

# TRIBUNE

27TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



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# TRIBUNE

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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THE MASK DANCER on the cover is only play-acting to create a sense of terror and fright in an audience that believes in an unseen world of devils in tangled existence with good spirits and guardian angels. But the current attack on Lebanon by Israel to exterminate the PLO as an organized force and to teach the Lebanese government a lesson (a la Washington) for tolerating the PLO on its territories is devilish in its concept and execution. Israel has long wanted the Palestinians to co-operate with the Jewish state by living as second class citizens in a Greater Israel incorporating the lands on which the PLO wants a separate independent sovereign state. There is not the slightest doubt that the PLO enjoys the confidence and support of the over-whelming majority of the Palestinian people. Even a recent *Time* or *Newsweek* poll in the "occupied" West Bank has confirmed this. It is because of this fact that the PLO enjoys the support not only of the Arab nations but also of the entire Third World of developing nations and all the Non-aligned countries. The PLO is also recognized by the UN as the representative of the Palestinian people. Only the government of Israel does not recognize the PLO and wants it to vanish into thin air. Even among the western powers only the United States supports Israel in its resolve not to deal with the PLO. Fortified by this support, Israel has tried every stratagem -- economic, political, diplomatic and violence -- to get the PLO out of the way. But it has failed. At all times, Israel has used military operations in Lebanon to liquidate the PLO on the pretext that its terrorists were attacking Israel villages and settlements in Northern Israel. Many point out that PLO actions are nearly always retaliations for Israeli provocations. Even a UN peace-keeping force could not completely prevent Israeli incursions into Lebanese territory -- they were only able to record the violations of the US organised cease-fire? And now, when the Palestinian autonomy talks under the Camp David Accords have stalemated with the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak refusing to attend such talks in the disputed territory of East Jerusalem, Secretary Haig had issued a policy initiative to find a way out without the PLO (vide *Trilune*, 12/6/82.) Israel thereupon ventured to launch a full scale invasion of Lebanon. An attempt to assassinate an Israeli Ambassador was made the excuse. The Sri Lanka Government has condemned this action in no uncertain terms. Compared to the statements issued by other non-aligned countries, our Foreign Ministry statement may be said to be "mild". Hard words are not needed to make the country's position clear in regard to Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The PLO in a statement has said that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon was a "premeditated plot". There has been world wide condemnation of Israel's action in Lebanon. Nearly every single country in the Third World has issued a statement against this Israeli aggression. So has China. The Soviet Union has condemned Israel in no uncertain terms. Egypt's semi-official *Al Ahram* has said that there was US collusion in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The US has armed Israel with sophisticated weapons to make it militarily stronger than all its neighbours put together. According to Reuter, a White House spokesman when asked whether US arms in the pipeline were still going to Israel, had said; "I have no suggestion at this point that there is any delay or halt." At a press briefing in Washington in June 7, Alan Romberg, a US State Department spokesman had stated that "the United States strongly supports the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders". He further said that "Israel will have to withdraw its forces from Lebanon"; that the Palestinians will have to stop using Lebanon as a launching pad for attacks on Israel". He evaded a reply to a question whether the United States supports or opposes the Israeli raids on Lebanon but said instead that "we (the United States) deeply regret that the spiral of violence that began with the assassination attempt against the Israeli Ambassador to Britain and that moved on to Israeli air strikes on Lebanon and Palestinian shelling of Israel has now reached new heights, threatening the lives and property of a great many innocent people in Lebanon."



## Global Prospects

TRIBUNE had never entertained any hopes that ASEAN would accept Sri Lanka as a member. This was not mere wishful thinking, but was based on a realistic appraisal of the imperatives of ASEAN geo-politics and economics. It is no doubt true that *Tribune* was not happy about the prospect of Sri Lanka being a member of ASEAN. It is one thing to be friendly with all countries, especially one's neighbours, but it is a totally different matter to become integrated in membership in a bloc with countries with political and socio-cultural conditions different from Sri Lanka's. We had not minced our words when we criticised the move to apply for ASEAN membership as an affront to our dignity and self-respect as a South Asian country. But at all times, we were conscious that the geostrategic factors that made ASEAN what it is militated against the admission of any country outside the geographical area. Why Sri Lanka persisted in its attempt to obtain membership is only a reflection of certain political trends in this country that do not contribute to the formulation of a consistent and comprehensive foreign policy.

On Monday, June 14, the *Sun* splashed the front-page headline: ASEAN TO REJECT LANKA'S APPLICATION and published a *Reuter* report datelined Singapore June 13: "Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are expected to reject Sri Lanka's application to five-member group, ASEAN officials said today. They said the standing committee preparing for the annual ministerial meeting opening tomorrow concluded that it could not be admitted because it was outside the geographical area. The standing committee, headed by Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, is the co-ordinating body of the regional organisation whose other members are Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Sri Lanka applied to join ASEAN last year but a decision was deferred until member nations could reach a consensus ...." The *Ceylon Daily News*, a little shamefacedly, pushed this *Reuter's* message on page 13 with a heading ASEAN OUT (OF BOUNDS) FOR SL.

**This ASEAN interlude is a chapter in this government's record that is best forgotten. Even the attempt to develop trade links with ASEAN have not been productive because ASEAN countries grow and export the same products Sri Lanka does. Our trade prospects are really with the countries of the Persian Gulf, West Asia, East Africa and Europe. Furthermore, ASEAN countries' concept and practice of non-alignment is fundamentally different from that of Sri Lanka and it is best that we remain friendly neighbours as we have been.**

FINANCE MINISTER Ronnie de Mel continues to repeat the warnings he has always given that the economic conditions in the world were "very bad" and that Sri Lanka should consider herself lucky to implement the development programmes she had planned. This he attributed to the wise policies of the Jayewardene Government and no doubt his own untiring efforts to find the money. A great deal has no doubt been done to activate the economy and initiate major schemes in Sri Lanka, but the global economic picture (especially in the world of capitalism) is gloomy and depressing. The International Monetary Fund in its Spring 1982 report on the world economic situation prepared for its International Committee meeting held in Helsinki in mid-May does not expect any significant improvement in the economic prospects of developing countries. Its despondent forecast covers even those countries whose abundant oil resources appeared to have put them in a class apart. It is only for industrially developed countries that the IMF seems to foresee a better future, although even in their case, this turning of the tide is set only for the next year. In the current year, these countries too are expected to slide further except in their current account balance which is likely to show a surplus. This change is attributed more to their success in readjusting their relations with oil-exporting countries than to a significant improvement in their economies in the current year. Obviously, industrially developed countries, with their technological resources, are in a better position to develop substitutes for oil and conserve energy generally and thereby improve their payments position vis a vis the OPEC countries. The non-oil-exporting developing countries are at a disadvantage in this regard.

In a later report, on May 27, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said that industrial countries face the prospect of a weak economic performance for the third consecutive year in 1982. The growth of their output may average only three-quarters of one percent compared with one percent in 1980 and 1981, the Fund said. In the 210-page report the Monetary Fund said the overall growth of real Gross National Product (GNP) in the industrial countries, after averaging four per cent a year in the period 1976-79, fell to about one percent in 1980 and again in 1981. Until recently, it said, the Fund staff considered that there would be a recovery of about two percent in 1982. The report suggested that the entrenched problems of severe inflation, slow growth and high unemployment must be attacked through a balanced approach, involving integrated use of several policy instruments carefully co-ordinated to achieve well-defined objectives over the medium term. Japan provided an impressive example of successful adaptation of the industrial structure to changing conditions, the survey said. However, the report says, it is important that Japan further liberalise import restrictions.



However, neither the OPEC countries nor the other developing countries can hope for any significant gain from any expected improvement in the economic fortunes of industrial countries in the years ahead. **A few of them may be able to export a little more of their commodities, but this will neither bring about a basic change in the iniquitous relationship between the developed and developing nations, nor will it enable them to tap the potential for trade and economic cooperation. The anticipated upturn in the economies of rich nations will not only be irrelevant for the rest of the world but may also prove to be shortlived because no part of the world can achieve a stable rate of growth in isolation.**

This principle of interdependence is, of course, given short shrift by industrialized nations when it comes to taking significant decisions. The US, which has set its face against any move towards a more equitable world economic order, has curtailed even its earlier contribution to the resources of a soft-lending international credit institution like the IDA, making it necessary for developing countries like Sri Lanka to take recourse to the high-cost borrowing from the World Bank's ordinary resources or from private banking consortiums. That this squeeze should come when the developing countries' indebtedness has assumed serious proportions shows the extent of Washington's hostility to their interests. With prospects of increasing exports palpably bleak, they are left with the choice of reducing their imports drastically. **If this cannot be done, default in repayment of their debts will become inevitable. This almost deliberate accentuation of the problems facing the world community had engaged the attention of the IMF's Interim Committee at Helsinki. Hopes that it should work out a realistic plan of action for consideration by the Fund's annual meeting to be held in September to avert the crisis that will surely follow if preventive steps are not taken before they are too late proved abortive.**

In Helsinki developing countries sharply criticised the industrialized nations for what they called a total lack of interest in aid to the Third World. The caucus of 24 developing countries discussed the IMF report which incidentally had criticised industrialised countries for shifting a large proportion of the burden of adjusting to the recession on to the developing world by following strict monetary policies to beat inflation. According to the report, developing countries which do not produce oil faced a combined current account balance of payments deficit of 100 billion dollars in 1982 and in 1983 compared with only 39 billion dollars in 1978. Falling oil prices will bring a sharp drop in the payments surplus of members of the Organisation

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of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to 25 billion dollars this year from 115 dollars in 1980. But the current account balances of industrialized countries will move from a deficit of 16 billion dollars to a surplus of 27 billion dollars the same period, the Report has said. Unemployment in the industrialized countries was expected to rise to 7.6 percent of the labour force this year from 6.6 percent in 1981 but their inflation, it was said, would fall next year to seven percent from eight percent in 1982. The report also predicted that economic growth in the industrialized world will rise to 2.5 percent next year from 0.8 percent in 1982, but that the figure would remain below that for the last part of the 1970s. At Helsinki the developing countries had pressed for a substantial rise in IMF quotas, the subscriptions to the fund made by its 146 members which govern the amount each country can borrow from the fund. But these were rejected by the ten rich industrialised countries which control the IMF and the World Bank.

