

TRIBUNE

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U.S. STOPS H-TESTS

to WOO ASIA

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission made an announcement last week that no more H-Bomb tests would be held in the Pacific this year. The official reason given was that they had "completed a successful and essential series" of tests.

The explosions at Eniwetok were not tests in a real scientific sense. In fact, they were "tests" to show the world U.S. supremacy. They were "tests" to tell Asia that U.S. was master. These "tests" were, moreover, timed for the Geneva Conference and to pave the way for SEATO.

Unfortunately, the hydrogen-bomb tests boomeranged on the U.S. They had a reaction which was the diametrical opposite of what John Foster Dulles wanted. Asia (except for Pakistan and Thailand) protested in no uncertain terms. The Middle East too condemned the tests. Public opinion in Britain and France mounted up against U.S. And, in the U.S. itself, fear and hysteria (because Russia, too, had the hydrogen bomb) became so pronounced that Eisenhower had to devote several speeches to calm popular panic.

The ultimate result of the H-Bomb diplomacy of Dulles was that he had to rush back home to Washington, from Geneva, leaving the U.S. "naked and alone" (to use the words of U.S. Senator) "in a hostile world."

New Tactics

New tactics have now been decided upon by Dulles and his friends. Asia must be won over by other means. Grant India aid,

one hundred and four million dollars of it, even though India refused to permit the Globemasters to land and even though it is friendly to China and critical of Pakistan. Grant aid to all other Asiatic countries willing to take the aid (only in the case of Ceylon, it has to break the trade agreement with China.)

The State Department has also now realised that the H-Bomb

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AHIMSA WINS!



By Courtesy: Shankar's Weekly

KARAKA DISAPPOINTS HULUGALLE RETIRES

R. G. SPEAKS OUT BURMESE SANGHAYANA

AND TWO NEW DAILIES

The *Observer's* new column by Karaka has disappointed quite a number of people. Karaka seems to be suffering from some acute and chronic form of Nehru-phobia. If there is some brilliance in expression, this non-stop childish attacks on Nehru may prove entertaining. But Karaka has the supreme gift of being extremely tedious and tiresome.

Debunking is always more attractive than boot-licking; more original and more difficult. But why pick on Nehru? Have we not enough men in Ceylon who need quite a good deal of deflating? And of all people, why Karaka?

Retiring Officer

The Information Officer, Mr. H. A. J. Hulugalle, has retired, I am told. It is amazing that not a single paper in Ceylon gave the news except for a passing reference in the *Times*. This shows the important place he held among the island's news papers.

Patient, amiable and kindly, in addition to being retiring, is retiring. Mr. Hulugalle had a raw deal from the Government which evidently did not know how to use him or consult him. Everybody who reads a newspaper thinks he knows all about publicity and dealing with newspapers. Every Dick, Oliver and Harry became his own Information Officer. With such a lot, the Information Officer's work was very trying. Not that he did not try - either.

Minister's Statement

Mr. R. G. Senanayake's statement that appeared exclusively in the *Times* should create a good deal of pother for him in the future. It was a courageous step to take. Although Mr. Senanayake did not say anything contradictory to accepted policy of the Government, it appeared



to be a direct challenge to certain persons in the Cabinet

If Mr. Senanayake envisaged any kind of showdown, he will take courage that a large body of public opinion is on his side.

Repercussions of this statement are already evident.

According to the *Times*, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene has called a special meeting of the Government Parliamentary Group to discuss "the disclosures in the Press arising from the Ceylon-China Pact and American aid which are a blow at Cabinet solidarity and a gross violation of accepted Cabinet conventions".

Burmese Sanghayana

It was quite a surprise to find the *Daily News* giving quite a streamer line splash for the Burmese Sanghayana that was inaugurated on Vesak Day. Being a Buddhist ceremony, the convention of the paper normally would be to play it down. While the *Dinamina* and *Lankadipa* had given the front page or most of it to this ceremony, the *Observer* gave a small double-column and the *Times* still less space.

Even the London *Times* made an editorial comment on the celebration. A delegation of about forty persons went to Burma from Ceylon by plane led by the Ex Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake.

Considering all these and the importance of the occasion, this treatment by the evening papers of this celebration seems to be a bit lop-sided.

Shape of Papers to Come

I hear that we are about to see the birth of two new dailies in

Ceylon from Swadeshi Newspapers publishers of *Sinhala Jathiya*.

One, an English morning tabloid paper, is to be called *Guardian*, and the Sinhalese morning tabloid will be known as *Jathiya*. The *Sinhala Jathiya* will continue to be published as a Sunday paper.

The boss of Swadeshi Newspapers is Mr. Gilbert Perera, an enterprising, courageous newspaperman, who deserves a good deal of admiration for his attempt.

Lionel Fernando, former Chief Reporter of the *Times* has joined the newspaper as News Editor and a number of other able newsmen have also joined the new papers.

H-TESTS.

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tests roused Asian opinion against U.S. From Japan to Lebanon, from the Marshall Islands to the Persian Gulf, there was universal protests against these tests. To allay these fears, the announcement that the U.S. will stop these tests has been made.

It is significant that a few days after this announcement Dulles launched his new scheme to have a SEATO even if Britain and France would not join it. He would have it as a sole U.S. corporation.

Dulles means business. Three days ago, the U.S.-Pakistan Arms Pact was signed. This is the cornerstone of the SEATO. This agreement, according to Nehru, brings war to the doorstep of South-East Asia.

India, Burma and Indonesia have told the U.S. that they are opposed to this kind of "security pact". Ceylon, too, must do likewise. There is no time for delay

“ U. S. -fed, clothed and armed Moroccans, Algerians, Frenchmen and other scum to fight the people of Indo-China ”



By Courtesy: Shankar's Weekly

John Foster Dulles, having fled from Geneva, continues to shout at a lower pitch each time, that the U. S. will endeavour to “save” the Asians in spite of themselves. On May 15, at Virginia, he grudgingly admitted that U. S. is no longer unable to stand in the way of “limited agreements” with Communist countries on problems like Korea, Indo-China, Germany, Austria and Atomic Control. But he emphasised that he did not believe that co-existence was possible between Communist countries and the Western democracies. He ruled out any solution by “agreed partition of humanity between freedom and despotism”. In other words, Dulles still wants the intensification of the cold war and the launching of a global atomic war to exterminate the communist countries.

