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PRESSING NEED FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Lord Soulbury Cites Britain's Example

"CEYLON'S economy resembles that of Denmark. It is primarily based on agriculture, and is always likely to be, but it is desirable and, I feel sure, possible to diversify this economy by the establishment of appropriate industries, where the necessary raw material is available. To further that object it is not difficult to hire or obtain on loan the services of experts and directors and managers from overseas. But industry carried on solely by experts; it needs surveyors, draughtsmen, foremen, overseers, clerks of works, gangers, charge hands, and so forth. If, for example, the manufacture of steel or of sugar is contemplated, a well-trained corps of work-people must be created."

This observation was made in the course of his address by Lord Soulbury, the Governor-General, at the annual Conference of the Engineering Association of Ceylon.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS

This is the third time that I have been privileged to address this important Association. But, if some fortune-teller had told me four years ago that I was destined, when I came to Ceylon, to speak to a gathering of engineers upon the problems of their profession on no less than three occasions, I am not sure that I should have had the nerve to assume my present office. For there cannot be many people here or elsewhere who possess less knowledge than myself of the theory and practice of engineering.

That is the result of the lop-sided education given in Great Britain when I was at School more than fifty years ago. In the average school, in those days, very little scope was given to the creative and constructive instinct which every normal child possesses.

I can still remember, when I was very young and had just gone to school, getting hold of a book on engineering and studying with great care and interest a detailed description of the lay-out of a sugar factory. But my school masters soon knocked that sort of nonsense out of me and diverted my attention, and such talents as I possessed, to the niceties of Latin and Greek grammar. The result is that I am completely devoid of mechanical knowledge, and the only practical training given to me was a little carpentry, of which I am reminded by two scars on my hand produced by the inept use of a chisel.

I wonder how many boys there are at school in Ceylon today still receiving the lop-sided kind of education that was bestowed upon me at the end of the 19th century.

IN GREAT BRITAIN TODAY

Of course, things are very different in Great Britain today, where there is now ample opportunity for every school child to indulge his creative faculty and be trained in the use of his hands as well of his brain. Nevertheless, organised and comprehensive technical education in my country is of recent date. I believe that the first sign of interest taken by the British Government in such education was shown in the middle of the 19th century by a

grant of a few thousand pounds from the proceeds of a tax on whisky. The annual grant today runs into many millions. Nevertheless, during the 19th century, in spite of the comparative indifference of the Government, Britain became renowned for the skill of her engineers and the quality of her products which went all over the world.

SYSTEM OF APPRENTICESHIP

How did this happen? There were various causes; an excellent system of apprenticeship and the welcome which had for a long time been given to foreigners and refugees from Europe possessed of special skill, for example the Flemish weavers and the Huguenots. The rayon industry was founded by a family of French origin. These people were not experts such as are imported nowadays to give advice and direction. They were just ordinary men and women with experience and knowledge of their craft, and in many cases of new processes of manufacture. And, of course, a great deal was due to the remarkable inventiveness of individual Englishmen and Scotsmen, backed by intelligent workmen who transmitted their skill to their children and grand-children, notably in the textile industry. In Lancashire, for example, the cotton operatives have inherited the dexterity of several generations. The development of British industry has taken a very long time, but with modern methods of teaching and training there is no reason why a considerable development of industry in Ceylon should take so long. The people here are intelligent, their fingers are as nimble as their wits, and the remarkable cleverness with which scale models of railways and other constructions are made is evidence of their talent. But they need careful training and guidance, for they have no long tradition of industrial experience.

CEYLON'S ECONOMY

Ceylon's economy resembles that of Denmark. It is primarily based on agriculture, and is always likely to be, but it is desirable, and, I feel sure, possible to diversify this economy by the establishment of appropriate industries, where the necessary raw material is available.

(Continued on page 8)

U.N.P. DEAL WITH CHINA APPROVED BY CABINET

Second Delegation to Finalise Terms

AT the first midnight session of a Ceylon Cabinet ever to be held, the Cabinet arrived at an agreement on the "principle" of the long-term trade proposals of China. The following communique was issued at the conclusion of the meeting:—

"The proposals regarding a long-term agreement for rice and rubber as outlined in the two Memoranda dated Peking, October 5, 1952, were approved in principle.

"It was decided to send an official delegation to Peking to finalise negotiations with the Government of China on outstanding issues."

It is understood that Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Minister of Commerce

and Trade, has been asked to lead the second trade delegation, which is expected to leave Ceylon this week.

If Mr. Senanayake is unable to leave it is likely that Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, Ceylon Envoy in Burma will deputise for him. Mr. Senanayake may go to Peking later to sign the agreement on behalf of the Government after the Ceylon team has finalised the draft.

Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne, Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade, will be one of the members of the delegation. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is likely to be represented by Mr. E. S. de Silva, Assistant Secretary, who is at present in Peking, arranging the shipment of rice from China under the short-term agreement.

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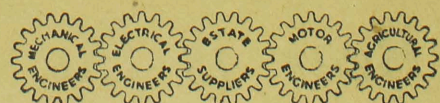
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The Colombo Plan—Retrospect and Prospect

UNFAIR CRITICISMS ANSWERED

SOME idea of the past, present and future of what is regarded as a "very finely conceived idea" embodied in the Colombo Plan was revealed in an address given by the Marquess of Reading at a lunch meeting of the Royal Empire Society, recently. The purpose of the sponsors of the Plan, he said, was to make a great effort not to build up from outside some vast organization but "to do their best, with the assistance of the countries chiefly concerned—the countries of South and South-East Asia—to improve or at least as a first step to maintain, the standard of living of nearly 600,000,000 people resident in that area of the world."

Apart from all other considerations, they had to face a situation in which with unfortunately a low standard of living there is simultaneously a marked increase of population. A number of people in discussing this particular aspect laid

exclusive stress upon the aspect of increased births, but that was only one aspect of the subject, because there was at the other end of the scale the added span of the normal life which has been brought about by various improvements in scientific and medical discoveries over a period of years. So that not only are more people being born, but fewer people dying at an early age. All the same the first stage of the Colombo Plan has got to be to maintain the situation, to keep pace with the increased numbers of people inhabiting these various countries. Once they got abreast of the current problem the next step was to advance to raise the standard of living generally over the whole area.

UNFAIR CRITICISM ANSWERED

Sometimes people say "well if that is all you can do with the Colombo Plan: if all you can do is to maintain the situation in the early stages, you are not doing very much". That argument is met by the following statement:—

"I do not think that that is a very fair or a very balanced judgment because, after all, when we install for instance, a new and expensive piece of machinery in order to increase production, we have to build a solid platform on which to erect it. We

have to try it out, test it, get into thorough working order and run it. When you have done that you have something there which is a capital asset and it will go on producing results into the future. Therefore, I feel that if we build our solid foundation, which is maintaining the situation, we can look forward to a real improvement in the general standard as time goes on.

