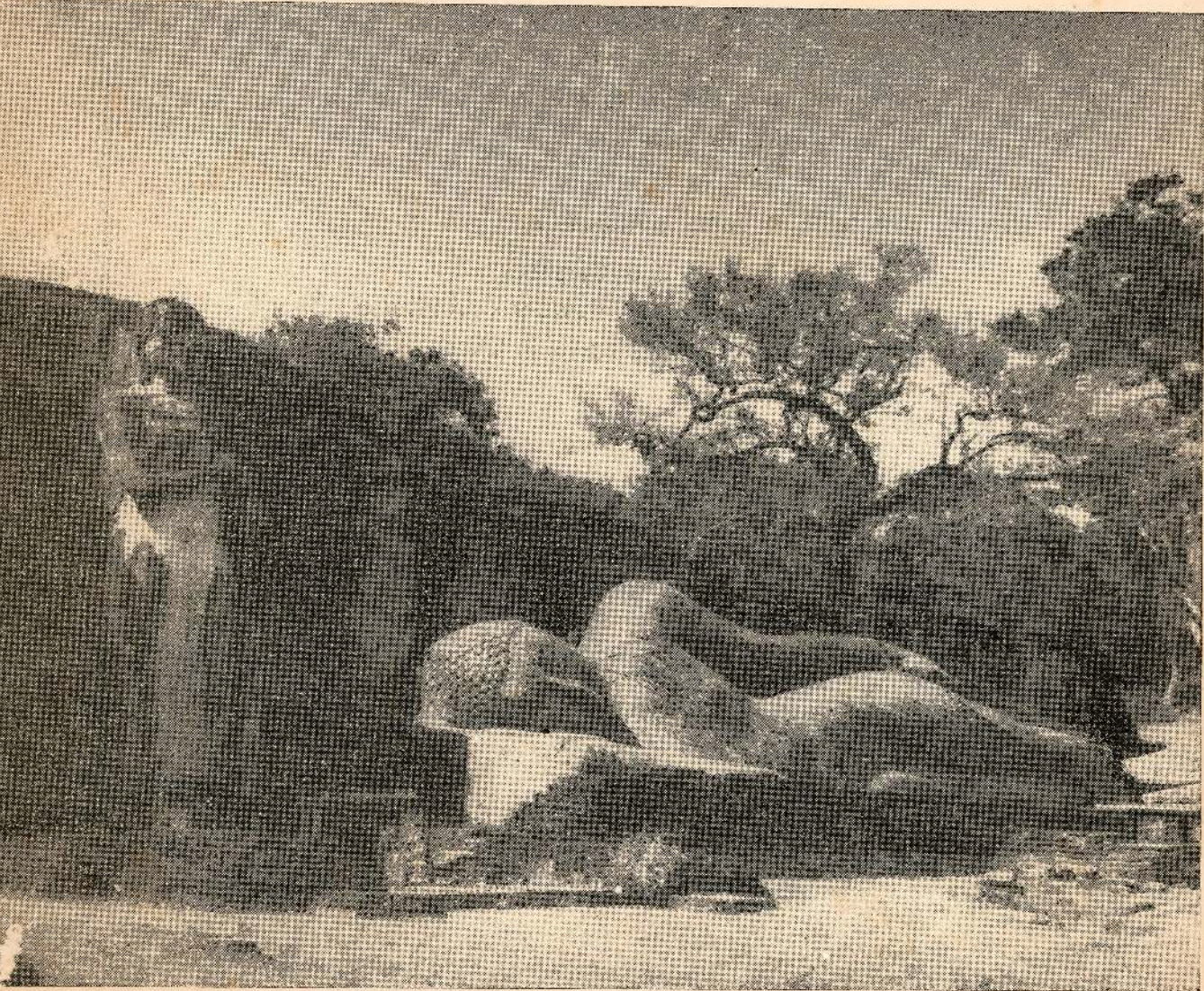


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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THIS IS WESAK WEEK. Our cover picture is a gentle reminder to our readers of the life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. We have also published an article that had appeared in the *Ceylon Daily News* on May 20, 1940 by J. R. Jayawardene entitled *The Ethics of The Buddha—Moral Code Unsurpassed By Any Other Teaching*. This article was sent to us from the *Archival Collection of the Evelyn Rutnam Institute in Jaffna*. It is one thing to formulate a Code but it is more difficult to ensure that the code is observed. Since the Dharmista Government of J. R. Jayawardene came into existence in 1977 many Codes have been drawn up, tabled in Parliament and given great publicity in the official media. The last in this series was a *Code for Ministers and Public Servants* (vide, *Tribune*, April 24, 1982) and it was adopted by Cabinet after gold ingots were detected by the Customs in the bags of Anura Daniel, the MP for Hewaheta, who has since resigned at the request of the President. But even more sensational is the storm now encircling the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Research. Press reports refer to monkey business in tenders and contracts and a battle royal has erupted because the Minister E. L. Senanayake has sought to place the blame entirely on his Secretary, Ranjan Wijeyeratne. A powerful sub-committee of the Cabinet, consisting of three of the senior-most in UNP, began inquiries into this matter on April 28. The day before the inquiry, the *Ceylon Daily News* (on Tuesday, April 27) reported on its front page that: "The UNP Working Committee yesterday adopted a tough anti-corruption resolution giving the party leader wide powers to investigate elected or selected public officers including Ministers, MPs, DDC and local body members, corporation chairmen and directors etc. If any such inquiry reveals that a party man has failed to adhere to the high standards of conduct required and that he or she is not free of suspicion, such person will be required to resign from public office. Any body failing to resign if so required after due inquiry will be expelled from the party. The resolution moved by Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe and seconded by Mr. Anura Bastian, has required all MPs, including Ministers to submit a return of their assets and any significant changes in such assets up to March 21, 1982. These returns must be made according to established procedure. DDC chairmen and members, heads of local bodies and their members and chairmen and directors of corporations are also required to conform to this directive. The comprehensive resolution which commended the unanimous support of the UNP's top policy-making body requires all members to cooperate at any inquiry initiated under it answering all questions put and producing all documents including income tax returns, bank statements, assets and liabilities declarations, customs and exchange control declarations, etc., considered necessary for such investigation in the opinion of the party leader. The party leader has been empowered to frame necessary rules for the conduct of investigations. The preamble to the resolution refers to the need for honest leadership to make democracy work and the UNP's commitment to high standards of conduct by all public officers. "The Public is still sceptical whether the UNP will go all out to root out corruption in high places especially among Ministers, Parliamentarians and other top-notchers. If the President will make a start to clean up the Augean Stables in the Administration by eliminating corrupt Ministers, MPs and officials, the voters of this country will respond to it in no uncertain way. There will immediately be a swing of a substantial percentage of the floating vote in favour of the Government which has at all times decided the final outcome of general elections in the country."

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Moral Code Unsurpassed by any other Teaching

By J. R. Jayawardene

FROM THE ARCHIVAL COLLECTION OF
THE EVELYN RUTNAM INSTITUTE,
JAFFNA

"The supremacy of the ethical is the clue to the teaching of the Buddha", says Sri Radhakrishnan. We see this emphasized in the very first sermon that the Buddha preached. He begins by asking his bearers to avoid the two extremes, vulgar and ignoble self-indulgence on the one side and painful and profitless self-mortification on the other. He then outlines the Eight-fold Path which leads to Nibbana. It is only after he has shown the Way, which is primarily an ethical Way, that he preaches to his audience of the Four Noble Truths, of the nature of suffering, its origin, its cessation and the method of reaching it. We can test the Buddha's emphasis on the ethical from another angle. We can test the Path by considering the goal it leads to. The goal of Buddhism is Nibbana. "Even as the great ocean has only one taste, the taste of salt, so has the doctrine and discipline only one taste, the taste of Nibbana". To Sariputta who inquired what Nibbana was, the Buddha replied, "that which is the vanishing, of greed, the vanishing of hatred, the vanishing of delusion is called Nibbana". Greed, hatred and delusion are not only the fundamental moral evils from which all vices flow, they are also the courses of all the misery of life. The eradication of these three is essential to spiritual progress and the Buddha mentions the complete eradication of these three evils as the attainment of the goal. The attainment of the goal means therefore, the attainment of moral perfection. If the goal is a moral goal, then the path must be a moral path. That this is so clear on an examination of the Noble Eight-fold Path which consists of Right Understanding, Right Mindedness, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Living, Right Effort, Right Attentiveness, Right Concentration.

Noble Eight-fold Path : The Buddha taught no other way beyond the Eight-fold Path and within its confines we must seek for the moral code he advised his followers to live by. The eight steps in the Path may be collected under three main heads: (1) Sila or morality, comprised of Right Speech, Right Action and Right Living, (2) Samadhi or concentration, comprised of Right Effort, Right Attentiveness, Right Concentration, (3) Panna or Wisdom, comprised of Right Understanding and Right Mindedness. The order in which the different parts of the Path are brought into perfection begins with Sila or Morality. This is a condition precedent to the following of the

other steps in the Path. Purity of virtue is absolutely necessary for the safe and profitable practice of the path of meditation and concentration. "The path of meditation leads to sublime heights, where the rarefied atmosphere will only support a refined mind and body. Without virtue it is imprudent to begin the practice of meditation for that way madness lies". This is the view of Dr. Cassius Pereira, one of the few living Buddhists in Ceylon who practices meditation. The path of meditation and concentration which alone leads the Buddhist to Panna or Wisdom must be preceded by the path of morality and it is in this path that the ethics of the Buddha are explained and specified. The path of Sila or morality requires the follower to practice Right Speech (*Samma vaca*) Right action (*Samma Kammanta*) and right living (*Samma Ajiva*).

Right Speech : Let us examine what the Buddha means by Right Speech. He has advised his followers to abstain from lying, from slandering, from abuse. The Buddha's admonition against falsehood admits of no doubt. "Let no one speak falsely to another in the hall of justice or in the hall of the assembly, let him not cause anyone to speak falsely, nor approve of those speak falsely, let him avoid all sorts of untruth". The follower of the Buddha cannot knowingly lie, for the sake of his own advantage, for the same of another's advantage, even if that person be his mother or for any advantage whatsoever. Truth is advised not only in speech and action, but also in thought. As the doctrine of truth, Buddhism has no room for falsehood. Truth alone does not exhaust the implications of Right Speech. A man may speak the truth, but he may be guilty of slander or abuse or gossip. The Buddha has foreseen this possibility. He therefore advises the disciple to avoid tale-bearing and harsh language. He wants man to speak such words as are gentle, soothing to the ear, courteous and dear. He wants man to speak at the right time and to speak what is useful. "Speech at the right moment, accompanied by arguments, moderate and full of sense", he says, "is like a treasure". No code of morality yet invented has surpassed the Buddha's code of Right Speech.

Right Action : Under the head of Right Action, the Buddha's advice was intended to safeguard the life and property of others. He preached the abstaining from killing, from stealing, and from unlawful sexual intercourse. The high regard for life is carried to the furthest extreme in Buddhism. "No living being should be killed intentionally" was the Buddha's injunction. Man's benevolence was to be extended not to humanity alone, but to all sentient beings. The water filter one of the monk's requisites is used to filter water, so that microbes may not be swallowed while drinking water. It is forbidden for monks to throw the remains of food on green grass, because it may destroy the life of grass. The monk is advised not to go about during the rainy season, because in trampling down the grass which grows specially in that season he may destroy its life, and because he may kill small animals which crawl about on the

loads during that season. The severity of these rules makes it clear that the Buddha intended some of them to apply only to Bhikkus (Monks), that is, to those who were leading the religious life, unattached to the everyday world and its problems. He realised that there would be many who could not lead the homeless life owing to social responsibilities. I shall show later how the Buddha enunciated his principles to apply to laymen, novices and monks.

Right Action also includes the abstaining from stealing. This tends not only to theft, swindling, blackmail and other similar offences with reference to material objects, it extends to wrong interference with other's rights and business and other acts mental and physical which interfere with another's rights. The ideal to be aimed at is that of a man, "who takes only what is given, with which he is content, and who passes his life in honesty and in purity of heart". Right Action with regard to women is an important part of the teaching. Sexual lust is one of the chief cravings of the body. As such the monk and novice are strictly forbidden to think, talk, or act sexually. Any violation of this rule is a major offence and the offender is liable to expulsion from the order. Laymen were not expected to follow such a rigorous rule. The Buddha advised husbands "to honour and respect their wives; to be courteous and faithful to them; to hand over authority to them; and to provide them with ornaments". The wife is mentioned as the best friend that a man has. As a consequence of the importance that the Buddha attached to the sacredness of the home it follows that he advised monogamy, the happy union of a single man and woman. He says so specially when he advises a layman thus: "Let him not share a wife with another". Separation or divorce is not prohibited, but the necessity would scarcely arise were the Buddha's injunctions strictly followed.

Right Living: "When the disciple, avoiding a wrong living, gets his livelihood by a right way of living, this is called right living". The Buddha advises his followest to avoid five trades: trading in arms, in living beings, in flesh, in intoxicating drinks, and in poison. To practise deceit, treachery, soothsaying, trickery, usury is also wrong living. The consuming of intoxicating drinks and drugs and the trading in such things are condemned because the practice of the Buddha's teachings involved constant mental alertness, which condition of the mind was frustrated by intoxicants. We see throughout the Buddha's teaching emphasis placed on purity of thought, speech and action as the basis of any spiritual progress. He mentions in his Noble Eight-fold the moral precepts already referred to. Over and over again under the head of meritorious actions or virtuous conduct he repeats the same precepts or different combinations of them.

For instance under the head of *Dasakusalakamma* or "ten meritorious actions" he includes (1) abstinence

from killing, (2) abstinence from stealing, (3) abstinence from fornication, (4) abstinence from lying, (5) abstinence from abuse, (6) abstinence from sneaking, (7) abstinence from gossip, (8) abstinence from greed, (9) abstinence from hatred, (10) abstinence from delusion. The first three refer to acts done with the body, the next four to speech, and the last three to the mind. Acting, speaking or thinking in accordance with the "ten meritorious actions" is to lead a life of absolute purity, for the Buddha here takes his follower into the very cause of evil, the impure mind, and he tells us that the path of virtue cannot be followed unless greed and hatred are avoided. We have seen the Buddha's moral code and find in it no flaw except the difficulty of following it while living the life of a citizen. The Buddha realized this himself. He realized that there were many who may wish to follow his teachings yet find it impossible to do so owing to responsibilities acquired earlier. He therefore divided his followers into three categories (1) the layman or *Upasaka*, (2) the novice or *Samanera*, (3) the monk or *Bhikkhu*. From the Eight-fold Path he extracted certain precepts and put them together as the Five Precepts or *pancha-sila* for the benefit of the layman. The novice was asked to practice the *Dasasila* or ten precepts, and the monk had to follow 227 precepts.

