniences should be undertaken by the Government and private enterprises. The State should be the foster-mother of this infant tourist industry, and it should be nursed on modern lines to become a sturdy and virile youth which may ultimately contribute a lot as a source of income to the country.

T. B. HERAT.

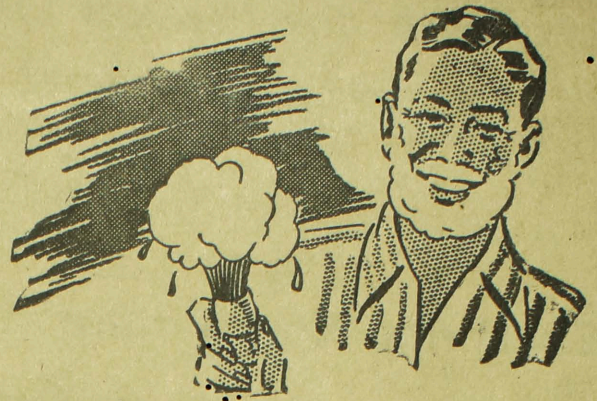
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Tasks Before The Nation—VI.

(Continued from page 2)

I have enumerated here some of the advantages of an industrial economy based on cottage industries. Perhaps, Ceylon would derive very great benefit from an invitation to a Japanese industrial mission to visit Ceylon and provide her with a blueprint for setting up a vast cottage industries organisation. After all, Japan is very well disposed towards Ceylon and we have perhaps far more to learn from the Japanese than from anybody else. Even the 'Manchester Guardian' recently suggested that Japan, in her crying need for markets for her own industrial products, could make a vital contribution to the Colombo Plan.

There is no doubt that the greatest service Japan could render to Ceylon would be to supply her with the various types of plant needed by the cottage industries, which this country must build up in the near future in order to find employment for its growing population and to raise the national income. According to the latest reports, it appears that the Japanese industrialists (the most wide-awake in Asia) are stepping up their machine tool industry in order to cope with the new industrial opportunities which she expects to find in Asia. Thus, she should be able to cope with many of the demands Ceylon and other countries in Asia would make upon her.



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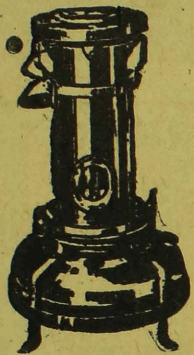
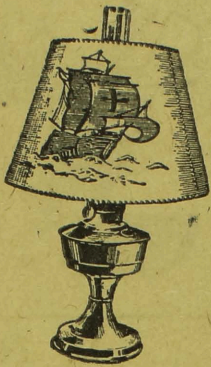
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**POLITICAL EQUALITY
IN DEMOCRACY**

By Eardley Gunasekera

EXPERIENCE has shown us that the figurative equality of men, in mind, body and achievements cannot be seriously maintained as the foundation of democratic faith. Even Aristotle considered it as the most injurious of fallacies, positive to transmit democracy into the hands of oligarchy or tyranny. From the biological point of view too men are and have always been unequal; and society can never aspire to be homogeneously composed that every citizen makes as important a contribution to its corporate life as every other.

To govern society on merely biological grounds would stifle all our defectives and recalcitrants, except however in the case of extreme offenders who have themselves refuted the sanctity of individuality, democratic instinct revolts from any such drastic physiological decimation. This instinct in many instances is so marked that at moments we doubt to remove from the victim of incurable illness and excruciating pain his last spark of life. We respect and adore human life not because it is founded on the fear at the physical extinction of an organism, but because it is the activating force of an animate biped and the quintessence of an individual creature. In these circumstances, therefore, we must acquiesce in disease and poverty, accident and tragedy however distasteful though they may be.

The religious interpretation of life would connote the integument of a soul and a democracy in this light would be religious. It may be supposed that there has never been a time in the history of Christianity when the equality of souls was not a fundamental article of faith. Christianity itself built upon the life of a carpenter's son has very often been the religion of the Common Man and the hope of the Depressed Classes caught in the labyrinth of status and false dignity. Doctrines of equality were not confined to Christianity for philosophers throughout the ages have wrestled with the problems arising from the inequalities of men, and more particularly on the anomaly of slavery. Ulpian, one of the greatest of Roman jurists anticipated Rousseau in stating that by the Law of Nature all human beings were born free while by the Law of Nations some were reduced to slavery. Quite unfortunately Ulpian did not have a following for a considerable section of the Roman jurists did not make any distinction between the Law of Nature and the Law of Nations. When, in the era

of Christianity the Law of Nature became the Law of God it accepted slavery as an inevitable institution of society. Nevertheless it was on behalf of Christianity that Wilberforce and his supporters attacked and demolished slavery thus exterminating it from the entire Western world.

This abolition of slavery was made possible a hundred years before the Puritan congregations had made the junction between Christian and political equalitarianism. In this way the seemingly incomprehensible soul of theology and philosophy grew to be the familiarly known Common Man of democracy and in this spirit the universe began to look to the future for new openings and avenues instead of brooding and lamenting over bygone beatitudes. It is this Common Man, the man that is you and me who shares, participates and formulates the organisation of good government both of himself and his companions. In this end therefore we look not only for personal dignity but some degree of sagacity which equips him for rule. But in the days of Athenian and Roman democracy the intellectual aristocracy had under-estimated the capabilities of the Common Man that today it is realised that he may have the faculty for impartial judgment and practical sagacity far more suited to the working of a democracy than the individual with the educational qualification.

Mental brilliance has been a misnomer and the academic man will always bear testimony to the fact that it may be no relation to true discernment, and he also knows that mere learning and book digesting would cloud the issues at stake in a democracy. To be a mere vehicle of textbooks and its resultant effect has been regarded as the product of an inferior mental process which as such cannot be relied on too much in the working of a democracy. The product of learning has in many instances been unable to rival the handiwork of an expert craftsman. The most valuable reward of wisdom would be to balance and weigh, sift the relevant from the irrelevant and pronounce clear judgment in any situation. This feature is not characteristic of superb brains only because it is found on many occasions in humble and mediocre men.