METHODS OF TECHNICAL AID

On the subject of rendering technical assistance he says "I am not thinking of the sending out of a few very highly qualified scientists to undertake reviews and surveys for one large scheme or another. Technical assistance if it is to be of any real and permanent use to these countries has got to go right down to the foreman in the works. It is no good buying at great expense very elaborate machinery, unless you have got the people who are able to keep the machinery going when it is installed: and this the countries in the area very fairly and fully realize, and indeed pressed at the Karachi Conference for training facilities, not for two or three "big shots" at the top, but for as many as possible of those who are going to be in actual day to day working control of the machinery.

There are three ways in which you can give technical assistance. You can bring people back here and train them, but it is expensive and it is not always satisfactory. If it can be arranged, as it can be in a little time, to get more training on the spot in the countries which are themselves concerned, I am sure that is much more suitable and productive. The third type is help with instructors and provide the training equipment. It is no good having an elaborate training college if you have not got the staff to do the instruction or the training equipment by which the students can actually try out the lessons which are being taught to them.

NO FORCED INDUSTRIALISATION

"I heard some criticism to the effect that the Colombo Plan was encouraging these countries which were not essentially industrial countries, to industrialise themselves to the exclusion of agriculture and merely to join in the general Western thrust to increase industrial productive capacity. I do not think that is a fair criticism. There is, if I may say so, always a tendency in a country which is developing itself to look to industry in order that it may be more self-sufficient and partly that it may rank, for what it is worth, as an industrial country. But the countries in South-East Asia have been extremely wise and realistic in their approach. They realise that the basis of their economy still being agriculture it will not do to over-hasten the industrial development and certainly not to do it at the cost of a diminution of agricultural products. Therefore, you will find, where there are factories—I was thinking particularly of two in Ceylon which came to my mind, one for cement, which is extremely valuable for the purpose of building houses for these new settlements to go up in the country to be developed, and one for fertilisers which again is a very precious contribution to the agricultural economy of the country."

FINANCIAL GUARANTEE?

During the discussion that followed a member of the audience asked what guarantee there was that the money provided under the Plan went in the right direction? Had the International Bank people been on the spot when these gigantic sums were implemented?

The Marquess of Reading—For one thing we have to have a little confidence, and we have quite a lot of confidence, in the good faith of the Governments of the countries concerned. Secondly, there are, of course, people moving about all the time seeing what is happening in the various countries. I do not think it would be long before it was detected if it should happen—and I do not for a moment that it would—that any country was using funds given it for one purpose for another.

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Another questioner said that when in India some years ago he learned that the productive capacity of the land was reducing at the rate of 12 per cent. every year while the population was increasing at the rate of 45 million a year. The handing of the land down from father to the son gradually reduced its value and there was lack of humus because nature was burned as fuel and nothing went into the land. Thirdly there was the appalling birth-rate. He understood that it was against the principles of Hinduism to practise any form of birth-control. How did the Colombo Plan propose to deal with these problems?

The Marquess of Reading: Do not put too much upon the Colombo Consultative Conference, it is a consultative conference; it cannot override Governments and tell Governments what to do. The Governments have to tackle problems of

(Continued on page 3)

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The People of Ceylon Are Saving

LET STATISTICS SPEAK

IT is wellknown and everyone is aware that the cost of living is high. Many cannot afford to save and many more do not earn enough or possess an income to meet the bare necessities of life. However a close examination of the expenditure of the people shows that there have been several items of wasteful expenditure.

This is evidenced by the fact that in 1951 Ceylon spent over Rs. 150,000,000 on imported luxury goods. At least an endeavour might be made to put by some portion of this wasteful expenditure into national savings. At the inauguration of the Savings Campaign for 1952-53 aiming at a target of Rs. 100,000,000, the Prime Minister appealed to the people to support the movement. "It is primarily an act of patriotism to support the Savings Movement", he said, "for thereby you help to finance the National Development Schemes. The successful working of these schemes will help to raise the standard of living of the common man and to provide employment for a large section of people. And apart from this, the National Savings Movement provides the safest and most secure investment for both rich and poor."

The response to previous appeals has been satisfactory indicating the

fact that the people realize the value of saving. That the people of Ceylon are saving is evident from the following statistics from 1943 to 1951:—

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Year	Total deposited Rs.	Balance to credit Rs.
1943 ...	13,355,000	21,516,000
1944 ...	23,112,000	35,607,000
1945 ...	44,002,000	64,961,000
1946 ...	67,054,000	104,364,000
1947 ...	56,776,000	117,071,000
1948 ...	55,392,000	127,553,000
1949 ...	56,392,000	134,831,000
1950 ...	77,529,000	163,707,000
1951 ...	100,692,000	206,429,000

CEYLON SAVINGS BANK

1943 ...	11,933,000	26,479,000
1944 ...	16,379,000	36,327,000
1945 ...	22,610,000	51,499,000
1946 ...	23,028,000	60,926,000
1947 ...	15,977,000	59,111,000
1948 ...	14,453,000	57,174,000
1949 ...	14,049,000	55,250,000
1950 ...	15,486,000	58,421,000
1951 ...	18,006,000	61,767,000

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Year	Sales purchase Rs.	Balance to credit Rs.
1943 ...	8,695,000	10,700,000
1944 ...	9,165,000	18,200,000
1945 ...	11,133,000	25,800,000
1946 ...	7,393,000	27,800,000
1947 ...	5,294,000	27,000,000
1948 ...	6,534,000	33,200,000
1949 ...	5,013,000	32,049,000
1950 ...	5,796,000	31,000,000
1951 ...	6,631,000	31,747,000

Colombo Plan—Retrospect and Prospect

(Continued from page 2)

that kind themselves. It is not for the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan to tell a Government of a country that it has got to revise its system of land tenure. After all, one must assume that the Government of a country has itself some interest in seeing that its people get enough food and, on that assumption, you have to leave it. The same reply must obviously cover the question of birth-control. The question of fuel is of course, one of the agricultural aspects of the Colombo Plan and one of the main ways of raising the rate of agricultural production is the provision of artificial fertilisers. That, with irrigation and seed selection is the way in which the extension of cultivable land and the raising of the production of these lands can most likely achieve good results.

U.N.O. AND THE COLOMBO PLAN

In answer to a question whether the United Nations Organization had any connection with the Colombo Plan or any powers of supervision.

The Marquess of Reading said: The connection of the United Nations with the Colombo Plan is new and very welcome. The United Nations has three economic commissions, one the Economic Commission for Europe, another the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East which covers all the countries of the Colombo Plan and a wider area as well. One of the first steps at this meeting at Karachi was to invite the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to attend the meeting of the Colombo Plan Committee, which I am glad to say he did at short notice and to which he made a very useful contribution. They do not overlap. The United Nations aspect is much more concerned with general surveys and rather theoretical inquiries, whereas the Colombo Plan is more

concerned with arranging for the carrying out of the actual scheme.