Agreement with Tibet

On the same day, May 15, Jawaharlal Nehru, in New Delhi declared in the House of the People that “collective security can be secured only through collective peace” built on the basis of co-existence between Communism and democracy. He cited the recent pact concluded between India and China about Tibet as an example of the “co-existence” in practice. Mr. Nehru summarised the crux of the agreement as follows:—(1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty: (2) Mutual non-aggression: (3)

CO-EXISTENCE

Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs: (4) Equality and Mutual benefit and (5) Peaceful co-existence.”

“In this agreement,” Mr. Nehru continued, “we ensure to a very large extent peace in certain areas of Asia. I would earnestly wish that this area of peace could be spread over to the rest of Asia and indeed the rest of the world.”

Security Pact

About the collective security pact, which Dulles, Eisenhower and other saviours of Asia want so much, Mr. Nehru stated: “Collective security, good as it is and essential to aim at, assumes the garb rather of a preparation of a collective war.”



Jawaharlal wants peace. In this, he not only speaks for Asia but the world. The nations meeting at Geneva want peace. Unable to drag them into a war plot, Dulles has rushed off home in order to think up some other way of brow-beating countries which foolishly accepted U. S. aid to join in a mad adventure of a global war.

Of these U. S. efforts to dragoon other countries, Mr. Nehru warned that “collective security backed by threats of mounting armaments only vitiated the climate of peace, bringing about a climate of fear.”

Even the *Ceylon Daily News* which has for long dutifully conveyed the message of Wall Street and Washington to the people of Ceylon, in an editorial on May 7, was compelled to plead that

Dulles and Eisenhower should “not attempt to ride roughshod over independent Asian opinion” lest “free Asia's reaction may well be: ‘Save us from our friends.’”

Indo-China the Key

From Washington comes the news, reported in the local daily papers of May 15, that India, Indonesia and Burma have “made it clear to the United States that they do not wish to participate in the proposed collective security pact in South East Asia.”

The *Times of India* commenting editorially also on May 15 stated: “There is nothing unexpected in the reaction by India, Indonesia and Burma of the American proposal for a collective security system in South-East Asia. The six point Nehru plan for Indo-China as well as the decisions of the Colombo Conference have clarified the Asian point of view beyond equivocation. It is primarily based on the conviction that security in South-East Asia can be achieved not by means of any multi lateral system of armed defence but by an early settlement of the Indo-China problem. An independent Indo-China, free from French control and secure in a newly-won freedom, is the only insurance of peace for the entire region.”

In the meantime, Geneva after the departure of Dulles is on the road to finding a solution to the Indo-China problem. To Britain's credit, it must be said, that she has refused to toe the Dulles's line though she still seems enamoured with the idea of holding the SEATO as a distant threat to “frighten” the Communist powers.

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WHAT'S WRONG

WITH PAKISTAN?

At a time when hard-hit Dulles is licking his wounds at Washington, and is scheming to set a disastrous come-back to teach the Asians a lesson, at a time when seven hundred and odd special correspondents now in Geneva are struggling with minute to minute East-West Conference reports, views, and rumours, it is difficult to write notes for a weekly magazine to be published six days hence. How often in politics what was right on Saturday night has become wrong on Sunday morning.

As I sit here at my desk on this Sunday morning I have before me various newspapers which came out of the jaws of the giant printing machines only a couple of hours ago and yet I find many of the news items have already become stale, the radio stations have given more news, more reports, more views, and yet more confounding contradictions.

What's Wrong with Pakistan?

What in India seemed to be a voice of sanity came from Prime Minister Nehru in the parliament yesterday. His was a moving speech on foreign affairs in which no barrier between countries and nations were built and there was no trace of bitterness in him even though he traced on such touchy subjects as foreign possessions in the heart of free India. And this is the man who is being maligned abroad.

Since I have spent a good many of my years in what is now known as Pakistan many friends keep asking me what is wrong with this newly born 'Islamic' State. Why are they painting such disastrously false and dangerous pictures of Nehru's India. Why, my friends keep asking me, is Pakistan propaganda calling the Hindus the "worshippers of cows monkeys, snakes, stones, trees and myriad other subjects" and India having "relapsed into barbarism"?

These epithets from Pakistan are not worth powder and shot, but something must be said when we think of the vitriolic flood of abuse for India and praise for Pakistan in the U.S. press. Ali is their newest ally. Dulles is not a fool, nor is he a mad man. But if he cannot read the signs on the wall it spells bad omen for the country he represents.

Unknown Ali

A few months ago nobody knew the man by the name of Mohamad Ali. If my reading of history is correct he will be nowhere in Karachi a few months hence. And in his own home in East Bengal he will be a stranger more than ever.

Ali, as everybody in Pakistan knows, has been planted by Dulles & Company. Left high and dry in Geneva, Mister John Foster



Dulles had to be temporarily rehabilitated by Ike himself. Rejuvenated Dulles will find it difficult to kiss or even kick Ali when the wrath of the people acts its course.

Nehru, big hearted and generous as he is, surely can withstand the personal attacks on him that have become the pastime of Washington-Karachi axis but America's grudge that the Indian Prime Minister looks to "external communism" with the wrong end of a binocular cannot but only provoke comments which sometimes look unaesthetic when in print.



ZAFRULLAH SAYS HE WILL WAGE WAR AGAINST INDIA. TO ESCAPE THE WAR AGAINST HIMSELF?

By Courtesy: Shankar's Weekly

Seato

When Dulles called for "united action to save Indo-China" and Nixon roared for armed intervention, Frank Garnett, publisher of twentytwo newspapers in the States butted, "I have been in that part of the world and have flown over Indo-China. It would be worse than Korea if we became involved there."

There is sanity still left in some of the press lords of U. S. A. for we find the influential *Chicago Tribune* upbraiding Nixon and running down his remarks as "next thing to insanity. We should stay out of Indo-China no matter what happens."

But in the meanwhile, as tottering Bidault is dancing at Geneva with his country's two extra votes, India, Indonesia, and Burma have said a firm 'no' to America to her South East Asian Defence Pact proposal, and it is sickening to miss Ceylon's name bracketted with the trio.

What is wrong with Sir John Kotelawala who only some time ago on the UN Day had said, "Under the enlightened leadership of India's Prime Minister Nehru, Asian countries could have an effective say in problems confronting the world." Does not Sir John remember the words which were his:

"We will not get involved in cold war of East or West or any power blocs?"

SHIBDAS BANERJI



“Loud talk of Asian solidarity and good neighbourliness have all been a camouflage . . .”