Nevertheless too much emphasis should not be placed on the importance of the Common Man in society because there has been a tendency in these times to magnify his potentialities because there are moments when he depicts his shortcomings and becomes a victim of emotion. There may even be instances when he is incapable of giving us undiluted and impartial judgment.

**Volley Ball Revived at Waag
Wardhana Samithiya**

I AM a great believer in sports and I am convinced that sport is more important than politics in welding together the different communities of the Island by mutual appreciation," stated Mr. H. E. P. de Mel, M.P., in opening the new Volley Ball Court of the Koralawella Waag Wardhana Samithiya, Moratuwa, last Sunday evening in the presence of a large gathering including ladies.

The sports activities of the Samithiya have been revived mainly through dynamic energy of Mr. Irwin D. Peiris, the Hon. Sports Secretary.

Mr. L. M. A. Fernando, the Chairman of the Sports Branch giving a brief resume of the sports activities of the Samithiya stated that they could justly claim to be the pioneers in introducing Volley Ball to Moratuwa in 1921 and recalled with pleasure the admirable performance of the late Mr. A. H. Peiris, their then Volley Ball champion, who was the only representative from Moratuwa in the Exhibition Match of the All-Ceylon Volley Ball League held as far back as 1922.

A social was a fitting finale to an enjoyable evening.

Control of a Centuries Old Pestilence

MALARIA ALMOST ERADICATED IN CEYLON

MALARIA control in Ceylon dates back to 1923 in which a campaign centre was opened in Anuradhapura. The second town where malaria control measures were begun on an extensive scale was Kurunegala with a population of 13,200 in 1949, when D.D.T. was used as a residual spray against the adult of the vector, Anopheles Culicifacies. Malaria existed in Ceylon for centuries; the earliest record that such a pestilence did exist being in Plancius' map of 1592 where it is stated that the "Kingdom of Jala was deserted and depopulated for 300 years by reason of unhealthiness." Jala or Yala, as it is known today, is in the south-east of the Island in an area of what must have been hyper-endemic malaria.

EARLY REFERENCES

There are meagre references to malaria in Portuguese, Dutch and early British times. These leave no room for doubt that malaria was a serious problem throughout the Island which exacted a heavy toll of life both amongst the settlers and the inhabitants. In the Administration Report of the Civil Medical

Department for 1867 nine years after its creation, reference is made to an unusual prevalence of fever in the Eastern Province and amongst labourers working on bridges over the Deduru Oya. From 1877 onwards frequent references are made to outbreaks of epidemic fever in areas which in recent times have been regarded as being hyper-endemic and in which seasonal outbreaks have been an annual feature. In the western and south-western parts of the Island too there have had been periodical epidemics.

IMPORTATION FROM INDIA

Nicholls considers that the collapse of the ancient civilization of Ceylon was due to the importation of malaria from India. He says: "The north-central areas of Ceylon could not have bred or supported the vast numbers of the active race that built and developed its ancient cities had malaria existed there at the time, and the gradual fall of these people was due to the importation of malaria from India and possibly also the importation of the vector species. When once malaria was established the people would drift to less malarious parts and that is what has happened."

Codrington contributes to the same theme by asserting: "Hereafter we hear little of irrigation: foreign disturbances and a much greater degree, the appearance of malaria, account for the collapse of the old works."

Dunn quotes: "Carter on the other hand thinks that malaria was probably already present, and that depopulation was primarily due to the repeated Tamil invasions as a result of which a large number of Sinhalese bread-winners were slain and agriculture disorganized. This resulted in great poverty and distress and a large addition to the suitable breeding grounds for anophelines, which increased the previously manageable prevalence of the dis-

ease into highly endemic proportions."

Toynbee maintains: "As a matter of fact it can be demonstrated that the malaria is a consequence of the ruins of the irrigation system and therefore posterior to its construction."

HISTORY OF MALARIA CONTROL

The investigations of Chalmers in 1905 represent the first attempt made to study the anopheline mosquitoes of Ceylon in relation to malaria. Perhaps it was a paper read by Fernando in 1910 stressing the importance of research which prompted the Government to inaugurate an anti-malaria campaign in Kurunegala in 1911. Bahr also reported in 1913 on conditions existing in Kurunegala and the control work already in progress. Investigations were carried out by James and Gunasekera and the first infected Anopheles Culicifacies was found by James in the Jaffna Peninsula, in Kalmunai in the Eastern Province.

It was in 1921 that a malariologist was appointed to carry out island-wide survey of the anopheles mosquito of Ceylon to determine the vectors of malaria in various districts and to recommend control measures. While the early years of this period (1921-1936) were devoted mainly to research, opportunities were soon made available, to carry out anti-mosquito measures under the immediate supervision of the malariologist. These measures consisted mainly in the introduction of larvivorous fish into different waters, particularly wells, minor drainage works, clearing drainage channels and oiling various water collections which could not be drained or filled in.

ANTI-MALARIA ADVISORY BOARD

In 1925, an Anti-Malaria Advisory Board with the Colonial Secretary as

Chairman, was set up to receive reports from experts and consider the practical and financial implications of their recommendations and advise Government on the most suitable measures to be adopted. Great importance was paid at this time to malaria control measures in towns in hyper-endemic areas, which were liable to seasonal epidemics every year. In spite of all those activities, epidemics could not be averted in 1939-40 covering a more extensive area than ever before. With nearly two-thirds of the country subject to endemic malaria and with the thickly populated normally healthy areas subject to severe regional epidemics, more effective steps against malaria had to be taken.

