

I. S. S. REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

Kandy, Ceylon Chosen As Site Of Fifth Summer Seminar

The summer of 1952 will be a very memorable one in the life of a Dalhousian, yet to be chosen, who will represent our university at the annual I.S.S. Seminar. During the third week of May, 40 Canadian students will embark by air on a journey half way around the world to Kandy, Ceylon, the site of the Fifth Canadian I.S.S. Seminar. There they will be joined by sixty foreign students mainly from south-east Asia, though it is hoped that a number of European and U. S. students will be present also. The theme of the seminar will be "The Human Implications of Technological Change", a field of discussion which is in keeping with the rapid growth and development of industry in the East.

The seminar will last approximately five weeks, ending the last week in June, with the Asian students starting their new semester early in July. The Canadian students will then be free to roam throughout the vast subcontinent of India and Pakistan as well as Indonesia, or to whatever country the adventurous will have the courage to go. Tentatively, the return flight will be at the end of August, in plenty of time for the 1952-3 college year.

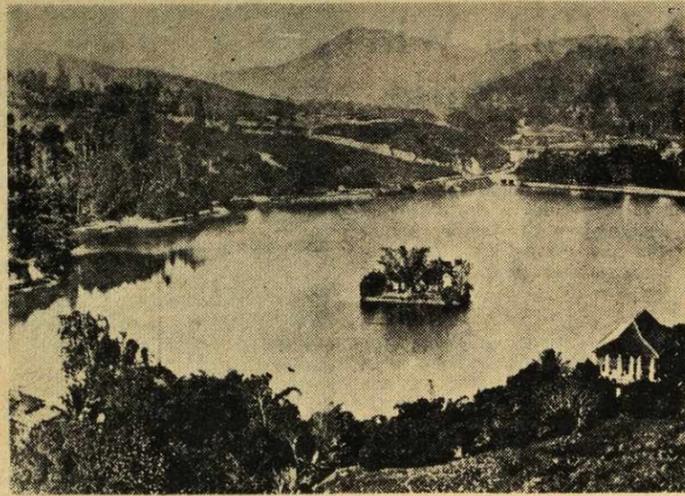
Ceylon itself is an island slightly smaller than Ireland in size, with a population of nearly seven million. Over half the inhabitants are Buddhist. Hindus, numbering more than a million are the second largest group, followed by Christians with a half million, and Moslems with another 300,000.

The island has a long and interesting history leading up to its conquest by the Portuguese in the 16th century. As a result of 150 years of occupation by Portugal the Christian population is 3/4 Catholic, though the Dutch ruled over Ceylon for another century and a half immediately following. From the turn of the 18th century England controlled Ceylon and she is now a member of the British Commonwealth.

Kandy, the seminar site, is in the geographic centre of the island, about 75 rail miles from Colombo the capital city. The 50,000 inhabitants of Kandy live in a valley around the shores of an artificial lake in the mountains of Ceylon. The lake is purely ornamental, having been built hundreds of years ago when Kandy was a separate mountain kingdom in the heart of the island. Around the lake beautiful Buddhist temples built long before any European nation successfully invaded

the kingdom. The elevation at Kandy is about 1700 feet and the climate is said to be very pleasant in June with the Monsoon season having ended by May 20th, before the seminar group arrives.

Watch for the notices in the Gazette and on bulletin boards within the next few weeks asking for applications for the seminar. Your local committee hopes to receive a large number of applicants so that a fitting candidate may be selected.



ORNAMENTAL LAKE, Kandy, Ceylon—Sited in a mountain valley in central Ceylon, is this beautiful artificial lake at Kandy where the 1952 seminar will take place.

Applications For Seminar Scholarships

Applications for the Fifth International Summer Seminar, sponsored by the International Student Service (World University Service) are now available through Professor Doull, Room 302 in the Arts Building.

The seminar will be held in Kandy, Ceylon, from May 28 to July 2, and the students will be able to travel in India and Pakistan after the seminar is over. There will be 40 Canadian students present and 60 Asians and Europeans.

Directors of the seminar will be Mr. Nicolas Ignatieff of Hart House, University of Toronto.

Applicants must be entering their senior year or post-graduate work next fall.

play in the greater drama. Firstly, they may by voluntary contributions of aid to their fellow students in South-East Asia contribute to the creation of that all-important feeling of goodwill and fellowship between the West and East; Secondly, and ultimately more important, they may study seriously the problems of Asia, that there may be built up in this country an informed public opinion which may influence the conduct of foreign affairs and in the end make for understanding and peace among the various peoples of the world.