ONLY HELP WITH ADVICE

Another questioner asked if the Conference gave consideration to the possibility of importing wheat to the northern parts of India where wheat was eaten. Last year the British Government had diverted wheat on its way to this country in order that India should have it. It had been said that owing to the increased emigration to Australia there would be no surplus wheat from there for the rest of the world.

The Marquess of Reading: In answer to the specific question raised, no, the wheat aspect was not discussed in particular at Colombo. But there, again, it is very difficult for a Consultative Committee like that to come down to the detail of what particular crop is to be grown over a particular area of country which India, Pakistan or Ceylon decides, is to be brought under irrigation and consequently developed for food purposes. We cannot impinge too much on the functions of the Government of the country; we can only help with advice."

AVENUES OF CONTRIBUTION

"The advent of America has given a very optimistic turn to the whole outlook of the Plan. In a sense it is not quite accurate to talk about the "Colombo Plan", although that is a convenient phrase. I say "not quite accurate" because the use of the words "Colombo Plan" suggests that there is some overall plan worked out probably by the Western countries for acceptance by or even imposition upon the countries of South-East Asia. Nothing could be further from the idea which is behind the Colombo Plan. That idea is to enable the countries to help themselves with outside assistance—outside assistance both in the shape of finance, the shape of capital goods and equally in the shape of technical assistance, and those are the three avenues along which countries from outside can make their contribution to the development of that part of the world.

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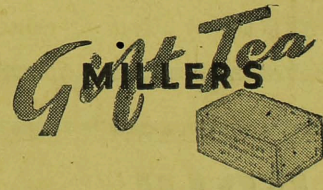


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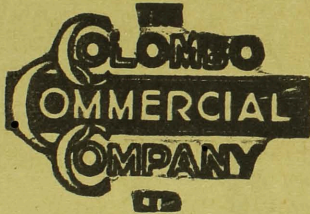
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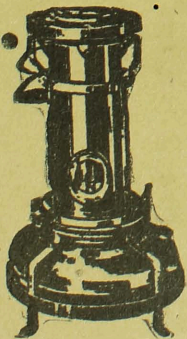
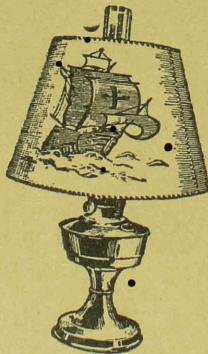
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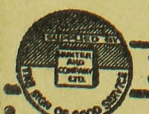
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Phone
or Call!**Plea For Preservation of
Sinharaja Forest****AS SINHALA NATIONAL MONUMENT**

ADVOCATING that the forest known as Sinha Raja Mukalana be declared a Sinhal National Monument for all time and prevent any destruction and irreparable damage, Mr. A. Ç. Tutein Nolthenius (Appointed Member) asked the following questions in the House of Representatives:

- What is the approximate area of the Sinha Raja Mukalana, the Forest of the Royal Lion, situated in the Kukul Korale of the Province of Sabaragamuwa?
- When was this forest reserve surveyed last?
- Did a foreign specialist fly over this reserve and suggest that all the good timber should be extracted as soon as possible?
- Is he aware that this small reserve is the only primeval forest left in the Island and that it has great natural, national and historical value?

MINISTERS REPLY

The Minister of Lands and Land Development, replied that the approximate extent of the Forest was 22,053 acres. Of this 12,850 acres were in the Kukul Korale of the Sabaragamuwa Province. The rest was in Hinidum Pattu and Morawak Korale of the Southern Province. A section of the Southern Province was surveyed in 1906, 1907 and 1923. The section within the Sabaragamuwa Province has not yet been surveyed. An expert from the F.A.O. did a reconnaissance survey by air and had made proposals for selective logging on a girth basis.

The Minister said that he was aware of the value of the reserve from the historical, national, protective and climatic aspects. The proposal to have that small reserve declared a national monument would receive consideration.

**• CEYLON'S TROPICAL RAIN
FOREST**

Sinha Raja Mukalana is the only considerable patch of virgin tropical rain forest in the Island, situated about 12 miles south of Ratnapura, and is southwest of Rakwana and northeast of Deniyaya. It may be approached by car from Ratnapura past Kalawana to the ferry over the Koswate river. From there one has to walk. The forest extends from less than 300 feet above mean sea level near Tiniyawa to 3,838 feet at the summit of Mount Rupahinkanda near the eastern end.

Mr. J. C. Willis writing in his "Handbook for the Resident and Traveller" published in 1907 of the low-country wet zone says: "It was, there can be little doubt, once entirely or almost entirely, covered with a sheet of dense forest, but of this only portions now remain, as for instance Sinha Raja forest to the south of Ratnapura."

Another reference is found in a publication by Mr. F. Lewis in 1902, entitled "A descriptive catalogue of the more useful trees and flowering plants of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces". He writes: "Of the large forests still remaining, we have Sinha Raja forest, extending in a very broken form through the Pasdum Korale in the Kalutara District and the Kukul Korale in Sabaragamuwa." The exact location of the forest was not marked on any map set out at the time.

EXPLORATION IN 1936

In 1936 Mr. John R. Barker, a lecturer of the University of Oxford, arrived in Ceylon and made a scientific exploration of the forest and a general study of the rare fauna and flora and hitherto unknown species in that region. For this purpose he camped in its vicinity from July to September that year and visited nearly every part of the forest. He mapped out the locality to show as accurately as possible the exact location of the forest and to give

some concept of its size. The situation is so remote that there are only a few villages within the forest. He computed the area to be some 90 square miles in extent, a potentially rich source of valuable timber. This forest presents the characteristic features of a tropical rain forest. The majority of the trees are evergreen and most of them showed well-marked growth rings.

"By far the most striking phenomenon presented by this forest as a whole", says Mr. Barker, "concerns the shape of the leaves. Nearly every plant has the tip of the leaf or leaflet drawn out into a fine point. The effect is to allow rain-water to run off rapidly, which must aid transpiration in an atmosphere of low saturation deficit. Dripping points to leaves are characteristic of plants of wet regions and particularly of tropical rain forests."

TOWERING GIANT TREES

Describing the wealth of timber in a region where it rains at all seasons and there is no dry season, Mr. Barker says: "It is doubtful whether any forest can show the phenomenon more markedly than the dripping points to leaves—than the Sinha Raja. The trees are tall and large in girth; the stems are remarkably straight and unbranching for a non-coniferous forest. The general height of the forest is 115 feet though here and there huge giants tower above these. The undergrowth is scanty and largely supply a nursery for the trees. The Sinha Raja presents the typical characteristics of a virgin tropical rain forest. It is the only area of such forest left in Ceylon, though formerly the whole of the low-country wet zone must have been similarly clothed. It is remarkable for the straightness of the trees, which are branched only very high above the ground, and for the almost universal development of drip-points to the leaves. It is greatly to be hoped that the forest will be preserved as a record of the former condition of a large part of this Island."