D.D.T. EXPERIMENTS

With a small quantity of D.D.T. that became available through the courtesy of the military authorities, then having their headquarters in Ceylon, a few preliminary experiments were made in three small areas. The experience gained in the use of D.D.T. solutions for residual spraying of houses in these trials showed that the malaria problem of this country could be successfully dealt with by this method. For the first time in the history of malaria control in Ceylon, an epidemic was averted in 1948, when climatic conditions owing to failure of the north-east monsoons, were absolutely favourable for one. This was due to the successful results achieved in reducing the density of the vector by the residual spraying of houses with D.D.T. As a result of the reduction in the density of the vector, a phenomenal reduction in the morbidity rate, spleen and parasite rates in the epidemic zone was brought about. There are in all twenty-seven truck units, seventeen jeep units and fifteen walking units available to cover the areas liable to epidemics and it is fervently hoped to eradicate this centuries old pestilence from Ceylon.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF U. C. ASSOCIATION

"Forget Party Differences" Advises Minister

AT the seventeenth annual Conference of the Association of Urban Councils which was held at Tangalle, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Local Government, in opening the sessions, referred to abuses in some local bodies as very regrettable happenings caused mainly by political rivalry and the desire on the part of some individuals for self-advancement. Wherever he was compelled to take action to dissolve such maladministered Councils he would not be influenced in any way by political affiliations. Whether such miscreants belonged to the U.N.P. or Leftist parties he would unhesitatingly perform his duty without fear or favour.

He, therefore, urged the delegates present to perform their duty in the best interests and welfare of the people whom they represented and also to try to provide the essentials of life to the poorer sections of the population. He advised them to use the powers granted to them by their electors with a sense of responsibility. Then no one would try to deprive the local bodies of their powers.

IGNORE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

The elected representatives, after they have been returned, must forget and ignore political differences and do their duty by their electors. He regretted that some voters refrained from exercising their right and permitted unsuitable men to enter local bodies. Such disinterestedness on their part was deplorable, said the Minister, for it brought about disruption, maladministration and deadlocks.

The Minister announced that he had submitted a report to the Cabinet on the financial relations between the Central Government and local bodies, and he believed that an early decision will be arrived at which will finally bring about a satisfactory state of affairs. The Commissioner of Local Government was taking steps to make provision for loans on easier terms to local bodies, than at present.

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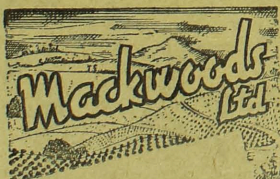
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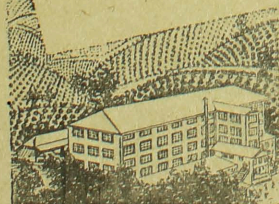
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MISSION TO CHINA

Mr. R. G. Senanayake, the young Minister of Commerce and Trade, must be congratulated on the successful negotiation of one of the most difficult trade agreements yet attempted by Free Ceylon. We were more or less familiar with the people we use to negotiate with in the old days, namely, the English-speaking Western democracies. We ourselves have been bred in their traditions and knew some of the healthy features of negotiating with them, like the recognition of one's word being as good as one's signature. In that great negotiator, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, we had a personality whose nimble brain was equal to facing up to some of the 'fast ones' that were sometimes pulled on us.

Generally, in the give and take of diplomatic talk with the West we were accustomed to a high level of honourable dealing. In the Mission to China we were going into completely new fields of diplomatic negotiations. We knew very little about the host country and its new Government and what we had been told was sufficient to make us extremely cautious and nervous. Its local agent, the C.P., was its worst advertisement. There was so much doubt and so much prediction of danger and defeat.

The China Mission left Ceylon in an atmosphere of mixed goodwill and fear. In these circumstances Mr. Senanayake was found to be worthy of the high esteem in which the country held him for he emerged with a triumph unequalled by many recent diplomatic missions. Behind the free, easy, courteous, smiling manner of this young Minister there is a shrewd and alert mind. He will give place to none in the passionate patriotism which impels his political conduct. This patriotism is fortunately not allowed to dominate or damage that balance of judgment, which is necessary to make a negotiator realize where the true interests of one's country lie.

HERITAGE OF LANKA

THE first film directed by Ralph Keene, of the Government Film Unit, entitled "Heritage of Lanka" which was screened at the Regal Theatre in the presence of a goodly gathering, proved a really excellent production and a distinct improvement on many of the previous ones produced by the Film Unit. The pilgrim trail to Mihintale, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Adam's Peak created a sense of reverence and devotional thrill as well as a sense of the religious tradition linking the past and the present. The

With regard to the relations with China there need not be any panic in patriotic quarters. It is quite possible to buy from and sell to a Communist State without opening one's doors to the influx of political agents of that country. When we reduce this attitude to the smallest proportions we see every day in this country little traders selling to Sama Samajists, Communists, Sri Lanka Freedom Party men and U.N.P. men across the same counter without thereby doing violence to their personal political affiliations or convictions.

Similarly, when we have something to sell in a competitive world we are justified in selling to the highest bidder and when we have something we need to buy we are equally justified in buying in the cheapest market. If a situation should arise in which a group of sellers wants it their own way and will not consider reciprocal price levels for the goods that we have to sell, then for national survival it is necessary for us to deal with those who may be more realistically inclined to live and let live. Of course the Communist Party is not interested in the price of rice, for it would serve their purpose best according to the tactics of revolution to create a condition of high prices food shortages and even famine so that conditions may be ready for agitation ending up with revolution.

The Communist Party's flag waving at this triumph of Mr. Senanayake is a piece of transparent hypocrisy which we are now accustomed to witness in Communist circles. Comrade Keuneman has already declared himself to be anti-nationalist for he has declared in obedience to the voice of his master in Moscow that he would not hesitate to shoot down people of his own country if his country and Russia should be at war.

Such people display a contemptible sense of opportunism as they try to take credit for the decision of the Senanayake Government to sign a Trade Treaty with China. We take care to mention this aspect of the matter because we find it is necessary to save ourselves from our friends who whenever panic seizes them try to smell a Communist line in the policy of the U.N.P. Journal. Since our interests are common we assure them that when we laud the achievement of Mr. R. G. Senanayake, we are not attempting to praise Red China!