The Five Precepts: The *Pancha-sila* refers purely to moral behaviour. It advises the layman to abstain from killing, stealing, fornicating, lying and drinking alcohol. The layman must follow this simplest compendium of Buddhist morality. It is obligatory on all those who call themselves Buddhists. It is not sufficient as many Buddhist do, to recite these Five Precepts in Pāli, three or four times a day, like the reciting of hymns. The daily life must be lived in accordance with these precepts. Then alone can the layman call himself a Buddhist. He who as a citizen, as a scholar, as a professional man, in public or private life follows these precepts will live the life of a householder with self-possession and will never meet with the king's punishment; the reputation of those who observe them and take refuge in them will spread all over the world so says the Buddha himself.

The Ten Precepts: The observance of three extra precepts enables the layman to lead not merely a moral life but a religious life too. On special days, full moon days and other days fixed according to the phases of the moon, the devout layman observes the Five Precepts already mentioned and three others, namely, (1) abstinence from eating at forbidden hours; (2) abstinence from dancing, singing, playing music and seeing shows; (3) abstinence from adorning and beautifying the person by the use of garlands, perfumes and unguents and from using a high or large couch or seat. These precepts are called the Eight Precepts or *Atta-Sila*. When he observes these precepts the layman is partly leading the life of a monk

He abstains from sexual thoughts or deeds, irrespective of whether he is married or not. He controls his desire for food. He does not let his mind wander in search of pleasant worldly sights or sounds. He does not think of beautifying his person. The worldly citizen is on these special days expected to remove himself from the normal worldly activities. Duties of citizenship duties or parent and husband are laid aside and clad in pure white, humble in manner and mien, the *Upasaka* learns to control his body and mind. He accustoms himself to lead the ideal Buddhist life, the life of a *Bhikkhu*.

The Novice and the Monk : The *Samanera* or novice in addition to the Eight Precepts mentioned abstains from accepting gold or silver. He must observe these precepts not on specified days but right through his career as a novice. We see how the purely moral precepts of the *Pancha-Sila*, which the layman has to observe every day were added on to the additional religious vows of the *Atta-Sila*, which the layman observes only on a special days. We see now how the novice has to observe both the moral precepts and the religious vows daily. These vows are intended to make his life as simple as possible. From the *Samanera* we pass on to the *Bhikkhu*. The *Bhikkhu* has a vast number of injunctions to follow. They number 227 and are contained in the *Patimokkha*. They comprise all the precepts observed by the layman and the novice. The *Bhikkhu's* life is made as simple as possible. If he observes the precepts meant for a novice he is not bothered by the troubles of a worldly existence. The attachment to worldly objects, to bodily comforts and money making is eliminated. The *Samanera* and the *Bhikkhu* are free to devote their whole time and energy to mental development. They lead morally perfect lives, perfect in thought, speech and action. Morally perfect, they seek to realise spiritual perfection, which according to the Buddhist ideal is non-attachment, "non-attached to bodily sensation and lusts. Non-attached to the craving for power and possessions." The ideal *Bhikkhu* becomes the ideal man, and such a man was Gautama, the Buddha.

Code of Morals : As a code of morals, that portion of the Buddha's teaching which deals with purity of thought, speech and action, is exalted, comprehensive and unsurpassed by any other teaching. Yet it must be remembered that the Buddha really taught not of codes or rules or dogmas for he condemned ceremonies and ritual. He invited criticism and free-thinking. He wanted the disciple to advance according to his own experience and ability. As such in the last analysis, the Buddha's teaching remains a Path or Way along which he travelled and along which his followers must travel if they wish to attain the goal he set before him. The code of morality only points out certain steps along that path; the very first step, steps which must be trod upon before the higher heights are reached. Every step

in the Path is perfect, morally perfect. Though *Sila* or morality is not the end, though *Samadhi* or concentration is not the end, yet every step the follower takes along the Buddha's Way, every step being morally perfect, is the achievement of an end in itself. The following of the Path does not in its early stages, mean merely the abstinence from the doing of certain evil things. It implies the leading of a certain life, active, pious and full of positive activity. He who abstains from killing must also extend his benevolence to all living things. He who abstains from speaking falsehood does not remain silent, he must always speak the truth. Step by a step the disciple who lives in accordance with the precepts attains to purity of thought. "As a man acts so shall he be, and as a man thinks so shall he act." Aided by the Buddha's advice, and with the Buddha's life as an example the disciple attempts to root out from his mind the causes of the ills of life, greed, hatred and delusion. He who has eradicated greed (*alobha*) and does not harbour it any longer; he who has eradicated hatred (*adosa*) and does not cherish it against any living thing that has life; he who has freed himself from ignorance (*amoha*) and attained mental wisdom has followed the Path to the end. He is morally perfect as well as spiritually perfect. True happiness comes to him, for he leads a perfect life with a good heart and mind, shown in pure deeds, pure speech and pure thought.

Fullest Expression : To those of us who are aware of the teachings of the Buddha it is clear that he set in motion the highest moral ideas any nation can have. Swami Vivekananda thinks that wherever there is a moral code, it is ray of light from the Buddha. He is the only teacher who advocated the leading of a virtuous life without hope of earthly gain or heavenly bliss as a reward. His teaching is completely devoid of all motive power. The reward of leading a virtuous life is the virtuous life itself. The reward of virtue is virtue itself, therefore the advice of Krishna to Arjuna "Find full reward of doing right in right! Let right deeds be thy motive not the fruits which comes from them", the code of honour of the perfect knight, finds the fullest expression in the follower of the Buddha.

—Ceylon Daily News, May 20, 1940



FILM FOCUS

Walt Disney

Walt Disney, even after his demise in 1966 of a lung tumour remains to this day a household word in the field of films for children, although adults too had remained animated by his full length sequels. Such a unique creator's bio data cannot be withheld any longer in this column and is reproduced below for the

TRIBUNE, MAY 8, 1982

benefit of *Tribune* readers. Born on December 5, 1901 in Chicago, Disney began his working life as a schoolboy delivering newspapers on a route administered by his father. Having served in World War I, he returned to America in 1919 and went to work in a commercial art studio, where he met one Ub Iwerks, a promising artist who was to become his life long collaborator. They started together on a series of satirical animated cartoons on their own, and exhibited them at a local theatre titled *Laugh-o-Grams*. Encouraged by these initial efforts, Disney headed for Hollywood in 1923 and began producing a series of animated and live action cartoons called *Alice in Cartoonland*. This was followed by the creation of *Mickey Mouse*, a big eared character that launched him on the road to fame and fortune. He perfected the art of animation further with *Minnie Mouse*, *Donald Duck*, *Goofy* and *Pluto*. Together with his now famous team, he developed a multi-plane camera, which was a breakthrough in animation techniques for more intricate action, and a greater sense of perception and depth. The Disney Organisation by now had bloomed into a virtual animation factory, employing hundreds of men and women.

The first Disney feature and full length cartoon "*Snowwhite and the Seven Dwarfs*" was attempted at a great risk of company resources and proved an enormous box office success. More of them followed, but *Fanstasia* which blended animation with the classics in music proved controversial, with musical purists howling that it had led to the vulgarization of classical pieces. Disney helped the propaganda effort in World war II, and turned out many morale boosters for the combined forces, culminating in "*Victory through Air Power*". When peace returned, he created a fusion of live action with animation, which resulted in *Treasure Island* and a series of nature documentaries, known as the *True Life Adventure* series. By now Disney was America's undisputed KING of family entertainment in America, but he was not resting on his well earned laurels. He formed a subsidiary, the Buena Vista Company as a distributing arm for the Disney films, thus freeing himself from the shackles of the Industry, and crashed into the Television media that has won for him acclaim to this day. In 1955 he opened "Disneyland" on a 160 acre fantasy amusement park in California which turned out to be one of the world's tourist attractions. His successors opened an even larger and more elaborate amusement park "Disney World" in Orlanda, USA in 1971. Disney died after major surgery in 1966 leaving behind a legacy of fun and laughter for children. The void created by his death starting filling up, by the dedicated efforts of those who had been very close to him and his creative art. Walt Disney is dead, but his supreme standards of family entertainment goes on to delight many millions of all ages, around the world.

THE CAT FROM OUTER SPACE (English): It is a (darned) cat blares back the computer, as the US TRIBUNE, MAY 8, 1982

Marines stand by for action, armed to the teeth in this Walt Disney production sequence, that is running to packed houses at the Empire right now. Directed by Norman Toker, with live animation affects and to the ratherpleasing peals of kid laughter, the story is all about an intellectual talking cat who drops by from outer space, in a sophisticated space vehicle and purrs his way out, to flaunt his home town I.O. to mere humans of a Big Power and hold them rooted, if not transfixed by the mental superiority of a space kind. The visitor befriends a scientist of the Energy Research Unit and derives all his mysterious powers by turning on, and off, by sheer will power, to illuminate a necklet, that stultifies and freezes all the motive forces on earth. A tote bid at the Race Course, brings in an idling runner to the winning post at long odds, a swing at the ball game springs many surprises and a cue poises itself helplessly to scatter the ivory balls as if possessed, to the pockets of a billiards table. These are some of the amusing sequences that keep the kids amused, while the cat directs them all in collecting style to keep his friend among the dollars. And all this time, the space vehicle provides a conundrum to the US Marines, who find themselves frozen or levitated as they close in on the space cat who proves easily elusive. This warm and delightful Disney film has come in as welcome shower for children amidst a drought of adults only fare served out these days, and it would be nothing short of a Crime if the little ones are deprived of thrilling to this Disney fare, cut out for them. So take them along to lap up the fun and be in the midst of the laughter of the innocents, that took both Fr. Pio Ciampa and me so joyfully, as we sat out this sparkling Disney film together. Thanks to Ceylon Theatres Ltd., two additional cartoons in which *Mickey Mouse* and *Donald Duck* figure, are served out as appetisers, before the feature film commences. A rare family treat.

THILLU MULLU (Tamil): It is not often that Producer/Director K. Balachandar launches out on films in lighter vein, and this film is one such all revealing exception, of his deft touch in this field too. Packed in super style, with the ingredients for instant laughter, the story never ceases to amuse from the word go. That dynamic, tough and action thirsty actor, Rajni Kanth turns turtle in a dual role, as a quick change artists who switches from Chandran to Indran to keep his suspicious boss (Thengai Seenivasagan) guessing all along—the pudding in the pie being the latter's pretty daughter (Madhavi). This double trouble takes endemic proportions when the versatile actress Sowcar Janaki too, turns to portraying a social butterfly and a passionate mother alternatively at a clever game of deception. The Gods too take turns as you will notice at curtains, to go gay with the light plot. Comedian Nagesh lends that amount of sp'ce as an actor on the ascendant, heavy with his exclusive bag of tricks to attain stardom. Rajni Kanth's effortless switching over from a serious to a light characterisation with only a thin moustache separating

the two roles comes as a surprising revelation to this column. The equally popular star of today. Kamalahasan too drops in on the story as a guest star caught in the same mood, and with Director Balachander at the controls, excellent entertainment is assured for the family. Make this one a must and you will revel in the noval fare, that is dished out to keep everone happy.

This column understands that the Film Exhibitors Guild, held a very well attended and profitable get together recently to ward off the wolf at their doors and seek redress in unity, for their woes which this column has frequently spotlighted. Their trials and tribulations are real, and a much needed Presidential intervention seems the only sure fire remedy to solve their problems, while lightening their burdens. This column is of course very optimistic of such a prospect.

James N. Benedict.

LETTERS

Tamil Films

Sir,

I would like to enlighten Mr. J. Anthonypillai on the matters raised by him through your columns of 20th March 1982 on the above subject. He is basing his assumption regarding the method of selecting Tamil films adopted by the National Film Corporation purely on a hearsay which is evident by the use of his phrasiology "I was told that . . ."

Mr. Anthonypillai is under the impression that only a team of three retired officials from the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation; the Government Film Unit and the Education Department are sent to India periodically to select films. It may dispel the fears of Mr. Anthonypillai if I mention here that it is not one and the same team that is sent every year to India for this purpose. The team consists of three to four persons of standing, knowledgeable in the various aspects of films and Policy of the Government. To maintain a continuity and consistency in negotiations with the Producers, Distributors and other allied bodies in India, one member of the team, who acts as an adviser to the team, has always been a constant factor. Among the others, a member of the Board of Directors and one or two representatives from the Public (one representing the ladies) are nominated by the Board, annually. The films are selected every year by a team consisting of at least two new members abiding by the guide lines enunciated by the Board of Directors. I suppose this is enough to convince Mr. Anthonypillai that films are not selected as thought by him—"to suit the whims and fancies", of one set of persons every year. I hope that by his mentioning in this context, "that the large majority of Sri Lankan filmgoers are from the teenage and middle age groups" he does not venture to suggest that teenagers should be sent to select films; It may interest him to learn that during the remaining part of the year, a fair number of films suited for the teenage and the middle age groups will also be exhibited.

Mr. Anthonypillai is again labouring over a misinformed letter of Mr. R. R. Sivalingam published in the *Tribune* in February and which has been replied by the Chairman, NFC contradicting the wrong information of Mr. Sivalingam. Basing his assumption on a misinformed letter and hearsay information, Mr. Anthonypillai comes to his own conclusions which he will realise, on reading the Chairman's reply to Mr. R. R. Sivalingam and this letter are faulty. His remark about his disappointment and dissatisfaction at the type of films imported by the National Film Corporation has no relation whatsoever to the team of "retired Government Officials" referred to by him and his findings are negated by the collection

TRIBUNE, MAY 8, 1982

Govt.



Notice

The Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) as Amended by The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act No. 28 of 1964

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7 (1)

Reference No. LD/F. 630

It is intended to acquire the land described in the Schedule below for a public purpose. For further particulars please see Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No 190/9 of 29.04.1982.

SCHEDULE

<i>Situation</i>	:	Hiddaulla village, Minor Division of Medapalate Korale Udunuwara
<i>D.R.O's Division</i>	:	Kandy District
<i>Name of Land</i>	:	Niyandagala watta
<i>Plan & Lot Nos</i>	:	P.P. Maha/2130 Lot Nos. 1,2,

The Kachcheri,
Kandy. Assistant Government
26 April, 1982. Kandy District

figures and response shown by our patrons for the 22 out of the 26 films imported by the National Film Corporation for exhibition in 1981 and the first quarter of 1982.

Mr. Anthonypillai's suggestion of selecting films by public voting on specified number of films for a year is not practicable. It is common knowledge that certain films that were a Box Office Draw in India have not fared well in Sri Lanka while some of those that were not a draw there have been a great success here. One should not come to the conclusion that the taste of the Indian filmgoers and that of the Sri Lanka filmgoers is identical. It has been found to vary widely in many instances during the recent past. Therefore, it will be unwise and inadvisable to go by the Box Office pattern of the Indian audience.