FOREST PROTECTIVE MEASURES

It was in 1874 on the advice of Sir Joseph Hocker, an order by the Secretary of State for the Colonies prohibiting further alienation of land above 5,000 feet elevation, saved some 85,000 acres of protective forest from further destruction. In 1875 an area of 6,000 acres of Sinha Raja forest, situated in Kukul Korale was proclaimed a forest reserve. A further area of 6,850 acres in the same Korale is proposed to be added to the reserve. An extent of 9,000 acres in Hinidum Pattu and Morawak Korale was proclaimed a forest reserve in 1926. Since 1933, a proposal to declare a portion of the reserve as a strict national reserve under the Fauna and Flora Ordinance has been under consideration by Government.

Afforestation of all patana and waste land subject to erosion, over 3,000 feet, protective forest belts along water courses, contour hedges of forest growth and the prohibition of the shibboleth of clean weeding on tea estates, the adoption of the principle of working along the contour, all these ensured further prosperity without much sacrifice. The Forest Department has been working on the lines indicated and the Government is doing its best to see that no further depredations take place.

BANE OF FOREST AREAS

Illicit cultivation of chenas has been and still is the bane of the forest areas and large extents of forests have been forcibly cleared by individuals. Protection is becoming increasingly difficult owing to this wasteful chena cultivation by villagers in the neighbourhood of forest acres, such as the Sinha Raja forest region. Owing to its remoteness, Government officers seldom or never travel through that region. Consequently chena cultivation goes on without let or hindrance, and result in soil erosion. This problem goes back to a century or more. For a hundred and fifty years own-

(Continued on page 5)

THE BATTLE FOR ASIA

By Stanley Morrison

WITH the election of the new American President, General Eisenhower, everything is in the melting pot—which really is a good thing since it means a new approach to international problems. As the greatest general on the United Nations' side, General Eisenhower, whatever he may have said in his election campaign speeches, can be relied on to face facts and to discard the outworn theories and the neglect of Asian problems.

For instance, it is not likely that General Eisenhower will continue to neglect the vital problem of rubber. Since the General's slogan is "trade not aid", there is a better prospect than ever of an international commodities agreement to stabilise the prices of great dollar-earning products like rubber and tin. On the other hand, contrast the present attitude towards this issue. Despite all the representations of the British Government on this matter and the fact that it was as clear as a pike-staff that the financial difficulties of the British and Commonwealth Governments were caused by the slump in the prices of tin and rubber, the U.S. administration continued to pump synthetic rubber into the American market and even sold it to Japan, thus artificially depressing the price of rubber at a time when the Communist threat to South-East loomed as large as ever on the horizon. It is this kind of left-handedness on the part of the present administration that has created such opposition to it at home and such consternation abroad, until people everywhere became eager for a change.

Nevertheless, despite these blunders, President Truman will be remembered by posterity as the President who had the courage to come out openly and unequivocally in favour of full civil rights for the Negro. That showed great-heartedness and rare civic courage. But there is no doubt that on the international plane his administration committed grave blunders in the economic sphere and in the field of diplomacy. For this, perhaps, his advisers are more to blame than this well-intentioned man, whose very personality exudes goodwill and a hail-fellow-well-met spirit.

Where Ceylon is concerned, the fact that she now has seriously thought of cementing close trade relations with China is the product of the left-handed deals she has had at the hands of the present American administration from whom little Ceylon expected a fairer attitude in view of the great part Ceylon's Finance Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, played at the United Nations when the Japanese Treaty came up for consideration. And when the late Mr. D. S. Senanayake courageously decided to sell rubber to China in order to relieve the desperate plight of the rubber industry, what did the U.S. Administration do? We were cut off from Point Four aid while India was flooded with millions of dollars. Naturally, people all over Asia began to believe that the U.S.A. was engaged in a game of power politics and that while every effort was being made to conciliate India (despite her very close diplomatic and trade relations with China) a small country like Ceylon was being bullied. This kind of thing also strengthened the hand of those sections of the Indian press (a majority) and of Indian public opinion which have been carrying out a vigorous campaign against all things American.

Now, I am confident that all these anomalies will be corrected by General Eisenhower, who, as a great general, is accustomed to seeing things in perspective and hence will realise the importance of not antagonising the people in a small, but strategically highly important country such as Ceylon. Powerful though the U.S.A. is, she cannot afford to create new sources of unrest and dis-

content all over Asia if she is to win the 'cold war' against the Communist powers. Nobody is so simple-minded as to believe that all of a sudden Red China (which has hitherto refused to enter into diplomatic relations with Ceylon) has discovered a love for this country. China too is a great power and she, too, is playing a game of power politics. Hence, General Eisenhower is too great a strategist to do anything to turn public opinion in Ceylon against the U.S.A. by punishing Ceylon for what economic circumstances have compelled her to do in the past, when she sold rubber to China. After all the present Government of Ceylon gave certain election pledges and those pledges have to be kept or it will never be returned to power next time. And the present Government is composed of men who can ensure a perfectly stable regime in this country. If the U.S.A. by its economic and diplomatic policies were to drive this Government to desperation by the circumstance that it will be unable to feed its people and find profitable markets for the vital rubber industry, then the U.S.A. will be creating the very conditions which will favour the onset of Communism. If distress became acute and widespread, then all talk about Democracy guaranteeing the people freedom of expression would be utterly useless, because starving people would answer that they lacked the energy to express themselves at all.

Since there are now better prospects than ever before of a cease-fire in Korea, the prospect of world barriers being removed is also better. Besides, one important effect of a great general being elected President of the U.S.A. is that Russia will now realise that it must stop fooling about with peace conferences which are preludes to fresh military adventures, if it really wishes to safeguard her homeland against the appalling effects of a third world war. There are signs that the last thing Russia looks forward to is such a war, and the presence of a general of the calibre of Eisenhower in the White House is bound to have a sobering effect on the cynical gang who live in the ivory towers of the Kremlin.

PLEA FOR PRESERVATION OF SINHARAJA FOREST

(Continued from page 4)

ers of tea estates have without any forethought whatever, been clearing the land. Obviously during that period neither estate owners nor villagers imagined that the top soil of a country is its wealth. It is now admitted that forest cover is the only reliable and lasting means of ensuring soil and water conservation.

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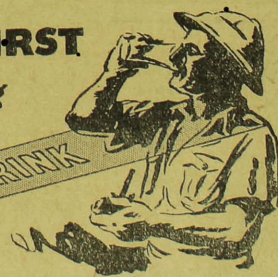
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Friday, Nov. 14, 1952

U.N.P.-CHINA AGREEMENT

We are glad to have the opportunity of recording our satisfaction at the conclusion of the controversy which centred round the question of trading with China. From the beginning we were in complete accord with Mr. R. G. Senanayake's proposal. We hope he will once again head the second mission to China which will set out to negotiate a lower price for rice. We take this opportunity also to hail the arrival in our political life of a young and courageous Minister who is in charge of one of the nation's most vital posts. In him we see a Minister of Commerce who is bold enough and has the courage to undertake that very necessary task of bringing back the self-respect of our nation.