(Continued on page 7)

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AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

(Continued from last issue)

BUT in the East the way of life is crowded. In the winter the Easterner takes to the trains and planes if he wants to go anywhere, in the summer he chugs despondently along obsolete high-ways, breathing carbon monoxide from the car ahead, snarled in the traffic of his innumerable cities. He lives in an industrial jungle. His most awe-inspiring sights are not the works of nature but the works of man. He is caught in a maze of brick walls and steel shapes, communication lines and enormous switchboards, six-lane clover-leaf highways and railroad switch-yards of such complexity that the eye cannot predict the path that a train will follow through them. The island of Manhattan consists of only twenty-two square miles of rocky land; but two million people live on it, tier above tier with the subways and three trunk-line railroads under them, and tunnels under the subways, and tunnels under the rivers, and eighteen bridges gripping Long Island and the mainland. And all around them are clustered miles of houses, and highways extending outward to the "dormitory towns." The Westerner could not endure it.

Yet the East is exciting too. It generates ideas—big, continental ideas that have had enormous influence in the development of America. The ideas radiate outward and merge with native ideas in the different regions, to bring forth new ventures and new shapes. Thus from the Manhattan apex there extends westward an enormous triangle, one side 900 miles to Chicago, the other 1,000 miles to St. Louis. This is the "industrial triangle," the jugular vein of Western civilization. If an enemy could knock it out, or any substantial part of it, the United States would be unable to fight. For it contains more than half of all the capital investment of American industry and employs more than half of the industrial workers. Yet even within the triangle the ways of life differ. The people of Pittsburgh, who live among the ruddy fires of the steel mills, are "Westerners" to the New Yorker, who works or lives several hundred feet above the earth, has two martinis for lunch, and charges the rest of the country exorbitant sums for the use of his fertile imagination. And the people of Chicago really belong to the Mid-West.

Nor is the way of life in New York City the same as the way of life in Boston, the hub of another industrial complex, composed chiefly of textiles, machine tools, high skills and industrial specialties. Perhaps

Heritage of Lanka

(Continued from page 6)

the monotonous chank blowing and the sound of temple bells have been so arranged as to create the appropriate atmosphere. The script is well written and the blending of voices in the commentary is satisfactory. Among those present were some of the delegates of the Moral Rearmament Movement Asian Assembly, to whom the chanting of the pilgrims and worshippers must have been impressive and indicative of the innate religious fervour of the people in this country. Camera-man Navarro must get full honours for some excellent shots.

New England contains more incongruities than any region. The "elite"—for here, at any rate, there are such—still cling to a great cultural tradition that reached its climax with Ralph Waldo Emerson and shed a mellow light into the twentieth century through the pen of Henry Adams. Boston still has in the Athenaeum the nation's most notable library, whose shelves are accessible only to "proprietors"; and it also has in the Widener at Harvard the biggest university library in the world. Yet the casual visitor to New England including the American tourist who goes there for his summer vacation, has increasing difficulties in finding vestiges of the cultural tradition; for a large part of New England is encased like one of its famous clams in a shell of modern industrialization in all of its ugliest aspects, including a plethora of bill-boards and hot-dog stands, together with an ex-Governor recently released from jail.

It is commonly said that the ruggedness for which New England was once famed is on the wane. Yet this is not really the case as anyone who tries to live there will soon discover. Up in Vermont and New Hampshire you will find a stubborn folk who have never yielded to the most "advanced" versions of the industrialized life—in a number of instances they have even refused to accept federal aid. And even in the industrialized sections you will find plenty of individuals who live in the fear of God and the love of competition. Within its industrialized shell the New England clam still flourishes—sober, hard-working, inventive, prudent, much more reserved than the Westerner, and downright unsympathetic to the flashy airs of the California gold fish.

Which one of those ways of life does the American mean by "the American way of life?" The answer is none of them. New England is no more "American" than the North-West, nor Denver more so than Atlanta. This diversity itself is the way of life—nations within a nation.

Nor can the way of life be defined by the life of any one particular community—the late Sinclair Lewis notwithstanding. For it is at the community level that America really begins to get diverse, because American life is not regional but local. The life of one town is influenced by a newspaper editor who wrote a history of his country and is a specialist in Indian warfare; the life of another, by a doctor interested in psychology. Here is a town addicted to schottisches, another whose social life centres around a Norwegian Harmony Club, another that features Czech gymnastic festivals. Here is a town with a Chinese restaurant; over there a town with German vereins; over there, a town, redolent of frijoles, that speaks mostly Spanish. All cultures are cherished—interwoven—modified. Here there are no memories and the town is flat and everyone eats out of cans. But there the memories of the old country are strong; the housewives treasure old Flemish recipes handed down from grandmothers who never saw America; of creole dishes, or Irish remedies for the gout.

And all this is accented by the extremists, the individualists, the eccentrics: the man with a thousand canaries; the man who keeps five buffalo in Connecticut; the electrician with odd working hours who spends his mornings in the town library in blue jeans reading Shakespeare; the nudists, the vegetarians, the Indian fortune-tellers, the perpetual-motion inventors; the Amish who won't wear buttons; the old lady who writes poetry in the manner of Sara Teasdale. And then there are the hobbyists—the carpenters and gardeners—the man in the Great Plains who builds model ships—the amateur painters—the man



KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN AT SANDHURST

His Highness King Hussein of Jordan recently arrived in London from his capital of Amman. He is to train as a soldier at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, where he will receive a general military education for six months. On his arrival at London airport he was met by H.E. Pauzi Pasha al Mulqi, the Jordanian Ambassador, and other officials, who included Sir Terence Nugent, Comptroller of the Royal Household, who delivered to His Highness a message of welcome from H. M. the Queen.

who plays the flute in the morning—the expert on Japanese prints—the collector of chess sets. The way of life is none of these ways of life. And as for "Standardization," it is lost in a forest of human foibles.