SOUTH INDIA RESENTS

A few days ago, Madras had in the morning papers a preview of what Ceylon's own type of bomb, known as S-Bomb, could do to Indians. Designed for the virtual extermination of 550,000 Ceylon Indians in Ceylon, the Senanayake (R.G.) Bomb seems to have been in the making for quite some time now in great secrecy. And, all this time, apparently Ceylon has been indulging in an orgy of being a host to the Queen and to the Asian Premiers,

All news about the visit of the Indian Premier to Ceylon and about the visit of the Ceylon Parliamentary and Municipal Delegations to India has been bled of any significance of mutual goodwill. It looks as if all this pleasantries and all the loud talk of Asian solidarity and good neighbourliness have all been a camouflage cleverly adopted by Ceylon for the secret preparation of the S-Bomb and the timely release of the news.

Jekyll and Hyde

Now, one can understand where Ceylon stands, why Premier Nehru was not allowed to address the Ceylon Indians at Gampola, and why Ceylon considered colonialism to be a greater evil than communism. The Hyde aspect of the Ceylonese Jekyll has now come into the open, since there is already talk of burying the China Ceylon rubber rice pact fathoms deep in the Indian Ocean and the signing of a new Pact with the United States.

If reports are true, then in two years' time five and a half lakhs of Indians will be faced with either Starvation or Repatriation. *The stateless Ceylon Indians orphaned by India and disowned by Ceylon, are to be repatriated willy-nilly back to India and if India*

will not accept them to be drowned in the Palk Strait. And what a fate to those who built up modern Ceylon in such a way for the Tourist Bureau to claim that it is the Pearl of the Orient.

Buddha Jayanti

What is more interesting is that the forcible repatriation through coercive measures will take place roundabout the time Ceylon will be celebrating the completion of 2500 years of the Buddhist era and inaugurating the next 2500 years of Dharma Era with Ceylon in the pristine position of a leader of Buddhist nations, according to plan set out by D. C. Viyavardhana in "Revolt in the Temple".

Meanwhile a new aspect of the Indo Ceylon problem is being popularised by the cleverest among the Dravida Kazagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazagam. With their usual obsession of the exploitation of the South Indians by the North Indians, economically, culturally and otherwise, the D. K. and the D. M. K. leaders are spreading the view that the North Indian Premier Nehru "sold out the Ceylon Indians to Sir John Kotelawala when he concluded the Indo-Ceylon Pact, because Ceylon Indians are South Indians and Tamils. They suspect a certain amount of indifference and squeamishness on the part of Nehru's Government in not maintaining a stiff attitude towards Ceylon. However wrong their analysis may be, they are sure to exploit the latest trends to their best advantage.

In the absence of anything definite from the Ceylon Governmental sources regarding the S Bomb, South Indian leaders are reluctant to commit themselves to any definitive views. Maintaining

their usual placidity and without resorting to any panic, the leaders and organs of public opinion are sticking to reticence as the best policy for the time being. But this does not mean that there is no celebration going on. One thing everybody is sure and that is the S-Bomb will not surprise time like a thief in the night or, as the A-Bomb did on the people of Hiroshima.

C. D. C.

The Asian Premiers' Conference at Colombo and Kandy dominated the news columns of the local papers so much that the coverage of the annual sessions of the hitherto Ceylon Indian Congress has been little in comparison with the coverage of the previous sessions. Anyway, it was a matter of gratification that the Ceylon Indian Congress has changed its name into Ceylon Democratic Congress. A person well-versed in Ceylonese affairs, who did not want this name to be mentioned said, "At last the C.I.C. has done what it should have done years ago. From now on, their critics and opponents cannot accuse them of having one leg in Ceylon and the other in India. From now on, as Ceylonese, they can start their struggle for wresting democratic rights of citizenship and participation in the government. If only they had changed the name a year back, and changed their outlook and participated in the hartal of last year, how effectively the Ceylon Indian estate labour could have merged their interests with those of the local working classes.

Misfired

Yet another aspect of the Indo-Ceylon problem which was voiced

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THE UNIVERSITY

Mr. Suntharalingam : I beg of you to consider this essential fact, namely, that today the feeling in the University is one of frustration. The staff do not meet their Vice-Chancellor; among the staff there is so much dissension. We have had a particular individual as Vice-Chancellor since 1942, a period of twelve years. I ask you, in all earnestness, has that University, in regard to its tone, in regard to its spirit, in regard to its soul, improved during the last twelve years. I know that my own students who were in the University are now holding the highest posts in this country. Four of them are Permanent Secretaries. I have more than once raised my protest against having in charge of our students anyone other than men of this country.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala They are the fellows who are spoiling the students, fellow like Ludowyk and swin like that.

Mr. Suntharalingam : I must beg of you, Sir, to call for an explanation of that term.

Mr. Speaker : Will the hon. Member please go on? I did not hear it.

* * *

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala Now, I come to the teaching side of the University. The other day the father of a University student told me that his son, who had come home, said to him in the course of a discussion, "Father, if I had to cut your neck and kill you I would do it with pleasure." The father said, "Well, if this is what you are learning at the University I am not going to send you back to it. Who taught you this?" This is what international communism has done! Those are the teachings of my hon. Friend opposite.

Mr. Keuneman : On a point of personal explanation, Mr. Speaker,

I never told anybody to cut his father's neck.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala We are going to see that it is not done. Damaged goods from all over the world are coming to this country.

I mentioned the name of Professor Ludowyke because I know all about him.

Mr. Speaker : I think it is best to keep names out.

Mr. Suntharalingam : I rise to point of order, Mr. Speaker. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister is referring to a member of the University Staff without giving him the opportunity to defend himself here. When I wanted to take the opportunity of defending him that was glossed over. I ask you in fairness, Mr. Speaker, if peoples' names are dragged in in this fashion, to give us the opportunity of defending them.

Mr. Speaker : Order please! I have always told hon. Members to leave names out.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala I will keep names out. I do not want to say anything against Professor Ludowyke. I am only saying that as the hon. Member for Vavuniya mentioned the name of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Ivor Jennings, and said that we had him here for 12 years, I also can say Mr. Ludowyke, Professor of so-and-so, is this or that.

This University has been made an autonomous body. They run the show and we supply the money. We put up the building and handed it over to them. The result is we have no control over appointments to their staff and the way the University is run. If it is the wish of this House, or the Government, that we should take it back, we shall do so.

Dr. Perera : Certainly not!

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala Yes, we will. We are not going to produce children in this University who will cut the necks of their fathers—

Mr. Suntharalingam : I wish they will cut your neck!

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala Because, if that is going to be the attitude of children educated at the University, parents will soon stop sending them there. That is exactly what a parent told me.

* * * *

Dr. N. M. Perera : I am sorry that the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister has thought it fit to cast certain aspersions on the apparent conduct of, I think, one of the few valued professors of the University—

Mr. Suntharalingam : One of the best of men.

