(1) very good

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The Freedom of Mankind depends upon a much closer collaboration between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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well-informed and Thought-out.

The essay firstly deals with a peace settlement after the war and the way to establish the better world for which we are fighting. Then it shows that the world has been tending towards collectivision and why everything points to Anglo-American alliance after the war and the urgency for some sort of Union. It goes on to explain the might of co-operation between the United States and the British Empire and the great economic strength of it. The world needs an economic world system. Various federations are proposed but they are not practical. Finally the essay considers how far America and the British Commonwealth might and are

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likely to unite for the freedom of mankind.

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The Freedom of Mankind depends upon a much closer collaboration between the U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth

No one wants a third world war and it need not happen. It can be prevented. But if we cannot create a better peace settlement and a better world after this fight for freedom, wars will inevitably crop up time and again. When we have fought out this question to be or not to be and ultimate victory is achieved, we do not want to see a repetition of the errors made in the Treaty of Versailles. The settlement at the end of this struggle must balance the political, territorial and economic needs of the countries and we must also be prepared to help Germany and re-mould her. Nor can we ever go back to schemes like the League of Nations. This was, we must conclude, too ambitious. The League too, was doomed to fail firstly because of the United States' isolationist policy and as the League's aims were not clearly and boldly defined. Then in this new peace treaty some provision must be made for revising and adjusting the clauses in the settlement where they are afterwards found inadequate or impracticable. ~~And~~ Also some super machinery must be devised for settling

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grevances other than the one of taking up arms, for the very right to live implies the abolition of war.

We are in the midst of a great struggle for freedom, for democracy, and for the rights of mankind and we have not doubt that the clouds will someday break as long as we "Keep going to the end of the road"

Perhaps future generations will turn back and say that this was our finest hour. Yet this tremendous sacrifice will be wasted unless the post-war settlement brings about a new world order. This new system could begin by Christian reconstruction or a union of all the democracies but these are more like visions. Some plan of practical politics must be aimed at.

In the past century or so there have been great changes in the material conditions of human lives, so that living has become increasingly dangerous. Man is now being forced to collectivise against his own nature, so as to preserve his species from total destruction. Separate states will have to forego their sovereignty partially to save humanity as well as keep law and order. In the light of present events everything seems to point towards peace

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being established and maintained by a closer co-operation or a working union between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America. Men have many ideas as to how this second world crisis might have been avoided but none seem stronger than America's aloofness after the last war and the lack of co-operation between her and Britain.

There are many arguments in favour of a political or economic union or both of these two powers. America and the British Empire are already invisibly bound by ties of common ancestors, ideals and tongue. They are mainly of Anglo-Saxon origin are both Christian organisations and both have democratic forms of government. The fact that the United States is in the New World, Britain in the Old World and her various dominions and colonies scattered as outposts throughout the surface of the globe, adds greatly to the strength of the alliance. Also their principles do not clash for they are fighting today a common enemy for a common cause.

And this emergency for the restoration of social and economic life has become so urgent that it will require Democracy's culminated

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efforts and determination to repair a broken world order. The centre of this effort will have to be the British Empire and America whose resources of shipping, foodstuffs and textiles are probably the only ones vast enough for large scale assistance to which use they will be put. The political and economic might of this federation would be enormous for with a complete union these two powers could preserve the balance of power, prevent future aggression by disarming certain states and enforcing the peace settlement. The new union thus would have to maintain a common army, airforce and navy.

But how far ~~is~~ are the British Empire and the U.S.A. prepared to go with this union or federation? Must each ~~sacr~~ sacrifice his sovereign rights and powers? Already we notice how much more closely the interests and plans of the two powers have been woven since the United States entered the war. Before that, with lease-lend America had become the arsenal of democracy and ~~by~~ now forced to by the enemies of democracy she has accepted world leadership in the warfare for the abolition of evil.

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Before the United States had taken up the challenge of the Axis powers she had with Britain laid a brick in the reconstruction house. During last year the historic Atlantic charter was signed by the President of America and the Premier of Britain. The chief clause of this charter was that after the war there should be an ~~equal~~ even distribution of raw materials and that no nation should be denied any material she needed. This calls for a single currency to be set up in the world market. Trade is to be as free as possible so what is now international trade will become almost domestic trade among nations. A decision has also been reached by Britain and America about continuing to be concerned in European affairs while and after the peace settlement has been drawn up. And now the Allies have a common war council with America and Britain in the lead. It does not seem possible that after the war the paths of these two nations should lead in different ways.

Both countries recognise a need for closer co-operation but neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Roosevelt have tried to draw up a blue print of the peace. It is true we are fighting to preserve

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a free economic union and the United States with its 130 million people is not only an inseparable part of the present union but the most important part of it. The basic principle is a cultural and economic union but the hard facts have not been worked out.

In a book titled "Union Now" the author, Clarence Streit, puts forward an idea of federation of fifteen democracies with freedom and economic opportunities for its 280,000,000 peoples. The democracies will be the U.S.A, British Commonwealth and democracies of Europe excluding Russia. The administration will be a repetition of the form practised in the United States but on a larger scale. The whole idea is not practical but the vision of a dreamer. It would mean the abolition of the British monarchy and the dissolution of the French and British empires. Besides the democracies differ in languages, cultures and economic habits. But sometimes visions do come true.

In suggesting closer collaboration between the two most powerful democracies the result must not become an isolated Anglo-American "home" front. Economically the union would have great might for it controls to a large extent the

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gold, cotton, petroleum and food markets of the world. It could exploit these supplies to its own advantage. But the Union's aim must not raise the standard of living in its own countries alone but in the whole world. An International Labour Organisation should be organised to which delegates of employers and workmen as well as governmental nominees, should be sent.

The United States and the Br. Commonwealth will probably not be politically bound by an actual federation. Their internal governments will remain distinct and apart but where matters affecting mutual interests crop up their policy will be one and the same. They will thus have a common foreign policy and will work together for the cause of humanity. Their defence programme will have to be worked out together as if possible single communications established. In the chaos that will follow such a world war America and the British commonwealth will have to pool their resources to carry out their new and responsible rôle in world affairs. No war debts can be owing to each other for their resources will be sadly

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depleted after this struggle.
Can these democratic powers applying their all, provide safe navigation from these stormy seas into quieter and more propitious ~~seas~~ water? It will be the test of democracy and the opportunity is indeed unique. The greater the difficulties to overcome, the bigger the victory for democracy in this ~~fight for world freedom~~.

Reading Matter.

The Rights of Man by H. G. Wells.

Plans for a Better World by J. C. Smuts

various articles from the Readers Digest and the Forum – a South African Weekly Paper.

Other articles from the Christian Science Monitor.

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