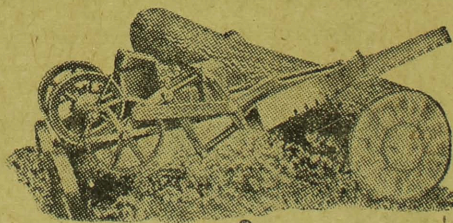
And yet, also, the way of life is all of these. For there is an extraordinary unity in this diversity, a coherence that results all eccentricities, all power concentrations even. And this unity which is not merely national in the ordinary sense of the word, pertains to quite another level of existence, another level of values from that which manifests itself with such diversity. It has to do with ideals, with a complex of principles and beliefs, to which all American life has reference. The truth, which has thus far been difficult for the rest of the world to grasp is that Americans live on two planes

at once—the practical and the ideal. The conflicts created by this ambivalent existence, which worry other people so much that they often feel constrained to reject one plane or the other, bother the American scarcely at all. Take for example one of his leading national characteristics. "I wish to preach," said Theodore Roosevelt at the turn of the century, "not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life." And when he said that he saw something profoundly American, the strenuousness of American life simply appals the European. Why go at things so hard? Why take these interminable gambles, follow these restive hunches, constantly uproot that which has been successfully established? Why not be content with that which is good enough?

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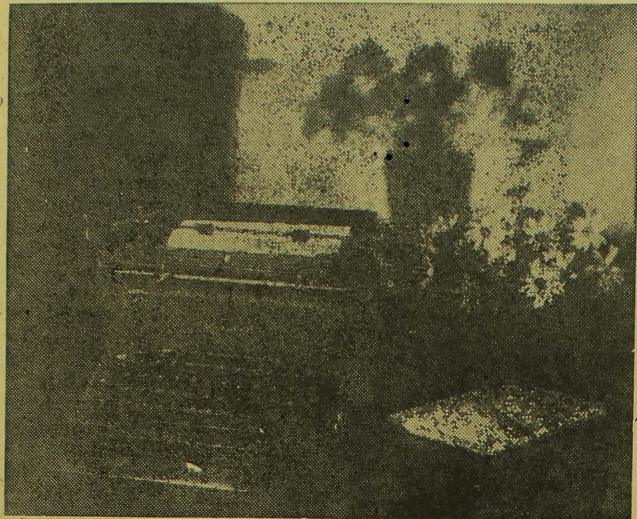
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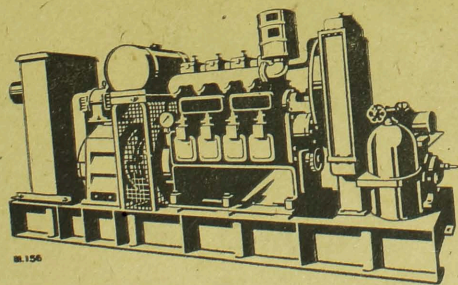
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UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES

THE efforts made by Government to tackle the problem of unemployment were revealed by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, when in replying to a motion brought up by a Labour Member in Parliament, he gave full details of the various schemes undertaken in Colombo and in the outstations, thus clarifying the position in a convincing manner. Some critics of Government describe most of the schemes as useless "merely cutting earth from one place and dumping it in another" and that such measures are not of a permanent nature and do not benefit the country.

It is not correct or reasonable to say so, for earth-cutting is only a preliminary to the preparation of lands, so reclaimed to be utilized for building on, or road widening and grading which will prove eventually beneficial to the country. As the Minister stated "you cannot keep on cutting a mass of earth for twenty years. Once that work is finished people have to work on other schemes..... There is one scheme which is being prepared by my department which is to absorb about 2,000 workers."

It must be realised that the bulk of the unemployed are unskilled labourers who are not capable of doing work which skilled men could do. Until major schemes are taken up the work of filling marshy land, levelling down hills and such measures are being carried out to provide relief to the unemployed. What most of these men want is work in the harbour, where it is not available for the thousands who seek work, unless those already employed are sent away. Another favourite job these people are after is the job of a peon in the Government departments secluded and secure, but these departments have already got their full quota of minor employees. Others seek jobs as watchers in preference to outdoor work. Others are very reluctant to go out of Colombo and work in the various schemes available, for instance in Gal Oya. They make such absurd demands as a separation allowance in case they accept work under food production schemes or kindred ones.

Another phenomenon is the dislike of some men "to work in water such as salvinia clearing, in the blazing sun, bare-headed, for when they emerge from the marshes they are completely black that even their wives will not be able to recognise because of the discolouration." It is not possible to cater to this variety of "mollycoddle" or to pamper them when the authorities have in hand the more serious duty of keeping the needy men with means of sustenance and save them from starvation.

Among the various allegations made is that "nearly 90 per cent. of those employed in the harbour are made to work for over sixteen hours a day." But what are the facts? The Minister himself made a personal investigation and found that the men themselves prefer to do a certain stretch of work, day and night, in order to earn more. When it was suggested that they should take a shift of eight hours' work at a time and give others a chance, they replied that "it was better and more advantageous for us to do a continuous stretch of work without a break—day and night—and then take our wages and have a rest. We earn very much more, as much as Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a day."

In these circumstances all the stories of exploiting labour by employers are untrue and are not to be taken seriously. In spite of the lack of appreciation on the part of the unemployed and their champions Government continues to do everything possible to solve the problem.

EGYPT—SWORD UNSHEATHED

EGYPT'S reluctant strongman, Major-General Mohammed Naguib, stopped being reluctant. He had tried to stay in the background and run things through Prime Minister Aly Maher. This week Naguib threw out Aly, took over as Premier and, in fact, dictator.

From his GHQ at Abbasiya Barracks, early one morning this week, flying squads roared into Cairo, rounded up 62 sleepy-eyed politicians and former palace officials, jailed the lot in Cairo's army school. Among those arrested: nine ex-Cabinet ministers and two ex-Premiers (Ibrahim Abdul Hadi, 52 president of the rightwing Saadist Party, and Ahmed Naguib el Hilaly 60, Independent). The prize catch: Fuad Serag el Din, the hippopotamine secretary general of the graft-ridden Wafd Party. At 7.15 a.m., Cairo Radio broadcast a communique from General Naguib: "Citizens! The army movement was not directed solely against the ex-King (Farouk). It was, still is, and will continue to be a sword unsheathed against corruption in every shape or form." The politicians had been arrested, the communique added, because their parties had disregarded the Commander in Chief's order to purge themselves of corruption or be purged.