In the recent past it was bitter to see the tragedy of a country with such rich potential of raw material going round the world apologizing and begging for favours. Until now, although rubber, which is the fruit of our soil, has been one of the most important commodities both for war and peace, we were in the unfortunate position of having to stand with our hats behind our backs outside the closed doors of Big Business. We had got ourselves into the position of being international beggars asking for favours from this country and that while all the time we had a commodity which we could sell to the highest bidder if only we had the freedom to seek our own markets in the world.

We are reminded of the quotation from Mr. R. G. Senanayake quoted by newspapers in an effort to confound him. This appears in the columns of the political correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News". As we said at the conclusion of our editorial last week, we don't want to adopt the policy of trying to find out who is right. All we want to find out is what is right. In the same spirit we would remind the people of our country that when the political correspondent points out that Mr. R. G. Senanayake had recently in Parliament said that we could not trade with China because the pattern of the trade had linked up our country with the Western democracies, that was merely a statement of cold fact. The Minister was realistic enough to point out the grim fact that we had allowed ourselves to be part of a pattern. We must realize, however, that Ceylon had very little to do with the deciding of that pattern because history had forced our development along certain

rigid lines and we had no choice in the matter at all. That does not mean, however, that we must for ever continue to be a docile and apologetic cog in the wheel.

It has been clearly evident that even among nations that speak longest and loudest about democracy and high ideals, one factor predominant in the discussion of trade and commerce is that of self-interest. Ethics of the market-place have been a characteristic feature of international trade and such ethics lay down that you must sell at the highest possible price and if you are prepared to buy, buy in the cheapest market from whomsoever may be prepared to sell.

If we take our mind back to the days when rubber was a sought-after product the Western democracies founded a purchasing corporation and bought the rubber at a fixed price. That corporation was founded from among business interests involved in munition production. When the war ended the corporation ceased to exist and once again the ethics of the market-place came to rule international trade. We who had been forced by history into a rigid pattern found ourselves helpless and had to go with begging bowl to Britain and America. That is why there is so much talk about this pattern of our trade today. We have now therefore the opportunity which we are glad to observe has not been missed, of altering the pattern of our trade by selling our money-spinning commodities to the highest bidder, namely China. The talk of such trading leading us to a position of being dominated by China must be looked at from a wholly analytical point of view.

Does anyone seriously suggest that Mao Tse-tung will want to tour the rubber plantations of the Island of Ceylon? Will Chinese Commissars come into this country on the pretext of examining our rubber to catch any spies hiding between the smoked sheets? Seriously, we think there is an honest fear that China will now get the opportunity of financing the local Communist Party from money that we pay for our rice. If the greatest problem for China today is the smuggling of money into Ceylon for the purpose of Communist propaganda, it is not necessary to go into such protracted negotiations for rubber. She can easily buy our arecanuts instead or even the humble betel leaf. If she wants to pay a fictitious price for a commodity she does not want but purely to find the opportunity to release money for Communist literature she still has the freedom to pay a rupee for an arecanut if she so wills. These, therefore, are fears that possess us when we begin to look at problems from the point of view we have come to hold before all the facts have been examined. It was open

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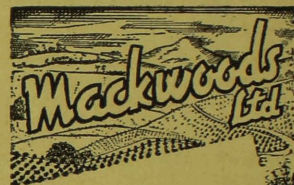
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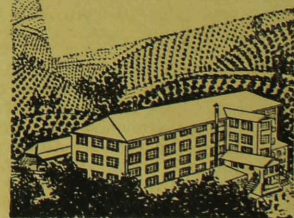


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all this time for the Western democracies to imperil our economic existence by depressing the price of our rubber. In fact they have not been slow in deciding to reduce the price when we found ourselves with no alternative but to sell at their price. When Sir Oliver visited the United States of America there was ample opportunity for the Western democracies to put into practice some of the very noble sermons they have been preaching during the last ten years. All he got was the things of the market-place. In those circumstances any Government that does not give its people the right to economic self-respect would be guilty of an act of betrayal. No Government has the right to make of its people a beggar nation.

We are proud that the U.N.P. Government has once again demonstrated the fact that the people of Ceylon can trust in its sense of fairness, its sense of dignity, and its sense of its people's self-respect.

Before we conclude we must place on record that this grand achievement lies almost entirely to the credit of the man who is perhaps the youngest Commerce Minister in the world. "China Dick" will now be the term of tribute from the people which he should be proud to bear. He has not only shown courage at a time when most of the Island's

powerful propagandists were going full-blast against him, but has also been able vigorously to campaign inside this Government's Cabinet and Parliamentary group. We also congratulate the Government Parliamentary Party on its exhibition of magnificent patriotism by giving unanimous approval of the position placed before it. Let us hope that all those who have engaged themselves in this controversy will now get together in order to dissipate the heat and ill-temper that may have been generated while it lasted. Such controversy is essential for the growth of a healthy democracy. Those engaged in the vigorous discussion of so important a national issue should be able to say hard things if necessary without allowing such statements to be the beginnings of wasteful feuds. We who talk so much and write so much about democracy must set an example, and for our part take this opportunity of expressing our regret for any hurt that may have been caused by our share in this argument. We assure all concerned that every line of our campaign was based on the honest conviction that we were right. We grant that others have the same privilege and invite them to continue that service to our people that it is our common duty to perform.

Trade Agreements with Sweden and German Republic

THE Minister of Commerce and Trade made the following statement in presenting Treaty Series No. 10 of 1952, regarding the exchange of letters between the Government of Ceylon and the Government of Sweden, which took place on 3rd March, 1952.

The Agreement is a very loose one with no firm commitments on either party to buy or sell. Each Government, however, agrees to use their best endeavours to promote the trade and shipping of the two countries. We for our part have agreed to treat Sweden as any other soft currency country. The Swedish Government for their part have extended to imports from Ceylon the same liberalisation extended to imports into Sweden from countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

Among the items mentioned of interest to Swedish importers are tea, rubber and coconut products. Our requirements which we hope to obtain from Sweden include, amongst others, manufactures of wood, tea chests, medical supplies, tools and machinery for mining, electrical development as well as for housing construction and new industrial plants. The Agreement is also of importance to us as special mention has been made that it has been found possible to issue licences for 600 tons of Swedish newsprint—with a possibility of increasing it to 800 tons.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

He made the following statement regarding the extension of the Trade Agreement between Ceylon and the Federal Republic of Germany:—

At the end of 1950 the Ceylon Government concluded a trade agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The document embodying the Agreement

was presented to the House on 10th August, 1951, as Treaty Series No. 14 of 1950. The Agreement was in force for one year commencing 1st November, 1950, and ending on 31st October, 1951. It was subsequently extended to 31st January, 1952, by Treaty Series No. 2 of 1952. The Agreement has since been extended twice up to 31st May, 1952, and again up to 30th September, 1952, by an exchange of letters, which are now placed before the House as Treaty Series Nos. 8 and 9. In addition to extending the period of the Agreement letters in Treaty Series 8 contain the Agreement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to an issue of additional import licences for fresh coconuts to the value of \$20,000 and for desiccated coconut to the value of \$1,000,000 in the period covered by these letters.

