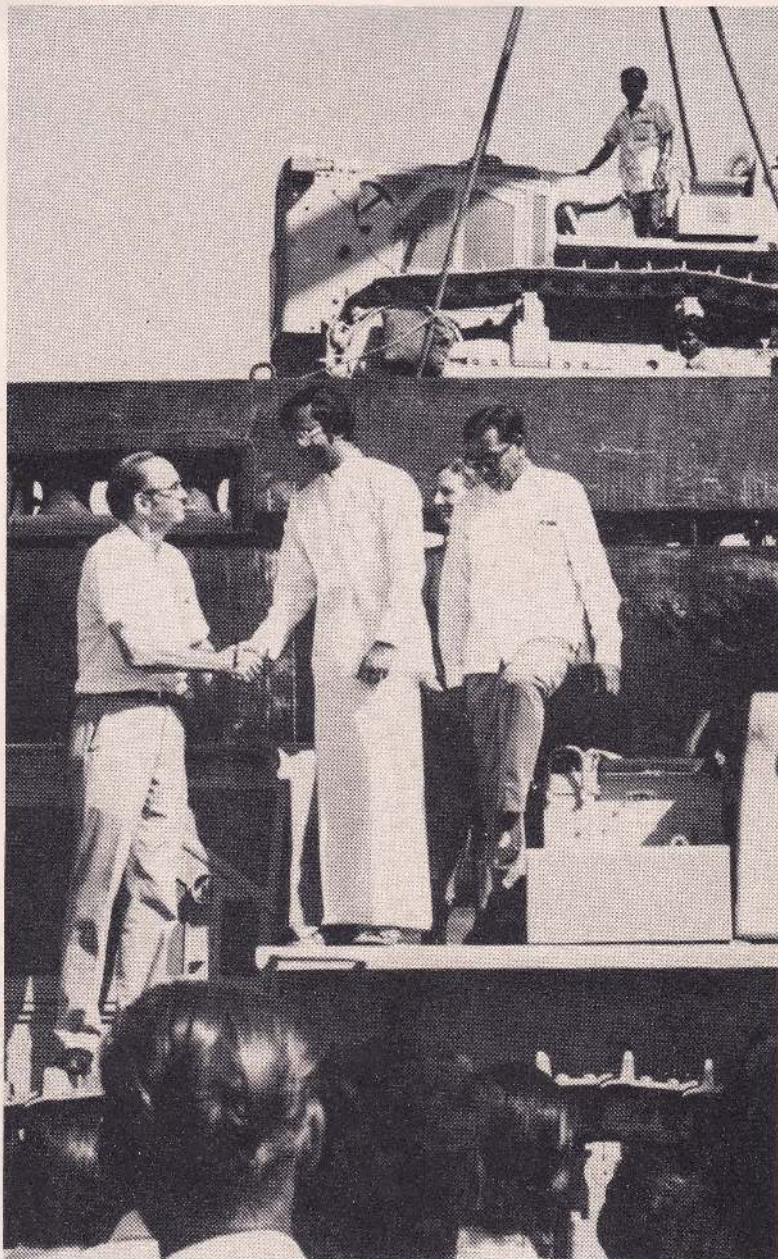


**TWO CENTURIES
OF
SRI LANKA – AMERICAN
FRIENDSHIP**



Ambassador Wiggins congratulates Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development, at a port ceremony in November 1978 during which the Ambassador presented Caterpillar equipment for the Mahaweli Development Program. Mr. Douglas Ladduwahetti, Chairman of the Mahaweli Development Board, is at right, with Ms. Sarah Jane Littlefield, Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development mission here, behind him.

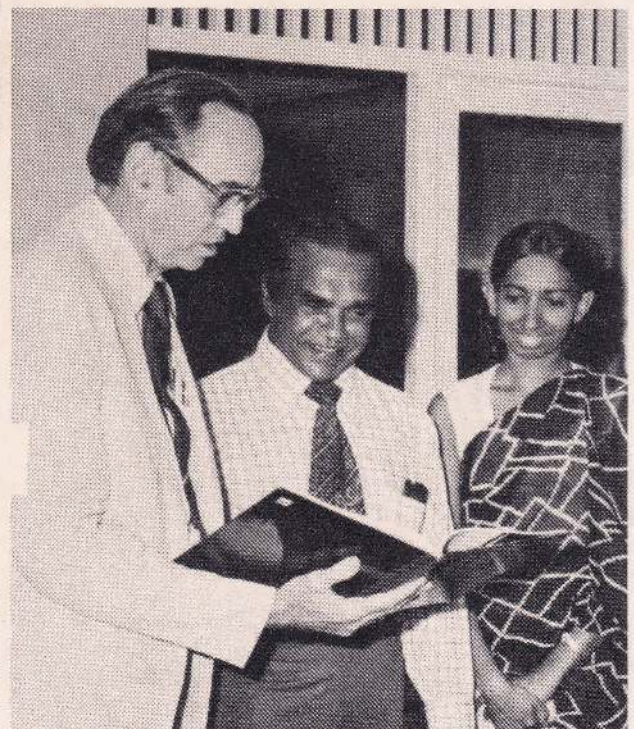
Ambassador Wiggins at a book presentation ceremony during the opening of the Central Library in Dehiwala in May 1978. Mrs. Sunethra Rupasinghe, MP for Dehiwala, and S. S. A. Jayasinghe, Special Commissioner, Dehiwala - Mt. Lavinia Municipality, are with the Ambassador.

“ . . . Our two countries share many hopes and many values, but most particularly a commitment to democracy and representative government and a desire to improve the well-being of our peoples.

“The ties are many. They date back to 1789, when the New England merchant ships first visited your harbors . . . Since that time scores of Americans in religious, commercial, cultural, educational, and diplomatic fields have come to Sri Lanka. The flow in the opposite direction has been equally remarkable.

“In an increasingly interdependent world, what affects one nation affects all others . . . It is wise to recall the many aspirations that Ceylonese and Americans now share; and to express the desire that these ties will grow even stronger in the years ahead.”

**American Ambassador W. Howard Wiggins
July 3, 1978**



To . The Revd. S. Manoparan,
our Representative to
The Rhode Island Conference
of U. e. e. Churches
1-4-1980.

TWO CENTURIES
OF
SRI LANKA-AMERICAN
FRIENDSHIP

A PICTORIAL RECORD

Formal government-to-government relations between America and Sri Lanka go back only to 1948 when diplomatic relations were established between the newly independent Ceylon and the U.S.A. But the informal people-to-people relationship between the two countries, proud of their respective histories as representative democracies, was built upon a long and enduring foundation.

In 1789, the year that America adopted its Constitution, New England sailors first anchored in the harbours of Sri Lanka. From ancient times the island had had commercial relations with distant foreign empires: Greece and Rome, Arabia and China. The call of trade and commerce to the sheltered ports of Ceylon was heeded no less by the merchant seamen of America.

The next American visitors in the early part of the 19th century came not in search of trade but of souls. As early as 1813, Samuel Newell, a New England clergyman, who later worked and died in India, spent some months laboring in missionary activity in Ceylon. He was, in a sense, a forerunner of the American missionaries who came to the Jaffna Peninsula to preach the words of Christ. With enormous self-sacrifice, these missionary families spread knowledge of the Bible; but in a uniquely American way also sought practical benefits for the people they served. The early missionaries, like the Rev. Edward Warren, who arrived in July 1816, took special interest in educating the people of the area in both English and their own Tamil language. Since education had been such an important factor in the rapid development of the United States, the missionaries hoped that founding schools throughout the peninsula would help to bring about needed social reforms, the elimination of poverty, and overall improvement in the lives of the people.

From the opening of the first American missionary school in Tellipalai in 1816, through 1848, one hundred and five Tamil schools and 16 English schools were founded. In 1823, the Americans founded Batticota Seminary at Vaddukoddai. This seminary at Vaddukoddai was similar to the then existing universities in England and America.

These hardworking New Englanders took many important steps to provide educational opportunities for women, quite a radical concept at that time. Mrs. Harriet Winslow, a great-great-grandmother of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, founded the Uduvil Girls' School in 1824. It was the first girls' boarding school in Asia. The American Mission started the first printing press in the north in 1820 and in 1841 the island's second oldest newspaper still in existence, the *Morning Star*.

In 1862, Rev. Miron Winslow published the first Comprehensive Tamil-English Dictionary. Medical missionaries translated textbooks into Tamil. One such missionary, Dr. Samuel Fisk Green, began a thirty-year medical practice and training program in 1847 and translated more than 4000 pages of medical texts into the language of his students.

The last years of the 19th century saw another remarkable American come to Sri Lanka, a man who came not to convert but to learn: the dedicated Colonel Henry Steel Olcott. Col. Olcott is remembered with love and gratitude by the Buddhists of Sri Lanka, since he reawakened the nation and inspired them to struggle for their legitimate rights. By petitioning the British authorities in London, he regained Wesak as a legal holiday and guaranteed the registration of Bud-

dhist weddings under the colonial administration. He founded schools, laid the foundation for a national system of education, and paved the way for the national movement which succeeded in its struggle for independence more than a half century later. National leaders like Anagarika Dharmapala, who was tutored by Olcott, were the catalyst of the political reawakening. The schools that Olcott founded taught the nation's children to value their civilization and culture.

While missionaries, merchants and other individual Americans left their mark on Sri Lanka in the 19th century, consular and commercial relations prospered. In 1850, John Black, a Scottish merchant resident in Galle, was named the first American Commercial Agent in Ceylon. The American Commercial Agency moved to Colombo in 1870 and later became a Consulate in British Ceylon. After independence in 1948, an American Embassy was established in Colombo to continue the friendly, developing relationship between two independent and sovereign nations.

Trade between the two countries, sizeable today, developed early in the 19th century. Incredible as it may seem, ice from New England ponds was used to chill beverages in Colombo in the era of sailing ships, before the American Civil War. Ceylon graphite was used in that war but it also found its way to an American named Joseph Dixon and through Mr. Dixon's ingenuity, to the "lead" pencils in the hands of millions of American schoolchildren. New England ice and Ceylon graphite, just as Seth Thomas clocks and Singer sewing machines, played their part in the development of both nations.

The United States' cooperative economic relationship with Sri Lanka began in November 1950, and since then the U.S. has provided assistance to the economic development of Sri Lanka. Most of the aid has been in the

form of grants and loans under liberal concessionary terms. Through Public Law 480, the "Food for Peace" program, aid has been provided for the purchase of food including wheat, wheat flour and rice. Other forms of assistance for the country's drive for food self-sufficiency have included fertilizers, agricultural implements and technical expertise. In addition to bilateral economic assistance, the United States participates in the Colombo Plan and makes substantial contributions to agencies of the United Nations operating in Sri Lanka, including UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, and WHO. Funds are also provided to international lending institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Asian Development Bank, which support international assistance efforts for development. Since 1956, the CARE program has provided wheat flour, dried milk, cooking oil and corn-soya as a dietary supplement for schoolchildren in Sri Lanka.

For many years, Sri Lanka and the U.S.A. have had satisfying and mutually rewarding cultural ties. The great Ceylonese scholar and writer, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, as curator at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, led the American people to an appreciation of both the art and the philosophy of the East.

Today, the cultural bonds that exist between Sri Lanka and the United States run in both directions. Each country provides ample opportunities to understand and appreciate the other.

Many prominent Ceylonese artists have worked and studied in the United States and American artists have come to Sri Lanka for the same reasons. Modern American theatrical works have been adapted to the Sri Lanka stage and, while U.S. drama groups have conducted theater workshops here, they have also taken back with them the concepts of Sri Lanka's tradi-

tional forms of theater. The premiere Kandyan dancer, Nittawela Gunaya Gurunanse, toured America in 1959 and another leading dancer, Heen Baba Gurunanse, went on tour more recently. The films of Lester James Peiris were shown at New York's prestigious Museum of Modern Art; works of Ceylonese artists such as George Keyt, Manjusri and Senaka Senanayake have been exhibited in American galleries.

The response to American performing artists over the years has been warm and appreciative in Sri Lanka. The Charlie Byrd Trio, the American "Symphony of the Air" orchestra, Martha Graham, the Paul Taylor Dancers, the great Duke Ellington, and Marian Anderson have all captivated audiences.

Educational exchanges between the United States and Sri Lanka have been broadly based, both government financed and privately funded, and always with a view toward the mutual benefit of the two nations. Students, teachers and professionals visit the U.S. for study and research. Many have benefited from Ford and Rockefeller Foundations grants, the East-West Center programme, scholarships offered by universities or provided by the Fulbright program, which is administered by the U.S. Educational Foundation. Since the Educational Exchange Agreement of 1964, as with previous agreements, professors, farmers, businessmen, teachers, civil servants and students have gone to the U.S. while American students and scholars have come to Sri Lanka to do research. Universities in the U.S. have close ties with the University of Sri Lanka. One joint research program on medical plants and herbs is between the University of Sri Lanka and the University of Maryland. Linguistic studies of the Sinhala language are part

of the curriculum at Cornell University and students from Sri Lanka study and research at Cornell.

In science, medicine and agriculture, there have been many cooperative research projects. The workshop on Natural Products held in Colombo was cosponsored by the National Science Council of Sri Lanka and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The Smithsonian Institution cooperates with researchers here in the study of, among other things, elephants and insects.

The American Field Service program provides students of both countries with the opportunity to live for a short period with a family in the other country in order to understand better the way of life and culture of the host country and to form lasting friendships.

Sports also have contributed to Sri Lanka-American relations. Outstanding athletes like Olympic medalist Bob Mathias have demonstrated the skills and the techniques that made them champions. Coaching sessions in Sri Lanka with American athletes have proven to be popular and some athletes have obtained advanced training in the United States.

Above and beyond political, economic and cultural relations, true friendship is tested in times of need. Indeed this has been an important element of the bilateral relationship. When the historic Sigiriya frescoes were damaged by vandals in 1967, the United States initiated plans for their restoration; the costs were borne by the Smithsonian Institution. When the U.S. assisted Sri Lanka in time of flood and drought, Sri Lanka reciprocated with a donation of 1000 pounds of tea for the homeless victims of severe floods in the eastern United States in 1972. This attitude of human compassion is perhaps the essence of the relationship that began so long ago. ■

EARLY AMERICAN VISITORS

The earliest known American visitors to Ceylon were whaling and merchant ships from New England.





Capt. Benjamin Crowinshield (1772-1851).

An excerpt from the log of August 31st, 1789.

Extract from A logg Journal from Salon to Culcutta by Joubert
Commissaire in the good Ship "Sancy" the Commodore's Master
On Monday the 15th of December 1788 wind fresh at 4 pm and
came to sail with the winds at 8 by 10 pleasant.

Monday August 31st 1789

Begins with fine breeze and clear pleasant weather
all sails set at 4 pm saw a ship bearing 30 sailing
to fasten all yards with the 10 ship she was from the
Isle of France bound to Pondichery out 29 days at 6 pm
bore away for the port of Colombo in the Island of Ceylon
at 5 pm saw the 10 Island bearing East dist. 6 leagues at 10
saw between 70 and 80 boats a-fishing out of Colombo boats that
sails bearing East differently sized from any that I ever saw
at 7 this afternoon came to anchor in 8 fathoms of water
2 Bala from the above the deck and myself and two passengers
went on shore when we were received by a merchant who trans-
acted us to the main yard, the Officer of which informed us that
we must wait the Governor the master of the post and finally
secretary's sent a boat with us to the Governor who received us
very politely and invited us to dine with him the day following
after visiting the Governor we paid a visit to Cap^t of the post and
Recall they all appear to be elegantly situated and a great number
of slaves round them and very polite to strangers
this day Ends with pleasant weather. At this day is 26 hours long
End of Colombo 7th

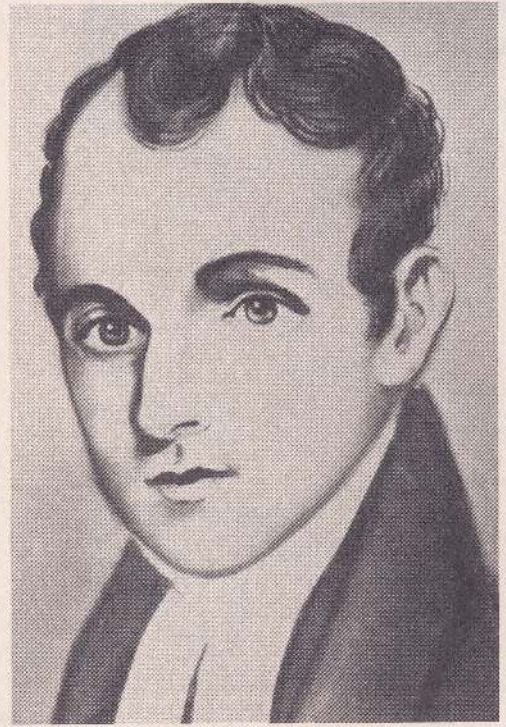
Tuesday Sept 1st 1789

Winds SE and pleasant weather this morning and
on board 7 fathoms of wind and 4 (cash water. this day dined
with the Governor after dinner took the favour of his Excellency
for a knowledge to see the Country he very politely told us that
there was too at our service and was for every pleasure that came
to this post. Accordingly we went about 4 miles into the Country
where we saw the ... with the Governor Country etc.
and many more Commodore's two ladies to mention
Ends with pleasant weather at sun set west of the boat

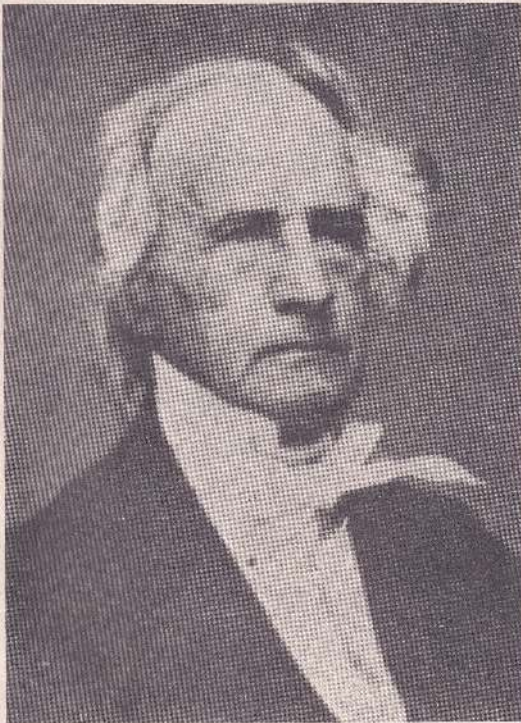
Wednesday 2^d 1789

Winds SE and pleasant took on board 7 fathoms of wind
went on shore 4 Ladies 1st passengers for Officers on shore
this day dined with a French officer, after dinner took a walk
to see the elephants but was disappointed for they were sent to
the Governor's garden about two hours before there is 26
hours. Ends with pleasant weather.