Naguib drove in his big green staff car to the official palace of Prime Minister Aly Maher, asked him to quit. Aly did. "Authority", he said "should be concentrated in the hands of the armed forces." By nightfall Naguib, still wearing his uniform, was Prime Minister and Minister for War and Marine.

Naguib himself explained what lay behind the army's latest coup. "Speed", he said, "was one of the objectives of our movement." The army was exasperated by Aly Maher's slow-coach approach to the key issue of the whole cleanup movement: land reform. Instead of getting started on the breakup of large estates, Maher's Cabinet had hemmed and hawed, appointed one committee after another to "study" the question. Prices were still sky-high, favoritism was still common in government promotion lists, and Wafdist politicians plotted to overthrow the new regime.

Naguib knows that his revolution may collapse overnight unless it produces speedy and tangible benefits for Egypt's people. In his first statement as Premier, he promised: "One of the first plans we shall carry out is limitation of land possession and (reduction of) prices." To help him carry out his promise, he appointed a Deputy Premier—Soliman Hafez, an able, progressive lawyer—and an all-civilian Cabinet of 15 experts, only three of them politicians.—(From "Time").

With a view to train unskilled workers for more remunerative employment, there is provision in the Budget for the establishment of a school for training unemployed men in suitable trades such as masons, carpenters, fitters and so on. These men will be absorbed into the school giving a training and be paid while under training, and at the end of the course be supplied with the necessary tools and instruments to practise their trade. So that Government is doing everything to speed up the various schemes for the relief of the unemployed.

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NEED FOR GEOGRAPHIC FIELD RESEARCH

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"SURPRISINGLY large segments of even the small area of Ceylon are 'geographic unknowns' today; the eastern and south-eastern parts of the Island are practically voids as far as real knowledge of them is concerned. And of the Island as a whole not even the basic facts of its physical geography are known with any degree of completeness and certainty; there is no Natural Vegetation map, no Land Use map, no Soils map, no Crop Potential map, no Erosion Incident map and not even a detailed Population Distribution map."

The above observation is made by Professor C. H. MacFadden of the University of California, Los Angeles, who was attached to the University of Ceylon for one year, on a United States Smith-Mundt exchange scholarship. He writes to the "Free World," a monthly publication issued by the Information Service of the American Embassy in Colombo, emphasizing the needs for geographic field research in view of the absence of this vital knowledge and information. Referring to the need for research, he remarks that all these basic geographic factors are unknowns or "little knowns" in Ceylon, especially within those parts of the Island known as the Dry Zone—those parts which the Government is planning to utilize and develop in the near future to absorb the bulk of Ceylon's increasing population. These geographic unknowns are all basic fundamental factors which a nation such as Ceylon must know thoroughly before intelligent large-scale land reclamation and national social planning should be attempted—and certainly before it can ever be fully accomplished. To plan for agricultural and social adjustments on any scale, and especially on a national scale, without an adequate basic geographic knowledge and understanding of the factors of nature, the Professor avers, is not only administrative suicide, but actually economically hazardous for the entire Nation and its People.

NEW FIELD TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE

The story of the difficulties and delays in geographic field research, says the Professor, is not necessarily unique to Ceylon; it simply repeats the difficulties of many

other tropical areas. As a consequence of the very serious limitations imposed on field research, the need for development of new research tools and techniques is extremely important. In response to this pressing need for new field research tools and techniques, the Professor experimented considerably in Ceylon during 1951 with the small light air-plane for war-altitude geographic field observation-mapping, and with the ordinary 35 m.m. camera for low altitude personalized aerial photography. On the basis of previous experiences gained employing similar tools and techniques in the south-western regions of the United States, the experiments in Ceylon very quickly proved their great scope and utility for the tropics. Field reconnaissance and regional appreciation, it was found, can be tremendously enhanced by using the light air-plane as an "unfettered means of movement over and across the difficult terrain and the often trackless forests and jungle." In an area such as Ceylon where commercial aerial photography is practically non-existent, the 35 m.m. photos when enlarged serve as completely workable substitutes—and all can be done in a single flight of but a few short hours' duration at little expense in either money or effort. Most of the Professor's air-photos shot in Ceylon (approximately 1,000) were in full natural colours for research and map-making use, to be viewed in an illuminated table model view or projected on to an ordinary screen.

THE SOLUTION

Thus it is now proved possible in Ceylon, as well as in other tropical areas, to greatly simplify and also greatly expedite, with the low-flying plane and 35 m.m. camera, the previously slow and cumbersome procedures of geographic regional surveys and studies. For with only a minimum of preliminary ground survey control, we can quickly and accurately plot pattern and distribution maps, in requisite detail, from direct aerial observation, supplemented wherever needed by personalized aerial photography in full natural colour.

Tropical areas have always offered a real physical obstacle to all who wanted to observe and study their lands and peoples, says the Professor who has now after experimenting found the solution of the problem in Ceylon and has directed a new focus on Ceylon.

Teach Sinhalese and Tamil to All Children

PITIGALA, Friday

THE best way to foster better feelings and understanding between the different races in Ceylon, according to the Alutgamweediya Town Council, is to teach Sinhalese and Tamil to all school children in Ceylon. In a resolution passed unanimously to this effect by this Council, it further requests the Government, as a preliminary step to appoint Sinhalese and Tamil teachers in all Government schools.

At the same monthly meeting in which the above resolution was passed, another resolution requesting the Government to raise the status of this Council which is a Grade 2 Council, to Grade 1 was also passed.

Mr. A. Siva Subramaniam, Secretary of the Council who is as enthusiastic as the Chairman, Mr. A. R. M. Mohamed, to improve the conditions of the town, is of opinion that by upgrading, the Council will be able to give its taxpayers more

amenities as Grade 1 Councils are entitled to apply for larger loans from the Central Government than Grade 2 Councils.