The Problem In South-East Asia

"The centre of danger in the world may now have shifted from Europe to Asia and the Middle East, to Indo China, to Burma, to Malaya and Korea." So said Canadian External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson in an informal talk on the Dalhousie campus several weeks ago. He pointed out that the situation in South-East Asia where Communism subversion and aggression feeds on poverty, despair and intense national feeling, is especially critical. The situations to the problem, he said, are hard to find and equally hard to apply.

For the sake of simplicity South and South-East Asia may be taken to be one and the same; if so, then Mr. Pearson, when he spoke of South-East Asia was referring generally to India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, Indo-China and Siam. The period immediately after World War II was, as everyone knows, characterized in this part of the world by militant and vigorous spirit of nationalism which resulted in many instances in vicious and bloody warfare, it was a reaction to the many years of the colonial rule of western nations. India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Burma gained their independence, while fighting still continues in Malaya and Indo-China.

One very important consequence of the revolutionary period has been the feeling of ill-will toward the West engendered in the minds of Asians. The greatest problem of the western countries is that they should transform this feeling into one of goodwill and friendship,

and this is especially true if the spread of communism is to be halted in the East. There has been a definite split in western and Asian views as to how best to stop the march of Communism. The west, until recently, had viewed security in terms of guns and money. Asia on the other hand argues that Communism is basically an economic problem and that political discontent stems from economic ills. By removing these economic ills, the very conditions on which Communism thrives are removed, and strength, security and peace automatically follow. The peoples of South-East Asia are relatively disinterested in the power struggle between Communism and the Western Powers; they desire only peace in which to deal with their appalling problems of poverty, disease and illiteracy. They are interested in the improvement of agriculture and development of industry, and they will accept help from any party provided there are "no strings attached."

It is very easy for the Asian to persuade himself that Western loans and aid are purely a means of dominating and subduing the native economy, as was once done at the point of a gun in years past and is still bitterly remembered in the Far East.

Asians have been most appreciative of the fresh new approach of the West as evidenced in the Point Four Plan of the United States and the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan, both of which will help tremendously in the solution of South-East Asia's economic plight and strengthen bonds of friendship between East and West.

Where do Canadian students fit into such a picture of world-wide significance? It is not to be expected that it will be a very great place, for Canadian students, are unlike their European and Asian counterparts, traditionally mere observers of national and international events, but there still they have a part, small as it may be, to

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The Dalhousie I.S.S. is endorsed by Dr. A. E. Kerr, President of Dalhousie University; Dr. A. Stanley Walker, President University of King's College; Dean C. E. Wilson, Faculty of Arts and Science; Dean Horace E. Read, Faculty of Law; Dean H. G. Grant, faculty of Medicine; Dean J. S. Bagnell, Faculty of Dentistry.

I.S.S.—ITS IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

ARE:

- (A) Promotion of international understanding at the university level among both students and faculty.
- (B) Assisting students of all races, colours or creeds, wherever they may be.

To these ends I.S.S.

- (i) Holds summer seminars throughout the world. 190 Canadian students, 27 from the Maritimes, have attended. Another is planned at Kandy, Ceylon, this summer.
- (ii) Administers relief in Europe and South-east Asia; e.g. I.S.S. operates a rest camp at Cambleux for under-nourished and fatigued students, a hospital for tubercular cases.
- (iii) Distributes scarce text books and instruments among needy universities.

TO THESE ENDS

YOUR DAL GROUP IS:

- (A) Trying to maintain the D.P. scholarship plan if possible, without the aid of the International Relief Organization which was disbanded last year.
- (B) Undertaking the development of a programme on our campus which will stimulate interest in and knowledge of world problems.
- (C) It has sent eight Dalhousians as delegates to summer seminars.
- (D) It has contributed \$3,000.00 to the National office to help maintain the international relief program.
- (E) It is assisting in negotiations with provincial and federal governments and various organizations for a sizeable grant to defray travelling expenses to the seminar.

YOUR NEW I.S.S. DOLLAR

WILL GO TO:

- (A) Arrange for South Korean displaced student, a girl from Seoul, to come to Dalhousie on a scholarship and do graduate studies in English. At present only communication has been established in this difficult undertaking, but it is hoped the project will be successfully completed.
- (B) Contribute to the National office to assist in carrying on the expanding relief programme in south-east Asia.
- (C) Arrange a programme to promote and increase interest and understanding of world problems.