MISSIONARIES



Rev. Samuel Newell.



Rev. Miron Winslow (1820-1836), Tamil scholar and compiler of "Comprehensive English Tamil Dictionary."

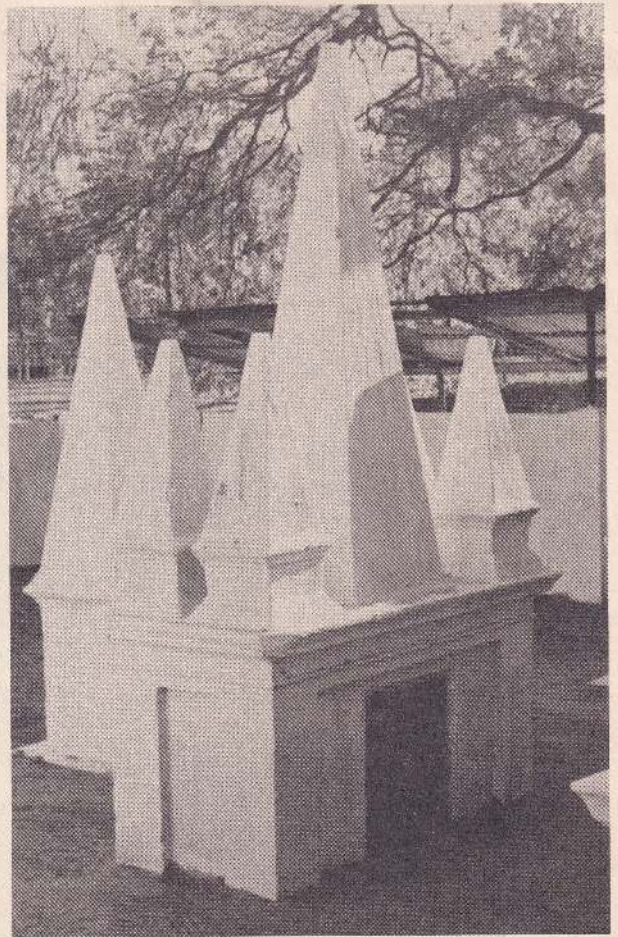
Mrs. Harriet Wadsworth Lathrop Winslow, founder and the first principal of the Uduvil Girls' School (1824) in Jaffna, the first girls' boarding school in Asia.





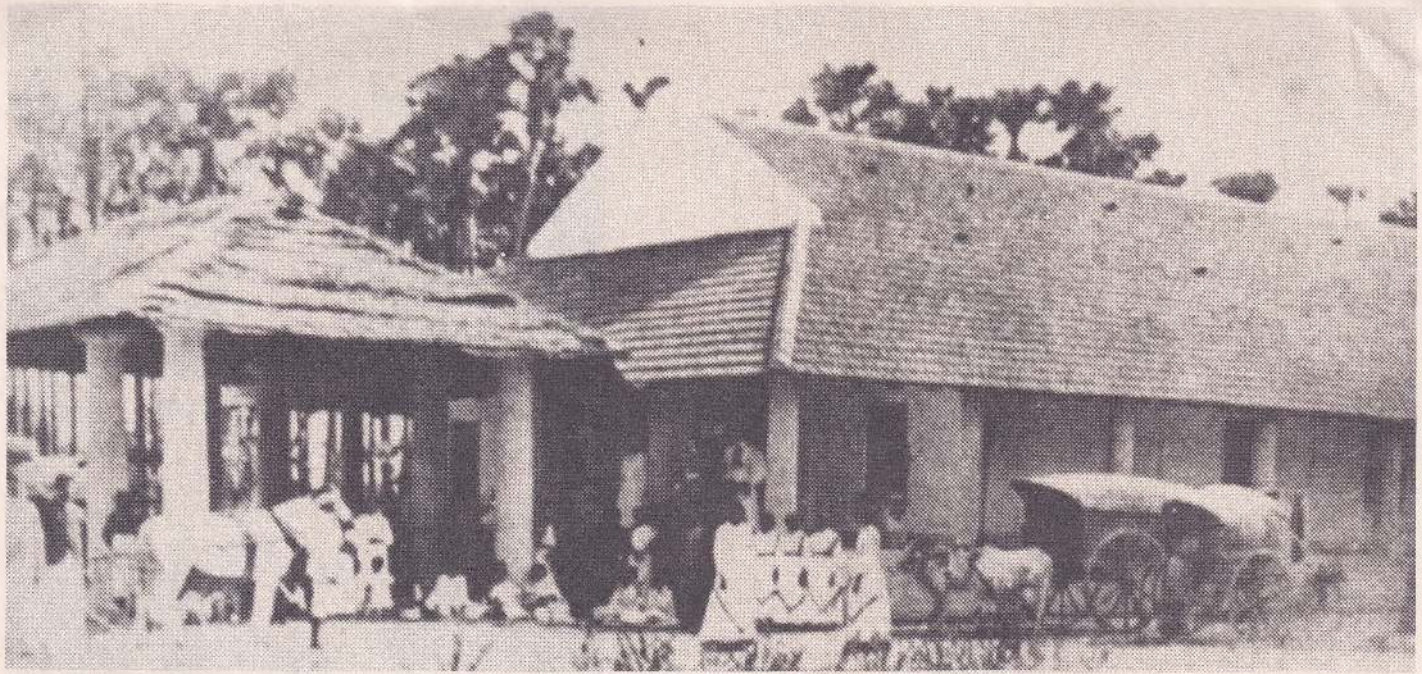
Rev. Dr. Daniel Poor (left), the first principal of the Batticotta (Vaddukoddai) Seminary established by the American missionaries on July 22, 1823. American missionaries in north Sri Lanka, 1916 (below).





Grave of Rev. James Richards (right), one of the first American missionaries to Sri Lanka, who died at Tellippalai in Jaffna on August 3, 1822. Group photograph (below) of American missionaries resident in Jaffna in 1890.



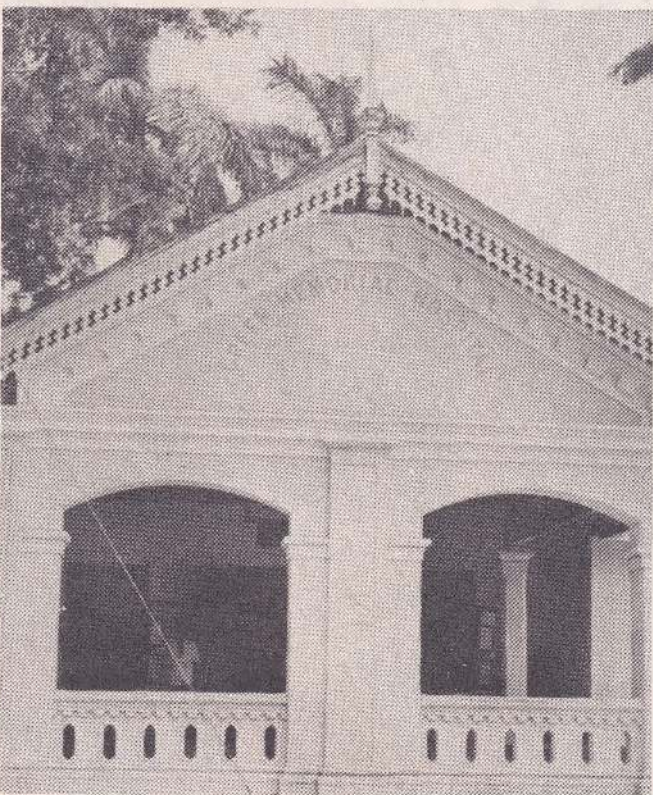


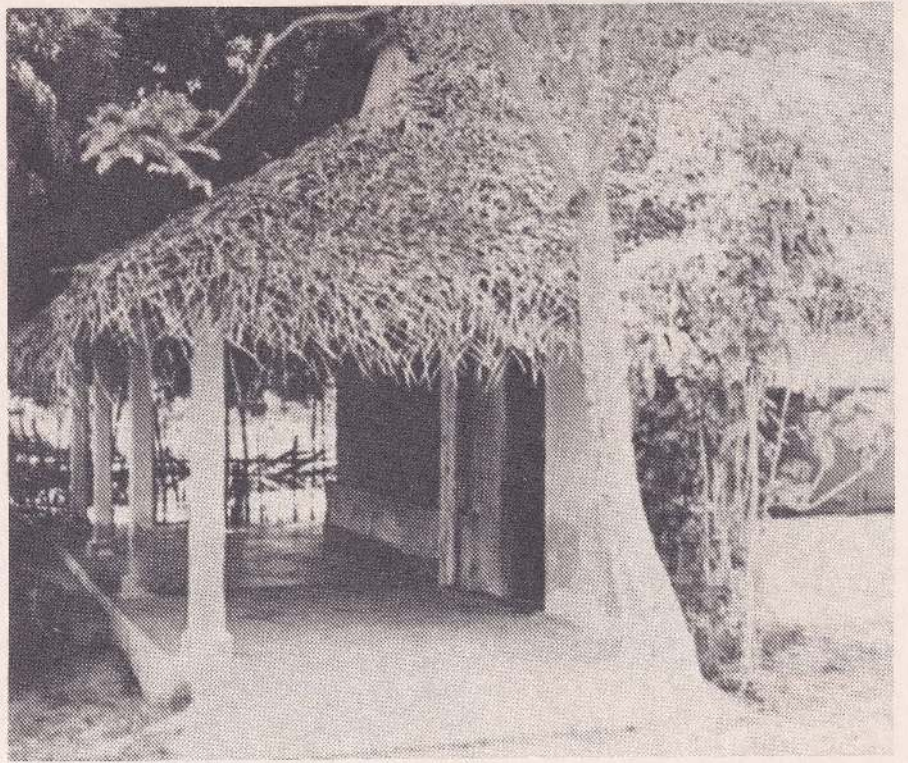
The McLeod Hospital for women founded in 1897 at Inuvil by the American Missionaries.

The first students (below) of western medicine under Dr. Green in his medical school in the 1850s.

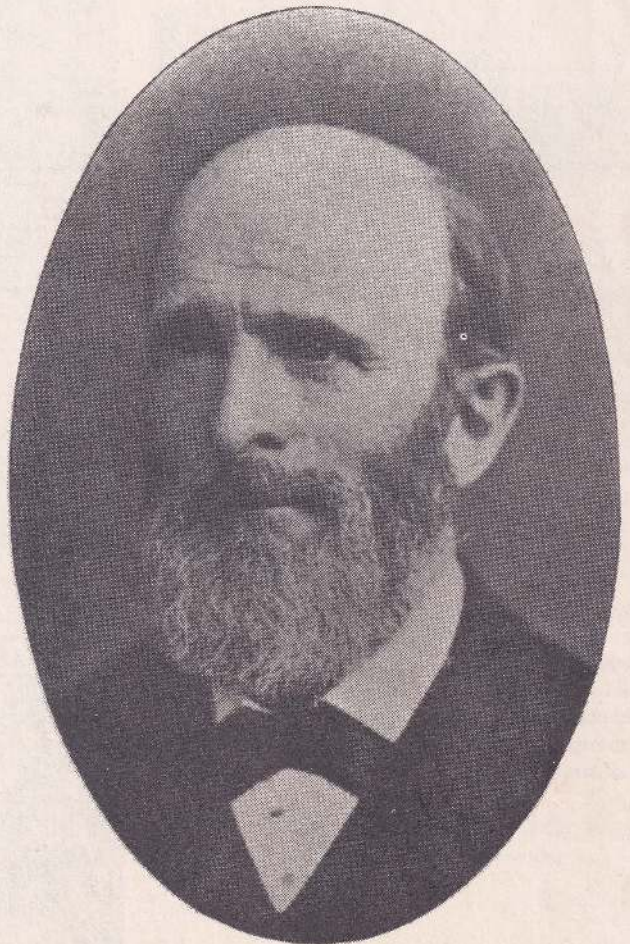


The Green Memorial Hospital at Manipay (below) functions to this day as a fitting tribute to the noble ideals of Dr. Samuel Fisk Green.



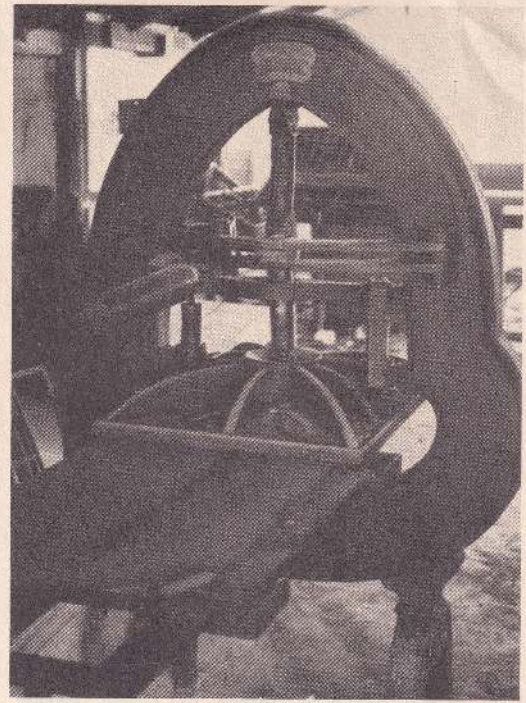


Dr. John Scudder's dispensary (right) at Pandateruppu in Jaffna, founded in early 1820s. At bottom right is Dr. Samuel Fisk Green, medical missionary and author of medical and science books in Tamil.

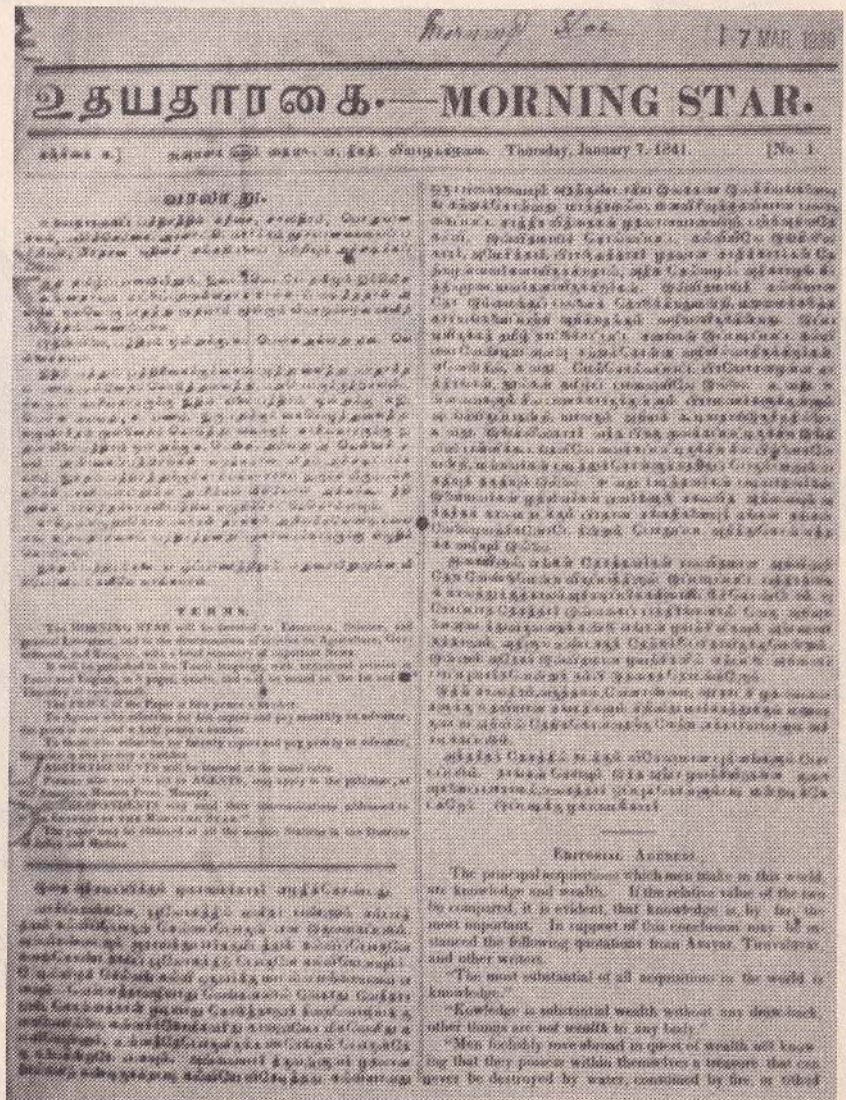


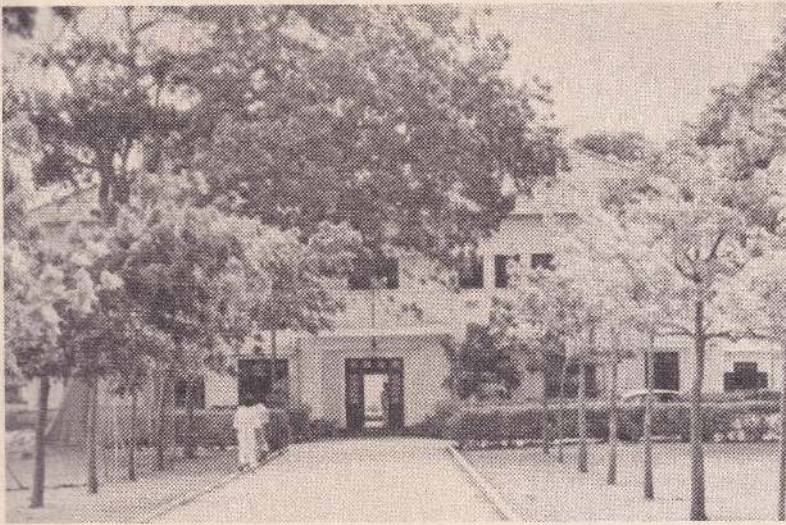


Mr. C. K. Yesuthasan (left), one of the first Ceylonese to go to America for advanced industrial training. He was trained by the American mission at the Institute of Technology at Worcester, Massachusetts. On his return to Sri Lanka in 1888 Mr. Yesuthasan served the mission for fifty years. Machinery such as this hand press (right) was brought from the United States in the 1850s for American Ceylon Mission Press.