Among the many improvements this T.C. has undertaken are a Model Market for which tenders have already been called and a Side Drain scheme costing about Rs. 36,000.

The consumers of electric current in the town are at present put into great inconvenience in the settlement of their bills as they have to go all the way to the Beruwala Urban Council which supplies current to both Alutgama and Alutgamweediya Town Councils to settle their bills.


The Alutgamweediya T.C. has suggested to the Beruwala U.C. that they be allowed to collect electric fees on behalf of the latter on a commission basis and forward monies so collected to the U.C. (Beruwala Cor.)

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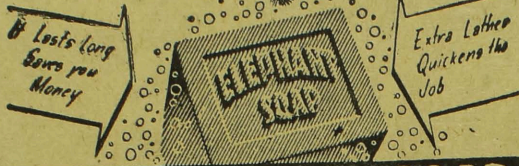
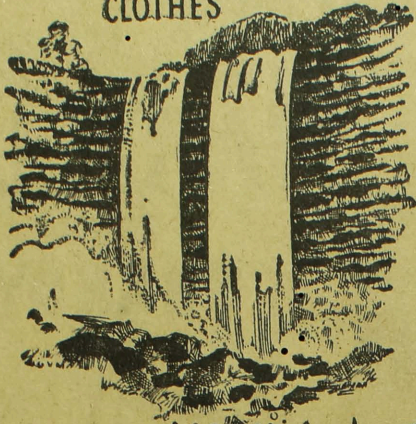


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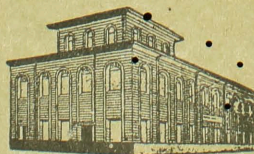
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CEYLON DOCTOR TRAINEES IN AMERICA

Preconceived Notions Corrected

"THERE is in Ceylon an erroneous impression that degrees like M.P.H. (Master of Public Health) at Harvard are easy to obtain. I want to correct that from what I have been through. In fact many of the men who came here after the D.P.H. (Diploma in Public Health) in London frankly admitted that the London Diploma was easier to obtain than the Harvard Master's Degree. The School of Public Health at Harvard gets its students to work pretty hard."

The above frank statement is made by Dr. Ram B. Abeysinghe, one of the three doctors from Ceylon who proceeded to the United States in September, 1951 as a trainee in Public Health under the Point Four Programme, in a contribution to "Free World," published by the American Embassy Information Service in Colombo. The other two trainees are Dr. Patrick J. de Fonseka and Dr. W. L. Mendis.

CORDIAL AND COURTEOUS

Speaking of Americans as a people, he says: "They have been extremely cordial and courteous to me. Up to date I have never had occasion to feel that I was a dark-skinned man. Wherever you go, you feel that the average American regards you as a stranger and tries his level best to be helpful. I once said at an address to a forum meeting that family ties in America are not so strong as they are in our country. I had said this 'as a first impression,' three weeks after my arrival in the country. I have had to change my opinion since. I am now firmly convinced of the strong family feelings among Americans. By family the American, however, does not include as distant relatives as we do in Ceylon. We in Ceylon come to America with a picture of American way of life as depicted in the films that are produced in Hollywood. I make bold to say that Hollywood is doing America an injustice in that respect. On the contrary, the only thing that appears to be fast in their life is their modes of transport. A fact that surprised me however is the amount of mental ill-health among the American people. There is plenty of money but the people spend very cautiously.

THE AMERICAN GIRL

"We in Ceylon believed that the American girl was frivolous and bent on making herself look sexy, and the American man was a hail-fellow-well-met type of individual.

My impression is that I was wrong in both. The American girl to me is very matter of fact. She likes to look smart and in her attempt to do this foregoes some of her femininity. The American male is a somewhat sobered descendant of his forefathers. I believe that if a man could choose the country in which he could die leaving behind a wife and family not provided for, then America is the place. The welfare societies in most States are so well organized that they would look after them quite satisfactorily.

FEELINGS OF KINSHIP AMONG NATIONS

"In a period of international tension, here in the Harvard School of Public Health, people from twenty-nine countries were building feelings of kinship. How would you feel if you became an extremely close friend of a man who was on the Japanese invasion fleet that was nearing Ceylon on that Easter Sunday in 1942? It happened to me. We were close chums. At Harvard, German and Jew, Japanese and Chinese, English and Iranian, sit side by side and laugh at national animosities that have for centuries retarded the international progress of the world. They discuss methods of developing Public Health in countries with limited facilities, of utilising Public Health as a means to bridge gaps between peoples. Do you doubt that this is a good sign for future unity among nations?"

POST-GRADUATE TRAINING

It may be questioned that a Ceylonese medical officer will benefit from an education in a country so far advanced as America. To this query, Dr. Abeysinghe has this answer. "Till one goes through a course of study, as for instance the one given at the Harvard School of Public Health, one cannot realise that it is essential that health officers should have post-graduate training in advanced countries. It would be folly for less developed countries not to send them over to developed countries to see how they do things. That is how progress occurs. In school our activities range from class rooms to field visits. I must admit that my stay in America, let alone being profitable as far as my studies are concerned, has been a valuable experience for me as my stay in that country has enabled me to know the people, their ways and to understand them and thereby correct preconceived notions about them which are very often erroneous."

SENEX.

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT MOVEMENT

Asian Assembly Today

ABOUT five hundred representatives from a score of countries are expected to attend the Asian Assembly of the Moral Re-armament Movement held today in Colombo. Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of this worldwide movement, accompanied by the first group of 43 representatives, arrived on Monday. There will be two sessions daily till November 2nd at the Grand Oriental Hotel, the venue of the assembly.

The Prime Minister who welcomed the proposal to hold an Asian Assembly in Ceylon, extended an invitation to the leader of this worldwide movement. Moral re-armament is an international movement which in three decades has spread to eighty countries and which is now regarded as Democracy's most potent challenge to Communism in the struggle for men's minds. Its men and women live by four moral absolutes: honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. Their philosophy of money is that "there is enough for everybody's needs but not enough for everybody's greed—where every-

body cares enough and everybody shares enough, and everybody will have enough."