Secondly, how could the members of the public express opinion on films they have not seen? Does Mr. Anthonypillai expect them to go by the views and reviews of the so-called film critics? These clearly indicate the impracticability of his suggestion contained in his letter which he had thought fit to publish in another journal after 10 days of its appearance in the *Tribune*.

As for the method of selection of films in the future, the Corporation has decided to get down the recent films or their video tapes for viewing by a broad-based selection panel.

Dr. K. S. NADARAJH
(Director)

National Film Corporation,
224, Bauddhaloka Mawatha,
Colombo 7.
21st April 1982.

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Paddy, Tiles & Half Baked Planning

Sir,

Land is the most valuable of all Sri Lanka's material resources. We, its inhabitants, are dependent on the land, either directly or indirectly, for the provision of most of our food, clothing and shelter. The marvellous system of irrigation built in ancient times since the founding of the Sinhala race over 2,000 years ago showed how profoundly our ancestors realised the loving care with which our precious soil must be husbanded and treated if it is to continue to provide the people with their staple food. Minerals extracted

from the soil can, often bring a quick profit, but it is generally a once and for all use and when consumed they are lost and gone for ever. On the other hand the good earth, if properly cultivated, can yield life giving grain and all the wealth of herbs and trees for thousands of years, in fact indefinitely. Sri Lanka's gems have made a big splash, but in the long term its most lasting "emeralds" capable of defying "cormorant devouring time" may yet prove to be the green paddy fields—if adequately protected.

If World War Two threw into prominence the supreme need for food production and a striving for self-sufficiency, the point is made again by the present economic crisis. People are exhorted to cultivate "every inch of soil", but is enough being done to safeguard the country's stock of land available for cultivation? Land development schemes are presumably designed to ensure that there will be as much land as possible for our growing population, particularly land required for food production. Unfortunately, some things happen which cut into the country's already available cultivable land. Among them are sea erosion, landslides and (of a more temporary nature) floods and drought. These are natural calamities, but the problems are increased by man made disasters resulting from unwise actions of people. Sometimes wrong cultivation practices denude the soil of all its fertility and make it increasingly less productive or barren or subject to erosion resulting in desertification. Or, again, it could be that wrong priorities conspire to rob agriculture of valuable land with the result that the people who are asked to cultivate "every inch of soil" find themselves deprived of many acres. Of course, it is granted that man does not live by bread or rice alone.

Land is required for housing, for roads, markets' shops, schools, industries, pasture for grazing and forest cover. But these needs can be met reasonably and without inflicting irreparable damage to other sectors and wastage of natural resources. From the deep South comes news of a disaster suffered by those engaged in paddy cultivation in the "Grass for My Feet" type of village of Medaayangoda, Yatiyana and Kadawedduwa in Matara, by the operation of the State tile factory that was established in Yatiyana. This factory was ill sited because in order to provide it with its raw material, clay, valuable paddy fields in the vicinity were compulsorily acquired. As a result, as much as 60 acres of paddy lands which had been under the plough for generations were compelled to give up their rich soil for tile making and ceased to yield paddy. Where were once green fields that ripened into golden grain there are now gaping slashes where earth was snatched away to feed the tile factory. The deep hollows are a danger to health and the lives and limbs of men and animals. It is estimated that the loss inflicted on food production is about 4,000 bushels of paddy every year. And it

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will be a recurring loss that will increase with the destruction of more fields, as more stretches of paddy ousted to provide clay for the factory.

The paddy producers of the area, owner cultivators as well as tenant cultivators, have "appealed to Caesar" by addressing a memorial to the President drawing attention to the harm done to them and to the country's economy. They point out that a more suitable site can be found for the tile factory where there would be sufficient supplies of clay obtainable from sources other than paddy fields. They fear that if a timely removal of the factory is not done to another side, when the paddy fields so far taken over are stripped of their soil more paddy fields will be commandeered to supply clay, depriving cultivators of their livelihood and dealing another blow to rice production.

H. E. R. Abayasekera

10, Stubbs Place,
Dickman's Road,
Colombo 5.
8.3.82.

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Colombo, 1928 p. 25.

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April 13 - 24

**DIARY OF EVENTS IN SRI LANKA
COMPILED FROM DAILY NEWS-
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN COLOMBO**

CDN—Ceylon Daily News; *CDM*—Ceylon Daily Mirror; *CO*—Ceylon Observer; *ST*—Sunday Times; *SO*—Sunday Observer; *DM*—Dinamina; *LD*—Lankadipa; *VK*—Virakesari; *ATH*—Aththa; *SM*—Siimuna; *SLDP*—Sri Lankadipa; *JD*—Janadina *SU*—Sun; *DV*—Davasa; *DP*—Dinapathi *CM*—Chinthamani; *WK*—Weekend; *RR*—Riviresa; *DK*—Dinakara; *EN*—Eelanadu; *IS*—Island; *DI*—Divaina; *IDPR*—Information Dept. Press Release

TUESDAY, APRIL 13: President J. R. Jayewardene brought several matters concerning public service appointments that have caused disquiet within the Sri Lanka Administrative Service to the notice of his ministers, authoritative governmental sources said yesterday. Senator Charles H. Percy, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the US Congress, yesterday paid a warm tribute to Sri Lanka and President Jayewardene at the conclusion of what he said was "an all-too-brief visit to this country".—*CDN*. Sri Lanka's oil purchase bill has been pruned by 55 million US dollars—the result of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation renegotiating its contracts with suppliers for the current year. Transport and Islamic Affairs Minister M. H. Mohamed presently leading the peace delegation of the World Muslim Congress (WMC) called on Iranian President Ali Khamenai and Foreign Minister Ali akbar Velayati.—*SU*. SLFP leader Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike has charged her former Deputy, Maithripala Senanayake, with having betrayed the SLFP for the political patronage of the UNP Government adding that as a result he had been now thrown into the political wilderness; she says that Mr. Senanayake has no party excepting his allegiance to the UNP.—*IS*. The Ministerial sub-committee which considered the question of bringing down the cost of living has recommended that with a view to bringing down the cost of living that is skyrocketing, it is necessary to bring down the cost of rice, bread, flour and sugar etc; Secretaries of Development Ministries are considering the recommendation.—*DP*.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14: The price stick is not beating down the smoking habit in Sri Lanka and the country's monopoly cigarette manufacturer, the Ceylon Tobacco Company has reported a 26 per cent growth in turnover and comfortable increase in profit last year. The Ceylon Electricity Board will increase its industrial tariffs from June this year, official sources said on Monday.—*CDN*. Astrologers have asked people to wear Pachcha (dark green) coloured costume to bring luck during this New Year

Over 8,000 members of Gramodaya Mandalayas in 10 centres in the island will be trained by the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction with aid from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.—*CDM*. The Lanka Sama Samaja Party in a surprise move yesterday decided to join the May Day demonstration and rally organised by the SLFP under Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and three other parties. Over fifty foreign students will be admitted to universities here when the new academic year begins in October this year, University sources said since there has been an overall increase in the intake of students to universities, the number of foreign admissions too will increase.—*IS*.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16: Mr. Anil Moonesinghe, who served briefly as Minister of Nationalised Services in the first Sirima Bandaranaike government before its defeat in 1965, has broken away from the LSSP; Mr. Moonesinghe claimed yesterday that he had "captured" the LSSP and has been elected party Secretary, Mr. Percy Wickramasekera of the UCMU has been elected Treasurer; a Central Committee too had been elected, he said.—*CDN*. A special Cabinet sub-committee headed by the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene will study the proposals to set up an international oil storage terminal on the 99 storage tank farm at China Bay, Trincomalee after tenders close on May 31. Secretaries of Ministries and Heads of Government departments and Corporations will not be invited for the ceremonial opening of Parliament at Sri Jayewardenapura on April 29; only diplomats and the spouses of members of Parliament will be among the specially invited guests to be present in the visitors' gallery.—*CDM*. The Ministry of Finance and Planning has begun an urgent study of expenditure by various ministries; the idea is to ascertain whether they are adhering to strict guidelines imposed in a bid to ensure financial discipline and thus keep down an escalating budget deficit. A western style shoot out took place at Pclonnaruwa as A.S.P. Terrence Perera and prison escape and target criminal "Podi Wije" exchanged fire foreever ten minutes last Tuesday.—*SU*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17: Sri Lanka has clinched a weekly order of US \$ 65,000 for the export of vegetables to the Middle East; a six man mission sponsored by the Sri Lanka Export Development Board, participated at buyers/sellers meetings at Bahrain, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Doha last months to close the deal which will be serviced beginning May/June this year.—*CDN*. The UNP and Opposition parties have made elaborate arrangements to celebrate May Day this year on a grand scale at various venues in the City.—*CDM*. The Lanka Sama Samaja Party is now faced with another major split this time among its trade unions following the Anil Moonesinghe group breaking away from the party; according to LSSP sources Mr. Percy Wickremasinghe, Secretary

of the United Corporations and Mercantile Union, who broke away from the LSSP with Mr. Moonesinghe, has been able to get UCMU en bloc on their side—*IS*. Thousands of families from the hill country have settled down in Killinochchi after clearing vast areas of jungle; the Minister of Rural Industrial Development Mr. S. Thondaman is taking necessary steps to gain ownership of such lands for those settlers—*VK*. The International Cricket Pitch will be constructed at Kakaitivu; a committee headed by the Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaveli Development, Mr. Gamin! Dissanayake visited Ariyalai, Bommaivei, and Kakaitivu with a view to selecting a suitable place for an International Cricket Pitch and the committee has recommended Kakaitivu as the most suitable place for such a cricket pitch—*EN*.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18: The Ceylon Tourist Board has decided to adopt a tough attitude towards foreign visitors who violate norms of conduct or are found behaving in a manner alien to the culture of the country; accordingly, the new campaign which will be mounted from the next tourist season will be aimed at curbing nude bathing, and sunbathing and other unseemly conduct. May Day celebrations of the United National Party will be held on the Galle Face Green where President J. R. Jayewardene will preside and address the meeting. The Central Committee of the SLFP led by Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike will meet on April 21 to decide what steps should be taken regarding the breakaway group led by Mr. Anura Bandaranaike applying to rejoin the party. The Central Committee of the LSSP which met in emergency session yesterday unanimously decided to expel Mr. Anil Moonesinghe for setting up a parallel LSSP which he claimed to have captured—*SO*. Colombo will be the venue of one of the biggest Buddhist conferences to be held from June 1 to 5; decisions taken at this confab have one object—to halt the arms race and bring peace to the world; thirty-five countries have agreed to send over 300 delegates to this conference and some of the world's prominent Buddhist leaders will be here at the invitations of the Sri Lanka Government—*ST*. A three-member Cabinet team headed by President J. R. Jayewardene, will hear the case of the Minister who has been found fault with for allegedly circumventing tender procedures in regard to two multi-million rupee deals. The use of sub-standard malathion in the anti-malaria campaign has brought on a resurgence of the disease which is now threatening to reach epidemic proportions—*WK*. Minister of Hindu Culture Mr. C. Rajadurai said yesterday that all arrangements for the World Hindu Conference had been finalised and that the conference will be held on a grand scale as scheduled. He also said that all arrangements have been made in such manner for the Hindus living all over the world would appreciate the conference—*VK*.

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MONDAY, APRIL 19: The government has decided that all Ministers, District Ministers, MPs and their spouses will voluntarily request that their baggage inspected by Customs, whenever they leave or arrive in the country. Mr. Anura Daniel, MP for Hewaheta has tendered his resignation to the Secretary General of Parliament—*CDN*. Mr. A. C. S. Hameed, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka paid an official visit to Turkey from April 15th to 17th; he called on the Head of State of Turkey, General Kenan Evren, the Prime Minister Mr. Bulend Ulusu and had three rounds of talks with the Foreign Minister Mr. Ilter Turkmen, a press communique from the Foreign Ministry said yesterday—*CDN*. Both factions of the feuding Lanka Sama Samaja Party will take part in the May Day rally of Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party—*SU*. The Minister of Food and Cooperatives, Mr. S. B. Hearath will move amendments to the Co-operatives Societies Act to confiscate the property of those found guilty of theft and corrupt practices in co-operative societies. "Not even Reagan, Thatcher or Brezhnev can bring down the rising cost of living in the world; when petrol price is increasing it can never be done; I challenge anybody to reduce the cost of living", said President J. R. Jayewardene addressing a public meeting at the Puran Appu Square, Moratuwa yesterday. Social Services Minister Asoka Karunaratne has decided to set up a flying squad to monitor drought and that is being distributed to peasants in the seventeen drought affected districts—*IS*. The use of fertiliser declined by 17 percent last year when compared to previous years, Mr. Rajah Kuruppu, Director of the National Fertiliser Secretariat said yesterday—*CO*. The Leader of the Opposition Mr. A. Amirthalingam warned yesterday that Trade Unions should be well united and disciplined because the government's attitude towards Tamil workers has not changed in any way—*VK*.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20: A salary revision for members of the armed forces is under active governmental consideration, authoritative Defence Ministry sources said yesterday. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to grant a loan of 12.8 million US dollars for the third tea development project to increase production of made tea and improve quality in manufacture by rehabilitating and modernising high-potential tea estates and factories, the Finance Ministry said yesterday—*CDN*. Stern disciplinary action including dismissal will be taken against employees in the public service and state corporations who draw money on bogus over time claims; this warning has been issued by the Ministry of Public Administration—*CDM*. President J. R. Jayewardene has directed the Posts and Telecommunications Minister D. B. Wijetunge to hold discussions with the Treasury to raise Rs. 300 million that is required immediately to update the telecommunications network in the city. The fact that Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike cannot be associated in the election process that will