In August 1820, the American Ceylon Mission Press (above) was established in Jaffna. Americans also introduced the art of photography in Sri Lanka in June 1853. On January 7, 1841, the American missionaries commenced publication of the *Morning Star* (right), the second oldest newspaper in Sri Lanka. It continues to this day as a bilingual weekly.





American missionaries established the well-known secondary school Jaffna College at Vaddukoddai in 1873 (above). Its predecessor institution, the Batticotta Seminary, was established on July 22, 1823. The seminary was closed by the mission in 1855. The first student Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Asia (right) was founded at Jaffna College in April 1884.



THE FIRST Y. M. C. A. IN ASIA

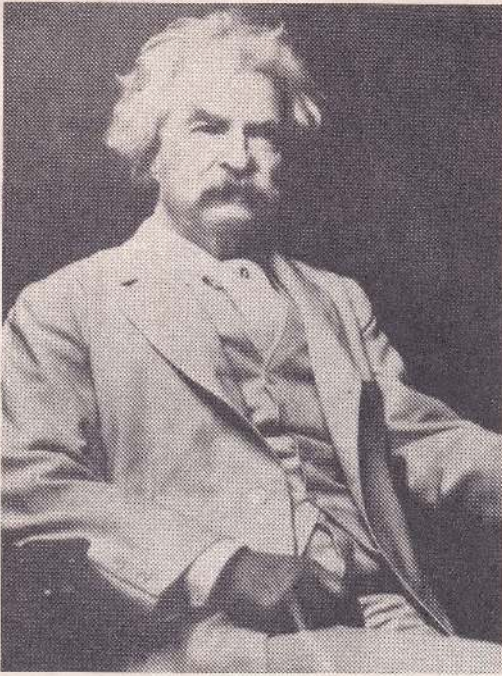


Sander's Hall at the Union College premises at Tellipalai (above). The American missionaries established the first free public school here in 1816.

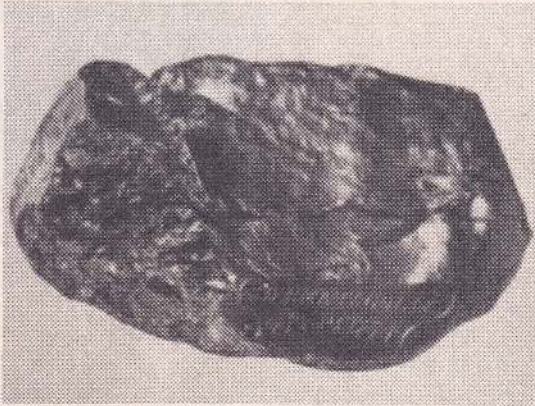
Uduvil Girls' High School (below) in Jaffna founded in 1824 by the American missionary Mrs. Harriet Lathrop Winslow.



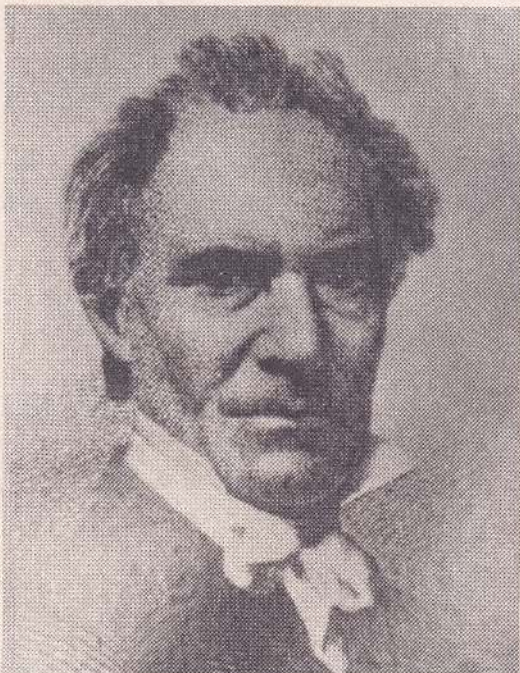
OTHER EARLY AMERICAN VISITORS TO CEYLON



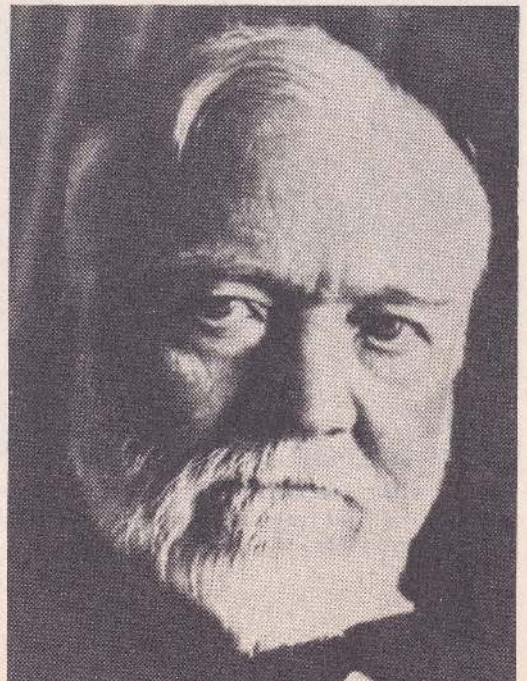
Mark Twain (above), author of the *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *Huckleberry Finn* (1884), visited Ceylon in 1896.

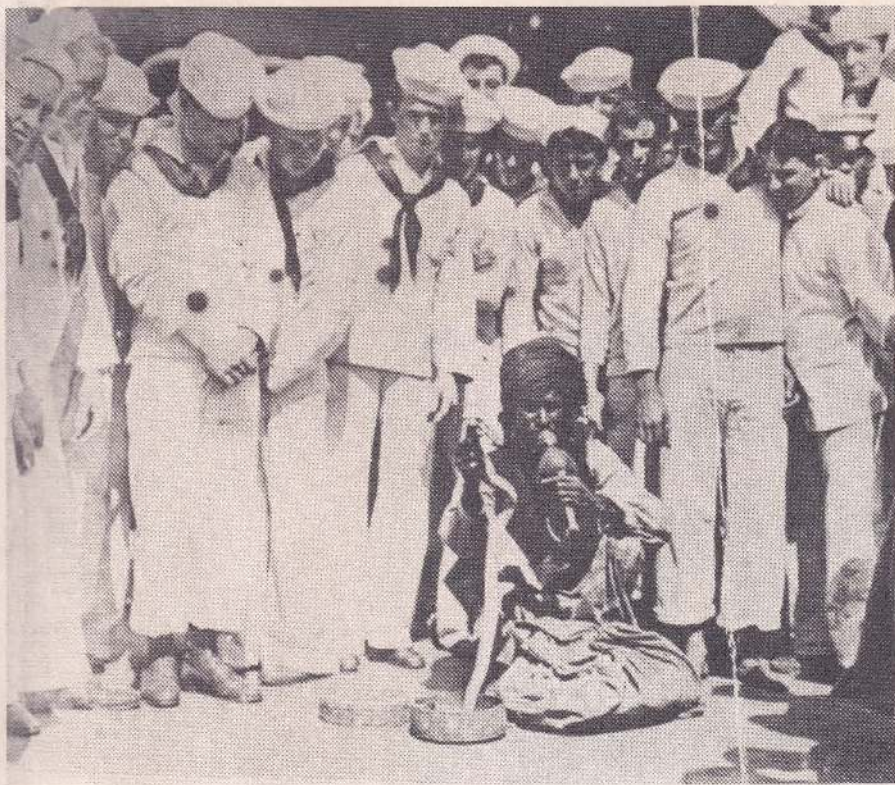


This 480-pound example of Sri Lanka graphite is from the Dematagolla Pit of the Jacob De Mel mines. It is now on display at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

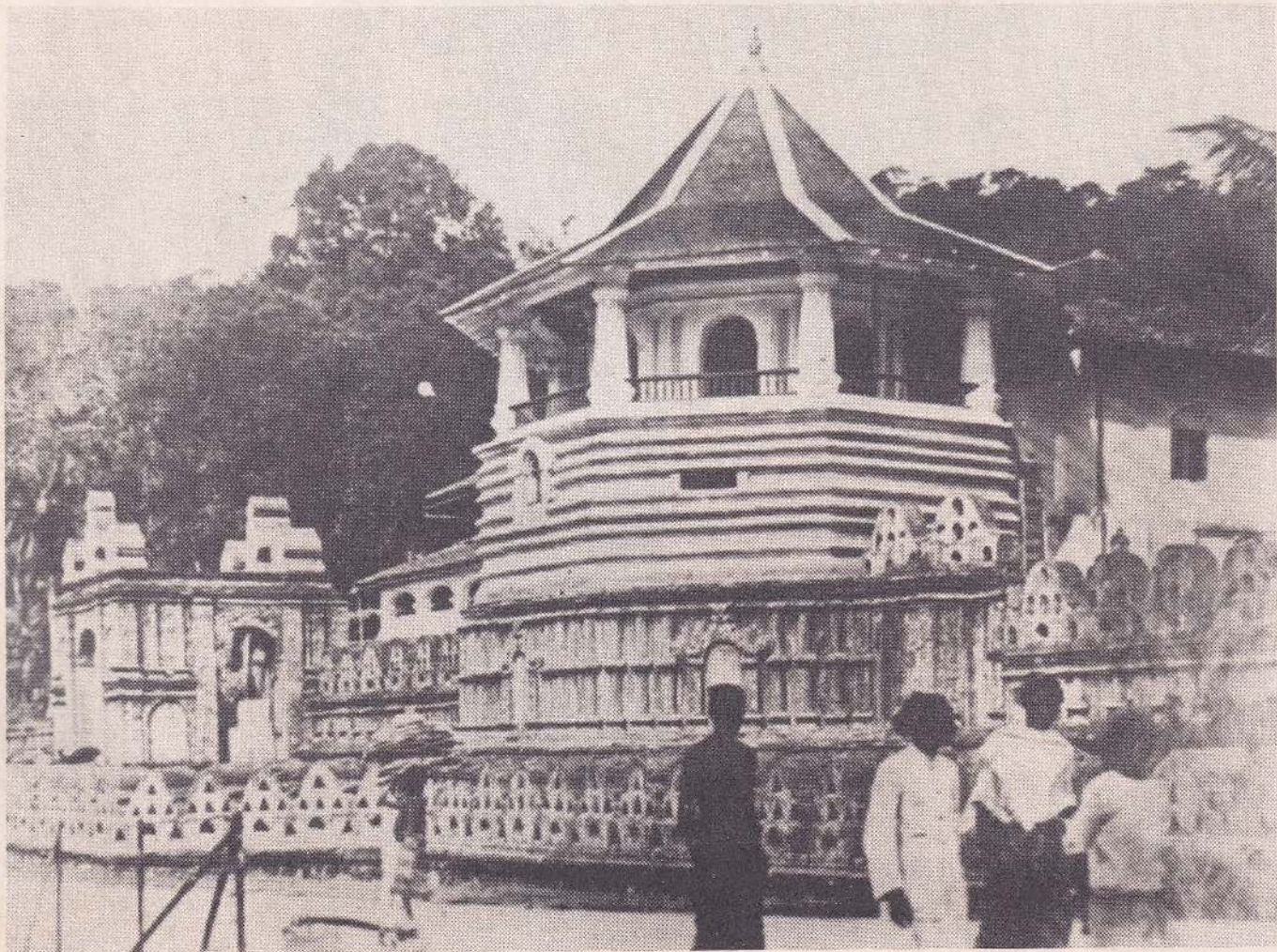


Joseph Dixon (left), popularizer of the modern "lead" pencil, came to Ceylon in 1838 to arrange for export of graphite from the H. L. De Mel Co. mines. The first Ceylon graphite, which Mr. Dixon had used since 1829, came to America as ballast in the early sailing vessels returning to New England from Ceylon. At right: Andrew Carnegie, self-made steel millionaire and philanthropist, visited Galle and Colombo in 1879.





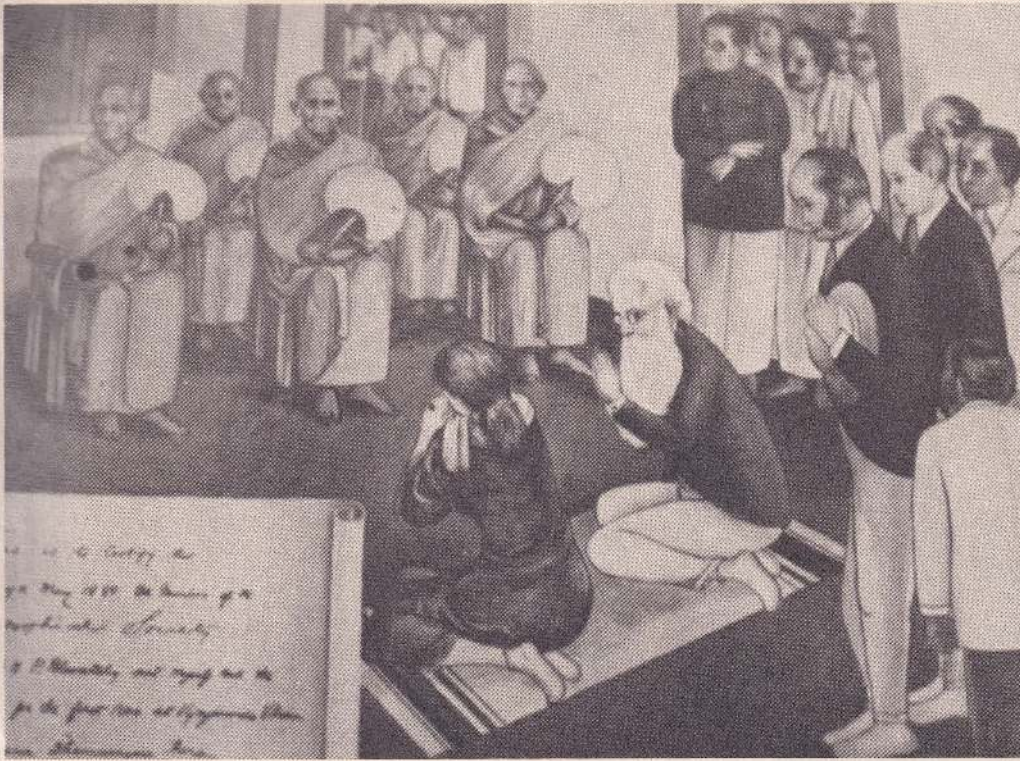
The U.S. Navy's "Great White fleet" visited Ceylon during its famous cruise around the world in 1908. One of the places visited by its crew was The Temple of the Tooth, Kandy (below). A snake charmer aboard one of the battleships (left).



COLONEL OLCOTT



Colonel Olcott with Venerable Hikkaduwe Sri Sumangala Nayaka Thero.



Temple fresco shows Colonel Olcott observing pansil (left). Ven. Migetuwatte Gunananda Thero who spoke for Buddhism at the Panadura Debate (below).

Facsimile of the statement by Olcott of his becoming a Buddhist.

This is to certify that
 on the 19th May 1880 the Founders of the
 Theosophical Society
 Madame H. P. Blavatsky and myself took the
 Pancha Sila for the first time at Vijayananda Vihara
 from Akkemaana Dhammaraina Thera
 Henry S. Olcott R.S.





Maha Saman Devala in Ratnapura where Colonel Olcott lectured to the people of Sabaragamuwa.

Colonel Olcott with a group of Buddhist bhikkus at Vidyodaya Pirivena. The Ven. Sumangala is seen here among the group.



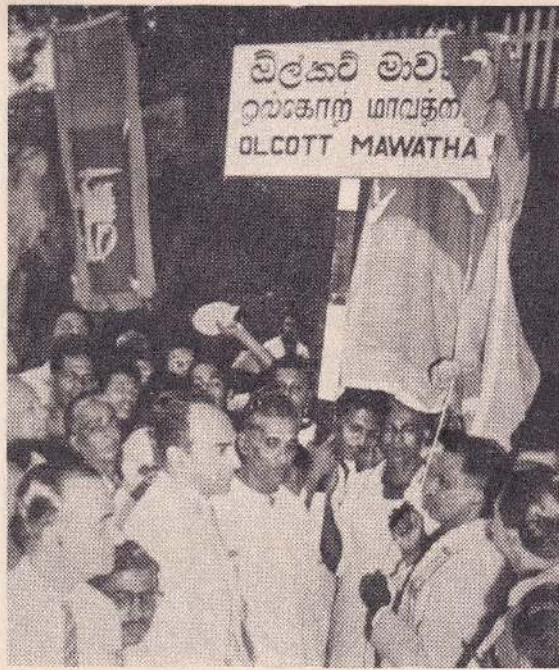


At the Parliament of Religions in Chicago (1893). Anagarika Dharmapala is figure in white on left.



Anagarika Dharmapala (right) delivered an address, "The World's Debt to the Buddha," at the 1893 Parliament of Religions held in Chicago. Mary Foster (left), a friend of Anagarika Dharmapala, donated large sums of money for Buddhist charities in Ceylon in the late 19th century.