Reuter reporting on the outcome of the Helsinki meeting stated that: "Industrial countries yesterday buried their differences over ways to steer the world economy away from recession as they rebuffed Third World demands for a vast infusion of international aid and greater consideration of the plight of developing countries. Led by US President Mr. Ronald Reagan's representative, the Treasury Secretary, Mr. Donald Regan, the 10 major industrial countries brushed aside complaints that they ignored the problems of the Third World in their own attempts to deal with record high levels of unemployment, sluggish growth and interest rates." Mr. Regan told reporters that the group, which helps shape policy for the International Monetary Fund's Interim Committee meeting in Helsinki, agreed on the need to reduce budget deficits, continue with tight money policies and keep a tight reign on lending by the Fund and the World Bank. The IMF predicted that the economic growth of the industrial countries this year would average only 0.8 percent a sharp fall from last year's sluggish 1.2 percent. But Mr. Regan said the 10 agreed that no expansion in the role of the Fund was regarded as essential, and there was a firm rejection of IMF staff recommendations that a doubling or trebling of the \$ 70 billion lending pool was needed to keep developing countries afloat for the next few years. This attitude of the rich nations is a warning to poor developing countries to rely more and more on the collective self-reliance on a South-South basis and that the fight for a New International Economic Order had become harder and tougher than ever. Sri Lanka should draw the appropriate conclusions from this in order to protect its own interests.

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LETTERS

**COCONUT REPLANTING SUBSIDY**

Sir,

I shall be glad if you would kindly give publicity to this letter in your valuable news magazine, *Tribune*. I am a coconut estate owner, possessing about 60 acres on the East Coast of Sri Lanka, near Kaliodai, Nintayur. After the cyclone devastation of 1978, I have been busy heart and soul clearing the shambles, and bringing back the estate to its pre-cyclone status. I have been almost reduced to paupery, having spent every cent of my savings, on the task of rehabilitating my estate. My bank balance has been reduced to nought. Although the benign state has set on foot a coconut rehabilitation scheme whereby subsidies have to be paid to those estate owners who replant according to a specified system, and despite the fact that I have replanted my estate far ahead of time, there is considerable delay in the payment of subsidies. It is difficult to pin-point and say where the rub is; but yet we the coconut planters suffer terrible hardship. It is our hope that the state, brim-full of welfare intentions, will come to our assistance and provide timely succour.

Araipattai - I.  
Kattankudy.  
28.5.1982

V. SHRIPATHMANATHE

**THERE IS TRUTH IN HEARSAY**

Sir,

Dr. K.S.Nadarajah a director of the National Film Corporation has got unduly disturbed at my article on "Tamil Films" which appeared in the *Tribune* of the 20th March, and in the *Island* of the 1st April 1982, where I have expressed my candid views on the poor quality films purchased by this Corporation's Tamil films purchasing team of which he is a member. In an article under the caption "Based on hearsay" which was published in the *Island* of the 2nd May, and published again under the title "Tamil Films" in the *Tribune* of the 8th May 1982, the learned doctor has ridiculed my statement that I was told that the Film Corporation's Tamil films purchasing team consisted of three retired officials who did not seem to know the tastes of our Sri Lankan audiences which is largely comprised of the teenage and middle class groups. He has given the impression that as my statement was based on hearsay it was not true. But Dr. Nadarajah seems to have confused hearsay with gossip, because anybody knows that the truth is often found in hearsay, which means common talk, and having got my information from some of my exhibitor friends, I do maintain that my statement is perfectly true although it stemmed from hearsay.

**Will Dr Nadarajah deny that his Corporation's present Tamil films purchasing team is in fact composed of himself a retired official**

**from the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, Mrs. Lakshmana Iyer a retired official from the Education Department, and Mr. George Wickresinghe a retired official from the Government Film unit who is also the adviser to the team.**

Dr. Nadarajah's statement that his Board of Directors selects its Tamil films purchasing team annually from "persons of standing, knowledgeable in the various aspects of films and the policy of the Government" is indeed a matter of opinion judging from the type and quality of films (with a few exceptions) which have so far been imported by his Corporation into Sri Lanka. *With a lady in the team, it is most astonishing that the team had purchased the Malayalam film "THAKARA" with the adults only tag, which will undoubtedly be shunned by our ladies in the rural areas!* As the main theme of my letter which has created this furore was an expression of my surprise and disgust at the type of films purchased by the Film Corporation's Tamil films purchasing team, I stand firmly by that view which is also the view of the large majority of the Tamil cinema going public in this country. Mr. A. R. A. Azeez's letter published in the *Tribune* of the 27th February 1982 bears ample testimony to this painful fact where he castigates the National Film Corporation for purchasing flops and failures like "Avan Awal Athu" "Poonthalir" and "Thani Maram" in the *Tribune* of the 6th March 1982. Film C. it c Mr. James. N. Benedict has stated that it was common talk (hearsay) that the last batch of films imported by the Film Corporation's team had been the worst in several years, and he has posed the question whether this team had been taken for a ride by the South Indian combines. Then again in the *Tribune* of the 3rd April 1982, Mr. T. Navasivayam Proprietor of the Saratha Theatre, Chenkadali, whilst complaining that his theatre did not get any good imported Tamil films has stated that the "eminent and incorruptible" persons in the films purchasing team had not studied our audience pattern, resulting in the Corporation purchasing flops like "Avan Awal Athu" and "Mohana Punnakai" (which crashed at the box-office within one week's screening at Madras.) And then again Mr. Asoka David of the Asoka Cinema Puttalam has also in his numerous articles in the *Tribune* and the daily papers expressed his dissatisfaction and disapproval at the type and quality of Tamil films imported by the Film Corporation. **This being the voice and the opinion of the people Dr. Nadarajah has sought to justify his team's selection of films by stating that out of the 26 films released by his Corporation in 1981 and in the first quarter of 1982 22 films have had a very good patron response. Even if his statement is true, it only points out to the fact that a starving Tamil film going public who had no other alternative had to be satisfied with films that were mostly sterile and impotent". But the Tamil cinema going aud-**

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iences in Sri Lanka cannot be fooled all the time by a Corporation which is scarcely concerned about the tastes of our people, and I am quite certain that our audiences will give the correct verdict on films like "Nachestram", "Tillu Mullu" and "Mohana Punakkai". In order that the Tamil cinema going public in this country could be afforded a better variety of films, I had suggested a scheme whereby the public themselves could have selected their films. However Dr Nadarajah in all his wisdom has pronounced that my scheme was impracticable because (1) The tastes of Sri Lanka film audiences were not identical with that of Indian film audiences and (2) That the member of the public would not be able to decide on films they have not seen. Both these reasons are certainly not convincing because good films like "My Fair Lady" "Shole" and "Ullagam Suttrum Valiphan" have won popular acclaim wherever they were screened, and the man on the street without a doctorate or any reference to synopses will rattle off a volley of the names of Tamil and Hindi box-office spinners. In any event I am quite certain that his choice of Tamil films would be far superior to the films which have been selected by the Film Corporation's eminent, learned films purchasing team. The learned doctor has also sarcastically referred to my "labouring over a misinformed letter of Mr. R.R. Sivalingam published in the *Tribune* in February" and he goes on to state that his Chairman has replied to Mr. Sivalingam contradicting the contents of his letter. I was certainly not labouring over misconceptions of fact like Dr. Nadarajah. As a Tamil cinema patron ventilating my grievances, I was only expressing my surprise about what another member of the public had to say about a State institution which according to him had interviewed a South Indian producer named R.S.Somanathan with a young Tamil film actress Swarna, and had authorised that producer as its agent to select films on its behalf. Mr. Sivalingam's letter appeared in the *Tribune* of the 27th February 1982. My letter on Tamil films" was published in the *Tribune* of 20th March and in the *Island* of the 1st April 1982, and the Film Corporation Chairman's letter appeared in the *Tribune* of the 3rd April 1982. Dr Nadarajah was therefore quite aware that my letter had been published in the press before his Chairman's letter contradicting Mr. Sivalingam's letter appeared in the *Tribune*. But a final conclusion cannot be arrived at just now as it is possible that Mr Sivalingam might reply to the Chairman's letter. In the meantime I have had the surprising information that the Tamil films purchasing team had been dependent on a broker or a middle man known as one Mutiah on the occasions that it visited Madras to purchase films

*The last paragraph of Dr. Nadarajah's article is a most welcome one where he states that the Film Corporation has now decided to*

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appoint "a broad based selection panel" which will view Tamil films on the video-cassette and advise the Corporation on the purchase of films. Let us hope that with the New Year that has just dawned the National Film Corporation will realise its obligations to the Tamil speaking people of this country and provide them with good and wholesome entertainment.