Media of Instruction at Royal College

IN reply to a question regarding classes in Sinhalese, Tamil and English media at Royal College, the Minister of Education said that in 1953 there would be two classes for Sinhalese boys and one class for Tamil boys and one class for boys whose first language is English. The number of classes in such language medium are not determined by the size of the various racial groups in the Island as a whole or in Colombo, but by the number of boys who are using either Sinhalese, Tamil or English as their first language and who qualify for the various classes either by promotion from lower classes or by passing an entrance test.

"We are maintaining the pattern observed for the last ten years. My information is that the proportion is 6:3:1", added the Minister.

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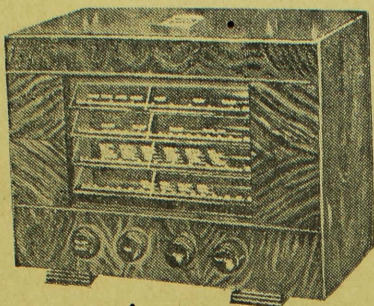
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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

CRIME has become a moribund feature in our serene and peaceful life in this country, and the juvenile delinquent plays a major role in furthering crime and other vices. Today it is encircling so widely in this social structure that it has become a burning question for the State to solve. Juvenile delinquency is not an alien thing in the Western countries, but the authorities are devising ways and means of a modern nature to eradicate this menace from social well being. But in Ceylon, the approach to the whole system is rather cumbersome and archaic and thus worsens the case for its eradication.

The law is such that the juvenile is treated in the same manner as the adult criminal. This brings a state of frustration and worry to the young mind. The State as well as the educated people who are dealing with juvenile delinquents should deal with them in a psychological way, so as not to create any inferiority complex and a social outcaste attitude, instead they should be given their rightful place in society.

There are many factors which contribute to the youth taking up to vices such as crime, theft, gambling and drinking. Lombroso said criminality was closely related to physical causes, but then if the cause of crime is only physical, a hospital and not a prison or reformatory is indicated. Some regard it only as mental, it is true to some extent but even the highest intellectual power is no guarantee against crime. A contributing factor which has driven the youth of this country to crime and other offences is the low economic conditions which loom large specially in the slum areas of Colombo and other towns. To these unfortunates, crime has become hereditary as they are born and bred in the lap of poverty,

disease and ignorance and become mature criminals in the arms of their own ones. During an economic depression the number of criminal offences always increase. The other factors are the social conditions and environment which play a major role in increasing juvenile delinquency and crime. Crime is not the cause of any one cause but due to a multiplicity of causes.

This gloomy picture in human progress and in this peace-loving country of ours should be stepped at all costs. The juvenile delinquent should not be made to feel a criminal but he should be given a proper education and employment and thus be made a useful citizen. The State should improve much on the Maggona Reformatory, and give the young people a sound training to live a happy and useful life. The Probation Officers should be well trained in the art of managing these delinquents and see to it that they are given their proper place after leaving the reformatory. The economic and social standards of the country should be high, and to those who are living in a slumdom of poverty, ignorance and disease, the State should give them relief in the way of houses and finance. Much is being done by the State, but there remains still a lot to be done. A prime factor which will give a death blow to this dreadful canker is educating the youth of the country by way of free distribution of literature and by the cinema depicting the defects of crime and its attendant miseries. In the last resort it is a sound life in the body politic which will be a bright ray amidst encircling gloom of a rapid growth of juvenile delinquency.

T. B. HERAT

No. 25, Sunandarama Road,
Kalubowila, Dehiwala.

Pressing Need For Technical Schools

(Continued from page 1)

To further that object it is not difficult to hire or obtain on loan the services of experts and directors and managers from overseas. But industry cannot be carried on solely by experts; it needs surveyors, draughtsmen, foremen, overseers, clerks of works, gangers, charge-hands, and so forth. If, for example, the manufacture of steel or of sugar is contemplated, a well-trained corps of work-people must be created. At the present moment the supply of such people—the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of industry—is by no means adequate to cope with a rapid or extensive scheme of industrial development in Ceylon; and, until a sufficient number has been recruited and trained, her industrial development will be, and indeed ought to be, slow and gradual. Consequently there is an immediate and pressing need for technical schools and colleges; but it will take a considerable time and expenditure of money to erect and equip them, and a longer time to provide competent teachers.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING

In Britain today, there is a very extensive provision of technical training, and one of the three branches into which secondary education has recently been divided is devoted to that subject. There are also ample facilities for advanced training in technical colleges and universities. But this development is comparatively new and, before technical education in the secondary schools became available on a large scale, a number of small schools called junior technical schools had been set up, catering for carefully selected boys from the age of eleven to sixteen. There were not very many of these schools — there ought to have been many more — but they were so successful that, even in the worst days of the slump and unemployment, every pupil on finishing his course was promptly snapped up by the engineering firms. It might perhaps be a good plan, pending the completion of a comprehensive scheme of technical education in Ceylon, which must inevitably be a

long-term operation, to establish a few junior technical schools on the lines which British experience has shown to be so valuable.

Mr. Starbuck said in his presidential address last year that it would be advisable for a large number of intelligent and educated boys of about seventeen to eighteen to be sent overseas to obtain the necessary practical experience. That would certainly be a very great help; but there are probably considerable financial limitations to such a course, and it might be easier and cheaper to engage specially qualified teachers from overseas and train the boys here.

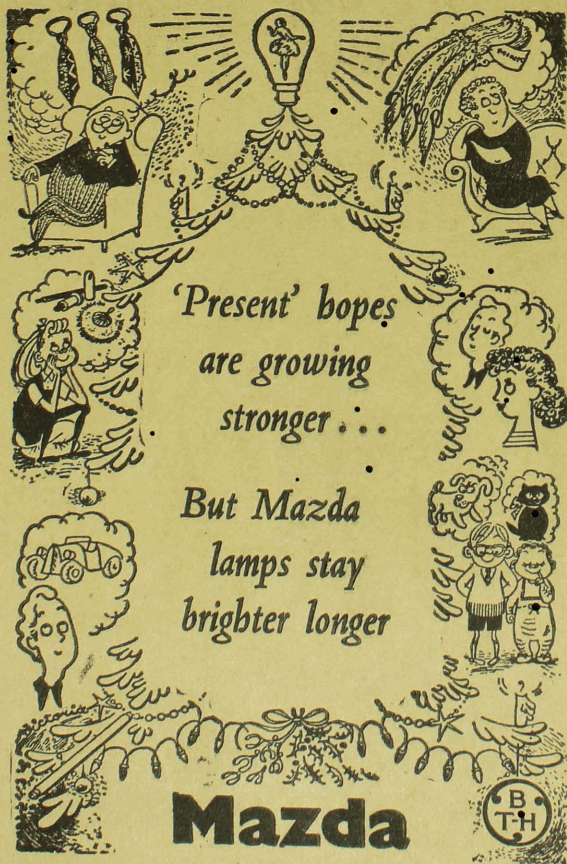
In any event, I believe that the industrial future of Ceylon will depend, as Mr. Geoffrey Wilson has said, much more upon the supply of the middle and low grade workers than upon direction and control by experts from abroad.