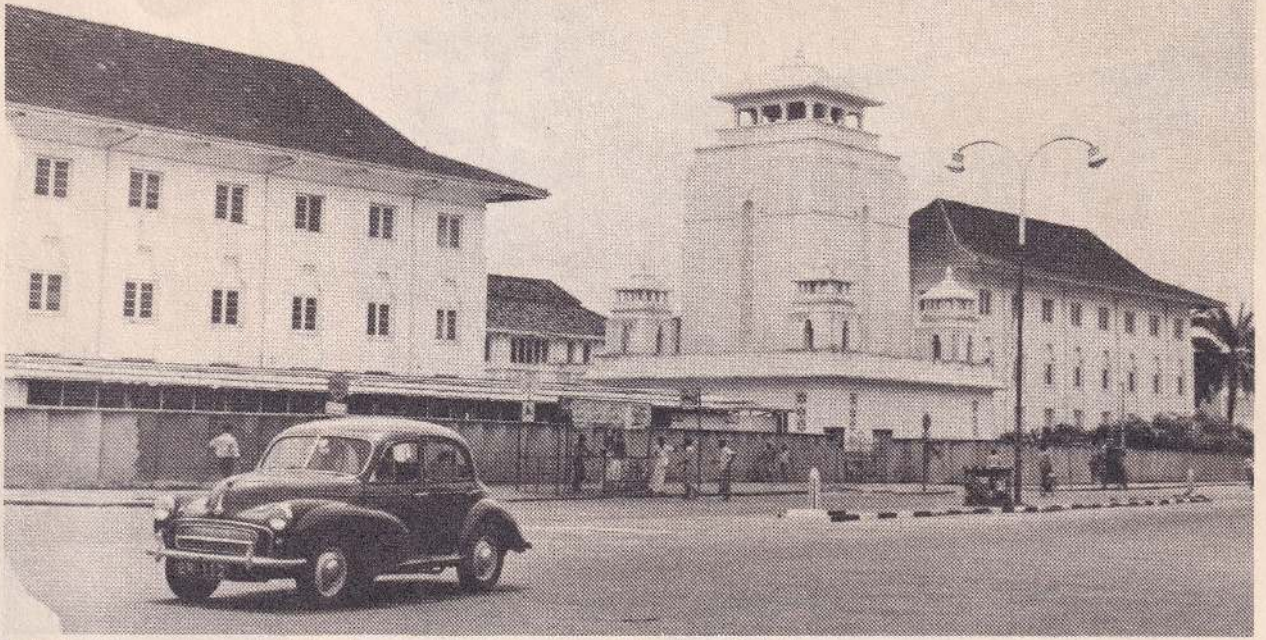


Norris Road in Colombo was re-named Colonel Olcott Mawata.

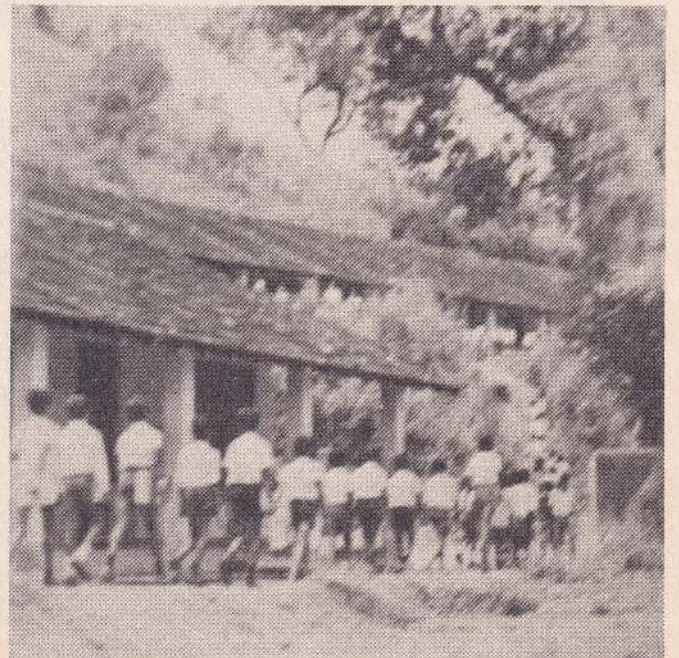


Colonel Olcott's statue in Colombo (left). Mahinda College, Galle (below).



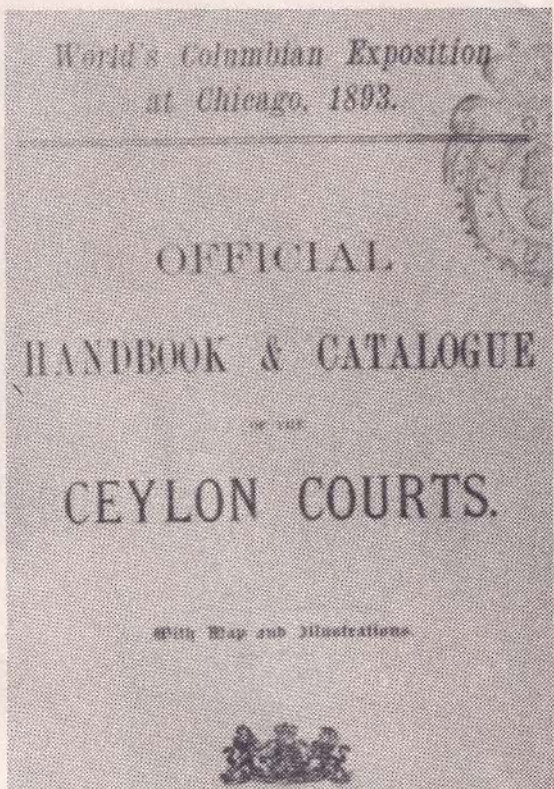


Ananda College, premier Buddhist educational institution founded by Colonel Olcott.



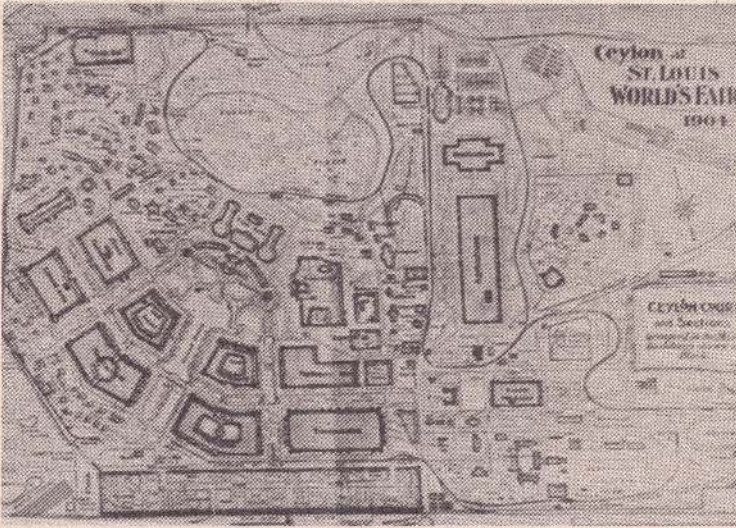
Dharmaraja College, one of the leading schools founded by Colonel Olcott.

CEYLON IN U.S. EXHIBITION

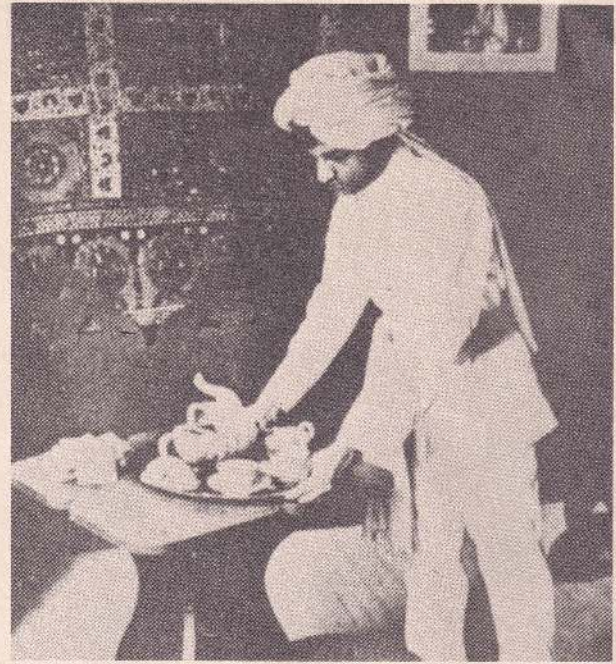


"Official Handbook and Catalogue of the Ceylon Courts" for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 (right). Below is the staff of the "Ceylon Courts" exhibit in Chicago 1893.





Sri Lanka Pavillion at St. Louis World Fair 1904.

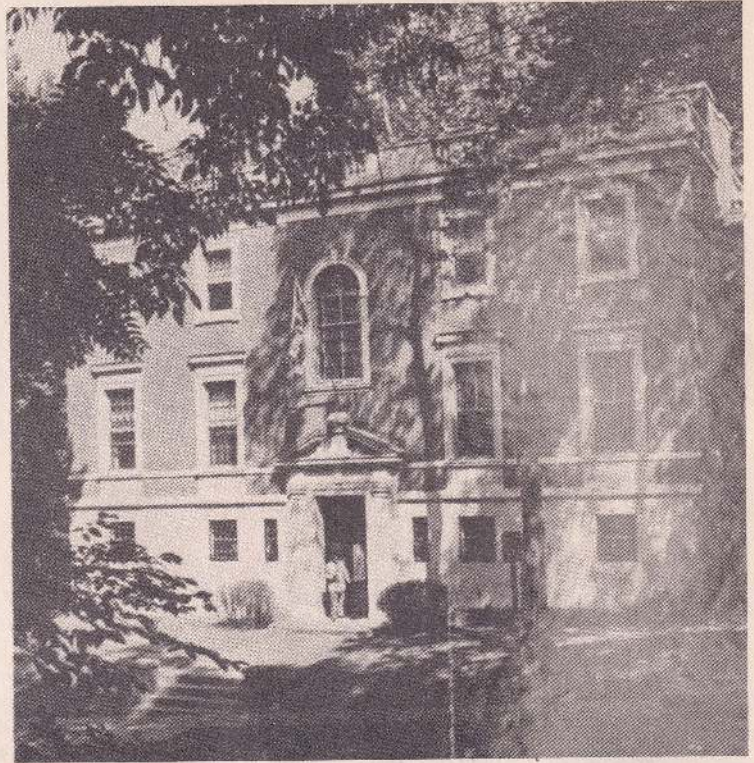


In the Ceylon Tea Totam at Wanamaker's Department Store in Philadelphia in 1907. The feature of this demonstration was the first use in America of the S.V.P. teapot "that tilts over on its back."

India-Ceylon Commissioners, Fair Executives, and Tea Men at the Ceylon Exhibition of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.



DIPLOMATS



The official residence of Sri Lanka's Ambassador to the U.S. is this three-storied brick and stone building in Washington, D.C. (above). Sir Claude Corea—October 1948 - January 1954 (left). Sir Senarat Gunewardena—February 1954 - July 1961 (right).





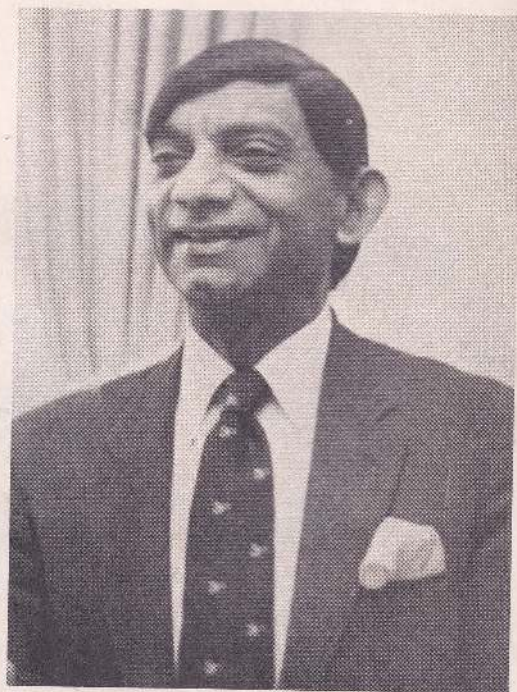
Mr. William Gopallawa — August 1961 – March 1962.



Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne — February 1963 – July 1965.



Mr. Oliver Weerasinghe — September 1965 – August 1970.



Mr. Neville Kanakarathne — September 1970.



The Ceylon Embassy in Washington marks inauguration of Republic of Sri Lanka (above). Ceylonese girls chant Jaya-mangala Gatha as part of the inauguration ceremony.



His Excellency William Gopallawa, as Sri Lanka Ambassador to the U.S., and Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson join in cake and laughter during an embassy party in 1961.

Sri Lanka's first Ambassador to the U.S. Sir Claude Corea (bottom, right) and members of his staff.



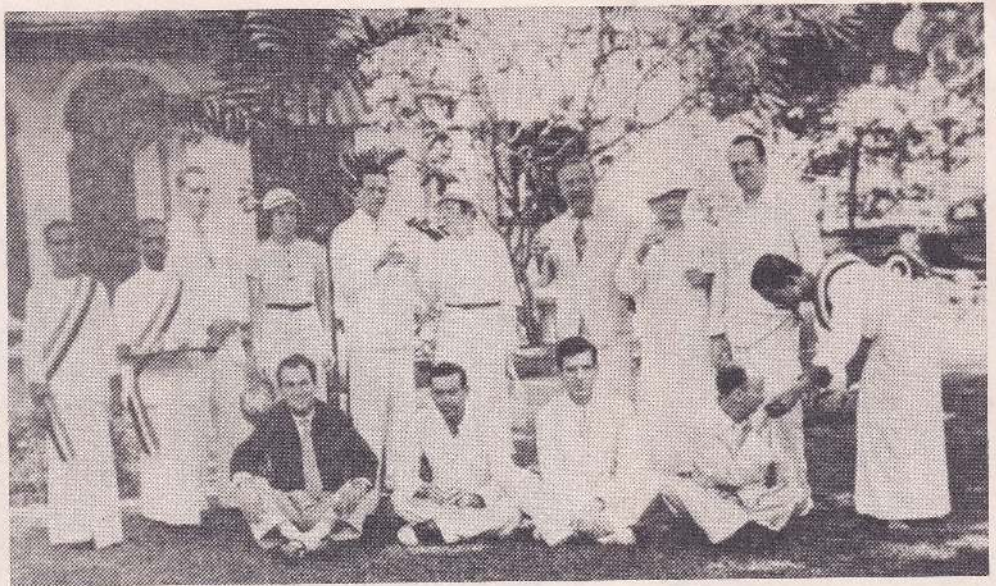


Secretary of the Commonwealth (state) Pennsylvania accepts from Arthur Abeywardena, secretary of the Sri Lanka Embassy in Washington, a carton of Ceylon tea, part of a 1000-pound gift of tea given for American disaster victims of Hurricane Agnes in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

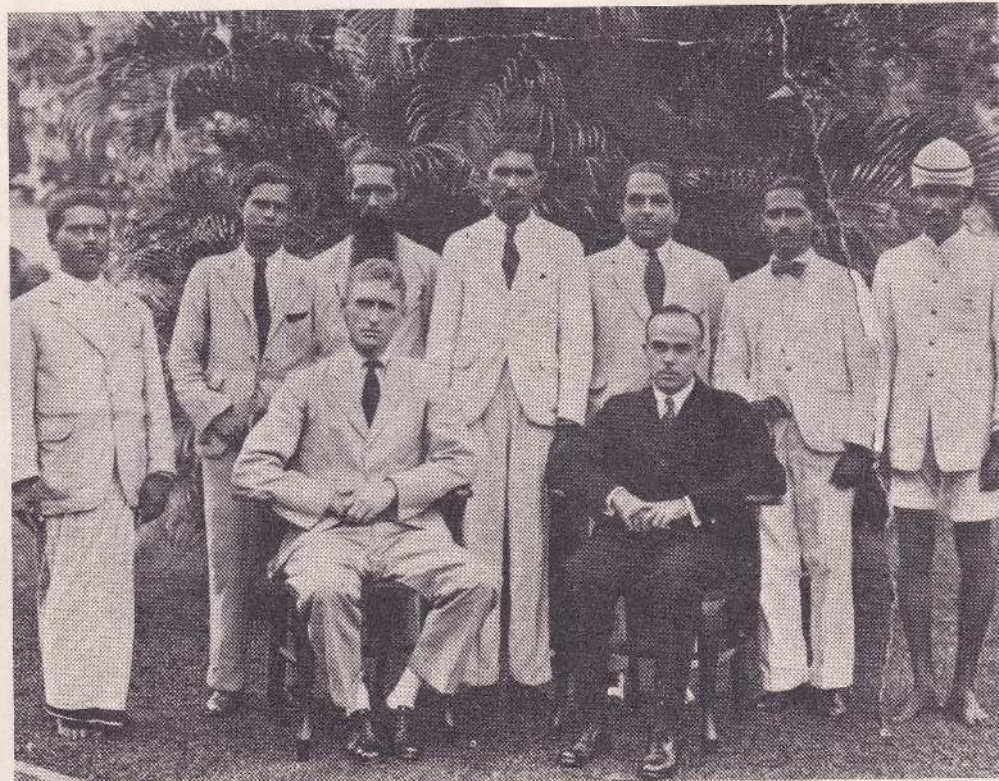


Sri Lanka was one of the several countries which participated in the "Sean of Magellen" celebration in Minneapolis. Mr. Neville Kanakarathne, Ambassador to U.S. from Sri Lanka, represents his country at the celebrations, also attended by Senator Hubert Humphrey.

Garden Party given by U.S. Consul Robert Buell in Sri Lanka for Cole Porter when he visited the island in 1935. Porter is seated second from left.



The residence maintained by Robert L. Buell, Consul to Ceylon (1933-1937).



Consul Stillman W. Eells with the staff of the American Consulate (1928).

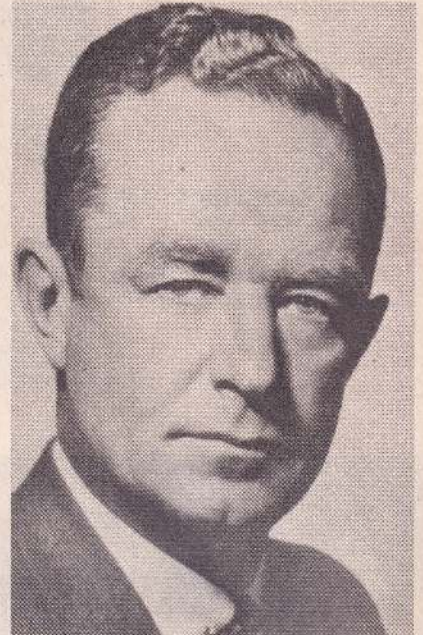
AMERICAN AMBASSADORS IN SRI LANKA



Mr. Felix Cole
July 1948 - October 1949.



Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite
November 1949 - July 1953.



Mr. Philip K. Crowe
July 1953 - March 1957.

1948 -

Mr. Maxwell H. Gluck
September 1957 - October 1958.



Mr. Lampton Berry
November 1958 - May 1959.

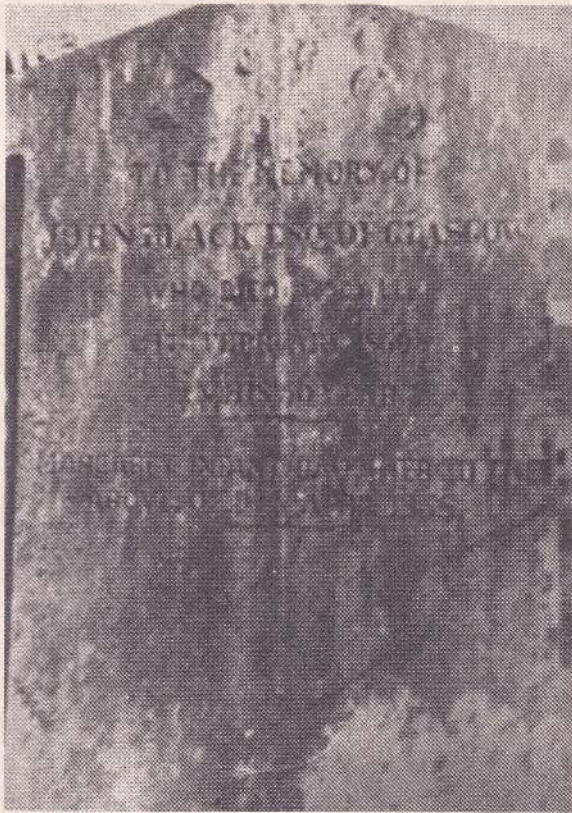
Mr. Bernard Gufler
August 1959 - March 1961.



AMERICAN CONSULS, COMMERCIAL AND CONSULAR AGENTS IN CEYLON, 1850-1947

A Commercial Agency was established in 1850 in Galle called the U.S. Commercial Agency to Ceylon. The office, removed to Colombo April 1, 1870, became a Consulate in 1874 and was raised to a Consulate General August 14, 1947.

<i>NAME</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>DATE</i>
JOHN BLACK	COMMERICAL AGENT	1850-1864
GEO. W. PRESCOTT	"	1864-1872
WILLIAM MOREY	"	1873-1874
FRANCIS NEWMAN	CONSUL	1875-1877
WILLIAM MOREY	"	1877-1907
EDWARD A. GREEVEY	"	1907-1908
Wm. C. TEICHMANN	"	1908-1909
Wm. C. MAGELSSSEN	"	1909-1911
CHARLES K. MOSER	"	1912-1914
WALTER A. LEONARD	"	1914-1919
FELIX WILLOUGHBY SMITH	"	1919-1919
ROBERT L. KEISER	"	1920-1921
MARSHALL M. VANCE	"	1921-1927
MANSON TURNER	"	1927-1928
STILLMAN W. EELLS	"	1928-1932
WHITNEY YOUNG	"	1932-1933
ROBERT L. BUELL	"	1933-1937
GEORGE A. ARMSTRONG	"	1937-1939
GEORGE M. GRAVES	"	1939-1941
GEORGE M. ABBOTT	"	1941-1943
FAYETTE J. FLEXER	"	1943-1943
ROBERT L. BUELL	"	1943-1945
CALVIN HAWLEY OAKES	"	1945-1946
PATRICK MALLON	"	1946-1947
PERRY N. JESTER	CONSUL GENERAL	1947-1948



The grave of John Black in the Anglican Cemetery, Galle.

Chatham Street (below) including the American Consulate office (1885).



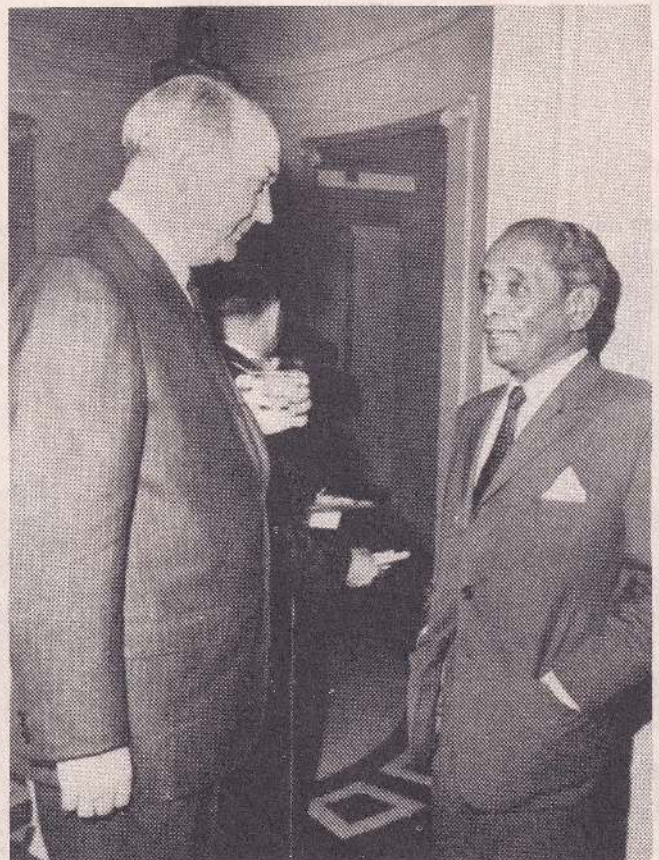
Interior view of the American Consulate office (1885).

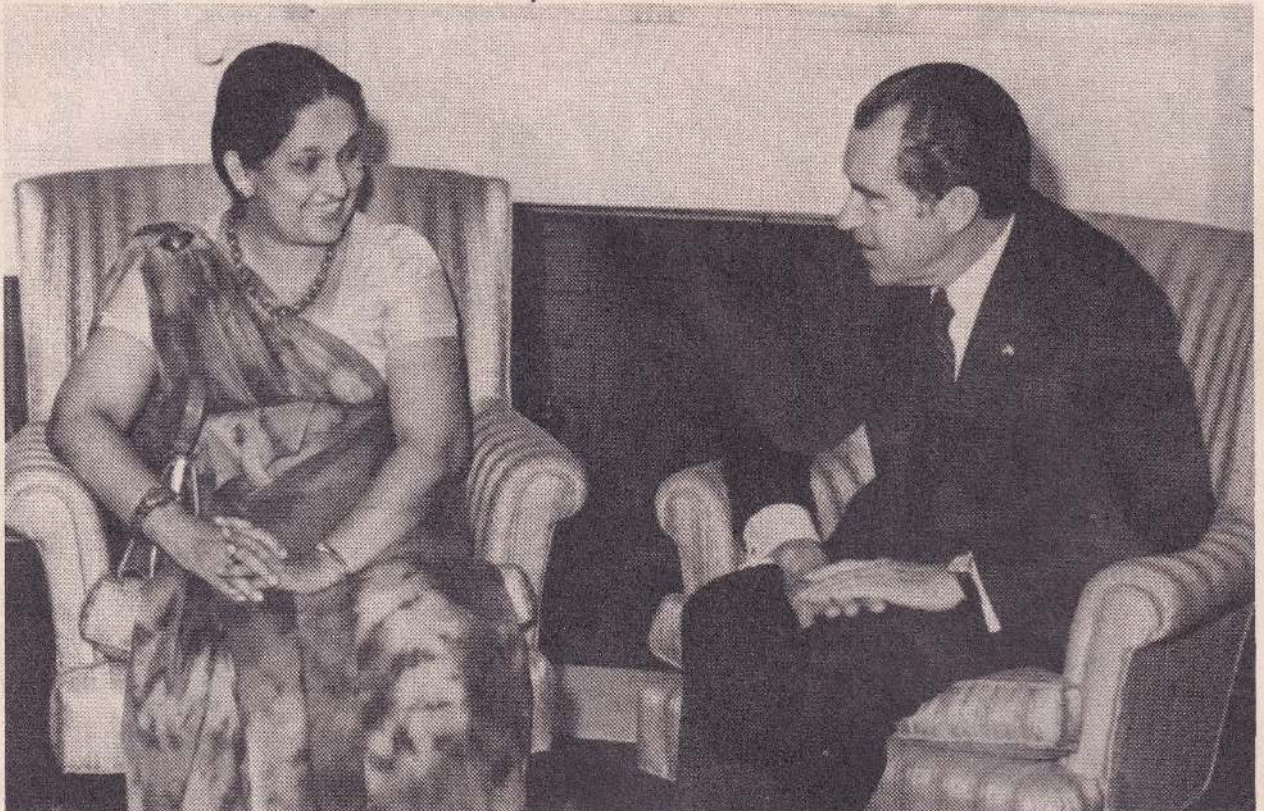


Sri Lanka Parliamentarians visited the California State Assembly during their tour of the United States in 1965 (above). U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk, with the Chairman of the 1966 Sri Lanka delegation to the United Nations, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (below).



Prime Minister Dudley Senanayke chats with President Johnson during the former's visit to the U.S. (1966).





Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, who visited the U.S. in 1972, calls on Pres. Richard M. Nixon at the White House.

On a recent visit to the U.S., Mr. Anura Bandaranaike met with Senator Edward Kennedy.



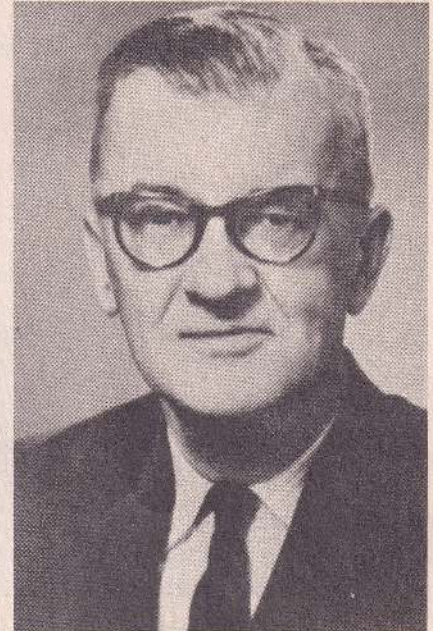
Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike participates in a religious ceremony at the Washington Buddhist Vihara.



Miss Frances E. Willis
March 1961 - September 1964.



Mr. Cecil B. Lyon
October 1964 - June 1967.



Mr. Andrew V. Corry
July 1967 - March 1970.

1977

Mr. Robert Strausz Hupe
April 1970 - December 1971.



Mr. Christopher Van Hollen
October 1972 - April 1976.

Mr. John H. Reed
June 1976 - June 1977.



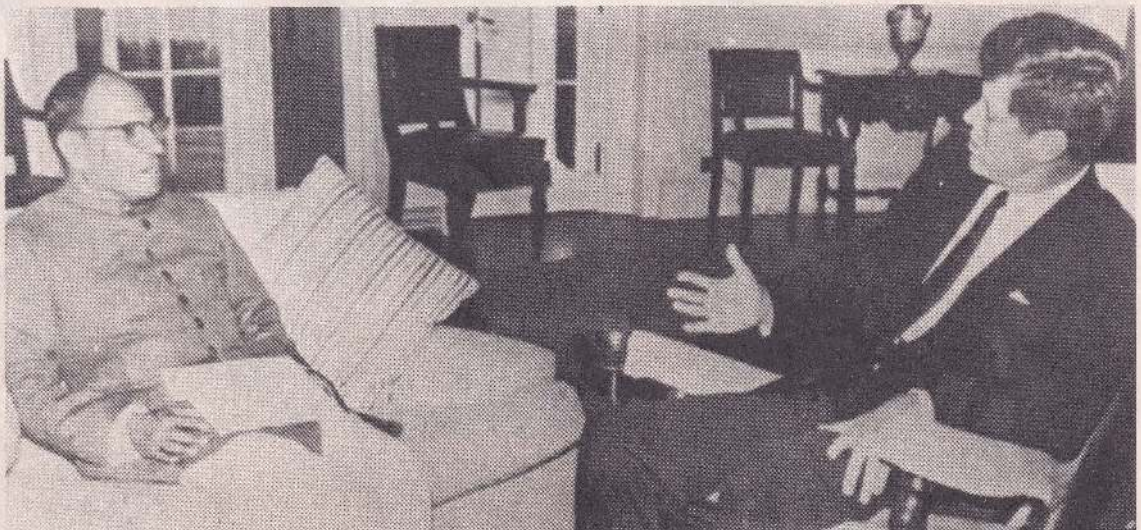
SRI LANKA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE U.S.



Philip Crowe (left), U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka, greets Sir John Kotalawela, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, as he arrives in New York to begin an official visit to the United States in 1954. Below, left, Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike presents a gift to President Eisenhower during his visit to the United States (1957).



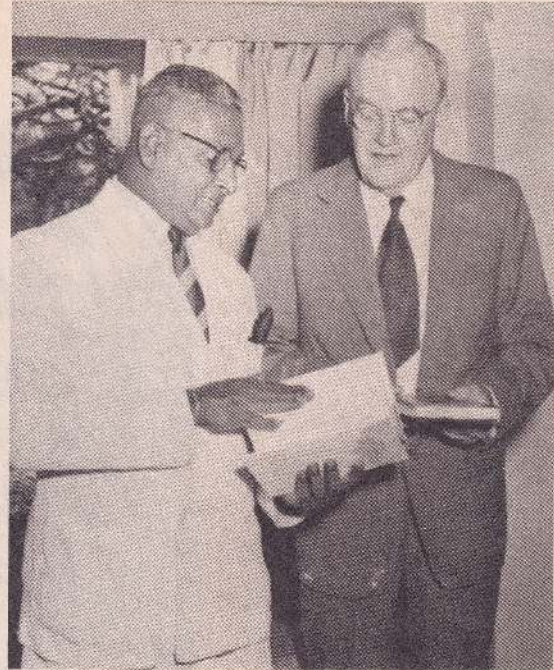
President John F. Kennedy chats with Mr. William Gopallawa, Sri Lanka's Ambassador to the United States, during a White House visit (1961).



U.S. GOVERNMENT LEADERS IN SRI LANKA



After their marriage in Sri Lanka, U.S. Congressman and Mrs. Thomas S. Foley are greeted by the traditional Kandyan dancers on their arrival for their wedding reception (left). Below, left, Senator Mike Mansfield paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake when he visited Sri Lanka (1965). Below, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles confers with Prime Minister Sir John Kotalawela during his visit to Ceylon (1956).



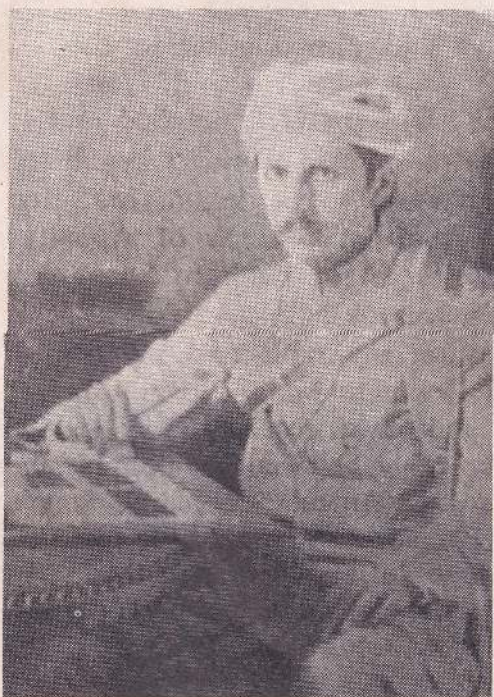
An eleven-member delegation headed by Representative John Jarman arrives in Sri Lanka to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings in 1975.



CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL & SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGES



Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, interpreter of Eastern philosophy and art to the West, was curator of Asian collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1917 - 1947.



Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy as a young man.



Captain of the University of Chicago polo team, 1926-1928 (above), was Dr. Chandra D. S. Goonaratne. Below, center, Professor Asoka Mendis, astrophysicist, University of California, San Diego, co-principal investigator of the NASA research program on the Origin and Evolution of the Solar System. Below, right, Cyril Ponnampereuma, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory of Chemical Evolution, University of Maryland, was awarded in 1962 a National Academy of Sciences Resident Associate to work with NASA at the Ames Research Centre.



Mr. Philip Gunawardene studied at the University of Wisconsin.