J. Anthonypillai.

"Padua"  
12th May 1982.  
Pandeteruppu,  
Jaffna.

x x x

FILM FOCUS

## Air Conditioned Cinemas

This column wishes to take a closer look at a dilemma facing both the National Film Corporation and Film Exhibitors because of the enhanced electricity rates from June 1. Time was when the few air-conditioned cinemas in the Metropolis had regulators for the convenience of shivering patrons. Times have changed and certain cinemas in this elite group have now started "playing up" and their air-conditioners are invariably out of order for long periods of time. And in others, the cool air is doled only in proportion to the number of tickets that have been sold for any particular show. That such cinemas have special rates of admission in common knowledge, but whether even these enhanced rates are in keeping with the new fuel charges is doubtful. If the admission rates are to be increased, it is bound to reduce patronage and probably television viewing will increase. The problems facing the exhibitors not only in respect of air conditioners, but other electric charges as well have to be viewed with a certain amount of understanding and sympathy. An exhibitor of an air conditioned cinema in Colombo South told *Film Focus* that in the foreseeable future charges could run into lakhs to render the whole industry sterile and make it *Kote Uda*. Let us remember that the Cinema is still the only form of entertainment that Sri Lankans can enjoy with TV out of the reach of the majority. The State should make it possible for people to go to the cinema in spite of local and global inflation. Would it not therefore be better for the State to subsidise the electricity tariffs of these entertainment houses, instead of permitting a raise in the price of tickets? If the takings of every cinema are analysed, the quantum of subsidy can be easily evaluated.

*THE BLUE LAGOON* (English): This Columbia Production is the most recent version of the longtime popular novel by Henry Stacpoole. It is being screened at the Empire. The youth are relentlessly storming the cinema! Braving a gale force, monsoon, I barely squeezed into a seat amidst exuberant and expectant

5



youngsters. In my greener days, I had seen the original version, which featured Donald Houston and Jean Simmons, and it had left lasting memories of the tropical scenario where the blue seas and the virgin land rendezvoused to the rhythm of young love. The backdrop to this version too is the blue tinged shores of the Fiji around an islet where some visually stunning surface and underwater sequences were shot. The story is simple and a copy-book one, beginning with the disastrous voyage of the Northumberland, which strikes the bottom after a mysterious fire on board on the high seas. Three survivors—two of them children Richard and Emmabelle with an easy going, but hardy adult Paddy—are washed ashore on a tiny island, bereft of human life, or so it seemed for a while. With the adult out of the way after a fatal misadventure, the two innocents settle down by instinct to face the rigours of their enforced tropical environment, their sustenance coming off the fruits of a bounteous nature by the seaside lagoon. As childlike innocence peels off the pair grow into maturity, and nature urges them towards consummation. They swim naked over the coral reefs, kissed by warm day winds, and a tropical moon by night. The silky sea sands too contribute to the enchantment of idyllic settings, for the full blooming of a love, the first fruit of which does not take long to emerge.

The Lord's prayer and thence a forbidden fruit in this blue-lined Eden lead the trio on to a sentimental journey—but let us leave the story here and turn to the brilliant camera work of Academy Award winner, Nestor Almendros (Kramer vs Kramer.) He has photographed the cave, the vast coral reefs and the thousands of underwater fish of every shape and colour with a hypnotic effect for the audience. The young uninhibited lovers were portrayed very convincingly by actress Brooke Shields and actor Christopher Atkins who appear to have come of age on the Hollywood scene—the pair were chosen for their rôles in this film by a meticulous process of ecimination among thousands. *Film Focus* wonders whether the *Adults Only* tag was justified in this instance, as the emphasis of the whole story was wound around the innocence of childre, and healthy awakening to the mysteries of life *sans* sauciness or saluciousness and in good taste. Besides there is so much talk today of sex education for children and this film offers a splendid opportunity to initiate them on this subject quite harmlessly. Over to you PPB (Public Performance Board) for restricting this film only for adults. This needs rethinking.

**SILVER DREAM RACER** (English): This Arthur Rank Production is crispily cut out for the many youth of today, who feel happier on two wheels than on their own two feet. The new heart-throb David Essex takes on the main role as one who burns up the speed-tracks with an eye on the world, title

at the Marlboro International Championships. With a young widow (Christine Rainer) who had lost her husband in the same deadly sport, to egg him on, reluctantly at first but with an enthusiasm born of love later, towards his life's ambition, Nick (David Essex) roars past the winning post yards ahead on his Silver Dream Racer. He loses his concentration however moments later in the adulation of those milling the stands and grief mixes with triumph at curtains. The melodious sound tracks of three delightful songs, blended perfectly with the story spun around the speed tracks. These were "I'll Always Love You", "Looking for Someone" and "Silver Car Driver". You are bound to like them. See this one with the family.

JAMES N. BENEDICT

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

**NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7 (1)**

Ref No. VA/016/2229

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 196/11 of 10.06.1982.

Victoria Project Office  
No. 66 Sangarajah Mawath,  
Kandy.  
09.06.1982

G.G.A. Malalagama,  
Assistant Government  
Agent, Kandy District  
and Acquiring Officer.

**SCHEDULE**

<i>Situation</i>	: Situated in Galagedera Gammedda, Kepumpana Gammedda, and Wellatota Bazaar within the Telde-niya Town Council Limits, Ward No.4, Wellatota and Ward No.5, Rambukwella Minor Division, Meda Dumbara D.R.O's Division, Kandy District, Central Province.
<i>Name of Land</i>	: Lands required for acquisition for the Victoria Reservoir.
<i>Plan and Lot Nos</i>	: Lots 1 to 124 in P.P.Maha 2229.

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**MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT  
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA**

**TENDER NOTICE**

**Construction of R.B. Main Canal No. 2 and Branch Canals in Zones  
3 to 6 of system "C" Mahaweli Development  
PROGRAMME**

Tenders are hereby invited from experienced Civil Engineering Construction firms including joint ventures for the construction of the following canals in Zones 3 to 6 of System C. in the Mahaweli Development Programme.

1. Right Bank Main Canal No. 2 (maximum capacity 50.0 cumecs, length 17.3 km.)
2. Branch Canal No. 1 (maximum capacity 3.9 cumecs, length 3.6 km.)
3. Branch Canal No. 2 (maximum capacity 27.0 cumecs, length 29.3 km.)
4. Branch Canal No. 3 (maximum capacity 4.0 cumecs, length 4.3 km.)
5. Branch Canal No. 4 (maximum capacity 5.4 cumecs, length 5.0 km.)
6. Branch Canal No. 5 (maximum capacity 7.2 cumecs, length 2.5 km.)
7. Minor Branch Canals (maximum capacity 4.7 cumecs, length 58.9 km.)

The work will include the construction of canals, structures, minor tanks and level crossings.

The project is financed under a Loan Agreement between the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) Japan.

This invitation is limited to Civil Engineering Contractors from eligible source countries specified in OECF procurement guideline.

Tender Documents will be available from 14th June 1982 and can be purchased on payment of Sri Lanka Rupees Five Thousand (Rs. 5,000/-) for each set. This payment will not be refunded.

Tender Documents will be available at the following address during the normal working hours:

**The Chairman,  
MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT BOARD,  
No. 11, JAWATTA ROAD,  
COLOMBO — 5.  
SRI LANKA.**

**DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA,  
No. 500, T.B. JAYA MAWATHA,  
COLOMBO — 10,  
SRI LANKA.**



# May 30 - June 5

## 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*—Silumina; *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; *DPR*—Information Dept. Press Release