Dr. Perera : This particular individual is one of the few people in the University for whom one can have any respect, and is also the one person who actually commands the highest regard from students of all types. Now it is unfair for us to use rather unbecoming language against that professor.

Mr. Suntharalingam : He is not a communist either.

Mr. Aluwihare : Just stop interrupting.

Dr. Perera : I do not know, our University like all other universities is supposed to be a free institution. If that is so might I ask whether there are no Communists in Oxford, in Cambridge, in Liverpool or in

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SABOTAGE THWARTED?

This is the first of two articles on the present controversy about the China Pact and U. S. aid. S. P. Amarasingam is the author of a book, published by the Ceylon Economic Research Association, entitled "RICE AND RUBBER the Story of China-Ceylon Trade." The book tells the full story of the trade agreement with China and the various attempts to sabotage it.

The flare-up in the local press centred round the Rice-Rubber Pact and the offer of U. S. aid underlines the fact that Ceylon like other South East Asian countries has been drawn in more closely into the cold war which America is insisting on waging in this part of the world.

The controversy between the *Times* and the Lake House reflects the dynamics of this cold war in so far as it reveals itself in the internal affairs of Ceylon. It is further a continuation of the great newspaper battle that raged when a Ceylon Delegation was in Peking to negotiate the Rice-Rubber Agreement.

The present controversy follows a familiar pattern, but has many unique highlights of interest.

The Story Breaks

On Monday May 10, the *Times of Ceylon* broke the story with the headline: U. S. OFFERS AID IF RED PACT IS BROKEN..... Money For Rubber Subsidy and Development..... Secret Talks Going on".

On Tuesday, May 11, the *Times* followed it up with: "STRONG OPPOSITION TO U. S. AID WITH STRINGS .By Businessmen and Politicians. Is Lanka To Be Sold?..." Statements from S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake, Leader of the Opposition; C. Suntharalingam, former Minister of Commerce; John R. Murray, Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce; Robert Senanayake, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce

of Ceylon and S. Páthmanathan, President of the Low Country Products Association were published setting out why the China Pact should not be broken and opposing any aid from the U. S. with strings attached.

Editorially, the *Times* commented under the heading "Independence or Dollars" thus: ".... This, then, is more than ever the wrong time for Ceylon to throw overboard the China Pact which was a vindication of Ceylon's right to think and act as an independent country and not as a pensioner of a great power...." and concluded "...our Ministers will, we hope, realise that the people of Ceylon would vehemently oppose the acceptance of any aid on conditions such as America proposes - conditions which make a mockery of the independence about which our leaders talk so much."

The Lake House papers still had nothing to say, but the late edition of the *Ceylon Observer* of May 11 had a front-page story from its Diplomatic Correspondent that there was a Cabinet Rift

over the Premier's proposed trip to the U. S. It indicated in no uncertain terms "that there is already behind the scenes moves among Cabinet circles to break up the China Pact."

The report went on to state "among a section of the rank and file of the United National Party also there is expected to be strong resentment of any move to overthrow the China Pact and lead Ceylon into the orbit of American influence. There is even talk among some circles of the possibilities of a rebel group developing of party men who are not only suspicious of Government's intentions regarding the future of the China Pact, but are strongly critical of many of its recent actions."

This story in the *Observer* from its usually well-informed Diplomatic Correspondent confirmed the *Times* story that a fresh move was being made to sabotage the China Pact.

Damn Lie

The next morning, May 12, much to everybody's surprise, the

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In a Co-op in Peking

on the Campus

The *Times of Ceylon* must be congratulated for the manner in which it maintained the highest traditions of the Press by refusing to be brow-beaten by the Prime Minister in the recent controversy over the offer of U. S. aid. In the history of journalism in Ceylon, in recent times, no news paper was the object of an onslaught by the Prime Minister of the country together with all the resources of the biggest newspaper combine, the *Lake House*, as was the *Times of Ceylon* last week. The attack was on account of a simple news item which the Prime Minister was at liberty to deny by issuing a communique through his Information Office. Instead, the Prime Minister took the unprecedented step of joining forces with headline-spinners in *Lake House* to brand the *Times* story as a "damn lie". The *Times* fought back gamely, but *Lake House* and the Premier, it is unfortunate, resorted to vituperative abuse the like of which one hears only near a fish bazaar or a toddy tavern. However, neither the Premier nor *Lake House*, in spite of consultations with high legal dignitaries, were able to establish that the *Times* story was a "damn lie". On the other hand, at the end of the week, when *Times* had its last say, the Premier and *Lake House* were reduced to utter silence. They have not dared to breathe one more word about the "damn lie". The *Lankadipa*, too, played a heroic part in this fight for the integrity and independence of the Press. It went one better than the *Times* in challenging certain Ministers, accused of intriguing with U. S. Embassy officials to sabotage the China pact for a mess of U. S. aid, to tell the public what they were doing on certain dates and at particular times. These Ministers have not yet met this challenge.

This endeavour to throttle the *Times* and the *Lankadipa* by slander is very reminiscent of methods which have now been universally hailed as McCarthyite. Witch-



By Courtesy : Shankar's Weekly

hunting is a popular pastime in the U. S. A. It goes with book-burning. It is the easiest way of liquidating a political rival. It is regrettable that in America this method seems to have gained some measure of success, although now in the Army vs McCarthy row, the great witch-hunting senator has been compelled to admit that he has used faked letters and phony photographs to frame enemies. To call a perfectly true news story a "damn lie" is no better than to utilise faked letters as real.

Witch - hunt

Elsewhere in this issue are published extracts from the Hansard about a debate in the House of Representatives on the University. The debate arose as a result of a supplementary vote for the University funds. Owing to exigencies of space, the full debate has not been reproduced, but the extracts published convey an idea of the attitude of the Prime Minister to the University. No where in the civilised world will the Head of a Government think fit to describe a University teacher as Sir John Kot-

elawela did Professor Ludowyke. For over twenty years Professor Ludowyke has presided over the English Department at the University and generations of students can bear testimony to the splendid work he has done. If the Cadillac-loving Premier of Ceylon considers that men like Professor Ludowyke are a danger in the University, then it is clear that Sir John Kotelawela, if he had his way, will sound the death-knell of University education as is known in democratic and liberal countries. To think outrageously, and to discuss vehemently, is the right of undergraduates and their teachers. Any attempt to stifle this, under the garb and pretext of fighting "international communism", is nothing short of McCarthyite witch-hunting. Our University at Peradeniya will be doomed as a seat of higher learning if McCarthyite witch-hunting is let loose on the campus. The debate in the House of Representatives reveals a most distressing attitude of mind on the part of the Premier. Public opinion in the country must assert itself to ensure that our University is not contaminated by witch-hunters and McCarthyism.