Hydrel Tunnel, Norton Bridge

SIR John Kotelawala replying to a question regarding the condition of Hydrel Tunnel at Norton Bridge since the commencement of electricity supply from the plant there, said that the tunnel had been inspected thrice, first by the Electrical Department with the assistance of the Public Works Department, next by the Electrical Department and the third time by Mr. R. D. Gruyther (Partner of Messrs. Coode and Partners, Consulting Engineers), Mr. E. B. Cocks (Partner of Messrs. Preece Coode and Rider, Consulting Engineers) and the Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings.

The opinion expressed after the third inspection is as follows:—

"We give our opinion that nothing we saw could be taken to indicate that the tunnel lining showed any sign of failure or that any deterioration of the concrete had taken place, but that the tunnel was perfectly sound and will indefinitely continue to serve the purpose for which it was constructed."



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In presenting the Bill, the Minister of Labour and Social Services said that the amendments were brought up in order to make the Ordinance work more satisfactorily, make it more flexible and adaptable to conditions governing the industrial and trade developments of the present day and also to clarify and amplify the existing provisions.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS

"One of the important changes has been this", said the Minister. "In the original Ordinance we had every employer only in every trade included. Now we have changed it to include every employer of workers. The reason for this alteration is that there has been a Supreme Court decision that when an employer employs others to work under him, and these others employ workers under them, the original employer is not responsible for what their sub-contractors do. Take for instance, a large employer of workers like Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co. Ltd., who give a good deal of their work to sub-contractors. The sub-contractors, in order to complete their contract with Walkers, employ other workers. The amendment proposed is to make the original employers, that is Walkers, responsible for any trouble between the sub-contractor and the workers. Supposing a worker is underpaid, or not given his proper leave, it is not the sub-contractor who becomes responsible for that but the original contractor. The amendment seeks to fix that responsibility.

RECORDS OF WORKERS

Another amendment is to make the employers maintain their records for at least two years. In the past they were expected to keep these records for only one year. This provision has been found to be necessary in order to see that the decisions regarding holidays are enforced successfully. For instance, say there are workers who are entitled to a certain number of holidays in a year. If those workers do not avail themselves of those holidays during that year, then those holidays are carried over to the second year. It is in those circumstances the employers should preserve records relating to workers for

a period of two years so that it will be possible to find out the number of days leave are available to the workers.

PECCANT UNION MEMBERS

Another important amendment is to enable the Minister to remove any member representing a Union, if he ceases to have the confidence of that Union, from office and also, where any member of a Wages Board is ill and is unable to attend the meetings of that Board, to appoint another person to act for such a member. This provision became necessary because a trade union did make representations that the member who represented that union no longer enjoyed the confidence of that union. There was no power to remove the peccant member until the expiry of his term of office (three years). The proposed Amendment seeks to provide for the necessary power to the Minister.

OVERTIME RATES, HOLIDAYS ETC.

Another clause prescribes the minimum and maximum hours of work, minimum rates of overtime, intervals for meals and holidays. In addition an employer has been made liable, where a worker has become entitled to 21 days' leave with pay, if he terminates his employment before enjoying such leave, to pay the remuneration that is payable to such worker in respect of such leave, and in the case of a worker's death to pay such remuneration to his legal heirs. That is, if a worker has become entitled to a certain number of holidays and if the employer were to discontinue him before he could have availed himself of those holidays, then the employer has to pay that worker for those holidays which he would otherwise have been entitled to during the period. In the case of death, any remuneration that a worker has earned by working during those holidays will be passed on to his heirs as any other earnings he has made.

DEFINITION OF EMPLOYER

Several definitions have been amended not only to cover more ground but also to get the loop-holes closed. For instance, the definition of employer has been altered, in order to ensure that employer means not the person the employer employs under him but the chief employer of workers. A worker who is a member of a Wages Board is protected. The Wages Board Ordinance has during the period of its operation prevented strikes and arrived at satisfactory arrangements between workers and their employers through agency of the Wages Boards. In the light of experience some defects have been discovered and these are remedied by the Amendments.

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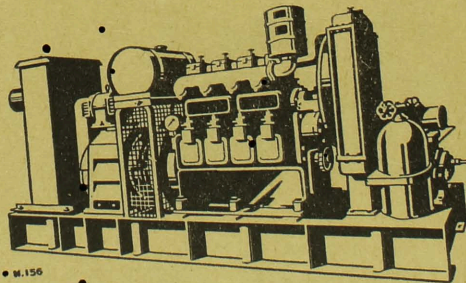
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MENDICITY AND MENDACITY

IN the course of a debate on a motion for the increase of the minimum charitable allowance for an individual to ten rupees, the Minister of Labour and Social Services observed that the allowance was not to be considered a salary. Public assistance was being extended to those in need. Nobody could accept a statement that Rs. 10 is sufficient to meet the needs of a man or Rs. 20 the needs of a family. What was really being done was to help those in need by giving them assistance for obtaining additional requirements. For instance, a person who has a certain limited income with which it is not possible to meet all his necessities; therefore a few additional rupees would give him the assistance he needs. Public assistance is only additional help. Apart from this public assistance it must be remembered that there are various institutions to help the needy. A programme has been prepared to start homes for the aged, those who have absolutely no way of maintaining themselves. Once these homes come into being, the old and aged can live in them and spend the evening of their lives in tolerable comfort.

"JUST ENOUGH FOR A BULATHVITA"

"I know beggars who are very rich but who still keep on begging", said the Minister "and there are cases where it was found that some of them had hoarded large sums of money, although ordinarily, they ap-

pear to be beggars. I remember, one instance of an old man who told me oh, the money given to me is just enough for my bulath vita! perhaps, that may have been his extra requirement!

However if the time comes when this country becomes prosperous and we have large amounts of money available for distribution, we will certainly provide further assistance. Even then I personally think that doling out money without any return for it, is not the proper way to give assistance to those in need. People should be helped to earn their living by undertaking various industries like cottage industries. On the other hand, if they are unable to work and are absolutely unfit to do any kind of work, there should be homes for them like the homes for the aged and infirm.

BLIND MAN'S LEASE OF COCONUT PROPERTY

While stressing the need for anyone who is able to work to try and do something to earn a living, the Minister recalled the case of a blind man who had applied for public assistance and was in receipt of it for a number of years. Then it came to the notice of the authorities that the blind man had taken a coconut property on lease and was able to maintain himself and earn more than his requirements from the profits he got out of this property. But he was apparently not satisfied with that. He protested and wrote letters and the matter was thoroughly investigated, and in spite of the fact that he was earning money, because he was blind and he wanted certain amenities the Department granted him a little help.