**SUNDAY, MAY 30** : A bleak world economic outlook has been forecast at the recent World Bank meetings; the recent meetings of the Group of 24, the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Development Committee of the World Bank held in Helsinki Finland, expressed the opinion that the prospects for the world economy in the medium term would be extremely bleak—*SO*. Tourism development may not be permitted in twenty-two areas along the coastal belt; a recommendation to this effect has been made by the Committee appointed by the Minister of State, Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, to demarcate areas for tourism development; the Committee has also classified 19 areas in the coastal belt as limited development areas; some of these areas have already been developed and have reached near-saturation point—*ST*. Tamilnadu detectives engaged in Operation Tiger, a crackdown on Lankan terrorist group members in South India, have uncovered a tremendous financial backing and a well organised network of bases and safe houses from which they operated; while Uma Maheswaran who had crossed over to India to kill Prabhakaran had apparently the political patronage of certain Tamilnadu politicians and provided refuge in Madras, the Prabhakaran group is found to have had firm bases in coastline towns of Salem and Pondicherry. Nearly a dozen majestic leopards born and bred in captivity at the National Zoological Gardens will be given a taste of freedom when "Operation Living Free" gets underway next month; the novel operation conceived to reduce the proliferous number of leopards at the zoo will be carried out in the remote parts of the Yala Sanctuary—*WK*. The Tamil Nadu Inspector General of Police Mr. K. Mohandas said that he would not permit the Sri Lankan "Tiger Movement" of the North to make Madras a "war camp" and it was therefore that he and his department were taking very stern action to arrest such a possibility—*VK*. The Presidential Commission has received many petitions that a lot of malpractices are going

on in the Agricultural Department and its units—*DI*. **MONDAY, MAY 31**: A public attorney in the southern Port City of Madras has told a city magistrate that Indian police had seized documents from four Sri Lankan extremists detailed in New Delhi which revealed plans "to wage war against Sri Lanka" using India as a base, PTL agency reported last night. President J. R. Jayewardene who told a meeting here that the Government was taking stong measures against corruption asked which other government of the past had acted as he had done; Ministers and MPs had been made to resign on the slightest taint of suspicion of corruption; the UNP had taken steps to fight corruption; many bogus petitions were being received but if any allegation was proved, the government parliamentary group would take necessary action—*CDN*. A Madras High Court Magistrate last Thursday granted two months' time for the Tamil Nadu Police to file plaint against Velupillai Prabhakaran and Siva Kumar; both suspects, wanted here for serious erime including murder are to be charged before the Indian High Court for violating the country's firearms ordinance, being parties involved in violence and for entering India illegally—*CDM*. The Central Bank will direct the commercial banks in the North to make a physical check of vaults for forged currency notes, Central Bank Governor Dr. Warnasena Rasaputram said yesterday. Police and armed services in the North will step up their offensive against terrorism this week; the National Security Council, which meets for its weekly session tomorrow, is expected to examine this matter. Police and security forces in the North were yesterday warned to be cautious of attempts by subversive elements to cause sporadic violence; this alert came following Saturday's gang attack on the Jaffna Customs causing injuries to five officials and three outsiders; they are all now in the Jaffna hospital—*SU*. Police suspect that a third terrorist force is now operating in Jaffna; the recent killing of two youths at Alaveddy has added a new twist to the pattern of killings in Jaffna, a Police spokesman said. Lanka Cement Ltd., the private limited liability company sponsored by the Sri Lanka Cement Corporation, which offered Rs. 120 million worth of shares to the public has decided to extend the share issue for a further three weeks from June 1. Only 8,000 out of 23,000 who sat the "readiness test" last November have qualified to follow courses conducted by the Open University. The contract for providing the power requirements for the Stage III expansion project of the Sri Lanka Cement Corporation at Kankesanthurai has been awarded to a consortium of firms led by Siemens of West Germany—*IS*. IGP Rudra Rajasingham said this morning that a legal process would have to be gone through by the Indian authorities before a decision was taken as to whether the four Northern terrorist leaders arrested last week in Madras are to be returned to Sri Lanka—*CO*. The I.G.P. Mr. Rudra Rajasingham is to submit a report to President J. R.



Jayewardene about the Northern youth arrested in Madras—*DP*. The government has appointed special officers to investigate into all malpractices in the Government Supplies Department.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 1:** The Indian police have given Colombo an assurance that Uma Maheswaran, Velupillai Prabhakaran and two of their chief lieutenants will not be given bail, IGP Rudra Rajasingham said yesterday; he is "eighty percent" confident that India will permit the deportation of the four wanted men. Deputy Inspector General of Police Tyrell Gunatilleke, who was fined £ 50 and ordered to pay a further £ 50 towards costs by a London Magistrate after being found guilty of stealing a shoulder bag and five other items from Selfridges of Oxford Street, two months ago, lost his appeal at the Knightbridge Crown Court before a bench of one judge and a magistrate—*CDN*. The Minister of Finance and Planning Mr. Ronnie de Mel has concluded negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan of US dollars 42.7 million (Rs. 883.3 million) to the Ceylon Electricity Board—*CDM*. Certain political groups are reverting to clandestine subversive attempts to destroy the democratic process in this country, Deputy Defence Minister Tikiri Banda Werapitiya warned yesterday; from today the Police should be alert and fully geared to counter this disturbing trend, he told a conference of high ranking Police and Government officials yesterday. Politically motivated groups are behind student unrest in the universities, Grants Commission Chairman Stanley Kalpage charged yesterday. Japan and South Korea will shortly recruit a large number of Sri Lankan workers as third country labour for employment in West Asia, Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said yesterday—*SU*. The Communist Party (Moscow wing) in a statement issued yesterday called upon the Government to restore the civic rights of all persons who have been deprived of them and also appealed to all non-government political parties to campaign actively and act unitedly to ensure that the forthcoming election were free and fair—*IS*. Smuggling between Sri Lanka and India has snowballed to an all time high of about Rs. 1,000 million yearly, high Police and Customs sources revealed yesterday—*CO*. Appulingam Vimalarajah a resident of Mathakal and a student of the Jaffna University who was detained for over 400 days was produced before the Colombo Court of Appeal yesterday for the first time—*DP*. The President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene yesterday at Ahangama said that the General election will be in 1983—*DV*.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2:** The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has received seven offers from the world oil industry to upgrade and operate its Trincomalee Tank farm, Mr. Daham Wimalasena, the CPC Chairman said yesterday. Sri Lanka's oil imports during the first quarter this year had grown in both value and

volume Mr. Daham Wimalasena Chairman of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation said yesterday. The first ever base oil exported by the People's Republic of China will be discharged in Colombo this week when a 4,300 m.t. cargo worth Rs.42 million will be pumped in to CPC tanks; a 4-member delegation from Sinochem China's petroleum trading organisation is here for the event—*CDN*. President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday assured World Buddhist leaders and scholars that the government of Sri Lanka would support all measures that would be adopted by them for the development of the Buddha Sasana throughout the world; he gave this assurance at yesterday's Conference of World Buddhist leaders and scholars held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall—*CDM*. Seven international concerns are vying for the strategic China Bay oil tank farm for which worldwide offers closed in Colombo on Monday; Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Chairman Daham Wimalasena will next week begin negotiations with the prospective bidders, the first in a series of processes before the final selection is made. Security forces in the north made another breakthrough in their offensive against terrorism when they arrested a youth known as "Indran" in Jaffna last Saturday. While several groups here continue to agitate against the captured Lankan terrorists being handed over to the authorities the leader of the Indira Congress in Tamil Nadu MP Subramaniam called upon the government to hand over the arrested persons as they were common criminals—*SU*. No more universities will be set up in the immediate future, according to a directive by President J. R. Jayewardene, who is also Minister of Higher Education; Dr. Stanley Kalpage Secretary, Ministry of Higher Education and Chairman of the University Grants Commission said the President's aim was to "consolidate existing universities but not to proliferate them." The Tamil United Liberation Front and the breakaway Tamil Eelam Liberation Front staged a fast yesterday in Jaffna to mark the first anniversary of the burning of the Public Library—*IS*. Heavy gale winds struck Colombo city and its suburbs last night and early this morning causing damage in a number of areas; these winds were due to the active monsoon conditions that the south western quarter of the country is experiencing—*CO*. The CID has found out that counterfeit hundred rupee notes have been received from abroad; up to now that CID has found 145 such hundred rupee notes—*DV*.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 3:** Cabinet agreed to a recommendation by Mr. Gamini Dissanayake Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development that allotments of government land should not be restricted to married people; unmarried persons will also be eligible. The Defence Ministry has directed police to tighten security for leading members of the TULF following intelligence reports that they may be attacked. Cabinet accepted a proposal by Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, Land Develop-



ment and Mahaweli Development, that all government departments and corporations should set an example by using timbers other than teak and satin. A World Bank energy assessment mission has recommended to government that the price of kerosene now subsidised at Rs. 17/68 a gallon when it costs the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Rs. 28 to provide be raised to a realistic level; it has recommended that the most needy sector of society now getting food and kerosene stamps be cushioned against such a price increase by an appropriate subsidy—*CDN*. The Cabinet yesterday decided that provisions of the Public Security Act will be invoked, if necessary to prevent any breach of peace in view of the distribution of inflammatory pamphlets seeking to rouse communal discord and even violence; this was disclosed by the Cabinet spokesman Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis at yesterday's Cabinet briefing—*CDN*. The Cabinet yesterday empowered President J. R. Jayewardene to invoke provisions of the Public Security Act, if he feels it necessary to deal with attempts by persons to rouse communal discord and unleash violence; this came after President Jayewardene briefed Ministers about what Cabinet Spokesman and Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis, said was "the distribution of inflammatory pamphlets seeking to rouse communal discord and racial violence." Flood warnings were yesterday sent out from Colombo following torrential downpours in the southwestern quarter of Sri Lanka—*SU*. Operatives of the Sri Lanka Tea Board have stumbled on to a multimillion rupee tea adulteration racket which could have ruined Sri Lanka's Middle Eastern tea market—*IS*. The Government has received many proposals that sugar should be sold only by Co-operative stores. The Minister of lands and Land Development Mr. Gamini Dissanayake has said that in future the government will give land to unmarried citizens who are interested in cultivation; those who are in the group of 22—30 can apply for government Land—*DV*. The World Bank will give aid to develop the production of building materials; the Industrial Development Board will start a new programme of work under the scheme—*LD*.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 4:** Rain and wind continued to lash the south-west of the island yesterday and the Sri Lanka Navy sent out a "bad weather" warning to all its coastal bases and the fisheries communications centres; the Navy said the alert was effective till noon today; boats have also been sent to flood-prone Ratnapura for use in the event of any emergency; the GA there had warned that the Kalu Ganga was rising—*CDN*. After affording basic facilities for the teaching of English, steps will be taken to make English language compulsory said President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday at the office of the University Grants Commission. The Government will shortly express its concern to the United Kingdom over the exodus of Sri Lankan doctors to that country; Dr. Ranjit Atapattu, Minister of Health, has brought