There is a great deal of speculation in political circles as to who really was the "ghost-writer" of Sir John Kotelawala's speech when he inaugurated the Asian Premiers' Conference. Sycophants of three important personalities in Colombo are claiming the credit for their gurus.

One claim is in respect of a representative of a great Asian country who is notoriously friendly with Sir John. It is said that he "did" the speech.

This claim is ridiculed by another group who state that the speech was the work of a former official of the External Affairs now a high dignitary of the Government. "When I went to his house very early one morning" an admirer proclaimed "he was writing the speech. I saw it....."

The third claimant is said to be the editor of a journal closely associated with Sir John. His (the said editor's) friends say that he has "ghosted" Sir John's speeches for many years now and that the Premier is not likely to change horses at this stage.

All this is well and good, but what if Sir John had written the *damn* speech himself.

The Cadillac

The Premier has taken over the Cadillac used by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh as his official car. The British-made Rolls Royce has been sent back to U. K. in disgrace.

That the Cadillac has cost the Government Rs. 25,000 is the report in one of the local papers. This is without the customs duty. Evidently the duty of well over Rs. 20,000 must be refunded to the firm that imported this car apparently for a private customer and who was gracious enough to place the car at the disposal of the Royal Visitors.

The jettisoning of the British car in favour of a U. S. super-luxury limousine is perhaps a sign of the times in so far as the Premier is concerned. He seems

to be leaning a little too heavily on the dollar magnates of Wall Street just at this moment.

What he leans on is his business, but Sir John might take note of the fact that Sheik Abdulla of Kashmir also bought himself a similar Cadillac as his official car. It had cost the Kashmir Government (without duty) Rs. 32,000.

Not many months after Sheik Abdullah started riding in the Cadillac, some of his friends thought that it would do his health good if he gave up the Cadillac, and confined him in a palace on a beautiful mountain.

Sir John is undoubtedly too "cute" to let Sheik Abdullah's fate befall him. But, it's good to know that a Cadillac has not proved lucky in the case of a Premier of a state in the South East Asian region.

Campbell Park

Something evidently went wrong and Sir John didn't have his own way last week in the controversy over the China Pact. In spite of the howitzers brought into play by Lake House, the *Times* won the day. Sir John did not have the *last word* as the *Observer* claimed he would.

To make amends, Sir John summoned his faithful Youth Leaguers to Campbell Park last Sunday. A couple of hundred of them turned up for this "mass" meeting. Violent resolutions backing Lake House for supporting Sir John's *damn lie* declarations were enthusiastically passed. Equally vehement resolutions condemning the *Times* and *Lankadipa* for pulling Sir John's nose were unanimously carried.

But, even here, Sir John did not have the *last word*. According to a report in the *Daily News*—which reported this historic meeting at great length—rain prevented Sir John from making his speech in which he would probably have said the *last word* about the China Pact controversy.

Those who know Sir John say that rain is not the kind of thing that prevents Sir John from making a speech. It was the lack of quorum that made it impossible for him to have his say, they maintain.

Those who complained that Sir John had inspired the "no-quorum" tactics to stifle the debate on the foreign affairs in the House of Representatives a fortnight ago seem to find malicious satisfaction in saying "the biter bit".

Anyway, if all this is true, it's a sad thing that the Premier of this country could not have a quorum at a mass meeting summoned by his Youth League. The public are too *damn* apathetic—that's the trouble with this *damn* country.

Another Party

Another matter which must be worrying Sir John, according to knowledgeable circles, is the persistent talk about the formation of a new political party led and inspired by the so-called "Bevanite" fraction within the U.N.P.

It is believed that discussions have been going on for sometime now about forming a new party with centrist political attitudes between leading lights of the U.N.P. and important bigwigs of two other political parties. Rumour has it that a substantial majority of the more influential members of the U.N.P. have secretly pledged their support to the organisers of the new party. It is also said that some important personages in the L.S.S.P. and the S.L.F.P. may also openly sponsor the new party.

Talk about new parties and new party alignments have been so common in Ceylon that it is difficult to take anything seriously, but a friend who has rarely gone wrong in these matters is insistent that this party will come into being—that is, if this 'rebel' group does not succeed in cleansing and purging the U.N.P. of what they say are its undesirable features.



BANK OF CEYLON

— by RUPEE —

In previous articles of this series I have urged that a vigorous policy by Ceylonese Bankers in collecting deposits is necessary not only to provide more loans for credit-hungry Ceylonese entrepreneurs but also to afford a "peoples banking" service to the country.

Bank facilities, which are one of the amenities provided by modern civilised life has so far reached only a tiny minority in Ceylon. I have, therefore, urged Ceylonese Bankers to go out and gather deposits from that larger section of the community who are still without cheque books.

Bank of Ceylon

On this page is published a letter from a reader who calls himself "Ceylonese Banker" stating that precisely is the current aim and policy of the Bank of Ceylon. He points out to the tremendous expansion of facilities affected by the Bank of Ceylon (and the Bank of Ceylon only) during the post war period and suggests that any policy more vigorous than that already followed by the Bank of Ceylon would be more than the trained Banking staff of the country could comfortably handle.

Indeed the latest news that the Bank of Ceylon is to introduce mobile banking units shortly bears out this reader's assessment of the expansionist policy of the Bank of Ceylon. It shows that the Bank of Ceylon is indeed aware of the necessity to collect smaller deposits at least in the interests of its business clients who require more accommodation.

It is not part of the scope of this series of articles to decry what the Bank of Ceylon has achieved or what it is achieving

and will achieve. In fact in the first articles of this series I referred to the "skill tenacity and wisdom of the Ceylonese Directors and Ceylonese General Manager, by which this bank today has become a vital and important component in the economics of independent Ceylon."

Further Expansion

I agree with "Ceylonese Banker" that it may not be wise to expand branch banking at a rate faster than that with which cadres can be trained. Training for banking staff requires more than a study of theory; it requires also experience in the field. What the Bank of Ceylon has achieved by deft transfers of promising staff officers from branch to branch and from one rung of the ladder to the next has been remarkable. Many of its branches to day are in the charge (and the component charge of that) of officers who were mere sub-accountants in 1946.

But none of these achievements alter the fact that a tremendous quantity of potential deposits are idling throughout the country due to lack of banking facilities. For this reason it is not at all necessary for the Bank of Ceylon to insist on preserving its monopoly in the field of deposit banking. When, and only when, it has absorbed all the idling funds throughout the island, is the Bank of Ceylon in a position to suggest that rivals (whether foreign or Ceylonese) are competing for indigenous deposits. Only then could it say that a rival would weaken its own position.