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take place shortly, is not the fault of this Government, President J. R. Jayewardene said yesterday—*SU*. The world Hindu Conference scheduled to commence tomorrow in Colombo, will not be attended by the TULF; the conference which is the first state sponsored one of its kind to be held in any part of the world is to be inaugurated by the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. President J. R. Jayewardene has decided to establish a new Board under the corporate name "J.E.D.B. 5" for the coordination and management of the Janatha Estate Development Board coconut estates scattered throughout the coconut triangle—*IS*.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21: The People's Bank has got tough with defaulters who have not repaid very big bank loans, long overdue and served demand notices on several big companies, including some controlled by one of the country's best known tycoons; bank sources said that its board of directors has gone into the problem of big defaults, following its investigation of the case of a group of garment manufacturing companies which hit the rocks with over Rs. 220 million owing the bank. The stamps affixed to several hundred applications for national identity cards filed in Jaffna have been pilfered—*CDN*. The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. K. W. Devanayagam, has proposed the levying of an "acceleration fee" from persons who need copies of documents from the Registrar-General's Department, at short notice. Admiral K. R. Niazi, NI (A) SJ Chief of Naval Staff, Pakistan Navy will arrive tomorrow on a sixday visit; he will be met at the Colombo International Airport by Commander of the Navy and Principal Staff Officers. A decision whether Mr. Anura Bandaranaike and nine others who sent in fresh applications for membership in the SLFP (S) should be enrolled as members of the SLFP (S) will be taken at a meeting of the Central Committee today—*CDM*. Galloping inflation which has reflected itself chiefly in soaring construction costs, has now left more major projects under the accelerated Mahaveli programme with large financing deficits; while the Government is to initiate urgent negotiations with a special mission from the British Overseas Development Ministry next week in a bid to bridge a multi-million rupee deficit in the Victoria reservoir project, the Mahaveli Development Ministry has also found that the Kotmale project and several aspects of Systems B, C and G cannot be completed with the aid in hand—*SU*. Raja, the 76-year-old majestic tusker who carried the casket of the Scared Relic each year at the Kandy Pererhera will die soon if he is not treated by competent veterinarians—*IS*. The World Hindu Conferences commences today; it will be inaugurated by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene—*DP*.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22: The Government has decided to cancel a multi-million rupee contract for land preparation under the Sevanagala sugar

project, awarded to the Low Lying Areas Reclamation Board and give it to the River Valleys Development Board, authoritative official sources said yesterday. Cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of a official committee to consider the revision of armed services pay. Cabinet approved a recommendation by Minister of Education, Ranil Wickremasinghe that appointments should be made to supernumerary posts of over 3,000 performing principals of schools. The Harbour Police has recovered a large quantity of .22 ammunition and cartridges hidden in a hatch on the Lanka Shanthi—*CDN*. President Jayewardene inaugurating the first World Hindu Conference yesterday at the BMICH said that for hundreds of years there had existed amity and harmony between Buddhists and Hindus as a result of the large measure of agreement to —*CDM*. The private sector is to be permitted import elephants from Thailand, in a bid to increase the dwindling local herd of working elephants. Sri Lanka is to forge closer trade and economic links with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN); the setting up of a joint committee of officials to identify areas of trade between Sri Lanka and ASEAN has been recommended by a government committee appointed to study the improvement of trade relationships in the region, Cabinet spokesman and Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis announced yesterday—*SU*. Moves are afoot to launch a new political party in the North on April 29; the birth of the new party is expected to coincide with a mass hartal protesting against the opening of the new Parliament at Kotte the same day—*IS*. Speaking at the inauguration of the World Hindu Conference yesterday at the BMICH President J. R. Jayewardene said that he has been informed that the main aim of the Conference was to establish an International Hindu Research Institute in Sri Lanka and that he was concerned about it; he also said that the government will provide all support for the establishment of such an Institute and that he hoped that the Government would find out what sort of assistance was required—*DP*.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23: A lot of money voted by the Cabinet annually for the printing of stamps is wasted owing to lack of policy and too frequent issues; according to philatelists the number of stamp issues, (the total planned for this year is 25) is too high and unnecessary; a high-ranking postal Department source said seventy five percent of the stamp issues of this year are being air-freighted and the cost of air-freighting them is equal to fifty percent of the printing cost—*CDN*. The application submitted by Anura Bandaranaike and nine others requesting re-entry to the SLFP (S) have not been ratified by the Central Committee of the SLFP (S). Sri Lanka's private sector is to participate in the management of the Mahaveli settlement schemes, these settlement schemes which are now managed by the Mahaveli

Development Authority will be handed over to suitable private sector organisations under a new scheme being evolved by the ministry. A colourful ceremony with a 21-gun salute will herald the inauguration of the new Capital of Sri Lanka in the ancient citadel of Kotte; President J. R. Jayewardene will open the new Parliament in the new Capital at the auspicious time of 10.28 a.m.—*SU*. While the Central Committee of the SLFP Sirima wing was meeting in emergency session today to decide on the admission of the Anura group, there was confusion in the LSSP camps with Anil Moonesinghe writing to Commissioner of Elections S. L. A. Marikar that his group be awarded the party symbol, the Key.—*CO*. Labour Ministry sources told *Dinapathi* that the employee's contribution to the EPF will be increased from eight percent to ten percent and that the Minister of Labour, Capt. C. P. J. Seneviratne was taking necessary action in this regard—*DP*.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24: The police have decided that all sergeants and constables on duty in the North will in future be issued handguns (revolvers), the IGP, Mr. Rudra Rajasingam said yesterday; a batch of sergeants is already being trained in the use of these small arms; when they join the force these men are only trained in the use of shotguns and rifles, he explained. Finland will give Rs. 600 million aid in three years from now to be invested in specific projects; Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel made this announcement after meeting a five-member Finnish delegation led by Mr. Lasse Lehtinen yesterday. A severe water crisis is expected to hit Colombo and its suburbs if it does not rain in the next two weeks. Mahaweli settlers in the Kalawewa and Mahiyangana areas—approximately 22,000 families—have been assured immediate drought relief under the national scheme; representatives from the Mahaweli authority met the Secretary of Social Services, T. G. Gunasekera and officials of the World Food Program on Tuesday and discussed the possibility of extending drought relief to the settlers of the Mahaweli area—*CDN*. Foreign aid to the Women's Bureau under the Ministry of Plan Implementation has been doubled as the donors are now satisfied with the employment generating training programmes implemented by the Bureau; last year Rs. 45 lakhs in foreign aid was given but this year it has been increased to 1 million—*CDM*. President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday ordered the interdiction of an Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Research; the interdiction order was served at the Additional Secretary's residence yesterday after the official allegedly refused to accept a written directive from the Presidential Secretariat. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party yesterday formally readmitted Anura Bandaranaike and seven others to its fold—*SU*. The predominantly Hindu people of Indian origin have been ignored by the organisers of the World Hindu Conference alleged the General Secretary of the Ceylon Workers Congress, Mr. M. S. Sellasamy—*IS*.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

BRITAIN

Comedy to Tragedy -Falkland Fiasco

By Gordon Schaffer

London April 16: THE FALKLAND ISLANDS crisis moves so swiftly that the commentator must be outstripped by events, but there are certain facts which have emerged which provide a background. For most people here, with the scrap merchants from Argentina putting up their flag on South Georgia, the situation was regarded as comic opera; it rapidly moved into tragedy. The only credible explanation for the inactivity of the Government is that the Foreign Office, backed by the defence chiefs had advised that the islands could not be defended, nor could a defence force be maintained in the area. The denials by Mrs. Thatcher and Defence Minister John Nott that they had no information about Argentine's invasion preparations does not ring true. There had been warnings in the press and it is inconceivable that even the secret service, which spends most of its time looking for non-existent Soviet threats, was so inefficient that it did not detect what was going on. **There are more sinister rumours here to the effect that the US had promised diplomatic support for the Argentine on condition that it held off its other territorial demands on Chile, America's other fascist ally, and backed the US against subversion in other Latin American states. Possibly armed with this assurance, Argentina jumped the gun, while the response of the British by virtually declaring war was an equal surprise to Washington.**

The future historian will look back in astonishment at the hysterical scenes in the House of Commons at the emergency session the day after the invasion. Mrs. Thatcher left herself with no escape route with her demand for the evacuation of the Argentine forces and the restoration of British sovereignty and Michael Foot backed her. Never before has there been such a situation. Most of the Navy, with the overloaded ships, to full view of the television cameras departing from Portsmouth and giving three weeks notice to the enemy that it was on its way to war. The night before, helpless John Nott, still smarting from his grueling in the House of Commons, had told the world on television that he prepared to sink Argentine ships and

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did not rule out attacking the Argentine mainland. Mrs. Thatcher declared she had full confidence in her magnificent ships and highly trained officers. She did not mention that most of the Argentine ships been supplied by Britain and many of the officers had been trained here. **But the euphoria soon began to fade. Questions were asked about the fate of the 17,000 islanders if an invasion mounted.**

The *Financial Times*: with its eye on business interests, was outright in criticising the policy. This soon showed itself in a flight of capital from London, a fall in the value of the £ and heavy reduction in share values. Many recalled that the threat of a collapse in sterling was the final blow to the Suez fiasco. It was pointed out the loss of life, if one British ship were lost, would be greater than the number of islanders they were supposed to save. *So even the most bellicose newspapers began to talk of the hope of a negotiated settlement with President Regan as the "honest broker".* At that stage however, it was announced that Mrs Thatcher had not modified her demand for the departure of the Argentine troops and the restoration of British sovereignty. The possibility of a surrender by Argentina was remote. So in the remaining days before the Navy arrives, the alternative appears to be either a compromise imposed on the Thatcher Government by American pressure, and possibly by a revolt of some of her MPs, or hostilities, the consequences of which are incalculable. In either case, Mrs. Thatcher already without Lord Carrington, the most respected of her ministers, could hardly hope to survive. Remember Chamberlain fell in 1940, not because he was defeated in the Commons, but because 80 Conservatives abstained.

OTHER CONSEQUENCES will flow from these events. The Government's policy of running down the Navy and selling off British ships (some were being offered to Chile) in order to pay for the US Trident missile system, is in ruins. In the Commons debate, when the government secured a small majority to buy Trident, a few days before the Navy was prepared for war over the Falklands, they were not even mentioned. Mr. Nott showed his obsessive hatred of the Soviet Union by declaring that we needed Trident, not because there was any immediate threat, but because, some time in the future, there might be more aggressive. Soviet leaders. On that mythical basis, he and the government proposed to accelerate the arms race into the next century and jeopardise hopes for disarmament. There was no mistaking the intention. "These missiles", he said, "with a greater destructive power that any now in our armoury will maintain our nuclear weapons into the 21st century" There have even been some lunatic voices here calling for the nuclear weapon to be used or Buenos Aires, but even the most bellicose members of the Government would never dare affront world opinion to that extent. **What this crisis has proved is that the nuclear**

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armaments are irrelevant, even from the point of view of a British Government, still dreaming of its past imperialist days and trying to hold on to remnants of colonialism whether in the Falkland Islands, Belize or Gibraltar.

OPPOSITION to the British Government's Falkland island's policy does not mean that progressive opinion here has any brief for the fascist Government of Argentina where trade unionists are goaled and thousands of opponents of the regime have disappeared without trace. But Mrs. Thatcher's Government has never worried on that score. There are indications of behind the scenes moves to secure South African help in provisioning the invasion fleet and if the US succeeds in imposing a settlement, a likely outcome will be moved to "police" the area on behalf of the imperialist powers with South Africa as one of the participants. In the Labour Party here and other progressive organisations the demand is growing for a repudiation of the Government's war policy. It is recognized that this enclave of colonialism cannot be maintained and islanders wishing to leave could be compensated at a fraction of the cost of the naval operation. And the future struggle must involve support for the struggle in Latin America against the fascist and military dictatorships whose main support today is found in Washington and London.

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DISARMAMENT

Paul Warnke

Washington, April 15: It is a fact that there is now a parity of armed forces between the USA and the USSR. The attempts of the Reagan Administration to achieve strategic superiority will not be crowned with success. This was said by former director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke. Speaking at the National Press Club here Paul Warnke condemned the obstructionist demagogic stand of the Reagan Administration with regard to the proposal on freezing and subsequent reduction of nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the USA. He said he could find no justification for the statement of the Secretary of State Haig that the freezing would be a reward to the Soviet Union.

PAUL WARNKE said that over the past decade the United States' nuclear forces had been replenished with three new warheads every day. All the three composite parts of the U. S. strategic triad have been modernized. Since 1970 the United States has deployed over 500 Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles, each with three independently targeted warheads. Over 300 of such missiles have now

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been equipped with more powerful and accurate MK-12A warheads. Over the past decade the United States has re-equipped its Polaris missile-carrying submarines with Poseidon missiles. Each of them has approximately ten warheads. Thus, the number of warheads at these submarines increased from 500 to nearly 5,000. At the end of the decade, the United States started installing at ten of these submarines new Trident-1 nuclear missiles which have a much greater accuracy and range. The United States has armed its B-52 bombers with over 1,000 missiles.

PAUL WARNKE came out in favour of the United States and its allies conducting the policy of not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Paul Warnke said that having the experience of talks with Soviet officials he could state that no unilateral concessions should be expected from the USSR. He said that having studied for many years the problems of strategic nuclear balance he had come to the conclusion that the USSR was not ahead of the USA, that no "Soviet superiority reserve" existed. In order to curb the nuclear arms race and eliminate the danger of nuclear war, Paul Warnke suggested that the provisions of the SALT-1 and SALT-2 treaties be observed unswervingly and that official statements be made to this effect; that SALT talks be resumed immediately; that the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe be simultaneously continued; that the talks on complete ban of nuclear weapon tests be resumed and an appropriate treaty be concluded.—*Tass*.

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IN U.S.A.

McNamara vs Haig

By Gennady Gerasimov

THE LONG AWAITED DEBATES in the United State on questions of war and peace are unfolding in both breadth and depth. Those who oppose a "nuclear freeze", which has suddenly become popular, claim it is not as simple as it looks, and that a great deal of technical questions must first be answered questions only within the reach of the initiated few. The public, however, believes that the problem is too important to leave only to generals. Moreover, the "initiated" have also joined in the discussion. An article in the spring issue of the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*, entitled *Nuclear Weapons and the Atlantic Alliance*, caused an official response before subscribers had even received the journal. As reported by news agencies, Secretary of State Alexander Haig decided to deliver a "pre-emptive strike" at the article's main idea which referred to the advantages for America itself of renouncing first use of nuclear weapons. Haig did this on April 6,

at the meeting in the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

The following day, the authors of the article called a press conference. Haig's authority as Secretary of State and former C-in-C of the NATO forces in Europe was confronted by no less an authority than ex-Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara, former US Ambassador to Moscow George Kennan, former Assistant to President for National Security Affairs McGeorge Bundy, and former Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Gerard Smith. In their own ways, the four arrived at a "new viewpoint", according to which military strategies envisaging in definite circumstances, first use of nuclear weapons carry with them "a high" and inescapable risk of escalation into the general nuclear war, which would bring ruin to all and victory to none". McNamara and others were confident that an in-depth study of the problem suggests that it is time to move decisively towards a policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons. Haig's objection stems from the theory of a "Soviet threat", abandoning the nuclear variant, the United States would, allegedly, be compelled to sharply increase conventional armed forces and armaments, to the extent of "putting its economy on a wartime footing".