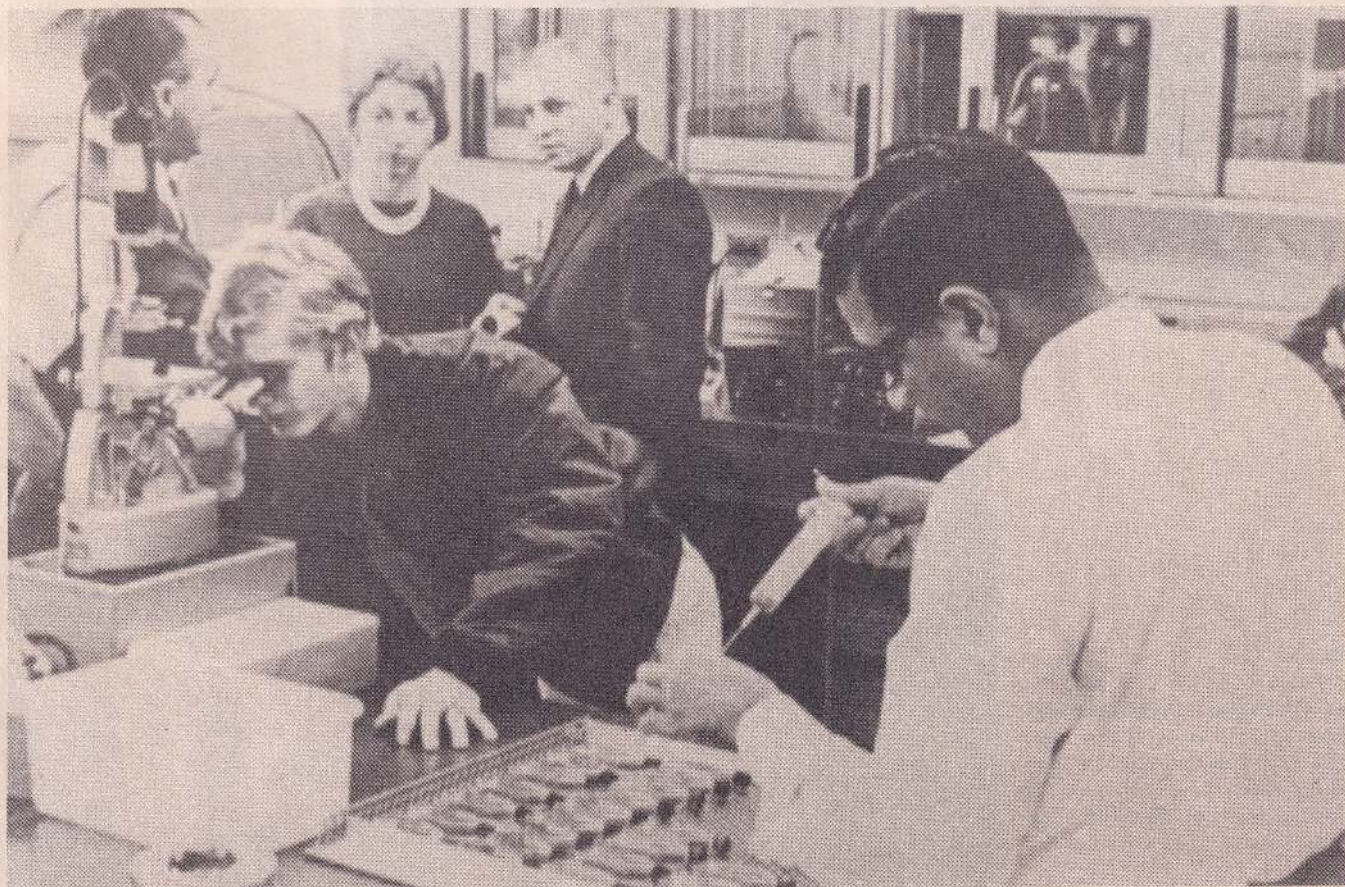
Fulbright grantee Dr. Mailoo Selvaratnam of the University of Sri Lanka and his wife listen as University of Akron chemistry professor explains the operation equipment used in light-temperature studies (below). Rev. Dr. Walpola Rahula Thero with dons at North Western University, Illinois (right).



A young farmer from the U. S. joins Ceylonese youth in weeding a chena cultivation (above). At left, farmer R. O. Henstorf inspects the progress of his corn crop with Senaratne Banda, an International Farm Youth Exchange grantee from Sri Lanka.



Officials from Sri Lanka confer with East-West Center and University of Hawaii officials. Second from left (above) is Mr. I.M.R.A. Iriyagolla, a former Minister of Education. On a Fulbright research grant, Dr. Stella de Silva (second from left, right photo) did research at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center Babies Hospital, New York. Below, Doctor Muthiah Daniel of Colombo was a member of a research team at the New England Regional Primate Center which has discovered a strain of virus which may lead to more knowledge of the causes of cancer.

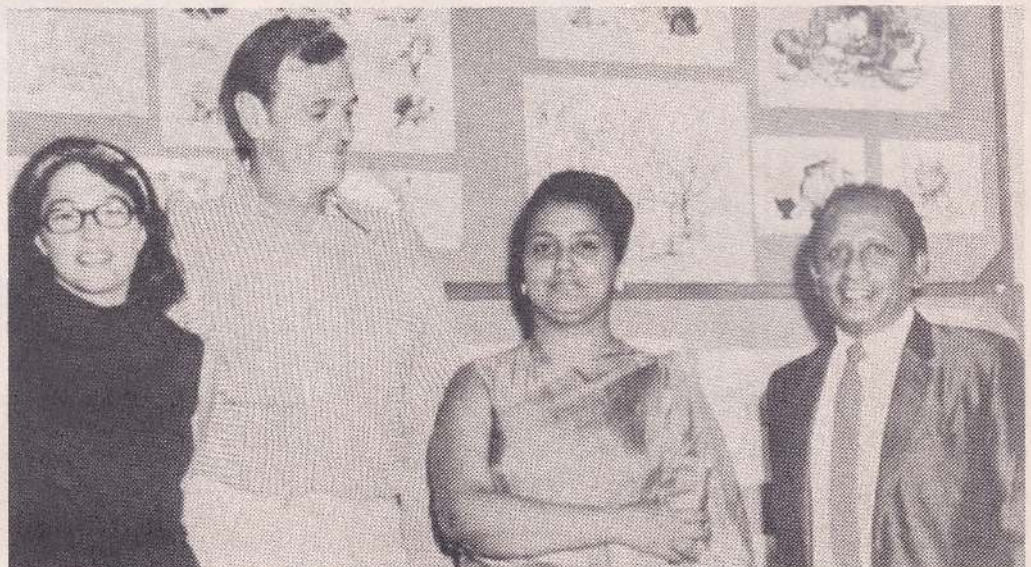


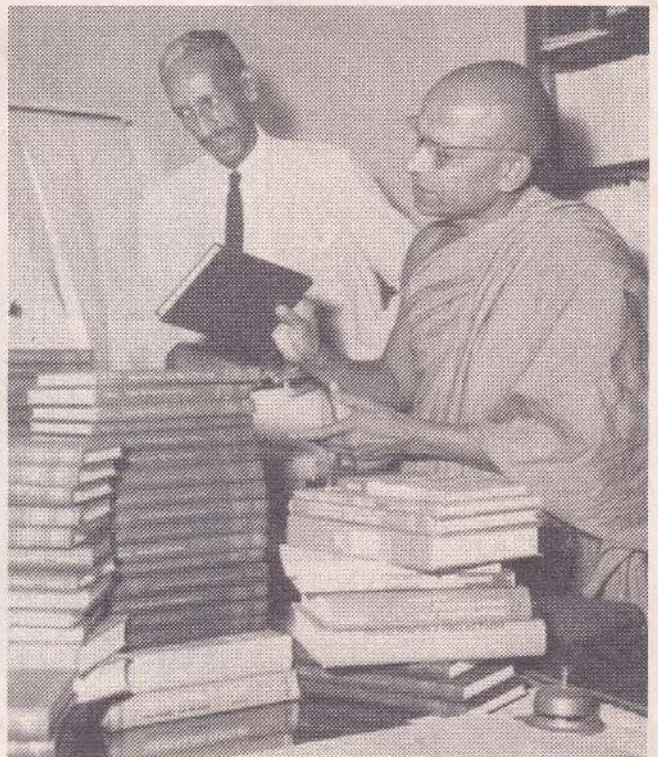
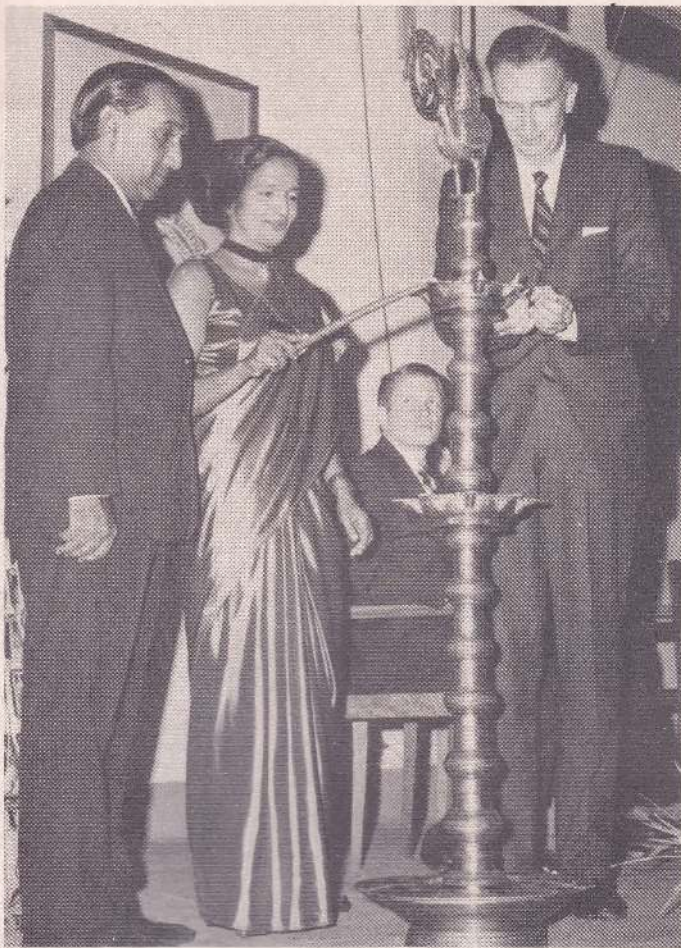
"Buddhist Art Treasures in the US" exhibit inaugurated by the Mahanayake Thero of the Malwatte Chapter Ven. Rajaguru Vipassi Thero (1964).



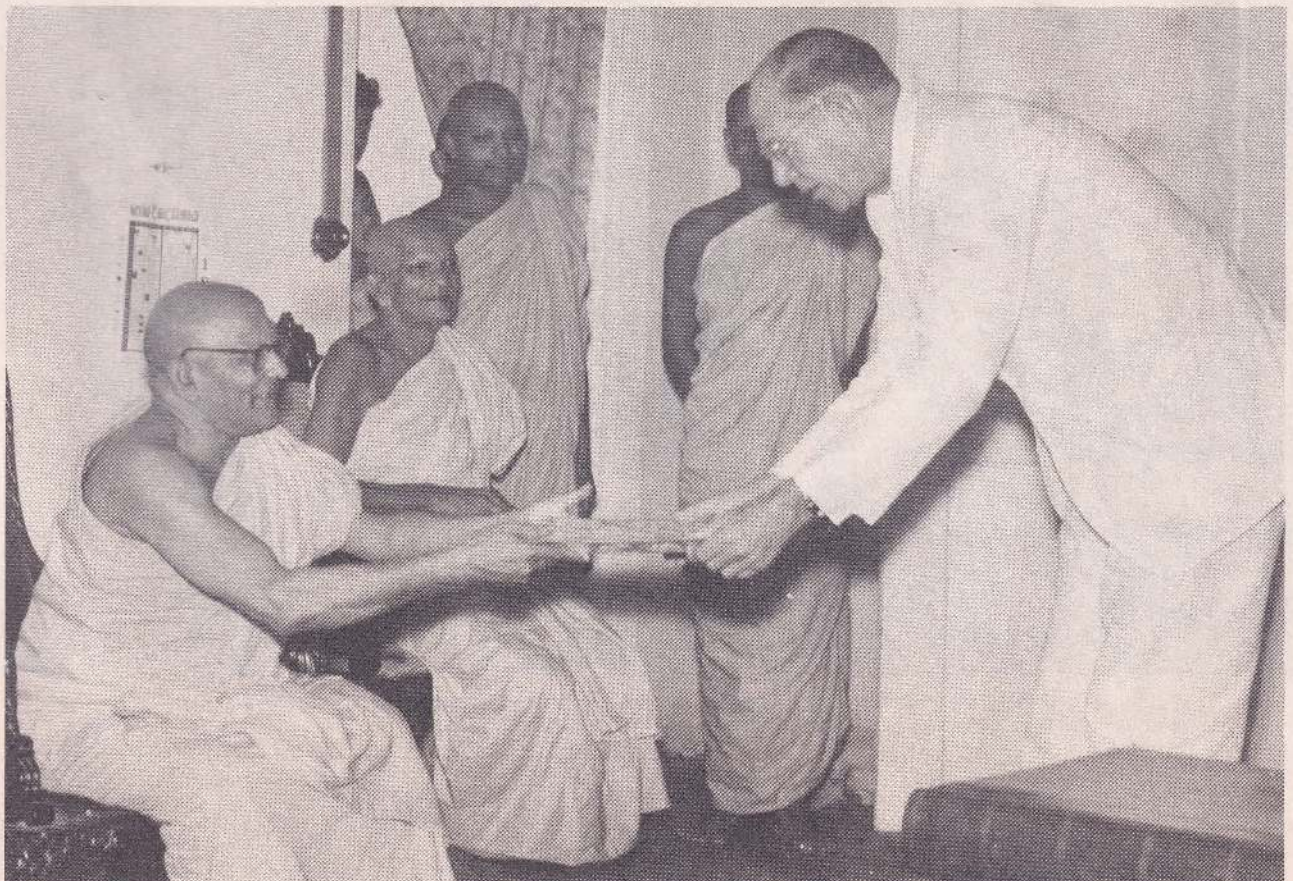
Finance Minister Dr. N. M. Perera and U. S. Ambassador Miss Frances Willis sign document renewing Fulbright Agreement in 1964.

Filmmaker Lester James Peries and Mrs. Peries visited the U. S. in 1970 to attend a Retrospective of his films at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Later he visited Hollywood where he met Wolfgang Reitherman (2nd from left), producer-director of the Walt Disney animated feature "The Aristocats."





Books presented by the USIS to the Vidyodaya University Library. The books were accepted on behalf of the University by the Vice-Chancellor Rev. Dr. Walpola Rahula Thero (above). Visiting team of five American cardiologists delivered a series of lectures in Sri Lanka. Picture (left) shows a member of the team lighting the oil lamp at the inauguration of the lectures (1966).



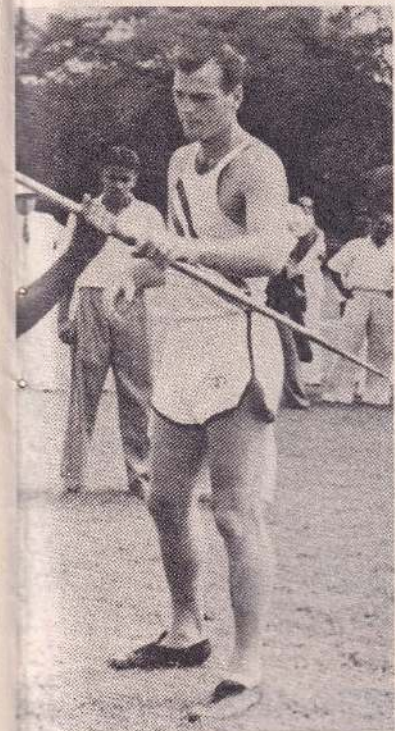
U.S. Ambassador Cecil B. Lyon presents a gift to the late Mahanayake Thero of the Malwatte Chapter Ven. Amunugama Rajaguru Sri Vipassi Thero (1965).



Mr. John Exter, first Governor of the Central Bank of Ceylon (1950 - 1953).



Peace Corps volunteers pay a courtesy call on Governor - General William Gopallawa.



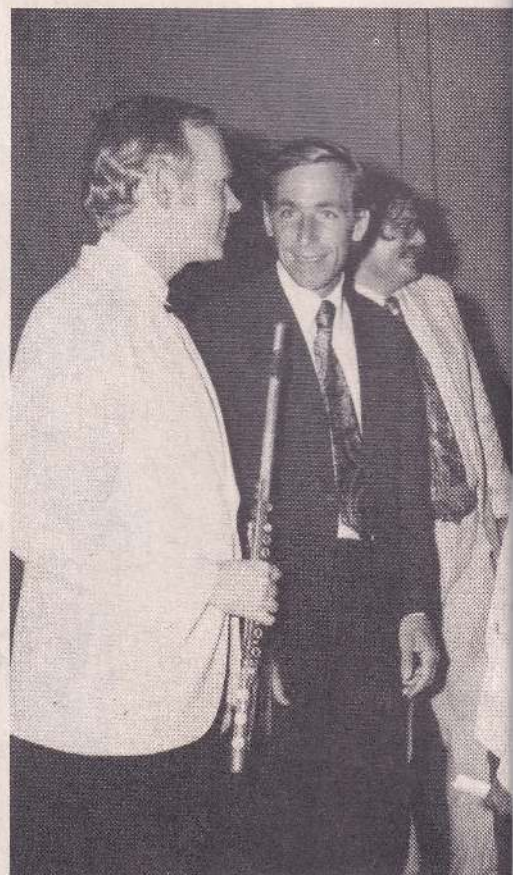
Demonstrating the technique which earned him two Olympic decathlon championships, Bob Mathias held several sports clinics in Colombo in 1955 (left). Construction of the Hotel Intercontinental (below) was assisted by a 3.5-million-dollar loan from the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C.



U.S. ARTISTS IN SRI LANKA



A warm welcome awaited Marian Anderson (left) at her recital at St. Peter's College when she visited Sri Lanka in 1957. A musical group from Brigham Young University performed in Sri Lanka in 1965 and the group is seen (above) with the U.S. Ambassador to Sri Lanka Mr. Cecil B. Lyon.