to the notice of the Government that the exodus of doctors was taking place at the rate of ten a month—*CDN*. Lankan film producer Manik Sandrasagara was last night taken into custody by a Customs and Police team following a raid on an estate bungalow in Puttalam. Sri Lanka's terrorist leaders now being held in Tamilnadu should be tried under Indian laws, the country's High Commissioner to Sri Lanka, Thomas Abraham said at Madras. The arrest of top terrorist bosses in Tamilnadu recently has generated hierarchy changes in the clandestine Liberation Tiger movement—*SU*. Sri Lanka will now resort to negotiations at the highest level with India over the possibility of seeking extradition or deportation of the arrested Sri Lankans in Madras. Gale-force winds are expected to lash the South-Western coast of Sri Lanka on Sunday, according to a weather warning announced by the Department of Meteorology; the winds are expected to reach 40 miles per hour and will affect the hill-country too—*IS*. More than 3,000 people are homeless due to the heavy rains in Ratnapura; the Ratnapura town is under water; telephone service has been cut due to heavy showers. The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has decided to increase the price of kerosene oil; according to World Bank instructions the corporation will price a gallon of oil at about Rs. 28—*ATH*. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment is taking steps to appoint 500 graduates in the Mahaweli Development Scheme; they will be appointed as area managers and will give instructions on agriculture and development—*DI*. The Ministry of Rural Development is taking steps to bring Sri Lanka's milk production to a better standard; the Ministry also hopes to put up a National Milk Development Board; according to Prof. Daham David's instructions the National Milk Board, the Health Department and the National Livestock Board will work—*LD*. The Income Tax Dept., has decided to tax all contractors who deal in large contract work; and also sub contractors who help these contractors; the department says that most of their contractors do not show their proper income; now the department hopes to investigate into this matter—*DV*.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 5:** The well-known film producer, Manik Sandrasagara, arrested on Thursday on a coconut estate at Mangala Eliya near Puttalam, was yesterday released on surety bail by the Customs which had grilled him for nearly 12 hours at the Fort preventive office—*CDN*. School children from India are the latest big buyers at the Duty free Shopping Complex at Kollupitiya—*CDM*. A Natural Resources, Energy and Science Authority has been established to formulate and implement policies relating to science and technology; it was announced yesterday; this new body will replace the National Science Council of Sri Lanka. The private sector is to be given a much bigger role in the country's public transport service; a series of measures that will

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clearly define its role in the country's public road transport policy, which has till recent years remained a State monopoly, will be announced by the Government shortly. The 1st MP for Batticaloa and Regional Development Minister C. Rajadurai will not lose his seat in Parliament as a result of the charges made against him by his former party, the Tamil United Liberation Front—*SU*. The extradition of film-producer Manik Sandrasagara who was arrested on an estate in Puttalam on Thursday night, would depend on the London authorities moving the Sri Lanka Court, a spokesman for the Police said yesterday. The Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development Gamini Dissanayake said yesterday that the objective of the Swarnaboomi program was to give economic security to the country's peasantry and usher in a golden age in the country. Six thousand families in the Southern and Sabragamuwa Provinces have been stranded by the heavy rains that fell during the past few days; Naval boats have been despatched to these areas for rescue operations with Police personnel who are working round the clock to save people marooned by the floods; Tobacco cultivators are badly hit by the Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation's decision to suspend purchases of tobacco this year; as a result cultivators are now compelled to sell their tobacco at a very low price to private traders—*IS*.



WORLD NEWS IN BREEF

## May 30-June 5

### ASIA

**INDIA:** In Madras the police are still in search of Sri Lankan "terrorists" involved in Eelam Tamil Movement. If convicted these "terrorists" under Section 125 of the Indian Penal Code face life imprisonment. *Reuter* reports from Islamabad said that an Indian official Natwar Singh has arrived in Pakistan with a letter from Premier Indira Gandhi to President Zia. This has led to speculations that India and Pakistan may resume their peace talks. The First Secretary of the Kuwaitian Embassy in New Delhi was shot dead. He had been serving his country in India for the last eight years. **PAKISTAN:** Indian and Pakistan have agreed to resume talks on a no-war pact. This was decided after the visit of an Indian official to Islamabad. **IRAN:** Iranians will not stop fighting until Iraq pays an indemnity and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein appeared before an International Tribunal as a war criminal. **SYRIA:** Iraq now faces a possible revolt backed by Syria. Damascus radio in its broadcast to Iraq said that an opposition group known as The National and Nationalist Democratic Front has been formed

in Northern Iraq and its primary motive was to bring down the regime of Saddam Hussein. **CHINA:** American Senator Howard Baker arrived in Peking to convey a message from Reagan on a US millitary deal with Taiwan. The city of Shanghai has 600,000 one-child families; these families have given a pledge to have only one child. **JAPAN:** Japanese Premier Suzuki told the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang that Japan was deeply concerned over relations between US and China. **HONG KONG:** The Council of the South East Asian Muslim Organisation has expressed its deep concern over the proposed plan of the Chinese government to colonise the Sinkiang Province with 100 million Chinese which would reduce the Muslim population to a microscopic minority. The *Far Eastern Economic Review* has given prominence to visiting Tunku Abdul Rahman's (President of the Muslim Organisation) views; he has been very critical of the Chinese treatment of the Muslims in China. **THAILAND:** The discredited Khmer Rouge Government in exile has appealed to the Non-aligned Movement to expel the Vietnamese for their barbarous action in Cambodia. It is still uncertain whether the Non-aligned states meeting in Havana would recommend the filling of the Cambodian seat which fell vacant on the last Summit at Havana. **TURKEY:** The continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict caused distress among the Moslem countries said the Turkish Deputy Premier at the end of the meeting of the Islamic Development Bank. **ISRAEL:** The Israeli Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, said a military solution to the PLO terrorist menace is a must; he also welcomed Iranian victory over Iraq as the latter was one of the implacable enemies of Israel. US has failed in its attempt to discourage Israel from selling 27m. dollars worth of arms to Iran against Iraq. Israelis believe that the issue has been inflated to justify US arms sale to Jordan which the former opposes as a threat to her existence. The discussions over a possible venue for talks on Palestinian Autonomy between Israel and Egypt was deadlocked as Cairo refused to accept Jerusalem. Israelis have firmly rejected the Egyptian claim that Jerusalem itself was a subject of discussions. Israeli's claim Jerusalem to be its eternal capital. West German Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher paid a visit to Israel for an on the spot study as to the working of Camp David Accord and to explain his country's attitude to the Middle East problems. **SAUDI ARABIA:** The Foreign Ministers of the six Gulf-Cooperation Council met in an emergency session at Riyadh to consider the consequences arising out of the recent Iranian victory over Iraq.

### EUROPE

**UNITED KINGDOM:** Britain announced that its paratroopers had captured 1,400 Argentine soldiers at the beginning of the week and her troops were pushing towards the capital Port Stanley. Britain rejected an Argentinian claim that one of the British



Aircraft carriers *Invincible* was hit by Argentinian Air Force and Navy planes. Pope John Paul once again reiterated that world peace and Christian unity were matters of great concern to the Church. Though militant Protestants in Britain condemned the visit of the Pope yet the demonstrations against the visit showed that it was confined to a mere handful. By the end of the week British troops had neared the outskirts of Port Stanley and were on the look out for Argentinian soldiers. It would appear that the Argentinians had withdrawn all their troops, nearly 7,000, to Port Stanley for its defence. But the fog that has now blanketed the Eastern Falkland may delay the final assault on Port Stanley by a few days. Israeli Ambassador to Britain Shlomo Argov was shot when he left Dorchester Hotel in London. British forces in Falkland dropped leaflets demanding the surrender of Argentinian forces. In an interview with the *Washington Post* British Premier has promised to grant independence to Falklands and said that the United States and several other countries would guarantee the independence. **MADEIRA**: Supreme Commander of the NATO forces in Europe, Gen. Rogers, told the NATO Assembly that Western Europe was not very happy about the level of US military aid. He pointed out that in the event of a war 80 percent of the ground forces and three quarters of Navy and Air force strength would be drawn from Western Europe. He stressed that a political pre-requisite should take precedence over any transatlantic tension and unhappiness. **SOVIET UNION**: Soviet and Vietnamese leaders met in Moscow to sort out economic relations between the two countries. It was rumoured that Moscow was not happy the way Vietnam had been using the Soviet Aid. **POLAND**: A Polish Bishop announced that Pope may visit Poland in the course of this year. Pope would like to visit the Solidarity men in the detention camp but the Bishop wished that the Polish authorities released them before the Pope's visit. **WEST GERMANY**: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the Israeli leaders not to expect any change of heart among the EEC members on the Middle East peace process. West Germany and the EEC countries, as declared in Vienna (1980), still stand by the resolution that the PLO should be associated in any Middle East peace process. **EAST GERMANY**: In East Berlin the Government has tried to infiltrate communist youth members into unofficial peace demonstrations. **SPAIN**: Spain's entry into the membership of the NATO was ratified by the United States. People in Spain are reported to have evinced little interest in the matter.