THE AUTHORS drop a curtsey to this thesis, and agree to the need of maintaining conventional forces at a level where it would be no longer necessary to have plans for the first use of nuclear weapons. But they also hit the nail on the head when they point to the "tendency, over any years, to exaggerate the relative conventional strength of the USSR". Washington's sharp reaction to the proposal of McNamara and others can be explained by the fact that this proposal saps at the very foundations of its current militarist programmes which aim at preparing for the conduct of nuclear war. Renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons logically leads to a renunciation of the first-strike systems. For a hypothetical retaliatory strike, it is sufficient to have a finite number of nuclear weapon units which must be smaller than the existing number. In particular, the article points out, given this renunciation, it would hardly be necessary or desirable to deploy neutron weapons.

In connection with the conclusion to which McNamara and his coauthors came "each in his own way", it is worth-while to recall the Declaration "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe" proposed by the Soviet Union at the latest session of the UN General Assembly. This document declares the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against humanity. MN has already given a detailed analysis of this proposal (No. 40, October 4, 1981). Soviet diplomacy proceeded from the interests of maintaining peace. The authors of the *Foreign Affairs* article were guided by their customary parameters of the

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"deterrent" concept, but arrived at a concurrent conclusion. They do not write about the criminal nature of the first use of nuclear weapons, but come to the conclusion that a suicidal risk arises from orientation on such a use. As to the argument on the danger of Soviet "preponderance" in conventional forces and armaments, the Soviet Union is prepared to reach an agreement on questions related to this sphere.

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VOA COMMENTARY

Cuba

Washington, April 27: The US Government last week said that, effective May 15, business and tourist travel by Americans to Cuba will no longer be permitted. The reasons for this action are straightforward. They are designed—and the US Government is frank to say so—to increase economic pressure on Cuba. Why do that? Because an already hard-pressed Cuba may, in the context, at least begin to reconsider its large-scale program of promoting political violence beyond its own borders. That Cuban effort is now heavily focussed on Central America. It is well documented. It operates in tandem with Cuba's financial and political patron, the Soviet Union. Indeed, without financial propping up by Moscow Cuba's own lagging economy could not sustain Havana's far-flung political-military operations, which range from neighbouring countries to distant Africa and even as far away as South Yemen in the Middle East.

The Reagan Administration believes that American tourist and trade dollars should not flow into Cuban coffers to help finance Havana's main export... violent revolution around the world. It remains a tragedy for the Cuban people that their government—which came into power posing as a democratic movement overthrowing a previous tyranny—insists on spending its national substance to operate an international force dedicated to destabilizing other governments. It is difficult to imagine genuine popular acceptance in Cuba of the Castro regime's steady role as surrogate for the Soviet Union. But dissent in Cuba is suppressed. Even so, in the hope that sooner or later Cuba will seriously examine the long-term consequences—especially the economic effects—of its international policies, the Reagan administration remains prepared to talk with Cuba.

However, the US government is not persuaded that, as some have argued, softening restrictions on trade with Cuba is the way to change Cuban policy to the contrary, past efforts along these lines have not produced the desired effect. During the 1970s, under President Ford, the United States loosed trade restric-

tions and later, the Carter administration considered further relaxations. Cuba's response was to send troops to Angola and to increase its cooperation with insurgent movements in Latin America. Cuba has lately indicated its desire to lower tensions with the United States. But so far, Havana insists on having it both ways—better relations with the United States even as Cuba continues to promote political violence wherever it, or the Soviet Union pleases. Cuba cannot have it both ways. Nor should the fact be ignored that the United States is not alone in this view. Other countries in the Western hemisphere and elsewhere around the world share American concerns with respect to Cuba.—USICA.

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AFGHANISTAN

Who Hampers Settlement?

Kabul, April 15: Why has no political settlement over Afghanistan been reached to this day? The answer is clear: the settlement is prevented by those circles in the West especially in the USA, which have been trying for over three years now to interfere rudely in the Afghan affairs and which have launched and continue an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This war is being waged mainly from the territory of Pakistan. As is known, Pakistan receives from the West, primarily from the United States, as well as from China, arms, economic aid and financial injections. By talking of a non-existent threat from neighbouring states, the Pakistani regime justified its anti-democratic internal policy and repressions, against the forces which demand the lifting of martial law in the country and the holding of general elections. A typical example of such inventions are the recent allegations made by the head of the Pakistani regime in an interview to the London newspaper *Sunday Telegraph* about "Soviet aggression." It is evidently convenient for Pakistan, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in an interview to the Paris newspaper *Le Figaro*, to keep questions connected with Afghanistan as a standing problem and to use this situation for its own purposes.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqoob Ali Khan said recently in an interview to the newspaper *Nawa-i-Waqt Daily* that the United States considered Pakistan's policy a factor of stability in the region. But if Pakistan's policy is "stable" in anything it is in the efforts of its architects to hamper a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, in line with Washington's wishes. **It can be recalled in this connection that the Afghan leadership has suggested more than once to Islamabad that they come to terms on such a settlement on a bilateral or tripartite basis with the partici-**

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pation of the UN Secretary-General or his representative. Nor did the Afghan leadership object to multilateral consultations to work out international guarantees for non-resumption of armed or any other interference from outside in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The question concerning the limited Soviet troop contingent, whose stay in Afghanistan is pictured by some people in the West and Islamabad as "a threat to Pakistan," could also be decided within the context of such a settlement. The systematic rejection by Pakistan of constructive proposals and its assistance to Washington and Peking in waging an undeclared war against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan—a war which aggravates tension in the region—clearly show who prevents a political settlement of the situation. Who profits by this? Only those imperialist circles in the West which do not care about the interests of peace in the region and the rest of Asia.—*Baktar*.

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FALKLAND CRISIS

Soviet Stand

By N. Ram

Washington, April 10: Even as some political criticisms are beginning to sound in Britain concerning the naval expedition to seize back the Falklands, the prospect of the Argentinian fascists retreating either in panic or in the guise of some "face-saving" formula cannot be ruled out of court. In the midst of all this, the Reaganite and Haig line about the "Soviet angle" in the crisis does sound quaint to put it mildly. Administration officials are presenting the US activism in attempts to defuse the crisis in terms (at least in part) of the reading that "a military showdown would only benefit the Soviet Union because it would bog a key Western ally and could lead to a wave of anti-British and probably anti-American moves throughout Latin America and the rest of the Third World. In fact, the unfolding Soviet line on the crisis is beginning to draw some careful notice and respect here. Moscow (and, it must be added, China) did not by any means line up with Britain but it avoided vetoing the UN Security Council resolution deploring the Argentine use of force and withdrawal. Its experienced Foreign Ministry has, in fact, spelt out a "neutral" position on the conflict. The general reading by American specialists of the USSR's approach to the Anglo-Argentine crisis of 1982 rests on the following facts and assumptions. **In the United Nations and elsewhere, Moscow has pointed to the Argentine action as an "outgrowth" of Britain's resistance to decolonisation. While offering no explicit recognition of Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands, the Soviet Union has criticised Britain for "stubbornly" resisting UN resolutions calling for the de-colonisation**

of the Islands and for having "dragged on" the talks with Argentina on the subject.

The American specialist reading is based also on the following assertions: On the one hand, the encounter is seen as presenting "a fresh opportunity" for developing the USSR's strong anti-colonial position, particularly in the Latin American region. The USSR is also interested, from its national standpoint, in links with Argentina as a major exporter of wheat and meat in years when large-scale imports are necessitated and US policy constitutes an obstacle to the acquisition of the supplies. On the other hand, Soviet interests in cultivating ties with Western European States—demarcated as a bloc from the United States and its camp followers—are seen as no mean factor in determining the approach. It is not clear whether the Regan administration actually believes in what its officials identify as the "Soviet angle" to the Falklands crisis, but it is an interesting commentary on the far-right doctrine of "linkage" which treats, of claims to treat, the world as a gigantic chessboard with two global players, their camp followers and numerous pawns. The development of the policy, even in such a plight as the one posed by the Falklands crisis, seems to dictate that all local, regional and international facts and assertions must be fitted into the global scenario. *Hindu*.

TRIBUNE

AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

CITRUS CULTIVATION—6

Planting and Care of Orchard

By Dr. Robert M. Pratt

Soils: Citrus trees are tolerant of a wide range of soil textures and depths. The controlling factor in selecting orchard sites in the lower Uva, where most plantings will be irrigated, will be the ability of the trees to withstand drought. It cannot be determined what is a sufficient depth of soil for citrus without taking into consideration the amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall and the availability of irrigation. For non-irrigated plantings, the deepest medium texture soils available should be selected. Deep alluvial soils are preferred but not usually available. The reddish brown earths are suitable if 4 to 6 feet deep. Some soils may contain a gravel layer close the surface. Such soils are not suitable because gravel and coarse sand will not retain water and citrus roots will not grow into this layer. Citrus roots will not tolerate water-logged soils, so plantings should not be made

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where the water table rises within 4 feet of the surface. If the trees are to be irrigated, during drought, a shallower soil may be used because the trees can survive with a smaller soil mass if the water supply can be replenished as needed. Citrus is tolerant of a wide range of pH and will grow in either acid or alkaline soils. A slightly acid soil is preferred.

Preparing the land: The land to be planted should be cleared of all vegetation, taking care to remove the roots of perennial plants and creepers. The material removed may be burned, carried off, or left between the tree rows as a mulch. On level or gently rolling land the trees should be planted on the square, but not steeper slopes, contour rows should be used to reduce soil erosion. Rows can be laid out with a tape or string, and the tree locations marked with a stake, or with a handful of lighter material such as lime, gypsum or sand. Recommended spacing is 15 x 18 feet for oranges and 11 x 15 feet for limes.

Planting the trees: If the trees are grown in containers, as has been recommended (see note 1) a hole need be dug only a little larger than the soil mass in the polythene tube, the polythene is split down the side and removed and the root and soil mass placed gently in the hole, disturbing the soil as little as possible to avoid injury to the fine roots. The soil is then packed firmly around the plant air pockets. The plant should be set with the crown roots at the surface. In no case should it be planted deeper than it was in the container. Planting should be done early in the rainy season unless irrigation is possible. Where the trees can be irrigated they may be planted at any time. For irrigation a basin should be made about 2 feet in diameter and this filled with water from a tank cart. The trees should be watered at about 5 day intervals, depending on rainfall, until they are well established.

Weeds, Cover Crops and Intercrops: cultivation of citrus soils is of no value except for the control of weeds. Shallow hoeing is sufficient for this purpose. Deep hoeing would injure citrus roots. The ground should be kept bare under the trees at all times and creepers should not be allowed to grow into the trees. Care must be taken not to injure the trunk with cultivation implements. Weeds may be allowed to grow between the trees during the wet season provided that they are not tall enough to cover the trees. The weeds should be hoed down at the onset of the dry season, before soil moisture is depleted. There is no objection to raising intercrops between the trees, provided they are kept far enough away to avoid competing for water and fertilizer, and again, they must not shade the trees. Citrus trees will not produce well when shaded and should not be intercropped with taller trees, such as mangoes, jak trees, bananas or coconuts.

Pruning: Citrus needs little pruning. The young trees should be headed to develop branches at 24 to 30 inches above the ground. This is accomplished by

topping the young trees at the desired height. If the trees are tall enough in the nursery, they may be topped at the time of transplanting. Some additional pruning will be needed in the first few years to eliminate crossover and crooked limbs. Lower branches should not be cut off to raise the skirts of the trees. Properly spaced trees will develop a globular shape that produces maximum fruit. If the trees begin to grow together after 10 years or so, light pruning of outer branches will allow light to enter between the trees and avoid shading out the lower limbs. Sprouts on the trunk below the desired crotch should be removed. This is most easily done by rubbing them off while they are still soft. Other than this the trees should be allowed to grow low to the ground. This results in maximum fruit yield and makes picking, spraying and other operations easier. Dead branches should be removed, with a smooth cut made close to the trunk or main limb. Do not leave stubbs. Lorantus and other parasitic plants, as well as creepers, should be moved promptly.

Fertilizer & Nutritional Sprays: Fertilizer should be spread thinly around the trees, avoiding contact with the trunk. The size of the manured area should be increased as the trees grow larger. A 20-6-8 mixture with 3 percent magnesium is recommended. Amounts to be applied per year, divided into two applications are approximately as follows:

Year	Pounds per acre
1	160
2	193
3	241
4	320
5	483
6	640
7	724
8	800
9	885
10	1,280

Minor elements are applied annually as a spray. The trunk and main limbs should be treated as well as the leaves. It is not necessary to obtain total coverage but the trees should be sprayed to the drip point. The first application should be made when the first flush of leaves has matured. The following mixture is recommended.

	lb. per 100 gal.	oz. per gal.
Zinc Sulphate	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Manganese sulphate	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
Copper Sulphate	1	$\frac{1}{6}$
Borex	1	$\frac{1}{6}$
Sodium Molybdate	$\frac{1}{16}$	Trace
	(1 Oz)	
Hydrated lime	4	$\frac{3}{4}$

A copper fungicide can be substituted for the copper sulphate at an equivalent rate (further testing and research may show that some of the ingredients in the fertilizer or spray can be reduced, or eliminated).

Disease and Insect control: Pink disease is caused by the fungus *Corticium Salmonicolor*. Affected branches should be pruned off and dead bark removed from the trunk. Spray with lime sulphur to prevent the disease. Careful removal of dead twigs and branches will reduce the incidence of other fungus diseases as well. Powdery mildew caused by *Oidium Tingitanium* is easily recognized by the white patches on the young leaves. It may be controlled with lime sulphur sprays. The risk of collar rot caused by *Phytophthora* sp. is reduced by keeping soil and trash from the trunk and avoiding standing water near the trunk. I have observed aphids, mealy bugs, soft scales and citrus blackfly, but in no case abundant enough to be damaging. Leaf miners, leaf eating caterpillars, plant bugs and fruits piercing moths sometimes cause injury. It is best to rely on natural controls and not use insecticides unless damage is occurring. If pests are causing loss of leaves, dieback or injury to fruit, use locally available insecticides at recommended dosages.

Water Management & Irrigation: Most plantings will not have water available for irrigation. The deeper the soil the less damage will occur during drought.

Waterlogged soils should be avoided. Weeds, cover crops and intercrops should be managed to minimize competition with the trees for water in the dry season. Where water is available for irrigation the dragline sprinkler system is recommended. Low head sprinklers are connected with hoses the length of the space between the trees with 3 to 5 sprinklers per run. The sprinklers are placed close to the trees when they are small and in the centre of the tree squares when they become larger. The time of each setting will depend on the discharge rate of the nozzles and the depth and texture of the soil. In dry weather the trees should be irrigated often enough to prevent wilting. Enough water should be applied to wet the soil to the depth of the root zone.

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Concluded.