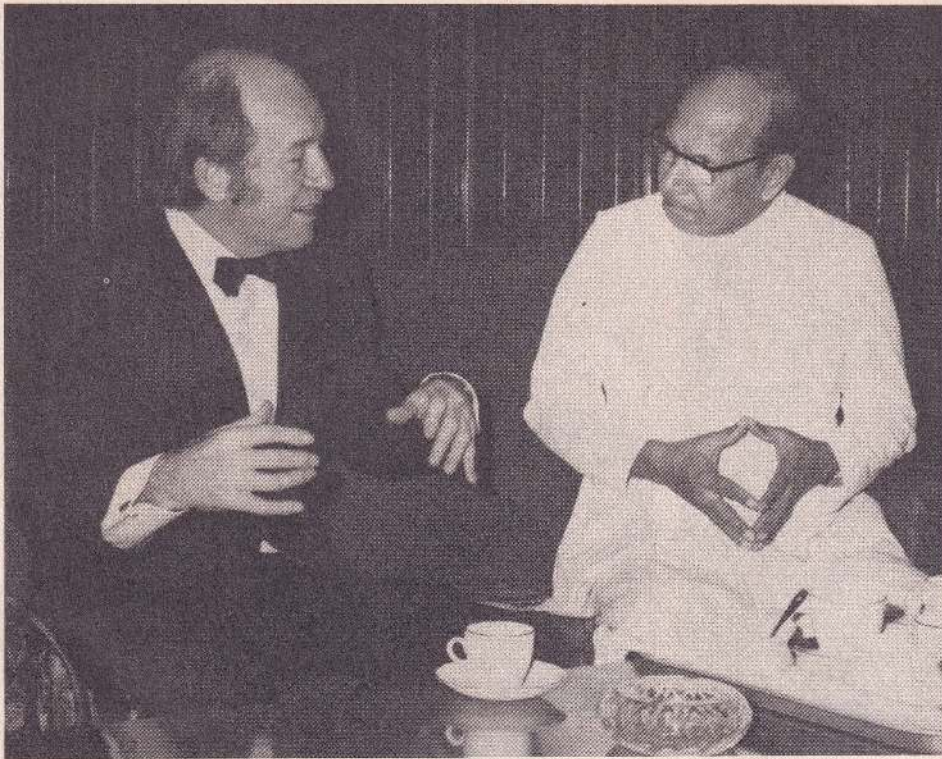


The Symphony Orchestra of Colombo performed the world premiere of a composition by American Fulbright ethnomusicologist Ronald Walcott; the American flutist John Solum (above, left) performed with the orchestra.

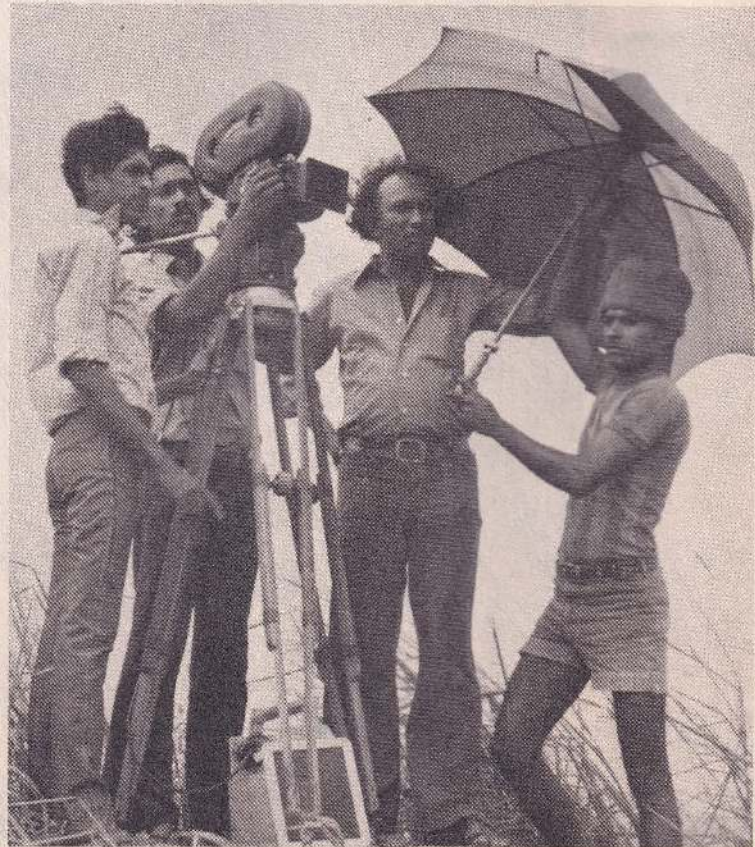


“Duke” Ellington (left) describes his first visit to Sri Lanka in 1963 in his autobiography *Music is my Mistress*. Below, Duke Ellington conducts his orchestra during his tour of Sri Lanka in 1963.





World-renowned guitarist Charlie Byrd with President William Gopallawa after his recent concert in Colombo (above). At right, Tissa Abeysekera directs shooting of the film "Col. Henry S. Olcott," searcher after Truth.



SRI LANKA ARTISTS IN THE U.S.



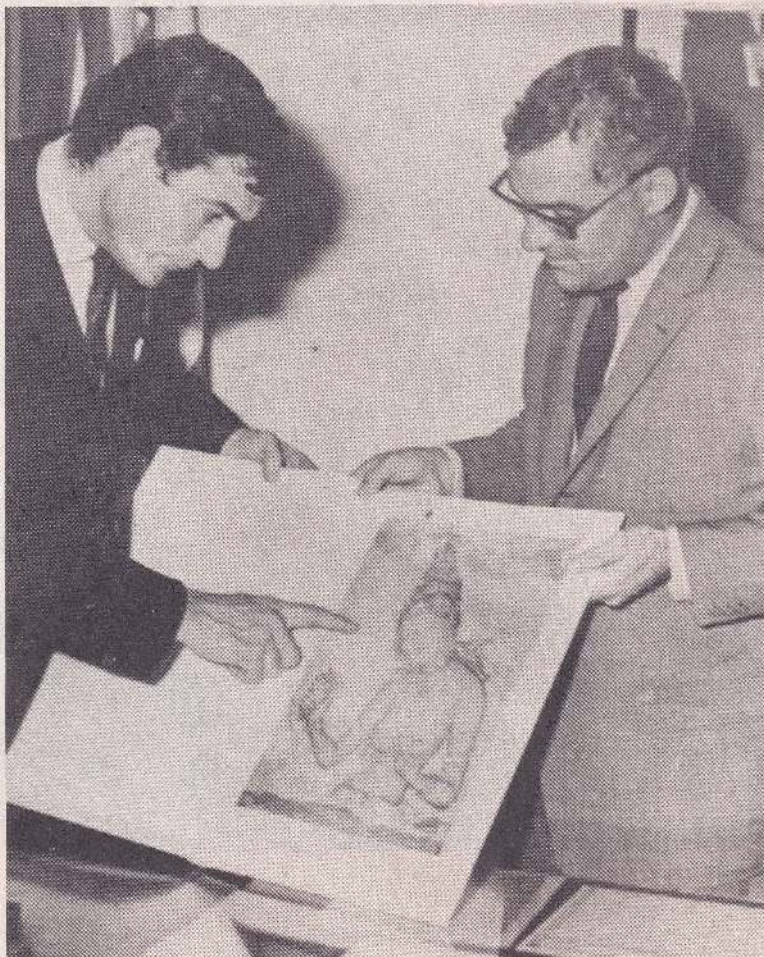
Senaka Senanayake, art prodigy from Sri Lanka, is shown at the first New York exhibition of his paintings at the Asia House (above). Heenbaba's Kandyan Dance Troupe (left) performed at the Carnegie Hall in 1973.



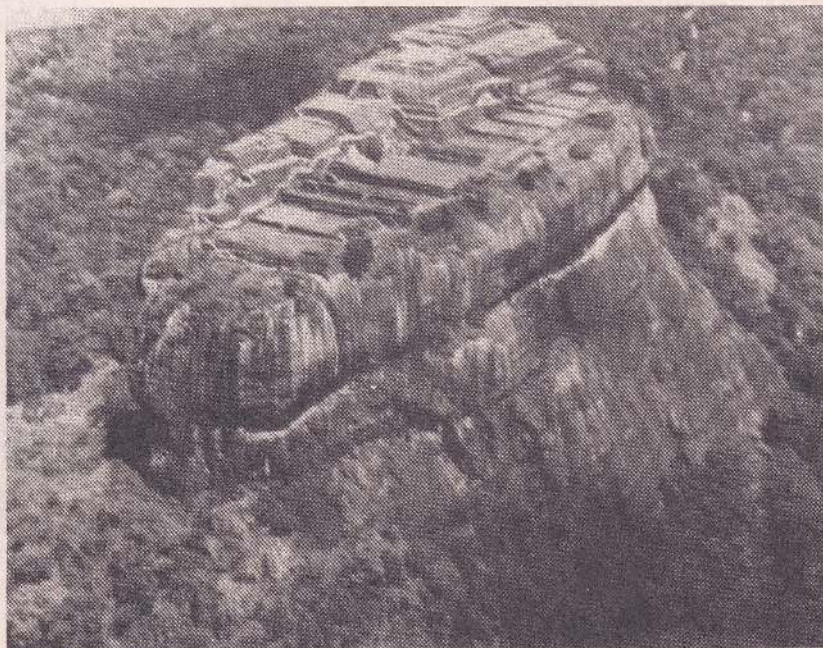
Mr. Piyasene Maldeniya's prize-winning photograph of the Statue of Liberty. This photograph won the first prize in a contest organized by the New York Institute of Photography in 1972. Below: Ceylonese dance group, led by Nittawela Gunaya Gurunnanse, performs at the Chicago International Trade Fair (1959).



A Smithsonian Institution grant financed the restoration of Sigiriya frescoes damaged by vandals in 1967. The picture (right) shows Dr. Lusiano Maranzi (left), the expert who helped to restore the frescoes, with the Counsellor of the American Embassy.

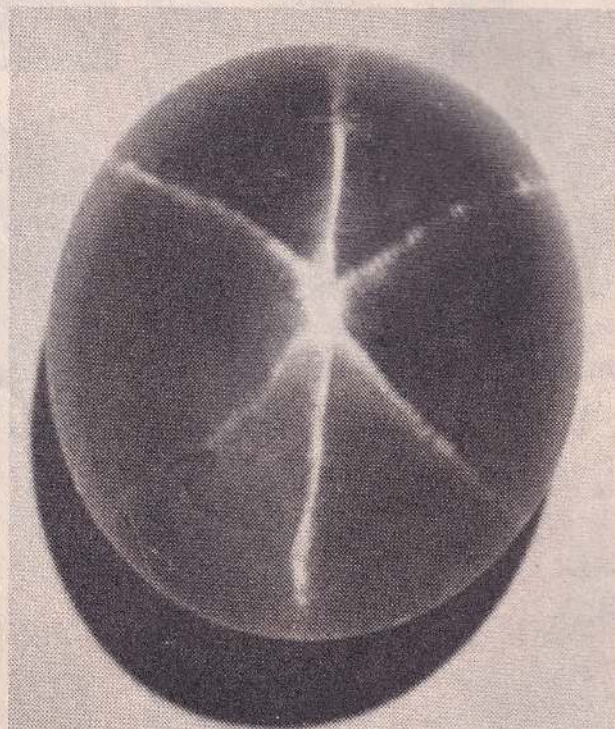


Dr. Karl Krombien, entomologist of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., presented to the then Minister of Cultural Affairs, Mr. S. S. Kulatilake (above), a collection of hundreds of identified insects—the first results of the Smithsonian's entomological research study in Sri Lanka (1972). At right is the aerial view of the Sigiriya rock fortress.



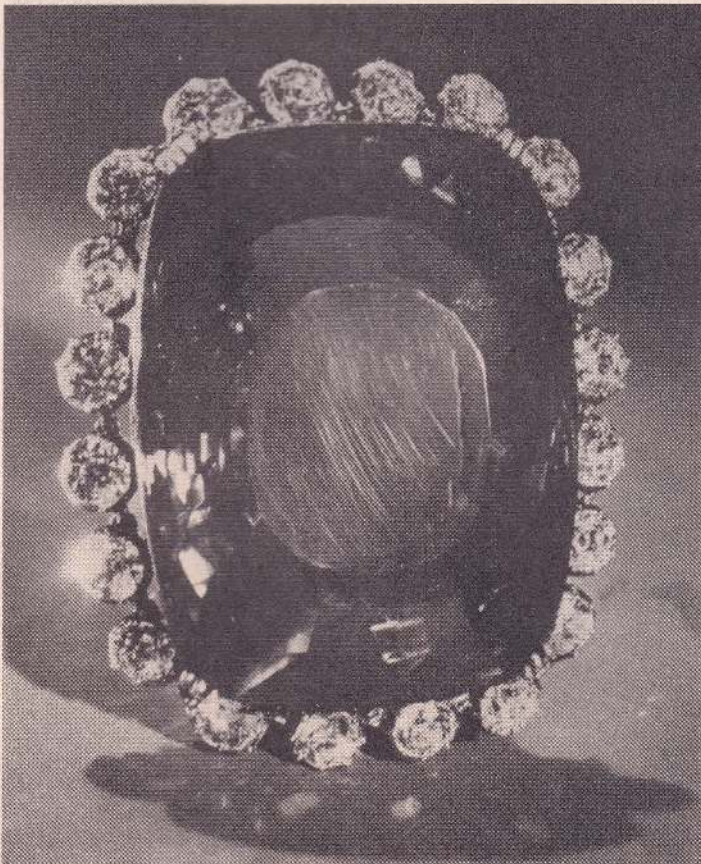


Sigiriya frescoes.



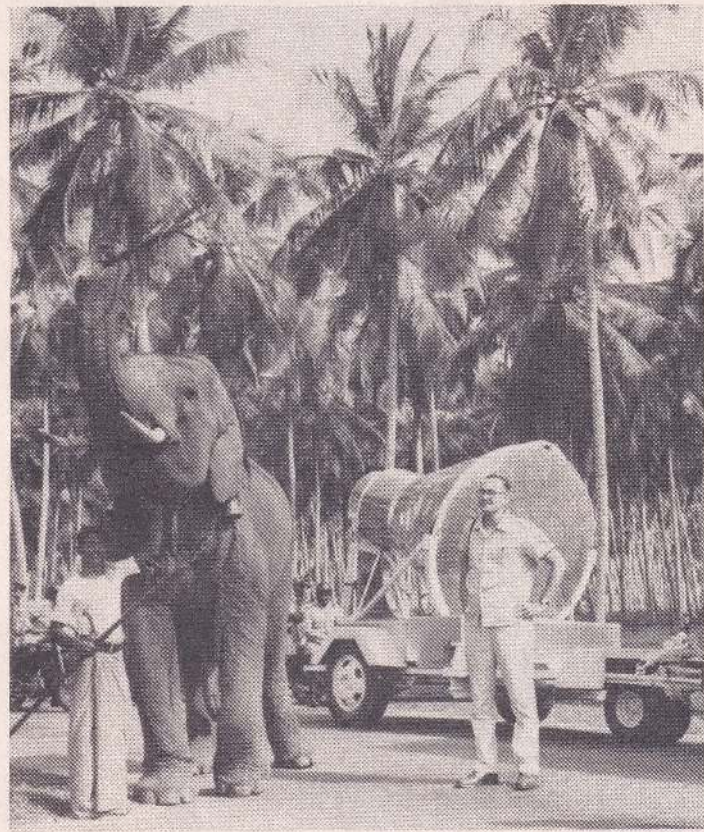
The 138.7-carat Rosser Reeves Star Ruby.

The Bismark Sapphire from Sri Lanka. It is the second largest cut sapphire in the Hall of Gems of the U.S. National Museum of Natural History.



The 423-carat Logan Sapphire from Sri Lanka set with 20 diamonds; it is most likely the largest gem of this rich blue color known.

ASTRONAUTS

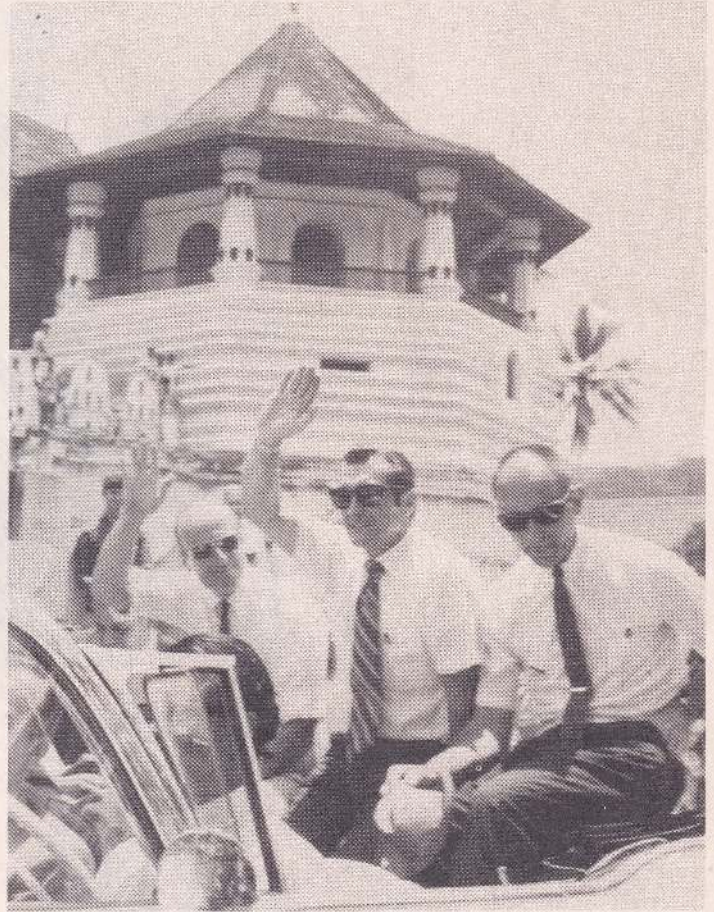


An elephant salutes the Friendship Seven space capsule at the Bandaranaike International Airport (above) when it arrived for exhibition in Sri Lanka (1962). Below, public viewing the lunar rock exhibited at Colombo museum in 1969.





Sri Lanka was photographed from space by Gemini II Astronaut Richard Gordon (left). Apollo 12 Astronauts in Kandy (below) during their tour of Sri Lanka (1970).



Presentation of Lunar rock sample (above) to President William Gopallawa by the American Ambassador in 1972. Astronaut Allen Bean (right) presented a model of the U.S. Space Shuttle to Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1976).