Dr. Buchman believes that human nature can be changed—but that only God can change it. That is the guiding principle of the Moral Re-armament Movement. It is his hope that from this movement will ultimately emerge a living formula which is the answer to Communism. He has said: "A faith moves Communists. A greater faith will need to capture us to give us the power of supernatural thinking to build the new world which is our rightful heritage."

The Prime Minister, in extending the welcome to Dr. Buchman, has declared that moral and spiritual foundations are necessary to make democracy function effectively and that the world needs some uniting idea that can make peace permanent.

At the assembly of the M.R.A. which opens today, it is expected that this uniting idea will be clearly expounded.

U. S. A. Presidential Election Campaign

Some Facts About the Election

REPUBLICANS and Democrats—members of the two major rival political parties in the United States—are now engaged in another of their quadrennial battles for the Presidency of the United States.

On Tuesday, November 4th, the voters of America will decide the issue.

Carrying the Republican banner is General Dwight D. Eisenhower who was nominated by the party's national convention in Chicago in July.

The Democratic candidate is Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois who was the nominee of the party selected at the national convention held in Chicago in July.

Democratic party known as the Majority Party since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal (1932) is considered the U.S. Liberal Party.

Republican party, often called the G.O.P. (Grand Old Party) harks back to Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, is considered "Conservative." Last Republican President was Herbert Hoover, now the party's elder statesman and counsellor.

The 1952 campaign is more than just a battle between the two big parties. It is a fight between two outstanding personalities—General Eisenhower and Governor Stevenson—for the Presidency, as well as a conflict over party's views on specific issues of domestic and foreign policy. Whatever the decision of the American voters, the result of the present campaign will be another demonstration of the free election system which has been practised in the United States for more than 160 years. The winner will be the people's choice.

THE CANDIDATES

General Dwight David Eisenhower, Republican Party nominee, was born in Denison, Texas, on October 14, 1890. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1915. Eisenhower was graduated in 1926 from the Infantry Tank School. He is an honours graduate of the Command and General Staff School. In 1928 he graduated from the Army War College and in 1933 from the Army Industrial College. In 1934 he held the rank of Major. He helped solve plans for centralised control of military air power while in the office of the U.S. Chief of Staff in Washington. His next assignment was Assistant Military Adviser to the Philippine Air Corps. An air-power enthusiast, although he had always been a tank expert, he studied aeronautics and became a pilot at the age of 47.

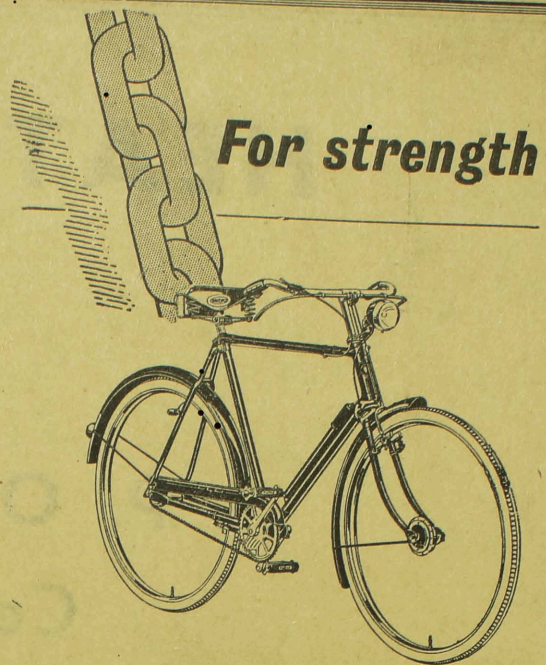
Five days after the start of World War II Lt.-Col. Eisenhower was ordered to Washington. There he headed the War Plane Division of the War Department General Staff to formulate the grand strategy of all theatres of operation. In June, 1943, as Major-General he was

ordered to England. He led all Allied Forces in the invasion of North Africa, Sicily, Italy and finally into Normandy and through Europe.

After the Nazi surrender on May 7, 1944, General Eisenhower was Commander of the U.S. Zone of occupation in Germany. In November, 1945, he returned to the United States as Chief of Staff. He requested that he be relieved from active duty, and in 1948, became President of Columbia University in New York City. On indefinite leave of absence from Columbia University, General Eisenhower was named Supreme Commander, North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December, 1950. Since 1945 Eisenhower has been asked to become a candidate for the office of President of the United States, but not until this year did he announce that he was resigning his post in Europe, as well as the Commission in the Army to that he could actively campaign for the highest offer in the U.S.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, the nominee of the Democratic Party is a tried and trusted public servant as well as a close student of Government and foreign relations. The 52-year-old Governor of the State of Illinois has been active in the Government and out in promoting the cause of good government at home and a just and durable peace throughout the world.

Adlai Stevenson is a lawyer by profession and an internationalist by conviction. Like the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he comes of a family "rooted in pre-Revolutionary America." His great-grandfather was among the first to propose Abraham Lincoln for the U.S. Presidency; his grandfather also named Adlai Stevenson, was a vice-President of the United States and his father served as Secretary of State of Illinois. He is a graduate of Princeton University and attended Harvard Law School, later finishing his law course at North-Western University. In the nineteen thirties Stevenson served as legal counsel for two Government agencies in Washington. Quick to recognize the menace of Nazi totalitarianism Stevenson worked tirelessly as Chairman of the Chicago Committee to Defend America by Aid to the Allies. In 1942 he was called to war service as Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. President Roosevelt nominated Stevenson chief of a mission to Italy in 1943 to study the possibilities of rehabilitating the social, political and economic life of that country. His report set a pattern for later post-war rehabilitation of war-devastated areas. In 1948 Stevenson served on the U.S. delegation at the founding of the United Nations Organization, and since that time has represented his country at many conferences of the World Organization. He has never swerved in his belief that the United Nations is "indispensable as an agency for concerting policies among the 'free States' and that it 'must remain an indispensable part of U.S. foreign policy.'"



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