**JANATHA ESTATES DEVELOPMENT BOARD
RUBBER**

	1976 April/Dec. (9 mths)	1977 Jan/Dec.	1978 Jan./Dec.	1979 Jan.yDec.	1980 Jan./Dec.
1. Cultivated Extent—Hect.	15,020	20,684	27,491	27,100	27,023
2. Production in Million-Kgs.	8.1 M.	14.9 M.	21.9 M.	21.9 M.	22.8 M.
3. Replanting & New Planting —Hec.	375	335	966	833	12.88%
4. Nett Expenditure on Re/New Planting	5.1 M.	7.7 M.	19.1 M.	20.5 M.	30.5 M.
5. Total wages for manual workers—Male Rs. per day	9/53	8/71	12/74	15/18	17/75
Female Rs. per day	8/12	7/27	10/75	13/04	15/59
6. Rubber Prices (Net. Sale Average) Rs. p. kg.	6/34	5/25	7/69	12/15	10/27
7. Approximate Revenue to Govt. as Export Duty on Rubber in Million Rs.	15.2 M.	34.5 M.	149.5 M.	185.2 M.	241.5 M.
8. Approx. Export Earnings from J.E.D.B. production of Rubber Rs. in Million	47.3 M.	93.6 M.	284.4 M.	356.9 M.	444.4 M.
9. Total Export Earnings of Sri Lanka (all products) Rs. in Millions	4,815 M.	6,638 M.	13,206 M.	15,273 M.	17,273 M.
10. J.E.D.B. share of Total Export earnings of Sri Lanka	1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%
11. % J.E.D.B. Rubber Extent to National Rubber Extent	6.6%	9.1%	12.1%	12.0%	11.9%
12. % of J.E.D.B. Rubber Pro- duction to National Rubber Production	5.3%	10.2%	14.1%	14.3%	17.1%

Global Takeovers

IN THE EARLY SEVENTIES, two major changes made the seed industry most attractive—the Green Revolution and Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR). Without further ado, the transnational oil and chemical companies plunged into the seed business, primarily by taking over family owned firms. Until the US, France and Sweden climbed onto the PBF bandwagon in 1970-71, the patent market area was restricted largely to the UK, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. Suddenly, the market area more than tripled and global chemical companies could predict a global market for patented seeds. During the 1970s, Dr. Norman Borlaug picked up the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution to the Green Revolution. Chemical firms working in the crop chemical business began to see the advantages of adding seed to their marketing repertoire. Third World governments and foreign aid would pay the tab for getting patented seed to poor farmers. Such a combination of agricultural inputs does have some possible efficiencies. Seeds and pesticides can use the same marketing system while advertising and distribution costs could be reduced. Although some seed traders admit to worries, most see the chemical connection as fortuitous for farmers. **Farmers are not convinced. Seed and pesticide "package" deals could unnecessarily increase chemical use and costs while allowing companies to hide high seed prices from public scrutiny. Transnational chemical attention to the seed industry is accelerating the trend toward seed pelleting: the use of seed "safeners" and other chemical gadgetry for the "welldressed seed". In some crops, farmers may soon be faced with offers they cannot refuse—chemicals and seeds together. Hybrid or not, farmers will be obliged to return to the seed company every year for seed dressing.**

THE REAL PROFITS in the chemical connection, however, arise from simple neglect. Why should a chemical company devote time and money to risky research on post-resistant varieties when they have a chemical on the shelf that can solve the problem? The company can make money by merely letting nature take its course. This is not a Machiavellian plot—just good business sense. Such benign neglect is now afflicting the US wheat crop. In 1979, the US Congressional Office on Technology Assessment reported that increased Hessian fly devastation in the wheat belt was at least partly due to the failure of private companies to maintain resistant breeding programmes. A similar risk was reported in the maize crop. British farmers, meanwhile, have experienced serious disease problems in barley. Barley acreage has boomed since the passage of PBR and has

even surpassed wheat. While public breeders continue to service the wheat market, private breeders have directed their attention to barley. The breeders have opted for a "single-gone" approach to disease resistance, meaning shorter breeding time but also a much shorter time for the variety to survive against mutating diseases. The consequence has been a "boom burst" cycle requiring increased use of fungicides and a frequent return to the market for new seed.

The takeover train now leads to the South. Spearheading the drive into Green Revolution territory is the Industry Council for Development (ICD) based in New York. ICD established the "Commercial Seed Industry Development Project" in 1979. The project offers the South the expertise of northern seed companies and the opportunity for joint ventures. This particular under-taking operates out of London—from the offices of Royal Dutch/Shell.

—DEVELOPMENT FORUM: Published by UN University, Tokyo, March 1982.

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MANGO

To Promote Bearing

The puzzling behaviour of mangoes, flowering profusely one year and then barely the next has been a high hurdle to scale over for the mango growers all over the world. Age-old techniques like bulking smokey fires under mango trees allowing the smoke to filter through the tree canopy, regularly adopted by the farmers to bring mango to flowering, quite often, turn out to be unreliable and unsafe. Though, at times, the treatment yields fruit, this laborious and hazardous method is scientifically unsound, deem scientists. Scientists kept themselves busy with this malady of the king of fruits, and tested spraying with a variety of chemicals. Horticulturists at the College of Agriculture, University of Philippines at Los Banos, finally scored a breakthrough when they found that potassium nitrate (KNO₃) effectively included flowering in mango reports, *Monitor*, a monthly publication of the Philippine Council Agriculture and Resources Research. The technology was first tried commercially in 1973, it says.

It is a simple technology and the farmer has to merely spray the shoots of physiologically mature trees with the chemical dissolved in water. Potassium nitrate in water at 1% concentration has been found the most effective solution. It has however, been cautioned that for commercial production only trees of bearing age should be sprayed and too-old shoots during normal flushing should be avoided. By this

practice, six months old shoots can also be induced to flower but older shoots are more responsive.

There are other instances when the spraying is not recommended. Trees of poor stand and those which yielded the last season, but have not flushed, should be spared. Flower induction should not be repeated, when the once sprayed trees flowered and set fruit, but the fruits did not mature. The trees should generally be sprayed only once a year, but trees that failed to flower or whose flowers were damaged by insects and other causes may be re-induced to flower, say horticultural experts. Other agronomic practices such as pest control, optimum fertilization and proper irrigation will also go to increase yield and maintain tree vigour and fruit size.

The new technology is cost effective and has enormous implications in the cultural management of mango, point out the scientists. For instance, a farmer can produce off-season mangoes and enjoy a better price for his produce. By careful manipulation he can time his harvest to avoid inclement weather and pest damages to the crop. Most important of all the farmer can expect a regular mango harvest and be assured of regular income from his trees.—*Hindu*.

TRIBUNE MAHAWELI FORUM

ACCELERATED PLAN

Implementation Strategy

THE FEASIBILITY STUDIES of the various projects were completed in 1979 and detailed reports covering all aspects of development, engineering, hydrology, water use, land classification, settlement planning, agriculture development and research, marketing, socio-logy and environmental aspects, etc., have been issued in respect of the Reservoir Headworks of *Kotmale, Victoria, Maduru Oya, Randenigala-Rantembe* and *Moragahakanda* as well as the downstream development areas of Systems A, B, C, and D. The outcome of the feasibility studies indicated that the Reservoir Headworks of Victoria and Randenigala-Rantembe are economic on the value of power alone with an internal rate of return of more than 12% and so also Kotmale, with a slightly less favourable internal rate of return of 9.5%. The downstream development areas have an equally favourable internal rate of return. The Implementation Strategy Study which was carried out separately came to similar conclusions. The Implementations Strategy Study indicated that the water resources of three reservoirs viz. *Victoria,*

Kotmale and *Maduru Oya* were sufficient for the irrigation of the 140,000 hectares (350,000 acres) in Systems A, B, C & D and that the water resources of Randenigala-Rantembe and Moragahakanda could be used for irrigation of other areas.

The possible areas in which these excess water resources of the Mahaweli could be used is under study by a team of consultants financed by the World Bank. Three areas viz., the North Western Dry Zone, the South Eastern Dry Zone and the North Central region have been studied for possible diversion. The planning report issued by the consultants indicate that the optimal economic solution is for the development of 40,000 hectares (98,800 acres) in the South Eastern Dry Zone which yields benefits of Rs. 120 million per year at a discounting rate of 10%. The North Western Dry Zone gives a negative return of Rs. 225 million at 10% discount rate. The development of 62,500 hectares (about 155,000 acres) in Systems M and I in the North Central region gives a negative rate of Rs. 605 million at the discounting rate of 10%, and a negative return of Rs. 1,585 million, for the full region of 190,000 hectares (469,300 acres).

THE FINAL PLANS, designs and tender documents for Kotmale, Victoria and Maduru Oya projects were finalised, tenders called for and contracts awarded between the latter half of 1979 and the first half of 1980. Preparatory work undertaken by Sri Lankan agencies in the provision of access roads, construction camps, water supply, electricity and other facilities enabled the selected contractors to establish themselves and commence work on the construction of the projects without any setbacks or delays. Similarly, in the case of downstream development areas, while the feasibility studies were going on, work was commenced on the basic access roads required for construction purposes and camps, offices, quarters and other facilities required for construction, agriculture development and settlement in Systems C and B areas. Expenditure incurred inclusive of cost of surveys, investigations and planning on the Accelerated Programme up to end of 1980 amounted to approximately Rs. 4,000 million of which the expenditure incurred in 1980 amounted to Rs. 2,800 million. In addition to expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,300 million was incurred in the development of System H up to 1980 with a total expenditure amounting to Rs. 440 million. Provision in the 1981 budget for the Accelerated Programme is Rs. 3,750 million and for 1982 Rs. 6,500 million. **International financing agencies and friendly countries appreciated the economic problems facing Sri Lanka and the vital role which the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Programme would play in their solution. These countries came forward readily with assistance towards the successful implementation of the Programme. The World Bank took an active interest coordinating the foreign aid required and special sessions**

were held at the Annual Aid Group meetings to discuss exclusively the Accelerated Programme.

The Government of the UK financed the feasibility studies of the Victoria Project and the downstream development of System C under a technical assistance grant of approximately £ 1 million. In addition, the geophysical and geological investigations costing £ 1.5 million, drilling and laboratory testing equipment for the Irrigation Department, at a cost of £ 450,000 the purchase of Bailey Bridges costing £ 700,000 and construction equipment to the value of £ 1,100,000 for preliminary work on access roads, etc. were financed under technical assistance grants. The Victoria Project itself is being financed by the Government of UK with a grant of £ 100 million spread over five years commencing 1980 at the rate of about £ 20 million annually. In addition to meeting the shortfall in the financing of the foreign component of the Victoria Project, commercial credit of £ 20 million for the purchase of electro-mechanical equipment has been arranged with the U.K. repayable in 20 half-yearly instalments carrying an interest of 7½ percent.

The Maduru Oya Project is being financed by the Government of Canada with an interest-free loan of Canadian \$ 76 million and a technical assistance grant of Canadian \$ 7 million, the latter to cover the cost of the engineering services required for the project. The Kotmale Project is being financed by Swedish import support amounting to Swedish Kroner 630 million. In addition bridge financing of Swedish kroner 330 million repayable in six half-yearly instalments from 1985 has also been arranged. Commercial credit has been arranged in a sum of Swedish Kroner 252 million for the electro-mechanical equipment required for the Project. The feasibility studies of the Randenigala Project and associated downstream development areas have been financed under a technical assistance grant of DM 6,600,000 by the Federal Republic of Germany and the construction of the Randenigala Project is being financed by a long-term interest free loan of DM 400 million. The World Bank is financing the construction of the Minipe Right Bank Canal and the development of Zones 3 to 6 of System C with an International Development Agency credit of US \$ 90 million. The co-financing for System C by Japan and Kuwait in sums of US \$ 45 million each are being finalised. Zone 2 of System C is being financed by the European Economic Community in a sum of US \$ 22.5 million, approximately.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is financing the development of System B in a sum of US \$ 95 million spread over a period of four to five years. In addition, a further sum of US \$ 50 million has been pledged by USAID

for the Mahaweli Programme to meet part of local expenditure. System G is being financed by the EEC in a sum of US\$ 2.5 million. The development of the main road network required for the downstream development areas of Systems B and C are being financed by the Asian Development Bank in a sum of US\$ 10 million. At current rates of exchange the Aid package amounts to Rs. 7,600 million by way of grants and import support on which no repayment is due. Rs. 10,700 million in interest free or nominal interest long-term credit with 10 year grace periods and repayment periods of 30—40 years thereafter and export credit guarantee short-term financing of Rs. 1,700 million making a total of about 20,000 million.

The considerable escalation in costs during the construction period still leaves some shortfall in the financing requirements for the Accelerated Programme. Reference had been made earlier to the high increases in cost estimates of the Accelerated Programme which have occurred over those originally envisaged both due to inflation and enlargement in the capacities of the reservoirs and their hydro-power potential. The programme is being kept under constant review and is being modified to keep within the public investment policies and programmes of the Government and the financial resources that can be made available within that context. The investment programme over the next three to four years has been confined to the completion of construction of the three reservoir Projects—viz., Maduru Oya, Victoria and Kotmale the commencement of construction on the Randenigala Project in 1982 and the development of System C and the left bank of System B. To enable the investment programme to be kept within the financial resource limits in the short-term, the power component of the Maduru Oya Project estimated to cost Rs. 350 million inclusive of the power house building and equipment, has been deferred to be taken up at a later stage. The cost estimates of Kotmale Projects which had escalated due to adverse geological conditions and other factors were reviewed and it has been decided to reduce the crest level of the dam from 735 MSh to 706 MSh with provision for later increase to the original designed height and the installed capacity of power to two units of 67 MW each with provision for later addition of the third unit.

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AGRICULTURAL BASE

Mapping Project

A basic requirement for physical resources development planning, at all levels, is information on physio-

graphy of the terrain, land-use, roads, location of administrative boundaries, population centres etc., to name a few. All this information is normally made available in small-scale comprehensive maps, supplemented by large scale, more detailed maps. In Sri Lanka the existing topographical map series, at a scale of one inch to a mile, serves the purpose, but its compilation had been completed in 1925. The envisaged systematic revision of these maps had not taken place due to various constraints. These maps, though still in use, should be considered outdated.

Further, the contour interval shown in this series is 100 ft. while about 70 percent of the land mass has a gradient of about 1 in 10. Besides, about 60 percent of all agricultural land units are less than 2 hectares in extent, rendering it impossible for depiction on the existing scale of mapping. With increased development activity now, large-scale topographic maps on internationally accepted metric scales, will be very necessary for preliminary feasibility studies for land-based projects. Also rendered obligatory by Sri Lanka's commitment to metrification, and an "Agricultural Base Mapping Project" had been instituted in the Survey Department, financed mainly by a loan from the United States Government (through the United States Agency for International Development) amounting to US\$ 4.5 million supplemented by an outright grant of US\$ 180,000 by the Swiss Government and a commitment of US\$ 2.2 million by the Sri Lanka Government. This project is now under way. The expected out-puts of this project are: (a) Complete nationwide map coverage at 1/50,000 scale; (b) Complete nationwide map coverage at 1/10,000 scale; (c) A User-Assistance Centre.