But, by then, its strength would be so colossal that no body of potential rivals would dare to open shop.

The Editor

Tribune

VIGOROUS BANKING

I have read with some interest the articles by "Rupee" urging a more vigorous banking policy by Ceylonese bankers.

Ceylonese, can mean, in the present context, only the Bank of Ceylon.

I would like to ask whether any bank could do more in expending banking facilities in an under-developed country than the Bank of Ceylon. The establishment of more accounts and the provision of greater service for constituents have been the post-war policy of the Bank.

In 1946, the Bank of Ceylon had a mere couple of branches, and a nominal patronage among patriotic Ceylonese. The staff that provided such limited Service in 1946 has been trained to operate the island-wide service that exists in 1954. And expansion goes on at the same rate.

If the Bank of Ceylon had expanded even more vigorously than it has done, it would have laid itself and its clients open to the perils of untrained staff and fraud from inside and outside.

I would add that I agree with all the suggestions put forward by "Rupee", but that such suggestions must be put into practice at a practicable speed.

Yours etc.

"Ceylonese Banker"



THE RIGHT BATHROOM

Last week I had discussed in some detail the absurdity of English Zinc Bath-tubs in a land where we rejoice and revel in flowing water. This week I want to talk about some other aspects of our bathrooms as they strike a house wife. It is a pity that some of our architects and builders do not leave their English magazines aside and consult us house-wives on the problems of house designs. Especially those of us who cannot afford to maintain servants, or those others who would like to dispense with servants if only the task of maintaining a house were less arduous.

In the villages the problems of sanitation and bathroom design are rarely difficult because both well and latrine are situated some distance from the house. In urban areas, due to shortage of space, bathrooms become part of the house itself. And this brings about some special problems associated with our climate and our customs.

Keeping it Clean

The housewife's problems start and end with keeping the bathroom clean. Have you ever tried washing in a bathroom of which the floor is the same height as the adjoining passage or room. You may succeed in your task, but at the same time you may flood the rest of the house. The necessity here, then, from our housewife's angle, is to have the bathroom floor six inches lower than the adjoining floor. And an inset step should be provided outside the bathroom to place a coir door mat.

Then the floor of the bathroom must be inclined towards the outside wall. It is not so much that, after the menfolk have scattered soapy water all over, you will risk a dangerous fall. Yet it must be enough to ensure

by

ARUNA

that all the water used for washing yourself or washing the bathroom itself will easily flow to the drain. A point about the floor drainage. How many houses have a water outlet in the bathroom large enough to cope with all the water that we normally use in Ceylon? A scooped out drain should run along at least two walls towards a generous outlet. In Ceylon we need no protection from dangerous draughts through the outlet. All we have to fear through such holes in the wall are frogs, which are really quite harmless from all points of view.

Shower

Let us come to the water supply. First we require a shower rose, with not too many lengths of pipe running outside the wall.

The holes in the rose should not be so small that they shoot out at us tiny sharp sprays.

Water should fall out with a comfortable weighty feeling. And the rose itself should be easily detachable for cleaning out. The best rose becomes clogged up after some time with impurities from dirty pipes, and then all the water pressure is exerted through the outer holes which are not so prone to clogging. From these it goes out in jets at all angles other than downwards where you wait in vain for a decent wetting.

We need in Ceylon a tap for filling buckets. Low down please, both tap and outlet. Knee height or even a little lower should be just right. Then we can keep squatting while washing some oddments in a bowl. No need to stretch up every time the

water must be turned on or off. And the lower the water outlet the less the splash when the bowl or bucket is empty.

Low Tap

This same tap should be very useful for washing feet. That's a thing we like to do quite often in Ceylon, and is a thing we world like to persuade our menfolk to do more often as well. A little, scooped out trough, with its bottom at a sharp angle to divert the splash away would suit very well just under the water tap. The men wouldn't grumble then about getting their trouser legs wet. Could we also have a small soap tray fixed to the wall very close to the tap, and another one near the shower tap? There is nothing that makes a bathroom look so untidy as trails of soap suds all over the place.

The face sink is perhaps the most useful of the English bathroom fittings. It enables us to have a quick and freshening wash at any time of the day without getting water all over our clothes. But we should try to get the right type of tap. One is sufficient. Not one house in a thousand in Ceylon has or needs supplies of "Hot and Cold" Water. One tap is enough and it should be right in the centre, jutting well out. In Ceylon we like to wash, even the hands in running water. We do not plug the sink and fill up. But in most of the face sinks fitted in Ceylon houses the tap is right up against the side of the sink. It's just impossible to cup your hands underneath and get a decent handfull of water to throw on your face and neck.

And a last suggestion to the men who always seem to decide our wants in these matters. Can we have the latrine, of whatever design, in a separate room. Its so much nicer, don't you think?

SOUTH INDIA RESENTS

Continued from Page 5

in the lobby though not clearly and distinctly in the assembly was that Premier Nehru had offered Ceylon Indians as a sacrificial lamb on the tabernacle of the Indo-Ceylon Pact to Sir John Kotelawala as a sort of bribe lest he would walk into the American strategic parlour. It may be remembered that consequent to the visit of the U.S. Vice President Nixon to Ceylon, Sir John changed his programme of visiting India after dropping in on Mohamed (Washington) Ali. Since Sir John was vociferously talking about South-East Asian solidarity and stole the kudos for sponsoring the Premiers' Conference from Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister could have thought that here was a worthy ally who could be counterpoised against Pakistan. And, hence the bribe.

conclusively that it was too high a price that Nehru paid and that Nehru never reckoned with Ceylon politicians talking with two tongues. Now that Ceylon is coming out into the open as another aspirant for a seat in the SEATO and a saboteur of the South-East Asian solidarity, by allowing landing facilities to U.S. Globe Masters, by considering the possibility of cancelling the Siro-Ceylon rice-rubber pact to please the U.S., and by planning the proposed visit of Sir John to Washington probably for earning the title, Sir John (Washington) Kotelawala, India has no illusions whatever about the Ceylon Government. Since Ceylon is allowing itself to be tutored by Pakistan, India will have to avert the sacrifice of the Ceylon Indians through some effective means. How will Nehru do this is the problem.

But, now it has been proved

JAG MOHAN

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ONLY A WEAVER

— by VALLI —

I know why my mother cries as she weaves her mat.