## AFRICA

**EGYPT**: The Egyptian and US officials commenced discussion about a transitional period which would eventually lead to self-rule to 1.3 million Arabs living in the West Bank and Gaza. This was in accordance with the 1978 Camp David accord.

## AMERICA

**UNITED STATES**: The Reagan Administration informed the Congress that it has decided to sell 75 F16 jet fighters to Israel. Visiting Israeli Defence Minister Sharan told the US Defence Secretary Weinberger that the planned sale of US F16 and Mobile Hawk anti-Aircraft Missiles to Jordan posed a threat to Israel. 47 US Senators sponsored a resolution urging the Administration not to sell missiles and fighter planes to Jordan as this would constitute a threat to Israel. US and Soviet Union will commence Strategic Arms Reduction Talks on June 29 in Geneva. **ARGENTINA**: *New York Times* reported that Soviet technicians have been helping Argentinians with their radar to detect any possible British air attack on the mainland. Though Argentine had contacted several countries for weapons it was very unlikely that she would be able to receive them before Britain starts her final assault: Argentina had already purchased and made use of Exocet missiles from France and Libya. In Geneva Britain dropped its opposition to a UNDP aid Programme to Argentina to help her develop farming, build a petro-chemical complex and provide training for nuclear engineers. **UNITED NATIONS**: Jordanian representatives at the UN have appealed to the Security Council to summon an emergency meeting to decide on the Iranian-Iraqi war. She has pointed out that this regional conflict may soon develop into a global warfare and disturb world peace. **CUBA**: The Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Movement meeting in Havana were sharply divided over the Falkland issue. While the Latin American countries spearheaded by Argentine Foreign Minister Mendez exerted pressure for a denunciation of British attack, the Caribbean group was content with UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of Argentinian forces from Falkland Islands.

## THE FOREIGN SCENE

### GUATEMALA

## A New Despot

By Orestes Valera

THE COUP D'ETAT of March 25 in Guatemala followed the same pattern as all the preceding ones: the same methods, the same pretext for the action, and more or less the same cast characters. A mere carbon copy, in fact, of its predecessors. As usual, the armed forces played the leading role. They took over key sectors of the capital, and spread out in an



impressive show of force, ready for action with tanks trained on the Presidential Palace. They occupied the state-owned radio station and hooked up the others into a single channel, and they occupied the airport. This activity was backed up by numerous telephone calls, "errands" to the US embassy and "communiques to the people" recommending that they stay calm, keep inside homes and obey the orders issued by the military. And the deposed president left without uttering a single four-letter word. Once everything was under control, the first communique was issued: "... The Guatemalan army has decided to put this country back on the road to democracy in response to the demands of all sectors of the population. The Guatemalan army, attentive, to the people's clamour, has resolved to rebel."

The same old blah blah; the same old lines, trickery, demagoguery, jingoism, chauvinism—and, as ever, all in line with US interests. As to the masterminds behind the coup, they too were well-known characters: colonels, generals, businessmen, politicians, and US diplomats. *General Efraim Rios Montt*, the present head of the putschist junta, was director of the military academy and chief of the General Staff of the Guatemalan army, military attache to the Guatemalan embassy in Washington and director of the Inter-American Military School there. He was sent to Spain as military attache when he protested at the results of the "elections" in which he was defeated by General Laugerud. He's responsible for planning the mass murder of peasants, and the 1973 massacre of Sansirisay, in which hundreds of men, women and children were killed, was carried out under his direct orders. *General Horacio Maldonado Schaad*, is the No. 1 member of the junta. He was Commander of the Honor Guard at the time of the putsch. General Headquarters commander of the army and member of the General Staff during the tyrannical regime of president General Carlos Arana Osorio, he planned and executed war crimes against the population of EL Quiche. He has been accused of threatening officers and soldiers (and their families) when they tried to leave the army. He was once attacked by a revolutionary commando, but escaped unhurt. *Colonel Francisco Gordillo*, is No. 2 member of the junta. As chief of the military base in Quezaltenango, one of the largest bases in the interior, he led the acts of repression against the people of Quezaltenango, San Marcos, Totonicapan, Solola and Suchitepequez and he was also in charge of the Justo Rufino Barrios General Headquarters. Other military officers holding important posts in the new regime were close collaborators of the deposed Romeo Lucas Garcia.

THE MILITARY JUNTA'S FIRST COMMITMENT in the organisation of their new Cabinet was to the private business sector, which was granted a number of ministries. According to Rios Montt, "Without their help it would be practically impossible to

pull the country out of its serious economic crisis." Industrialist Julio Pablo Matheu, president of the Chamber of Commerce and coffee plantation owner Otto Martinez Recinos, President of the Chamber of Agriculture, were appointed ministers of the economy and agriculture, respectively, The Ministry of Foreign Relations went to attorney Alfonso Alonso Lima, "a specialist in Central American affairs, with more than 30 years of experience." Alonso Lima was deputy foreign minister at the time of the putsch. The new minister of education, Luis Merida was general director of education in Lucas Garcia's administration.

From the very beginning the putschists have tried to lead the people to believe that the action was sponsored by a group of young officers, among them Colonel Manuel Argueta, Lieutenant Colonel Mario Enriquez, Major Arturo Sanchez and Captain Carlos Rodolfo Munoz. No sooner was the coup carried out than all of these men were relieved of their important posts. One wonders where the "new faces" the putschists talked about are now. As usual, the people were completely left out of the decision-making process, as is proven by the fact that there isn't a single representative of the people in the new government. Nothing has changed in Guatemala with the appearance of a new military regime. Everything remains the same: murders, disappearances, torture, kidnappings, secret cemeteries, villages razed to the ground—and, of course, US support in the form of a 50-million dollar credit. A new despot rules over Guatemala.—PL.



#### WINING AND DINING

## Japanese Style

By Peter Hazelhurst

*Tokyo*: Japanese businessmen spent \$ 29 billion, the equivalent of Israel's gross national product, wining and dining each other on company expense accounts last year, according to the latest surveys of the National Tax Agency. The astounding sum exceeds the United States' total contributions in economic aid to the world by \$ 20 billion and is \$ 6 billion higher than Japan's defence budget. This means Japanese business executives are now spending \$ 82 million a day entertaining their clients in restaurants, bars, cabarets and geisha houses.

The survey shows that many of Japan's large trading houses are diverting as much as \$ 20 million a year towards entertainment. "The figure seems to have shocked foreign businessmen but it is not surprising when you consider the fact that Japanese hardly ever entertain in their homes. We generally



believe that if we want to receive an order in the region of yen 200 million (\$ 2 million), then we spend yen one million (\$ 10,000) entertaining our prospective customers," says the managing director of a small trading company Mr. Ryokichi Watanabe. The survey shows that an average Japanese company spends about 0.03 percent of its annual sales or about 4 percent of its profits on entertainment. Japan's national tax agency points out that the somewhat staggering statistics cover 1.4 million firms which claimed deductions for entertainment expenses last year.

While many Japanese have been shocked by the fact that business executives are now spending more than the country's defence budget on entertainment, businessmen claim inflation has pushed up the costs of geisha houses. In fact, the figure is not surprising when foreigners consider the manner in which Japanese company representatives lavish hospitality on their business clients. And with Tokyo's reputation as the world's most expensive city, the cost of entertaining is prohibitive. Japanese executives are allotted a set amount of expenses according to their rank. They simply sign the bill and the company picks it up. Prestige is attached to high prices and evening out on the town in Tokyo can shake even the most hardened of foreign businessmen. For instance, the bill for a few drinks for three persons at a fashionable bar on Tokyo's glittering Ginza district can amount to \$ 700 within two hours.

#### SOUTH KOREA

## Money Scandal

When military strongman Chun Doo Wan became President of South Korea in August 1980, the country was reeling under the twin hammer blows of Park Chung Hee's assassination eleven months earlier and a fast-faltering economy. Faith in the ability of the national leadership and its probity had been shaken. And as the world recession battered South Korea's export-led prosperity, GNP declined for the first time since 1956: unemployment hit a twelve-year high of 5%. Amid the gloom, Chun promised a clean, incorruptible administration, the most visible aspect of which was to be his relentless "Purification Campaign" aimed at reforming the attitudes of Koreans in all walks of life. Moves to stabilise the economy were also quickly initiated. It was against the background of this second national reconstruction that the most devastating financial scandal in the country's history erupted. His government shaken by the implications of what one commentator called the "high society loan racket," Chun last week dropped half his Cabinet.