About 1,850 maps at the scale of 1 : 10,000 and 92 maps at 1 : 50,000 scale will provide the required map coverage of the entire country. It is proposed to compile about 40 out of the 92 maps on the 1 : 10,000 scale from large-scale plans already available. For the rest of the services photogrammetric mapping methods will be employed together with complementary field work. The 1/50,000 series will more or less be a by product of the 1/10,000 series, adopting photo-reduction and generalisation techniques.

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KOTMALE

And The Swedes

By A. B. Mendis

Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development, Gamini Dissanayake, was so taken

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up by a wild life film SKANSKA engineers had made in India that immediately after he had viewed it last week at the Swedish expatriates employees' club, Kotmale, he asked the authors of the film who were there to make a similar film of the Mahaweli countryside. The Indian film is about the beauty of nature and the freedom of the wilds entitled: "Tiger Land," the film depicted the adventures of a full grown tiger among herds of deer and antler. The Mahaweli lands are full of bird life and wild life in verdant forests. The Minister believes that a good film could portray the saga of the Mahaweli for the benefit of Sri Lankans, as well as people abroad. The nature of the engineering achievements in the Mahaweli project areas have not yet been realised by many people even in this country.

The Kotmal-Oya project area, where Swedish engineers are working side by side with their Sri Lankan counterparts is a scenic spot. Accessibility is now provided to the remotest village in Kotmale with well laid out roads. A striking feature of this project is the massive power plant which will be set in the bowels of the rock some 2,000 feet from the surface. A tunnel cut through the rock leads to the power plant site where ground-work is being done for constructing the plant. Two giant bulldozers can drive abreast through it. An expatriate engineer remarked that the Mahaweli project was a bold undertaking for the island, because it held out a better future for thousands of sons of the soil.

The Swedish expatriates living area at Kotmale is like a Swedish village, set among green hills. A chalet type building by a swimming pool enables the residents to cool off. It is the club and recreation centre. The restaurant here offers local and Swedish food over which experienced chief Sonia Peersson presides. She says her Swedish and Sri Lankan assistants help her to turn out any delicacy her customers ask for. The variety of sea-foods in the island make kitchen work an adventure to her and her helpers. The dishes they prepared for the VIP's on the occasion of the inauguration of the Kotmal-Oya diversion tunnel last week included crab creps; rakas-gratinerao fiskock potismos, gronsaks—smorgas ministers; sallaos Tallrik ministers; fruit cocktail and kaff och toskatarta. Though these had the undeniable Swedish flavour, no secret ingredients, had gone into them—only potatoes, fish, crab meat cheese and local vegetable and fruits. Minister Gamini Dissanayake was among those who spoke appreciatively of the food. Sonia has won acclaim for her table skills in Panama and Nigeria too.—CDN, 29.3.82.

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TRIBUNE, MAY 8, 1982

TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

SPOTLIGHT

Rugger, Cricket, Tennis

THE ALL TOO FAMILIAR SHOUTS of come on CEEAHH, run HAVEES and attack POLICE were heard recently at the curtain-raiser matches in the rugby season for 1982 conducted by the Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union. Rugby, a game which is played very fast and hard for well over 70 minutes has been steadily gaining popularity with each new year. This year the Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union, the controlling body for this sport has, as its President, Captain William Mollegoda and ASP Terry Williams as its Secretary. Both the President and the Secretary have been associated with this sport for quite a long time and with their knack for hardwork and efficiency they should guide the destinies of this game and take it to greater heights of popularity during their tenure in office. Last year saw the Havelocks carrying everything before them and winning all major trophies with only the "B" Division Knockout Title eluding them. The Havelocks started off poorly last season, but improved remarkably as the season progressed to knockout all opposition and be crowned Kings of Rugby.

The Havelocks were put on course for championship honours by Jeff Ratnam, former Sri Lanka stalwart now turned coach and a very competent one at that. Ratnam struck a grand rapport with skipper Angelo Wickremaratne. With co-ordination and determination from team and club officials they made the year most memorable for the Havelock Park Club. The Policemen led by Inspector Judy Preena at one stage looked poised to retain the Trophy. But defeats at vital stages of the tourney and injuries to players at crucial moments put paid to their endeavours to retain the trophy. Last year the Police team and even the Inspector-General of Police Mr. Ana Seneviratne were the centre of some ugly heckling by the crowds. The heckling was designed to stop the Policemen from making headway in the tourney. And what was most disappointing was that everytime their ace place-kicker Wijewardene made an attempt of putting over a kick at goal he was hooted and jeered.

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"ALLROUNDER" fails to understand this unruly behaviour of the rugby-hungry crowd and hopes that this unhealthy trend has not come to stay. At the height of the season and with the jeering against them gathering momentum (and the SLRFU apparently acting indifferently towards them) the Policemen at one stage were wondering whether to pull out of the tourney and rugby for good. But fortunately, for the ruggerrites in the Police and the game in particular saner counsel prevailed among the big wigs of Police rugby and they were allowed to continue in the game. Had the Police pulled out nobody could have blamed them. It will be interesting to see how the Policemen fare without the kicking prowess of Charles Wijewardena. He has kicked them to several exciting victories and only time will tell whether the Policemen will miss him.

ALL TEAMS PARTICIPATING this year had been hard at practice and the first week's rugby saw fancied teams obliging with the only upset being created by the Airmen who beat the CH & FC. In the earlier games the Havelocks got the better of the Navy by 21 points to 12 and the CR & FC gained sweet revenge after two years to stop the Police in their tracks and beat them by 16 points to 7. The Airmen upset the CH by 17 points to 15. Up in hill capital, Kandy Sports Club were made to eat humble pie by the Army losing by 12 points to nil. For the benefit of rugby fans we give below names of those who will captain rugby clubs this year: Marco de Silva (Havelocks), Iqbal Nusafer (CR & FC), M. Nazeeb (Police) S. U. Swaan (Kandy SC), John Senaweera (Army), Sheriffdeen (Navy), Tikiri Narambe (Air Force) and N. H. Karunasena (CH & FC). Kandy Sports Club must be complimented for keeping the outstation rugby challenge alive. Year in and year out Kandy has suffered the loss of their players to elite clubs in Colombo, but their dedication and determination has made them stay in a game they like best.

The opportunity of leading a World XI in the Caribbean in benefit games for former West Indian wicket keeper Derryck Murray, should enhance the chances of Duleep Mendis captaining Sri Lanka against the West Indies when they tour here next year. Obviously the good work by Duleep Mendis in Pakistan while substituting for Bandula Waranapura seemed to have preceded Mendis to the Caribbean for immediately on arrival in the West Indies, Mendis was given the honour of leading a World XI. The other cricketers who accompanied Mendis on this tour of the Caribbean were Roy Dias, Sidath Wettimuny, Ajit de Silva and Asantha de Mel. Good for Duleep Mendis. Good for Sri Lanka.

AN UGLY NOTE was struck during the six-a-side Cricket Tournament conducted by the Burgher Recreation Club when the reigning "Sara" champions Bloomfield pulled out of the tournament at the last moment. The heady wine of success seems

to have gone to heads of the Bloomfielders. There is no reason for them to skip this tourney in which they have been figuring for the last 12 years. True the Bloomfielders had a Donovan Andree Trophy game on that day. But then didn't the Sinhalese Sports Club too have a similar engagement? Then why this pull out by Bloomfield? The Reid Avenue Club boasts of having the cream of young talent and bursting at the seams at that. ALROUNDER learns that the Bloomfielders had said that six-a-sides are not their type of game. Hence the pull out. But if that was not their type of game how come that they participated in it for 12 long years! Not only did the Bloomfielders disappoint the organisers but they earned the wrath of their supporters. In this aspect a big bouquet to the Sinhalese Sports Club led by young Arjuna Ranatunga for annexing the Trophy. The SSC fielded six schoolboys who made it a memorable occasion for themselves and their club.

The Limited-over cricket tourney for the Chesto Trophy sponsored by the Maharaja Organisation and organised by the Times Group of Newspapers which was concluded recently with Nalanda winning the trophy brought the curtain down on the inter-school cricket season for 1982. The season was a good and fruitful one when one considers the fact that two schoolboys Arjuna Ranatunga and Sumithra Warnakulasuriya were given big breaks to realise any schoolboy cricketers cherished dream. Both Ranatunga and Warnakulasuriya played in the trials to select the teams to play against England. Ranatunga in addition to making his debut against England in the historic Test and the P. Sara also toured Pakistan with the Sri Lanka team.

The Northern Province Tennis Tournament conducted at the Jaffna United Tennis Club has apparently been a resounding success from reports reaching ALLROUNDER. At the outset, DIG A. Navaratnam said the purpose of this tourney is not only for the participation of tennis enthusiasts but also to bring in a closer understanding between the people of Jaffna and people from outside the Northern Province. It was also organised to bring people of different communities to meet and mix. That the purpose of the DIG has been met there is no doubt. Right throughout the tournament it was comradeship all the way which resulted in the success of the tourney. Excerpts of a speech made by Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, Minister of Trade and Shipping who was the chief guest is worthy of mention: "Sports had a language of its own. An unspoken language, that not only helped to build up goodwill, friendship and amity among individuals but also enabled the various sects and nations to strengthen the bonds further for the betterment of sports in the comparatively wider horizon of competitive sport". It was nice to see Burkhard Papa the West German soccer coach too, participating in this tournament. In addition to his love for football he is also a very keen tennis enthusiast. Good show!

DIG Navaratnam, Sport needs men like you. Men with the ability to organise and execute programmes for sport.

Allrounder



SPORTS CHRONICLE

April 17-23

SATURDAY, APRIL 17: The Executive Committee of the Sri Lanka Schools Cricket Association which met at Royal College on Wednesday decided to hold the long-delayed annual general meeting on May 15. Meanwhile, last year's tournament Secretary B. A. Mendis of Prince of Wales College Moratuwa was given the green light to proceed with the arrangements to hold the under 15 and Under 17 tournaments. The *Mercantile Cricket Association* will conduct this year's tournament in seven divisions A to G. Last year there were nine divisions. In *School Cricket*, Ananda beat Jaffna Central by 7 wickets at the Colt grounds. Jaffna Central 105 in 49.3 overs; Ananda 106 for 3 in 26.3 overs. S. Thomas beat Wesley by 3 wickets at the NCC grounds, Wesley 141 in 45.4 overs; S. Thomas 142 for 7 in 36 overs. Nalanda beat Kingswood by 93 runs at Vihara Maha Devi Park. Nalanda 181 in 41.5 overs; Kingswood 88 in 30.4 overs. St. Joseph's beat Mahinda by 6 wickets at the Bloomfield grounds. Mahinda 69 in 41.5 overs; St. Josephs 70 for 4 in 21.4 overs. *The Sri Lanka Cricket Board* wants sponsors for their tournaments next season—1982/82. This has been deemed necessary as several clubs are finding it extremely difficult to survive a full season due to lack of financial support. Ever since Sri Lanka gained ICC Test Status last July, the need for a National Cricket tournament was vital. It was one of the requirements of a Test-playing country to conduct a tournament at provincial level. On Tuesday at the President's House in Nuwara Eliya, a high-powered delegation headed by Sri Lanka Cricket Board President Gamini Dissanayake held discussions with President J. R. Jayewardene on this and other issues relating to the future of Sri Lanka cricket. Sri Lanka's ace spinner Somachandra de Silva went back for another season of cricket in England—with the reputation as the best exponent of his type of bowling in the world. Bloomfield became the fourth club to qualify for the final round of the *Donovan Andree Trophy* when they took full points from Nomads in a preliminary round match Bloomfield's victory gave them an unassailable 18,360 points lead over their closest rivals Tamil Union who have a game in hand against Negombo CC. So the four teams in the final round are Navy and Bloomfield from Group 1 and SSC and CCC from Group 2. Potupitiya MV swept the board in *Volleyball* at the Kalutara Education Circuit Inter School sports meet.

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They won the Boys under 15, 17 and 19 championships and the Girls under 17 and 19 titles. Priyanthi Bandaranaike annexed a Triple Crown at the annual Ranking Tournament conducted by the *Bandarawela Tennis Club* recently. In the Women's Open Singles she defeated Laila Jafferjee 6-3, 6-3. The Sri Lanka *Motor Cycle Club* hold their annual Nuwara Eliya Road race tomorrow with Upali Dissanayake on a Yamaha for the first time in his racing career, together with former champion Raja Perera and Chandra de Costa and 18 year old Kurunegala schoolboy D. Malgamuwa.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18: In *School Cricket* an allround display by Keerthi Ranasinghe (83 and 3 wickets for 17 runs) helped Nalanda to beat St. Josephs by 4 wickets to enter the 50 overs limited over tournament final at the CCC grounds yesterday. The much looked forward to quarter final game in *Mayor's Cup Soccer Championships* between arch Slave Island rivals Victory and Black Square was called off nine minutes from time by referee C. S. Fernando with Black Square leading one-nil at the Sugathadasa Stadium yesterday evening. Ray Stevens of England and Jens Peter Nierhoff of Denmark won through to the men's singles final in the *European Badminton Championships* at Boeblingen today Bjorn Brog said today he would miss this year's Wimbledon tennis championships rather than play in the qualifying tournament but *Wimbledon* officials still hope he will change his mind. Argentina's Guillermo Vilas and Bjorn Borg of Sweden eliminated their opponents Saturday to move into the finals of the 250,000 dollar Suntory Cup tennis match in Tokyo Sunday. Vilas defeated John Mcenroe 6 - 4, 6 - 4 in the second match before 12,300 spectators.