Although she tries to hide her tears, although she is silent about the cause of it, I know what it is. She would not tell me, but I picked stray bits of talk from our neighbours and my friends when we went into the jungle to bring reeds for my mother's mats.

It is aunt Lizzy she is crying about. I cannot remember Aunt Lizzy. My mother said she died before I was born. Mother says that aunt Lizzy wove the best mats in the village. Judging from the few mats she has preserved, she must be right.

Last time we went to cut reeds, Menika showed me a pond full of stagnant water. She said, once it held the best reeds in the area. My aunt Lizzy went there to cut reeds. Menika's mother had told her. She and aunt Lizzy had been good friends.

But now, where are these reeds? I asked her. It would have been easy for us if we found them still there. It all happened because of your aunt Lizzy, she said knowingly.

The story Menika told me that day must be true, for mother cries afresh every time I ask her about it. She will not talk a word.

* * *

According to Menika, aunt Lizzy, my mother and her mother used to get reeds from this pond. It was full of healthy, tall, reeds. Her mother still remembers, Menika said, how aunt Lizzy used to rush ahead to get the best and pile them up.

Weaving had meant more than earning a mere living to aunt Lizzy. All our families weave mats for a living. They consider it a drudgery and a necessity—a necessity for existence. Out of aunt Lizzy's weaving there emerged beautiful designs—designs

more beautiful than the Dumbara mat weavers could ever think of. My mother is full of this.

Though you could not make her talk of aunt Lizzy, she would still describe the designs and gorgeous colours of her mats with pride in her voice and an indescribable sadness in her eyes.

Menika said that the pond of reeds had belonged to the village headman. He had asked people not to cut reeds from his pond. My aunt would not listen. She was a headstrong girl. My mother was always timid. She would not break the headman's rule.

My aunt Lizzy and Menika's mother continued to steal reeds. Finally, one day, aunt Lizzy and she went at twilight for reeds. As usual, aunt Lizzy rushed foremost and started to cut reeds.

Then, suddenly, Menika's mother saw her fall down and heard a thud and a splash. She saw her hair floating in the muddy water of the pond and her right hand clutching a handful of reeds, struggling to keep above the water. Menika's mother shrieked and fled. She ran back into the village and told my mother about it.

* * *

When they came in search of aunt Lizzy they found her under the mud with a handful of reeds, still clutching pitifully.

Menika's mother says that the headman had laid a trap for them. She says he had got Thomas to cut a deep pit in between the reeds. My aunt Lizzy had walked into it.

That night the villagers destroyed the pond of reeds.

My mother will not talk of aunt Lizzy. Menika's mother whispers the story, now and then, as she passes the pond.

But my aunt Lizzy lies buried in the village cemetery with her gorgeous colours and her beautiful designs undone and unknown.

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SABOTAGE THWARTED?

Continued from page 7

Ceylon Daily News carried a front-page sensation "SIR JOHN CALLS NEWSPAPER REPORT A DAMN LIE...NO U. S. MOVE TO TORPEDO CHINA PACT... PREMIER DENIES OFFER OF AID BY WASHINGTON..." The *Daily News* was satisfied with this bland denial and did not even comment on this editorially.

But the evening *Observer* took up cudgels on behalf of Sir John Kotelawala. The *Times* had repeated its story with the assertion "CHINA PACT TORPEDO—HERE ARE THE FACTS... P.M.'s 'Damn Lie' not the Last Word... 3 Ministers Are In Hush Hush Negotiations." Editorially, *Times* drew attention to the background of the pact and the attempts to sabotage it. It also published the communique issued by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs in February 1953 regarding U. S. Opposition and her efforts to break the China Pact.

The *Observer*, thereupon, rushed into a special edition with another Prime Ministerial statement to counter the *Times*. It blared forth "Sir John Has Last Word on Rubber Story... LIES, WELL SERVED UP LIES!—Prime Minister... Times of Ceylon 'Torpedo' is now a boomerang..." Editorially, the *Observer* went into an eulogy of Sir John coupled with a wail that the U. S. had really not done anything in the form of aid.

Cabinet Stampede

The next day, May 13, *Daily News* made this story its front page spread. "ENTIRE CABINET GIVE TIMES THE LIE... VERDICT: 'DELIBERATE FALSE HOOD, FANTASY..." Statements from every Cabinet Minister was published to say that he knew nothing about this "intrigue" with the U. S. The *Daily News* supported this mass denials of Cabinet Minister with two editorials: One maintaining that the *Times* story was untrue and that it was an attempt to lower the national reputation of Ceylon and "bring discredit on her in the eyes of the world." The second editorial was on the "Diplomacy of the Dollar" and it pleaded with the U. S. that it should pay a fair

price for natural rubber to aid Asiatic countries.

The *Times* that evening flashed a Reuter cable from Washington to state that U. S. was willing to aid Ceylon if the China Pact was cancelled and that strings would be attached to such aid. Editorially, it hit back at Lake House. "...Having accused the *Times of Ceylon* of mischievous innuendo, the Lake House afternoon organ yesterday pulled out its vox humana stop and launched into a rhapsody of swooning praise for Sir John Kotelawala and for his personal qualities as a man and a patriot..."

The editorial went further and declared: "It also seems necessary to remind certain quarters that *Times of Ceylon* is nobody's stooge. It does not back the wrong man in the Premier Stakes or the Queen's House Gallop and having lost, proceed to flatter the winner with treacherous praise. It does not kick a man when he is down. It does not lick a man's boots when he is in power in the hopes of crumbs from his table. Neither its editor nor its directors can be summoned by the high and mighty panjandrums and told what to write, whom to praise and whom to denounce. It would recoil instinctively from the thought of scampering to the Prime Minister the minute after a rival newspaper published an article, in order to obtain an 'interview at which Mr. Hema Basnayake Q. C. was present."

What an inside picture of the fourth estate in Ceylon!

Strangely enough, *Observer*, that evening, contented itself with denials from J. R. Jayawardene and Sir Oliver Goonetilleke that the *Lankadipa* story that they had carried on negotiations with the U.S. Embassy. However, Collette in his cartoon that day showed, with almost intuitive premonition, Sir John and Sir Oliver riding on the crest of a popularity wave in a Hiawatha canoe that was just about to be dashed to destruction on hidden rocks entitled "budget rocks"

Collette, quite often unwittingly, reveals the secret which Lake House endeavours to bury in the dark recesses of intrigue and denial. Was the budget the cause

for all this talk of U.S. aid? It will be recalled that in 1953 Sir Oliver rushed to Washington to obtain aid to balance the budget and save the food crisis. On that occasion he had failed. The China Pact had to be signed to save the situation.