"Film Cavalcade" Not An Advertisement

THERE was a broadcast talk by the Managing Director of Ceylon Theatres Ltd. on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the cinema industry in Ceylon. It was in the daily features "Matter of the Moment". It was pre-recorded in a studio at Radio Ceylon after the script had been approved by the station authorities. A special programme of music called "Film Cavalcade" was broadcast later from the ballroom of the Galle Face Hotel after the cock-tail party given by the company was over. This programme had been partly rehearsed while the band was playing in the dining-room. There was no broadcast of the speeches made at the party nor was any account of the party as such broadcast. The talk and music were of general interest. The object was not to advertise a private company, but to reflect, in the public service side of broadcasting, namely the Home Service, a significant occasion connected with the progress of the cinema industry in Ceylon.

The above statement was made by the Minister of Posts and Information in reply to a question raised in Parliament. Why publicity was given for a private company broadcast free on the Western Home Service instead of being charged the usual rates on the Commercial Service.

Absorption of Temporary Clerks

CERTAIN Tea and Rubber Control clerks, Tea and Rubber Commissioner's clerks and Commodity Purchase Department clerks on being retrenched by those Departments were taken over into the Central Government Departments and were allowed the salaries which they would have drawn had their entire service been on the scale for Temporary Clerks Grade III. On absorption into the Quasi-Clerical Service after 1st March, 1951, they continued on the salary scales for temporary clerks Grade III and were thus at a disadvantage compared with clerks in the Tea and Rubber Control and Commodity Purchase Departments who had remained in those Departments and on absorption to the Quasi-Clerical were allowed to retain the salaries drawn by them on 1st March, 1951, as personal to them. It is now proposed to allow the retrenched clerks from those Departments and absorbed into the Quasi-Clerical Service to retain as personal to them the salaries last drawn by them in the respective Departments prior to their appointment as temporary clerks in Government Departments.

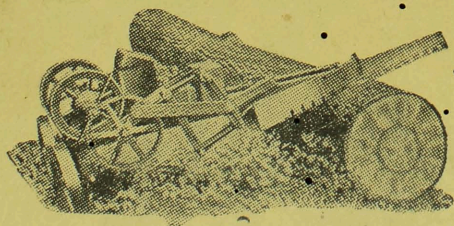
For this purpose a sum of Rs. 80,000 is required for payments of arrears of salary, rent allowance, cost of living allowance and special living allowance. The vote was passed by the House of Representatives.



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Unity Not Uniformity

By Eardley Gunasekera

IN these times particularly, there has been a great necessity to understand the term unity. At the same time we must be aware that some of the funds in our national life today which pass for efforts at unity are actually in the opposite direction. There has been evidence of international tension and strife which I believe will continue for some time. Many of us keep yearning for a return to normal times but that desire could only be satisfied by ceaseless hard work and thought in finding solutions to the many problems that confront us.

Various inter-relationships exist between countries and in this context I could do no better than remind readers of the hostile attitude existing between democratic countries and Soviet Russia and her satellites. It is a struggle of ideologies and it is the latter who is always on the offensive while the former is on the defence. It is this defensive program which propagates fear, chaos, contradiction and uncertainty. It is when we are placed in such a predicament it becomes natural that our motives for action become selfish and as a result we seek to protect ourselves and all our interests. It becomes very important that we should disregard minor differences in order that we may face more crucial issues in a spirit of unity. But this fact is not easy to apply to a Civilization because a civilization flourishes in the measure that the minds of men are free to explore and develop ideas. The average man thinks how he could contribute to the best advantage. But today by virtue of our sense of the oppressive burdens of the problems we face, we seem to put the question to ourselves quite differently "what can I get out of this and how can I protect my interest?"

When an individual is ever possessed of such a frame of mind there is a force towards uniformity. Now basically, uniformity would mean

that everyone should think and act alike if any orderly pattern in society is to be achieved. However, in such a system authority must exist because people must be told what to think and do. History has given us ample evidence that such a state of affairs characterized the feudal system of the Middle Ages. It is the source of strength to every despot who consolidated his power by wiping out the identity of the people. Life is a heterogeneous phenomenon where a variety of forces are in constant motion, our ideals, traditions, customs, being some of them. Educational institutions are of different types, have different means of strength and support and lay stress on different objectives. As a result of this variety in life it becomes necessary that we should recognise that the logical opposite of uniformity is anarchy or nihilism. The harnessing of the forces of nature to avoid such a situation becomes a foregone conclusion.

Thus if each element in society believes that its particular objectives is of prime importance then the variety of our national life becomes more or less an anarchy and a violent competition for preferment. If uniformity can only end in loss of personal identity and if the logical opposite of uniformity is anarchy we will have to turn to a different philosophy in which greater concentrated attention is directed to the individual.

Democratic society has proved beyond doubt that when we are considering relationships between people the real as contrasted with the logical opposite of uniformity is unity. It is to develop the second principle that our political institutions, our judiciary and our legislative processes are all built to emphasise the importance of the individual we have seen from experience that in a democratic society every person is an individual and is given the opportunity of developing his latent capabilities; and yet in matters of common interest and the common good work with others to develop a sense of unity.

A century ago Tocqueville made this clear when he said, "Feelings and opinions are recruited, the heart is enlarged and the human mind is developed only by the reciprocal influence on man upon one another. Among the laws that rule human association there is one that seems to be more precise and clear than all others, if men are to remain civilized, or to become so, the art of associating together must grow and improve." The education we have received must therefore, be utilized to bring to bear your special talent and training to better the relationships between people. This is definitely no easy task for we will have to summon courage and cultivate an authentic faith that under the guidance of a God is bound to render to life a meaning and a purpose. It will demand from everyone of us to solve problems without considering the cost of that solution to ourselves. Above all we will have to be realists and completely honest in our associations with others and in our estimation of facts as they are, not how we will like them to be.

I do admit that these are very superior objectives and that they have received attention long before, and they need no special attention now. The answer to this is that the importance of the community, the state, the country has been felt more than ever today. And it is the educated section of the people that can give special attention to these matters today. It is the educated classes of a country who have developed a civic consciousness, a capacity for leadership and judgment. The support and enhancement of unity is a goal well worth the time. The idea of unity in a democratic world is a living force unlike uniformity which is the dominant feature of a Communistic regime. If then we are to avert the disaster of falling into the throes of Communism one way of achieving it is by developing a sense of unity than uniformity.

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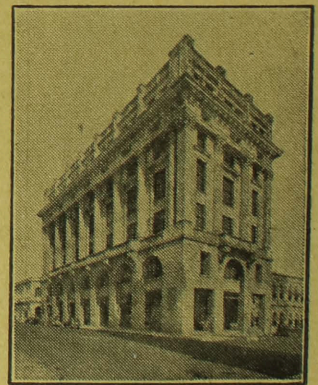
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