The scandal emerged from Seoul's largely underground "kerb" money market in which private

loans are transacted. Operating outside the reach of the taxman, the "kerb" market has been highly active since Chun's government—which maintains tight control over official financial dealings—began restricting credit to check inflation (1980 rate: over 20%). According to some sources, the "kerb" market dispensed loans totalling more than half a billion US dollars last year. Implicated in the scandal were nineteen businessmen and bankers, including the heads of two government-controlled banks and retired brigadier-general Lee Kyu-Kwang—an uncle of the President's wife. At the centre of the scandal are (a) attractive socialite Chang Young Ja, 38, whose elder sister is married to Le Khu Kwang, and (b) Chang's third husband Lee Chol Hi, 59, a one time deputy director of the now defunct Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). Chang and her husband are accused of defrauding six companies of US \$ 250 m. from February last year until their arrests a month ago through manipulation of promissory notes worth \$ 1.4b. The couple, who allegedly boasted connections in high places to pull off their deals, are also accused of extracting large sums of money in loans from government-controlled banks. The shock waves from the affair shook the economy and the political leadership. The Seoul stockmarket was paralysed for several days after the Prosecutor-General's office launched an investigation into the case in late April and announced the arrests of Chang and husband Lee. The timing, officials lamented, couldn't have been worse for the economy. Said one: "It happened just as the economy was about to pull out of its three-year recession".

For Chun, 50, who has repeatedly pledged himself to clean government and a just society, the scandal posed a major challenge to his administration's credibility. His Government, he told a recent Cabinet meeting "had lost face with the people." Regardless of their position, anyone involved in such shady deals, the President declared, would be punished severely. Indeed, reports Correspondent Henry Ahn from Seoul, the "public reaction has generally been one of anger." Determined to try to restore confidence in his rule, Chun reshuffled his 22-member Cabinet. Among the eleven replaced were the ministers of Justice, Defence and Commerce & Industry. Chun, however, retained Prime Minister Voo Chang Soon and Finance Minister Rha Woong Bae. The expected price for their survival; acceptance of "moral responsibility" for the scandal. Chun also replaced five top officials of his ruling Democratic Justice Party, including secretary-general Kwon Jung Dal, his righthand man. Others to go were Pai Soo Kon, director of the Office of Bank Supervision & Examination the governmental banking watchdog—and his deputy. Doubly aggravating for Chun was that the scandal had erupted just as his government was recovering from the Uiryong incident, the massacre of 56 people by a berserk provincial

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policeman (Asia Week, May 7), for which the administration was held responsible . . . .  
Asia week, June 4, 1982

OIL

## Profit for U. S. Giants

London: The magazines *Business Week* and *Fortune*, both of which are printed in the United States recently listed the biggest American corporations according to their activity over the last year. The most impressive positions in these lists are held by the oil monopolies. It is noteworthy that these monopolies, which have always been distinguished by the size of their profits, have grown particularly rich since the energy crisis struck the West several years ago. In 1972, that is, on the eve of the energy crisis, the ten richest industrial corporations of the United States only included three oil monopolies—now there are seven. If previously the automotive General Motors was the biggest and richest corporation, now oil Exxon (formerly Standard Oil Company of New Jersey) has firmly entrenched itself on the top of American Big Business. In the past eight years the 500 biggest American corporations have increased their net profits by 190 percent, but at the same time the profits of the sixteen oil monopolies belonging to this group jumped up 5 - 5 fold and now comprise about 33 percent of the aggregate profit of the five hundred against less than 20 percent at the beginning of the last decade.

What is the secret of these records? The whole point is that the American oil business has considerably outstripped its rivals in the plunder of other countries' national wealth. Its actions are disclosed in the American financial bulletin *Survey of Current Business* and the British journal *Petroleum Economist*, which regularly feature reports of the overseas activities of the American monopolies. According to the figures supplied by these publications in the past decade the profits made by the American oil barons overseas increased nearly one and a half times as fast as in other industries. Although the American oil monopolies are collecting tribute from more than a hundred countries, the bedrock of their business is the oil from a small group of developing, mainly Arab states. As reported by *Petroleum Economist* over the recent period the American oil barons have been annually acquiring about 600 million tons of oil abroad, which is nearly 50 percent in excess of oil production in the United States itself. Moreover, some 400 million tons come from the Arab countries alone, a figure approximately equal to the annual production of American oil.

Taking advantage of the energy crisis, the oil monopolies have boosted retail prices on products made from other people's oil, and are now getting immeasurably higher profits than before from hundreds

of millions of consumers across the world. Whereas previously the American magnates achieved the highest profits on American oil, now oil from other countries has become the most profitable business. According to *Petroleum Economist* in the past five years it has brought the five biggest oil monopolies of the United States alone more than 30,000 million dollars in net profit—over 30 percent more than the oil of their own. The American oil magnates transfer a large part of their overseas profits back home, to the United States. Moreover, this is done not only by the monopoly "big five" but also by dozens of the so-called American independent firms operating outside the bounds of the United States. All together in the past five years, they have shipped home more than 20,000 million dollars from the developing countries, and nearly 15,000 million from industrialized capitalist states—a total of roughly 35,000 million dollars. What can this sum be likened to? For instance, to Egypt's GNP, that is, the sum of the material and cultural values produced by the work of all the 42 million Egyptians during a whole year.

### TRIBUNE

#### Agricultural Digest

IRRIGATION—1

## Answering Your Queries

**As in most specialised and intricate jobs, there are many pitfalls in irrigation practice, which can give a lot of trouble unless they are recognized as soon as they crop up, understood and then tackled in the right way. This booklet does not set out to describe irrigation methods—that information is available elsewhere—it does strive to explain terms commonly used by irrigation specialists. Day by day more and more people are going on the land. It is reasonable to assume that many of them will seek the security that irrigation provides. There is a lot to learn in any new job, and it is our hope this booklet will help them, as well as established farmers, to get maximum benefit from advice on irrigation practice generally and the movement of water in soils in particular.**

*What is the chief objective in irrigation?*

The maintenance of an uninterrupted supply of soil moisture to the plant in quantities sufficient for its requirements.

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*Is all the soil moisture available to the plant ?*

No ; the proportions of the moisture which is held by the soil below the wilting point is not available to the plant.

*What part of the soil's moisture is available to the plant ?*

That amount which is held between the upper and lower limits of available soil moisture, known respectively as field capacity and wilting point.

*What is field capacity ?*

The amount of water held in the soil against the force of gravity after it has been allowed to drain freely. Field capacity is expressed as a percentage of the weight of perfectly dry soil. Most of the moisture remains in the soil until removed by plants or lost by evaporation. At field capacity a small lump of soil squeezed firmly between the fingers can be moulded to form a firm plastic ball which can be squeezed with some difficulty into various shapes. The ball of soil does not crumble, but will stick to clean dry fingers. Generally speaking a soil will have reached field capacity at from 24 to 48 hours after the irrigation water has been removed from the surface.

*What is wilting point ?*

That point in the water holding capacity of the soil at which all plants will permanently wilt. Like field capacity, wilting point is expressed as a percentage of the weight of perfectly dry soil. Plants do not die when the soil reaches the wilting point but there can be no further growth until additional water has raised the moisture content above this point. At wilting point soils are usually damp but crumbly, and, except with the sandiest soils, a small lump when pressed tightly between the fingers will just retain its shape, but can be easily crumbled again.

*Do either of these points vary with different soils ?*

There is considerable variation of both points in different soils. The amount of moisture held in a soil at field capacity depends on the nature, the size and the arrangement of the soil particles. The wilting point varies under similar conditions. Field capacities have been recorded for different soils from 10 to 40 percent and wilting points from 2 to 25 percent, although the more usual ranges are 15 to 30 percent for field capacities and 10 to 20 percent for wilting points.

*Can either of these points in a soil be changed under normal farming practice ?*

The field capacity can be raised, though with difficulty, by increasing the organic matter content of the soil, but the amount of available moisture is not increased because the wilting point is raised by a corresponding amount.

*Why is it important to know the root zone of crops ?*

Soil moisture at field capacity has practically no ability to move about in the soil ; hence available moisture outside the root zone cannot move towards the roots, and consequently, it has no value to the plant. The plant's moisture requirements can only be obtained from the available moisture within the root zone. Irrigation water which wets below the root zone is lost to the plant.

*What portion of the soil is the Root Zone ?*

A few roots will usually extend to a considerable depth but the root zone is that portion of the soil where the bulk of plant roots are located. It excludes the surface soil area which is kept free of plant roots as a result of cultivation. Under soil conditions on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, the root zone usually extends to 24 to 30 inches.

*What is root concentration ?*

This refers to the percentage of the total root system found in certain definite zones of the soil ; for convenience, usually divided into 1-foot or 6-inch intervals. The quickest loss of soil moisture will occur where the greatest concentration of roots is to be found. Where there are no roots the soil moisture will remain constant unless lost by evaporation. This evaporation mostly affects the surface cultivated layer.