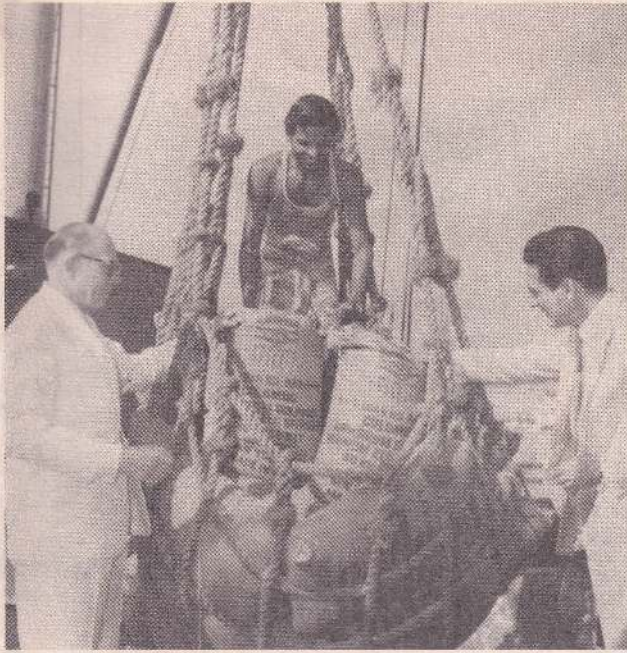
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.)



The late Prime Minister Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike thanks American helicopter crews who participated in emergency food distribution and rescue operations during December 1957 flood in Sri Lanka (above).

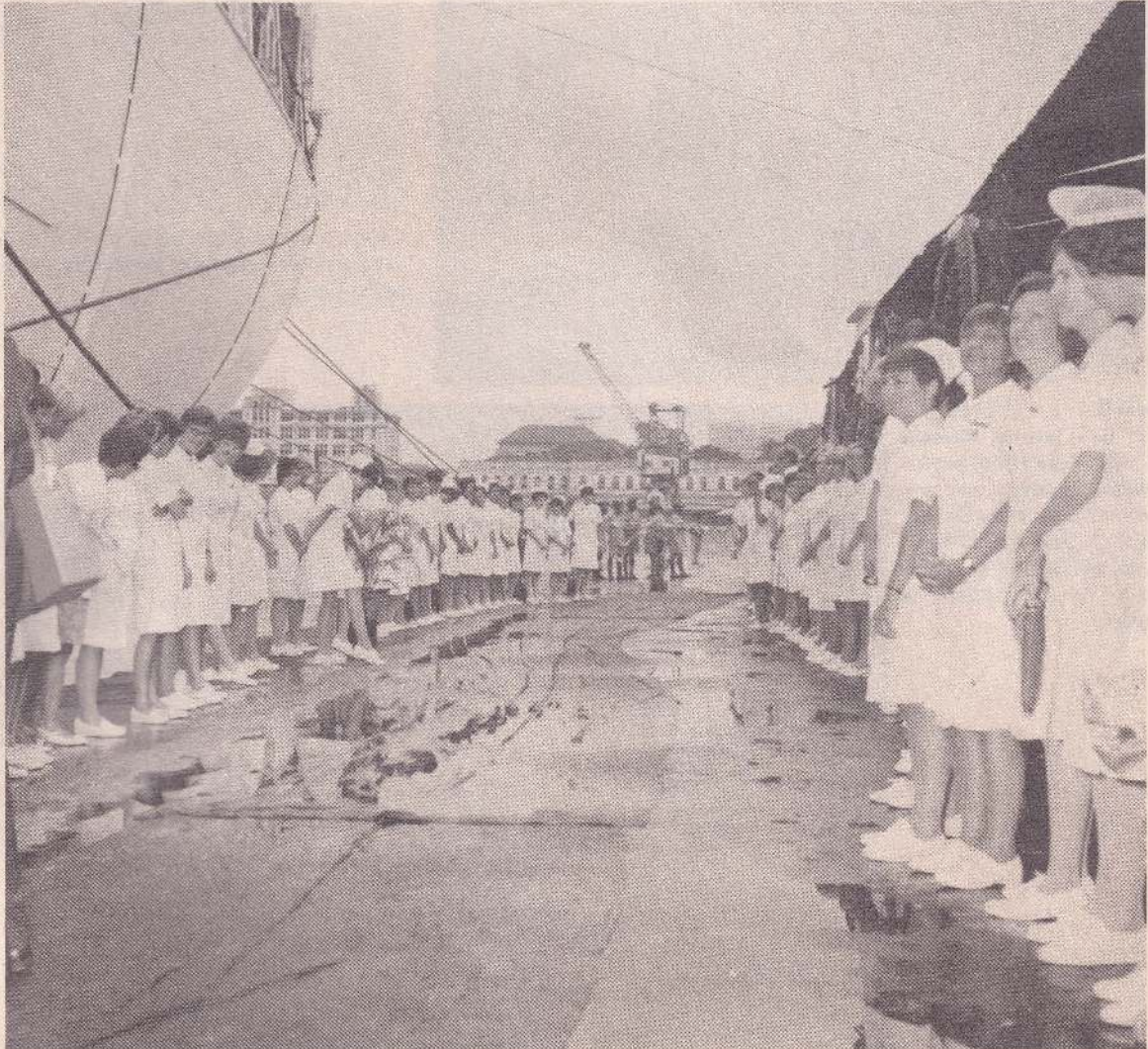


The thousand tons of U.S. fertilizer, packed in bags for distribution to Sri Lanka farmers, are unloaded from a ship in Colombo Harbour (left).



A gift consignment of fertilizer for Sri Lanka's "grow more food" campaign is unloaded in the Colombo Harbour (left).

The hospital ship *S.S. Hope* visited Sri Lanka in 1968 at the invitation of the Ministry of Health. Nurses from the ship formed a guard-of-honour for the Prime Minister (below).



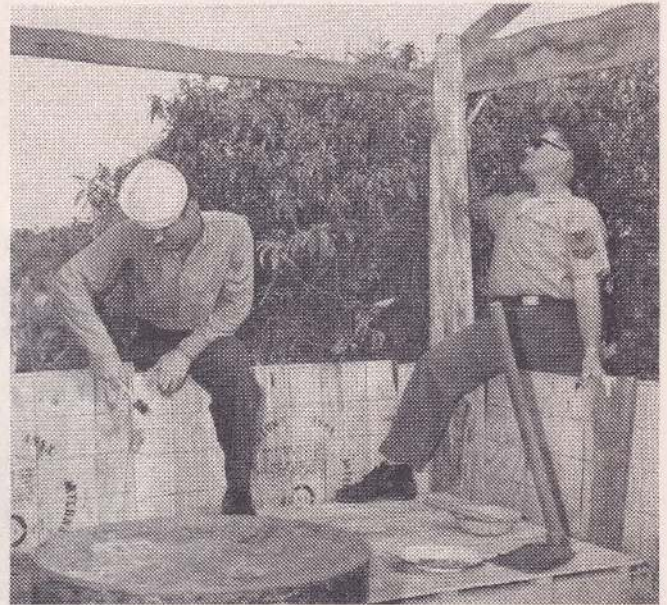


U.S. wheat flour for Sri Lanka unloaded in the Colombo Harbour (above). Sri Lanka's first professional kidney machine unit was ceremonially opened at the General Hospital, Colombo in 1973. The gift of the American Kidney Fund was accepted by the then Minister of Health (right).



Tractors (above) presented by the U.S. to the Land Development Department to help increase food production in Sri Lanka.





Sailors from an American naval ship at work, mending a shed at the Preethipura Home for Retarded Children (above).



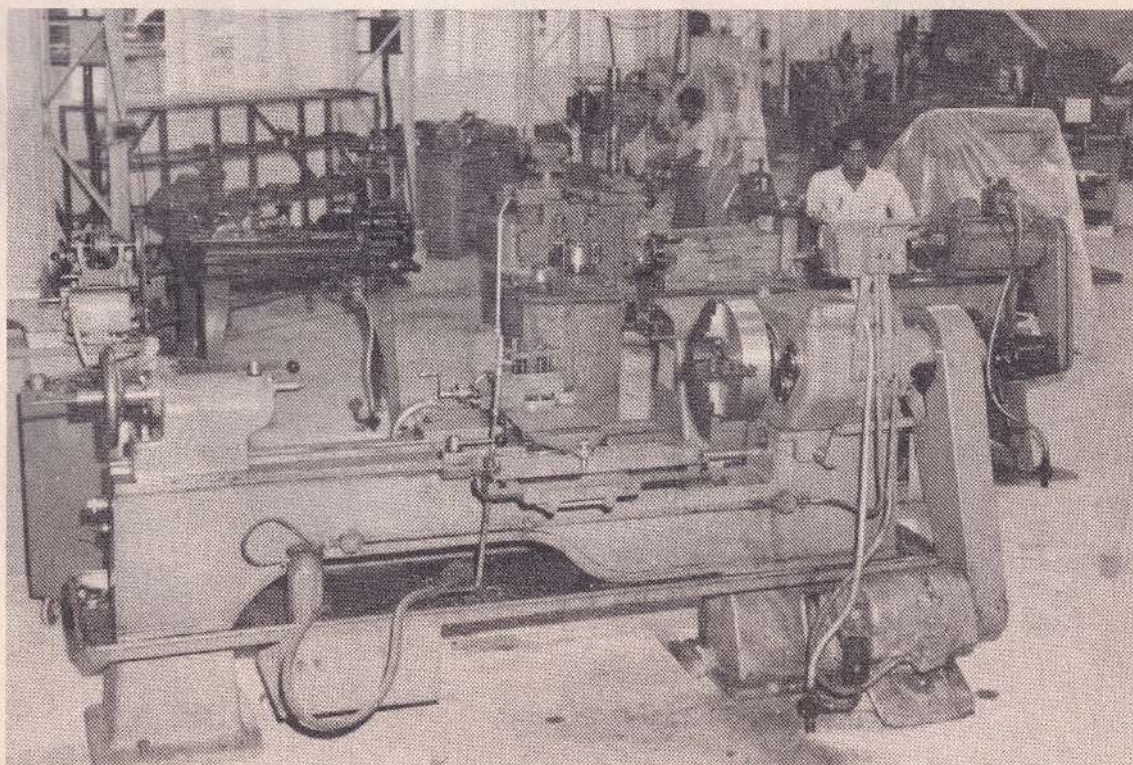
To help increase passenger capacity, speed, convenience and safety of Sri Lanka's railway, the U.S. provided power coaches.



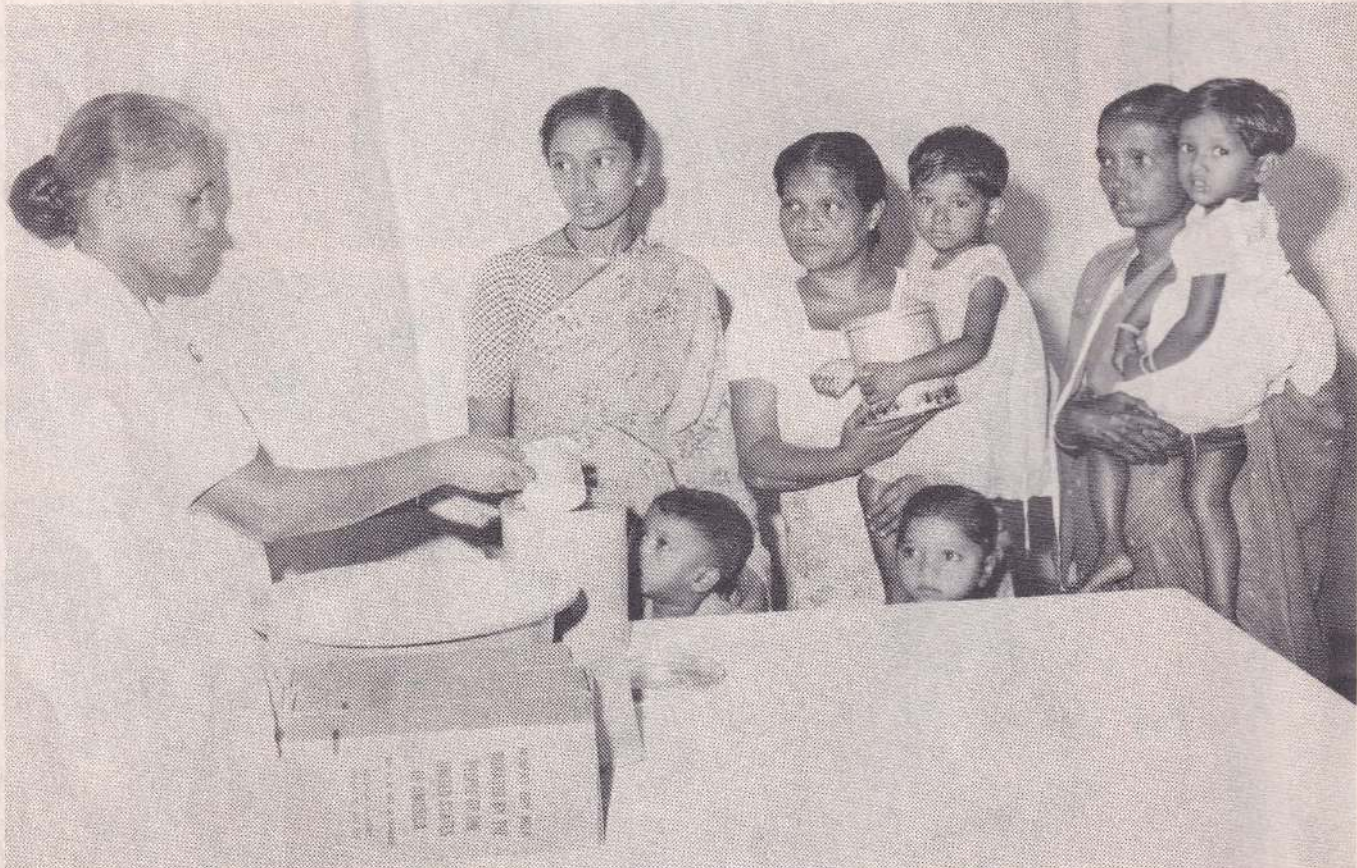
Modern U.S. road equipment was used to build a 22-mile highway connecting Aluthnuwara and Padiyatalawa.



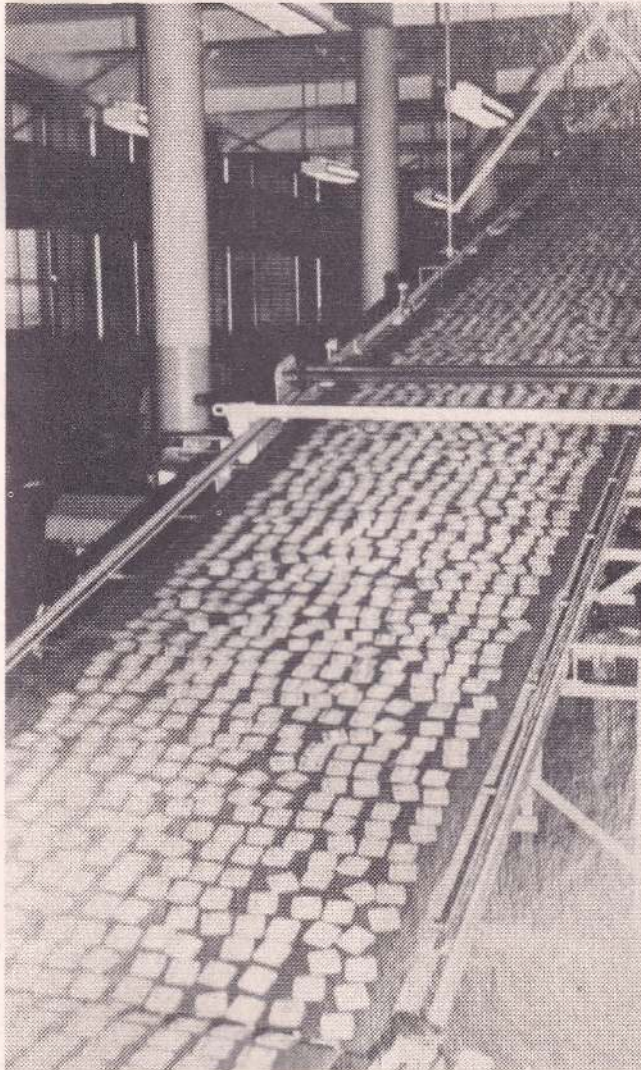
A project to search for underground mineral wealth in Sri Lanka got under way with mobile diamond core drilling equipment (left) supplied by the United States. U.S. technical specialists training abroad for Ceylonese technicians, and equipment (below) were provided to C. I. S. I. R. by the U.S. Government.



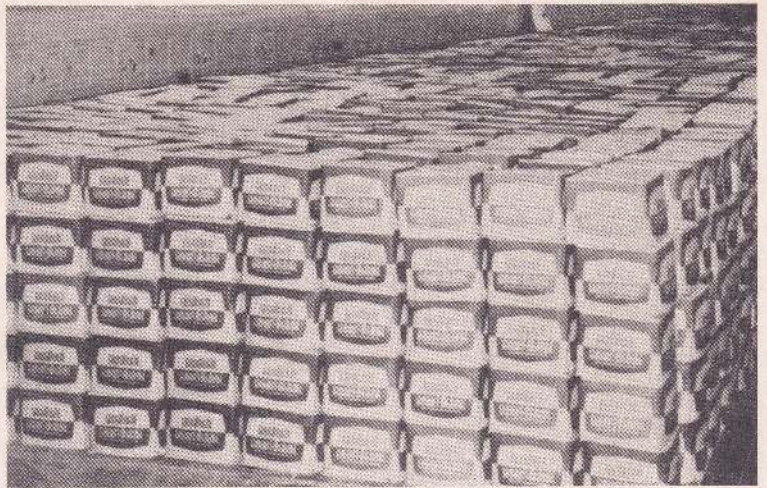
CARE



CARE milk is distributed at a milk feeding center.



CARE biscuits after cooking are transported to the packing area.



Cartons of CARE biscuits ready for despatch.

Delivery of CARE-Ministry of Education biscuits to an outstation school (below).



The preceding photographs were taken from the exhibit, "Two Centuries of Sri Lanka-American Friendship" held in Colombo July 1976 to commemorate the Bicentennial celebration of American Independence.



Some of the distinguished visitors going through the "Two Centuries of Sri Lanka-American Friendship" exhibit held in July 1976 in Colombo to commemorate the Bicentennial celebration of American Independence (above). Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa, then a Member of Parliament in the Opposition, talking to Mr. Richard von Glatz, Director of the United States International Communication Agency in Colombo (right). President J. R. Jayewardene, Leader of the Opposition in 1976 (top).



Printed and Distributed by the U.S. International Communication Agency, Colombo