The present attempt to obtain such aid by throwing over the China Pact has been blown sky high by the *Times of Ceylon* revelations. Was it because of this failure that Sir John and Sir Oliver, according to Collette were to be thrown on the rocks below? Is it that the two gallant knights know no other way of meeting the budget crisis than American aid.

(The second and concluding article will be published next week)

CO-EXISTENCE

Continued from page 3

Depression

And, while Dulles and Eisenhower want to continue to fight the people of Indo-China with U. S.-fed, clothed, and armed Germans, Moroccans, Algerians, Tunisians, Frenchmen and other scum, they are facing great troubles within the U. S. A.

Apart from MacCarthy's dangerous antics, U. S. economists have at last decided that the recession has turned out to be a depression that might last five years. The *Ceylon Daily News* last week tucked away this important piece of news with the heading "U. S. RECESSION MIGHT LAST FOR FIVE YEARS" in an insignificant corner of its finance page.

"In recent weeks," however, the report woefully wailed, "several economists have gone round to the view that the next sustained upsurge will take a few years to get under way....." The report concluded with the grouse: "The latest theory contrasts vividly with the view that the current recession would be a brief respite before another advance in economic activity in America."

Did the economists earlier predict that the recession would be short because they were banking on Dulles to have a global war going by the middle of this year to give a fillip to economic activity in the U. S. A.

WHAT WENT WRONG?

By RIDING BOY



A big coup went by the board when Cautious Chevalier and Desire were deprived of the premier honours on the opening day of Colombo monsoon meeting.

If the coup had worked, one Colombo bookmaker would have been down to the tune of a few lakhs of rupees, according to a source close to him.

Regarded as already past the post, punters put their shirts on Cautious Chevalier and Desire, but to Jack Raffaele, who was astride them, all this was of no consequence. So keyed up were these two animals that even a riding boy would have had an arm-chair ride. Raffaele's handling of them, however, confounded all students of the Ceylon turf. He kept the Chevalier hugging in the rear until all the shouting was over and then made a belated attempt to catch up Karikalzo, on whom Stead had as much as three lengths to spare.

Desire, if he had been ridden in check, would have won by a street but in the Kalumanai Plate thanks to Raffaele, he was a spent force, when the whips began to crack.

They say that Raffaele's artistry on the saddle is best seen when he is on an "unconsidered" thing. I shall wait and see!

Highlights of the days proceedings was the grand horsemanship of Ted Fordyce, who booted home three winners, including first two legs of the Treble. It was his farewell performance and punters who had backed him on that score, had their pockets literally full. Fordyce leaves for Bangalore and thence to England where he had ridden with great distinction in the last racing season.

In the 5 Furlong 23 yards Alutunuwara Plate, won by the favourite Navarhos, Masrur's third, over a distance unsuited to him was indeed very creditable. He should be a certain winner next time out over a middle distance affray.

Others for your notebook are: Assaf, Coin Lover, Shamim and Adnan Nuri.

deprived of whatever services he can still render to this country.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala I will sleep downstairs!

Mr. Keuneman I very much regret to see the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister trying to introduce into our University a regime such as is now carried on under McCarthyism—as the hon. Member for Ruwanwella (Dr. Perera) mentioned—in a large number of universities in the United States of America. The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister made a threat which has not been commented on. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister said if his Party or this House wanted it, he is ready to take back this University and make it a Government institution

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala Of course, if that is the wish of the House.

Mr. Keuneman You mentioned the wish of your own Party.

The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kotelawala That Party is the Government today.

Mr. Keuneman In other words a pistol is being pointed at the University, at the professors and teachers of that University, and they are threatened that unless they dance to the tune played by the United National Party, the independence of the University, their academic and intellectual freedom is going to be smashed. That is a thing we have to oppose if we do not wish to have a situation in our University similar to the witch-hunt that is going on in the United States of America where people are frightened not to teach Marxism to people, but are frightened even to champion theories of science, where people are frightened even to talk about Darwin's theories because they will lose their jobs!

THE UNIVERSITY

Continued from Page 6

Manchester? Whatever the University is it means academic freedom, unless, of course, you want to start a campaign here, as McCarthy is doing in America to chase after a non-existing Communist in some of these institutions. Unless you want to start that and make us the laughing stock of the world—unless you want to do that—we should treat this University on a much more serious plane....

Mr. Keuneman

I am sorry to say that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman mentioned my name too and said that what is wrong with this University is international communism which

I had imported. I have never seen in this country a person with such an acute attack of what I shall call "Forrestallitis". You remember that there was a Secretary of State in the United States by the name of James Forrestall. He was Secretary of State for war. He saw communism everywhere and eventually he was so taken up with the communist phobia that he went off his head. He was in hospital and one day woke up, afflicted with hallucinations, and shouting that the Red Army had landed! He jumped out of the window and came to a well deserved end. I think my Rt. Hon. Friend had better learn the lesson of what happened to James Forrestall before we are

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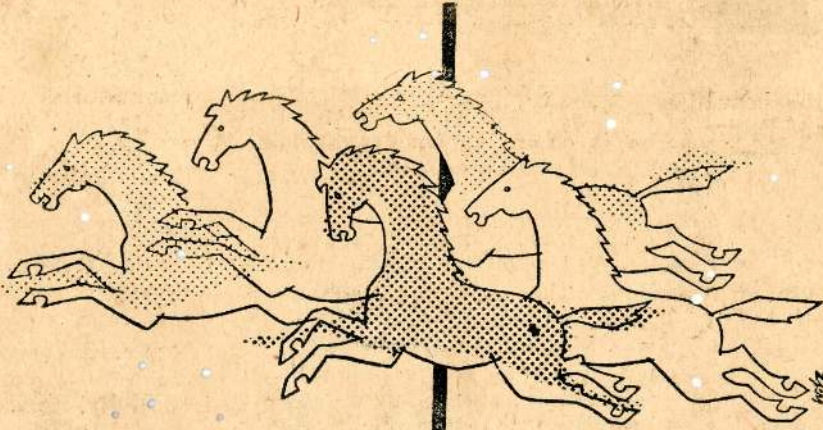
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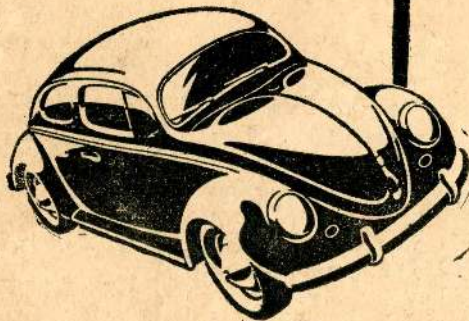
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