MONDAY, APRIL 19: Nalanda ended Ananda's two-year-hold on the *Chesto Trophy* when they defeated their traditional rivals by 37 runs in the Schools Limited -Over final played at the SSC grounds yesterday. *Five Sri Lanka players* gained rich experience by playing with and against some of the world's top class cricketers on their first ever visit to the Caribbean. Duleep Mendis, Roy Dias, Asantha de Mel and Ajith de Silva returned yesterday after playing in two limited over matches and a Double wicket tournament in Trinidad in former West Indian vice-captain, Deryck Murray's Benefit. A fifth player, Sidath Wettimuny went off to the USA and will return later. Sebastianites CC scored a first innings win over Kandy CC in a Final Round *Reheman Hathy Tournament* cricket match played on the Peradeniya Campus Grounds yesterday. A fourteen-member *Cricket* team drawn from the Lions Club of District 306A—Sri Lanka will leave on April 20 for a ten-day tour of South India. Led by Priyanath Peiris they will play one limited over match in Kerala and two 2-day games in Bangalore. Sriyan de Silva will go as Manager and James Buultjens as Assistant Manager and umpire. The *Sara Trophy Cricket Tournament*

will revert to the English Country Championships format next season. Dallas Martenstyn who set a new record at the *Mahagastota Hill Climb* last Sunday lowered a 23-year-old course record at the Nuwara Eliya Road Races conducted by the Sri Lanka Motor Cycle Club at Nuwara Eliya yesterday. There are eight entries for the Sri Lanka *Women's Amateur Golf Championship* for 1982 which will be played at the Nuwara Eliya Golf Club course from 26th to 30th April. Unseeded Mel Purcell reached the Final of the 200,000 dollar *Pacific South west Tennis Tournament* today, battling back to beat Brian Teacher the fourth seed 1 - 6.7 - -6, 6-2 Amateur Kim JooHeun of South Korea fired a two under-par 70 to win the 90,000 dollar *Korean Open golf championship* with an aggregate of 285 at Seoul today.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20: The *Mercantile Cricket Association's* cricket season for 1982/83 will commence next month with the C, D and E Division Tournament, which will be played on a league and limited over basis. The duration of each match will be one day. The final round matches of these divisions take place in October. Horana Police won the Panadura Police Inter-Division *Six-a-side Cricket* tournament and received the Richard Wijesekera Challenge Trophy. CH & FC led by former Isipatana Mv player, N. H. Karunasena who has been turning out for this Maitland Crescent Club since 1977, are determined to fare better this season than in the previous year where they ended in fourth position in the League Tournament. Dharmasoka College (Ambalagoda) who won the All-Island Under 14 schools team from *Badminton Championships* for Girls will be playing a series of matches in Jaffna and Anuradhapura April 25 to 29. The Seoul SportsComplex, the centre-piece of Seoul's preparation for the 1988 Summer Olympics will mark a grand completion by the end of next year as planned. Juan Antonio Syamaranch President of the International Olympic Committee, leaves Seoul today ending a fourday visit during which he toured the preparations being made in the nation's capital for the hosting of the Olympic Games in 1988.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21: Cricket playing schools in the Northern and Uva Provinces have been invited by the Sri Lanka *Schools Cricket Association* to participate in the forthcoming Under 15 and Under 17 cricket tournaments which are scheduled to commence in late May. Twenty four teams will participate in the Thirteenth Inter Club Invitation *six-a-side cricket* tournament conducted by the Burgher Recreation Club which will be held on the Colts and BRC grounds at Havelock Park on April 24 and 25. The *Board of Control for Cricket* in Sri Lanka has selected a pool of 45 players under 22 years of age as on 1 January 1982, judging on their performance during the school and club season just concluded. Bloomfield C and AC,

Sinhalese Sports Club, Colombo Cricket Club and the Sri Lanka Navy will play in the final round of the *DonvanAndree Trophy cricket tournament*. The opening matches have been fixed by the Tournament Committee of the Sri Lanka Cricket Board of Control for April 24 and 25 when Bloomfield will play against SSC at Reid Avenue and CCC will meet the Navy at Maitland Crescent. Sri Lankan tennis players in Bahrain have hit the head-lines once again. Former National Champion, Frank Sebaratnam in particular showed outstanding form to win two titles at the *Bahrain Cathay Pacific Open Tennis Championships* held at the Public Security courts earlier this month. After a lapse of several years, foreign competitors will be seen in action at Sri Lanka's *National Badminton Championships* of the Sri Lanka Badminton Association which is scheduled to be worked off in August at the newly constructed Indoor Stadium at the Sports Ministry premises at Torrington square. The Philidor Chess and Music Society will conduct an Open Chess Tournament from May 1 to May 9. It will be held in two divisions Major and Novices. President Mohamed Zia-ul-Huq who is trying to enforce an Islamic system in his country today announced a ban on *Pakistani women* from playing hockey abroad. He told a meeting of sports officials in Lahore that women were free to play hockey in the country before women speculators but he would not allow them to play abroad. The Sri Lanka Sports Ministry Cricket team won the first ever limited over cricket match against the Maldives on Saturday at Galol Stadium in Male.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22: Wattala Raylines and Nugegoda Catholic Youth Fellowship SC registered victories in the *All-Island Inter-club Softball Cricket Tournament* conducted by the Sri Lanka Softball Cricket Association for the Janatha trophy. Nugegoda CYF beat GCEC by an innings and 48 runs. GCEC 20 and 36, Nugegoda CYF 104. Division III Match drawn. Greenlands SC 104 and 125 for 2 dec. Victory SC 86 and 83 for 5. Match drawn Soysapura SC 112 and 59 for 5, Kalubowila Utd. SC 55. Division IV Wattala Raylines SC beat Colombo Pioners by an innings and 5 runs. Pioners SC 53 and 31, Raylines SC 89. The *Netball Federation* of Sri Lanka selected the following for the National Pool in preparation for World Tournament to be held in 1983 in Singapore. The Selection Committee of the *Chess Federation* of Sri Lanka has selected T. D. R. Peiris to represent Sri Lanka in the Q. M. Hussein International Rating Tournament which will be held in *Bangladesh* from May 1. Seventeen teams are participating in the inaugural *National Services Knockout Netball tournament* now being conducted at Vihara Maha Devi Park by the Nationalised Services Netball Association. Japan has formally accepted an invitation to participate in the *Fifth Women's World Softball Tournament in Taiwan* this summer, the Secretary-General of the International Softball Federation said. Hungary won the *European Men's Table Tennis Team Champion-*

ship on Wednesday when they beat Czechoslovakia 5-3 in the final. Siriiduwa Sports Club Seeduwa, scored an easy win over Ekamuthu Sports Club, Raddoluwa in the final of Katana electorate *Volleyball Tournament* conducted by the Eksath Sports Club, Raddoluwa played at the Eksath playground. The Scores 15-13, 15-4, 15-9.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23: Catamarans meet Liberty CC in Gorup A and CCC take on Kurunegala SC in Group B in the opening matches of the Thirteenth *Inter Club Invitation Six-a-Side Cricket Tournament* conducted by the Burgher Recreation Club at the BRC and Colts Grounds at Havelock Park at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday. The tournament is sponsored by Shiv Traders. The other first round matches in Group A are Negombo CC vs Police SC, Sebastianites CC vs NCC and Motatuwa CC vs Saracens. Last year's champions Moratuwa SC, Army, Kandy and Bloomfield have drawn byes and will play their matches from the second round. Sri Lanka's top *junior tennis* players, both boys and girls have a big opportunity of further improving their standard if the Sri Lanka Tennis Association accepts two invitations to play in the United States of America and England. The *All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club* have invited the SLTA to send two boys and two girls to participate at the Junior Wimbledon Tennis Championships to be held from June 28 to July 4. The *1982 Rugby Season* gets off to a flying start this evening at Havelock Park, when reigning champions, Havelock SC minus several of the "Stars" taking on Sri Lanka Navy in their first-round Clifford Cup Game at 4.45 p.m. Veteran Willie Barsenbach has already been selected to lead Sri Lanka in the International with Pakistan and India for the Paralakamedi Trophy which will be staged prior to the 91st *Amateur Golf Championships of Sri Lanka* to be held at the Nuwara Eliya Golf Club Course from Saturday to May 1. Alles Martin & Co., and B. R. de Silva & Co. became champions at the annual *Inter-Auditors Seven-a-side Hockey Championships* conducted by the Practising Accountants Chartered Students Trainees Society at the BRC grounds, Havelock Park. Pioneer Sports Club, *Batticaloa*, conducted its first ever *Sports Festival* for the New Year Sports Festival at the New Pathanampathai grounds. *Pakistan's* former cricket captain Asif Iqbal has been accused of accepting a huge bribe to make his side lose the 1979-80 Test series against India according to PTI. Making the charge in an interview with a Lahore weekly pace-bowler Sarfraz Nawaz says Asif was paid a huge amount by a "satta" organiser named Raj Bhagri. Bhagri he said has pooled Rs. 2 million for payment to Iqbal to manipulate Pakistan's defeat but did not indicate the exact amount allegedly paid to him. Throughout the Indian tour Bhagri accompanied Asif Iqbal, said Sarfraz calling his former skipper a contractor and unpatriotic "who had harmed Pakistani cricket most". The

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Rebel English Cricketers who toured South Africa last month today found themselves over looked by MCC for the three-day match against Country Champions Nottinghamshire starting at Lords's on May 1. With the Rebels banned from Test cricket for three years MCC have decided not to pick them for this traditional curtain raiser to the Country season

which also serves as an England trial. Mr. Jagmohan Dalmia, Secretary, Cricket Association of Bengal, has urged the President of the Indian Cricket Control Board, Mr. S. K. Wajkhede, to convene a special meeting of the Board to thrash out the misgivings of some of the member units regarding the selection of the Indian team for England tour.



Govt.

Notice

Notice Under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, (CAP. 460) as Amended by Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act No. 28 of 1964

The Land Acquisition Act, (Cap.460) as Amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, No. 28 of 1964.

Reference No. 3/2/5/5/1094

Notice Under Section 7

Reference No. LP/ACQ/89.

It is intended to acquire the land described in the schedule below. For further particulars, please see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No 189/11 of 23.04.1982

It is intended to acquire the Land described in the schedule below for further particulars please see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No: 190/2 of 26.04.1982.

SCHEDULE

A. G. A's Division : Ja-ela.
Village. : Tudella Dandugama
Situation. : Tudella, Dandugama
Name of Land. : Kaduruasowita - Madangahawatta Ka^rurugahawatta, Welekotuwa, Molewatta.
Lot Nos. : Gam. 145
Plan No. P. P. Co. : Gam. 145

SCHEDULE

District : Vavuniya
D. R. O's Division : Vavuniya South (Sinhalese)
Villages : Iratperiyakulam Weragama
Name of Land : Thudarikulamkela, Weragamakole etc.
Plan No. : V.P. 110 (Ex. 3) and V.P. III (Ex. I)
Lots Nos. : 317,321,323,324,325,4,17,18, 6,21,29,38 (Number of Lots22)

Kachcheri,
 Gampaha,
 Date : 21-04-1982.

A. L. S. Malwenn,
 District Land Officer of
 Gampaha District.

The Kachcheri,
 Vavuniya,
 21st April 1982.

K. B. Sirisena
 Addl. Govt. Agent. (2)
 for Govt. Agent Vavuniya District.

• Veterinarians • Frozen ?

• Upali

WILL OUR READERS be not amused by a letter we received from a "Farmer in Galaha" (he is a an old *Tribune* subscriber but he prefers to use this psuedonym)? That this is how the letter began: "Your backpage comments on the veterinarians (*vide Tribune*, Vol. 26 No. 29 April 3, 1982) demanding sole rights on the formation of Dairy Co-operative is most on-sided. You seem to have forgotten or overlooked certain important aspects. The veterinarians through painstaking and dedicated devotion to duty, have: (a) vaccinated each and every animal in this country so frequently that there is no foot or mouth disease. Vaccine is liberally available and there are no contagious diseases among animals in Sri Lanka; (b) the insemination programmes have been carried out in all parts of Sri Lanka: all indigenous stock has been upgraded and breeding programmes have been implemented; (c) adult or calf mortality is down to nil; (d) bruceellosis has been eradicated; (e) synchronisation is popular and practiced successfully in all parts of the islands; (f) the government farms shortly to be run totally by veterinarians will be excellently managed production units—where the veterinarians have already moved in, the staff are happy and contented and so are the animals (which survive). Discipline is of an usually high order and contact with farm and outside staff commendable; (g) the pasture work is complete; (h) extension work is magnificently organized; (i) range veterinarians work 16 hours a day and are available on call any time of day/night. So Mr. Editor, you see that these devoted gentlemen now find time hanging heavy. Their conscience is affected being paid for doing nothing. Their work is complete. Can you blame them for wanting to start Dairy Cooperatives? " That it is not clear to us whether the Galaha Farmer is really serious or is in a mischievous mood? That one story that has come to *Tribune* is that a Dairy Co-operative opened by the veterinarians near Kandy or Galaha closed down in a month? That this may be a vicious story to denigrate the veterinarians? That we will welcome more information about the state of cattle (and all livestock) in the island and also about the efforts of veterinarians to run Co-operative dairies and milk producers' unions?

IS IT TRUE that there is some mystery about a story that appeared in the *Sun* of April 28 under the heading MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S Rs. 20M FROZEN? That this is how the story read: "A remittance of nearly

twenty million rupees (one million US dollars) to a multi millionaire businessman has been frozen by the Ministry of Finance. A local bank to which this remittance came has been directed not to turn over the proceeds to the businessman. *Sun* learns that this is because the source from which this income is being derived has not been disclosed. A Central Bank investigation has revealed that a New York bank in Singapore sought permission to remit this money to a local bank on the basis of export contracts. It has been found that there had been no such contracts earlier nor had there been any forward contracts. This businessman *Sun* learns has declared that he has no foreign assets and his local assets amount to Rs. 10 million. His debts to local banks amount to nearly Rs. 150 million and on one bank alone there is a sum of Rs. 60 million overdue. Meanwhile local banks *Sun* understands are tightening the screws on big borrowers by calling them to pay up their dues without delay? That although some people are puzzled as to the identity of the multimillionaire common people in the street have no doubts about who it is?

IS IT NOT STRANGE that a reader abroad should send us a photostat copy of an article in the publication *The Director*, March 1982 entitled UPALI: COCOA KING WITH THE MIDAS TOUCH. That it is a lengthy article and the following extracts make interesting reading? "In October 1981, Sri Lankan businessman Philip Upali Wijewardene celebrated his 20th year in business in a unique fashion: he started a newspaper. Having brought some printing presses earlier in the year (and started a 200,000-circulation comic as a kind of dry run) he supplemented them with a £ 2m. investment in advanced computerised phototype-setting equipment from the US, hired the services of a British newspaper systems consultant, appointed a trusted ex-plantation manager as co-ordinator, and went to work. When he turned the pages of Vol. 1, No. 1 of *The Island* on October 5, the chairman of the Upali Group could reflect that, not only had his new brainchild made a quite unexpected profit on its first issue and sold out all copies in both English and Sinhalese editions, but also that the entire operation had been set up, funded, staffed, organised, mechanised, designed, approved, distributed and launched in just two months. . . . For his career is an astonishing record of big decisions taken apparently lightly, shrewd forecasting, brash marketing and an invincible belief in his own talents. The result is that Wijewardene has become the best known businessman in South East Asia, his hegemony extending far beyond his native Sri Lanka. . . . " *More next week.*

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