*To be continued . . . . .*

*We are publishing in six parts a booklet published as long ago as 1951 in Sydney, Australia. It was a publication of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales. It was written by two officers C. J. Horth, Special Fruit Officer at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and B. Owen French, the Manager of the Yanco Agricultural Farm with the assistance of the officers of the C.S.I.R.O., Irrigation Research Station, Griffith and the officers of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. This booklet was written for the benefit of irrigation farmers to produce more and better food for a hungry world—Ed.*

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PLANTATION WORKERS

## A Case for Wage Increase

By A Aziz—President, Democratic Workers Congress

On the 11th and 12th of May 1982, the Plantation workers went on a Token Strike. Some Press reports put the number of strikers at six hundred thousand, whereas the JEDB and the SPC described the strike as a flop. It is obvious that the JEDB and the SPC wish to convince the Government that there is no unrest amongst the plantation workers on the question

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of Wages. Now that the dust has settled on this second strike, (the first one was in August 1981 for one day on the same issue) it is useful for the public to know certain relevant facts in this connection. It is common knowledge that the cost of living is spiralling every day. Every item, essential as well as non-essential, has gone up in price. Rice, flour, vegetables and all other items of food have increased in price several fold. Bus and train fares and other transportation have also gone up. Even the Government has not been able to ignore these facts. As such, in November 1980, the Government gave an increase of Rs. 70/- per month to its employees. Workers coming under all the Wages Boards, except Tea, Rubber and Coconut were also given an increase of Rs. 2/70 per day on the basis of 26 days work per month, making a total increase of Rs. 70/- a month. The Plantation Unions of Tea, Rubber and Coconut Growing Industries too went before the Wages Boards and asked for an increase in the daily wage of the Plantation workers to make a total of Rs. 70/- per month.

The Tea Wages Board, in the first instance, passed a resolution to give Rs. 2/70 per day to the workers. According to the Statutory requirements this decision has to be reconfirmed after considering objections that may be received. At this stage the powers that be appear to have operated, against the Plantation workers, as will be seen from the following facts. Like all other Wages Boards, on the Tea Wages Board too the Workers and the Employers are equally represented. Besides there are three Nominated Members who hold the balance and whose votes become decisive in any motion that is adopted or rejected. When the decision for an increase of Rs. 2/70 per day was first taken, one Nominated Member who was very regular in his attendance at these meetings and had followed the course of discussions was present at this meeting and had voted for the motion of increase of Rs. 2/70. At the confirmation stage however the other two members were brought. One of these two who is in a very high position in one of our Universities had never attended a single meeting before this. The second member who was generally irregular in attendance was also present at this meeting of reconfirmation. Both these members voted against and got the motion of Rs. 2/70 defeated by one vote. The third nominated member who was regular in attending the meetings of the Board voted in favour of the motion of an increase of Rs. 2/70 per day. This while every other worker got the increase of Rs. 70/- only the Tea and Rubber workers were out-manoeuvred in this manner and were denied the increase. What hand the Government had in this is anybody's guess. Even the Coconut workers were given Rs. 2/50 per day, whereas the Tea and Rubber workers were refused any increase.

Thereafter came the Budget of November 1981. In this Budget the Government servants were given

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an increase of Rs. 45-plus, Rs. 62/- and Rs. 14/- in respect of Cost of Living Allowance Adjustment, making a total of Rs. 121/- in addition to the earlier Rs. 70/- that was given in November 1980. At this stage a Government-sponsored motion for an increase of Rs. 2/- per day was brought before the Tea Wages Board and adopted. A plantation worker, in law, is entitled to 18 days work a month. Thus Rs. 2/- would give him Rs. 36/- a month as against Rs. 191/- which was given to the Government and other employees. There is another unhappy and unfair aspect in respect of the wages of the Plantation workers; this is in respect of the Cost of Living Allowance. The Government servants and other employees are being paid Rs. 2/- per month for an increase of 1 point in the cost of living index, whereas the Plantation workers are paid 3 cents per day for an increase of 1.8 points in the cost of living index. If we calculate 18 days work per month, which is guaranteed to the Plantation workers, he would get 54 cents per month for an increase of 1.8 points in the cost of living index. This would mean that for one point he gets 30 cents per month. Thus as against Rs. 2/- per month in the cost of living index for other workers, the Plantation workers gets only 30 cents per month. However much the pro-Government Unions, the JEDB and SPC may try to play down the extent of unrest amongst the Plantation workers the feeling of resentment amongst the workers, cannot be allayed unless his demands for an adequate wage are met. The pro-Government Unions are saying that the matters are under discussion by the Government. In this connection too it would be useful for the public to know that these matters too are said to be under consideration for several years without any concrete results.

In March 1980 the Non-Governmental Trade Unions met the President in connection with several demands concerning the Plantation workers. The pro-Government Unions also met him a day earlier on the same matters. As a result of these two representations a solemn promise to consider the problems of Plantation workers was made by the Government to us as well as to the pro-Government Unions. Two years have gone by and the matters are still supposed to be under consideration. If this is the extent of neglect of the problems of the Plantation workers, by the Government what alternative do the workers have except to express their protest through Trade Union Action?

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IN J.E.D.B. ESTATES

## Staff and Workers

The total number of employees in the J.E.D.B. in the year 1980 amounted to 265,619 and the relevant details are as follows:



Managerial	882	865
Clerical & Supervisory	8,006	8,173
Technical & Medical	1,038	1,084
Skilled workers	1,461	1,658
Minor Employees and Unskilled workers	254,232	252,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>265,619</b>	<b>263,916</b>

**INCOME AND SAVING SCHEMES FOR WORKERS**

The wages of plantation workers have been increased periodically since 1977 and the wage rates in the last four years are as follows:

	30.6.78			30.6.79		
	M	F	C	M	F	C
Tea	9.34	7.27	6.73	11.56	9.28	8.70
Rubber	10.19	8.60	8.14	15.18	13.04	12.46
Coconut	6.72	4.98	4.53	10.83	8.53	7.95

  

	30.6.80			30.6.81		
	M	F	C	M	F	C
Tea	14.00	11.69	11.13	14.00	11.69	11.13
Rubber	17.75	15.59	15.01	17.75	15.59	15.01
Coconut	13.41	11.09	10.51	13.41	11.09	10.51

With the consolidation of wages to workers in the Coconut Growing Trade an increase of Rs. 2/50 per day was granted, with effect from 1.8.81.

"The Save As You Earn" scheme for workers which was implemented on estates with assistance from the National Savings Bank has now been extended to several other estates with success.

**Welfare :** Day care service to children on estates receives high priority since the majority of the women on estates are employed. A further 64 creches were constructed during the period under review with assistance from UNICEF bringing the total number of creches upgraded and newly constructed to 522. A further 100 attendants underwent training during the period July 1980 to June 1981 and 537 creche attendants have been trained to date.

**Family Planning :** During the period under review a further 69 trainees who successfully completed the training programme conducted with the assistance from UNFPA were appointed as "Plantation Family Welfare Supervisors" in various estates in this Board. The activities of these Supervisors are monitored each month and follow up training seminars are conducted at regular intervals in the regions.



## For Every Child A Tree

TREES are the environment. That's the message of UNEP'S FOR EVERY CHILD A TREE campaign and the symbol of its programme commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Trees are in fact related to almost everything affecting the environment. Soil erosion, water management, desertification and energy in developing countries. Trees are among the first victims of acid rain and other forms of chemical pollution, and a key factor in the fight against various forms of environmental degradation. "Our For Every Child A Tree campaign is basically a movement for environmental education," UNEP'S Executive Director, Mostafa K. Tolba claims. "For a while it may not be possible to give every child a tree, far more can be done to alert children and adults to the importance of trees in sustaining forms of life—including human life".

UNEP's appeal to youth, involving them in doing their part to preserve the world environment for present and future generations is implicit in the Stockholm Declaration signed by 113 nations in 1972. Dr. Tolba notes 5,000 children's libraries worldwide are helping UNEP to reach their prime target. As children who read, were likely to be the leaders of tomorrow this strategy is designed to make them more environmentally aware. In support of the project a group of young editors are compiling a booklet *Trees As A Guide To Ecology* to produce "a factual base for that awareness. The booklet will be available in six languages—Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish to help teachers and librarians explain to children the vital link between trees and the environment. It is designed to encourage people to not only think about the environment, but to do something active about it. With illustrations and diagrams *Trees As A Guide To Ecology* explains endangered species: animals who without a healthy habitat will disappear even from the zoos. To create visual appeal, posters designed by nine of the world's leading artists are being distributed to the children's libraries involved in the project.

There are as well chimbu drawings from Papua New Guinea with their own earthy reality and from both Mexico and China original variations of the theme of trees. To date, there has been a demand for the 40,000 posters which UNESCO Paris will distribute. *For Every Child A Tree Campaign* has begun to capture the imaginations of people and leaders in various countries throughout the world. Heads of State and Governments are becoming involved, giving added thrust to the effort to build public awareness. To date, four royal households and six heads



of state are considering actually planting trees of their own as well as acting as patrons of the June 5 *World Environment Day* ceremonies. On the international level, the campaign has led to growing co-operation between countries, with developed countries contributing trees for the children of developing countries. India, itself a developing country, has contributed trees to Kenya. In China, every able-bodied person over 10 years old will plant three trees in 1982. Czechoslovakia has an extensive tree-planting scheme in its rural areas and will help in afforestation in Ethiopia. Japan will present over two million trees on June 4, one for every single child born in 1972. Lebanon will have ceremonies honouring old trees and planting of new trees by primary school children. The Netherlands had a tree-planting day on March 21 and will provide trees for villages in India or Indonesia. In the United Kingdom, the tree council had a March "twining" tree planting campaign and Pakistan has already inaugurated its spring planting week. Mauritius will distribute 10,000 fruit trees for planting in its villages in June, the tree-planting month, while Denmark has offered trees to Lesotho and Botswana in commemoration of the Stockholm Conference and Kenyan NGOs organised a tree planting function on May 12 to coincide with the UNEP Governing Council's Special Session in Nairobi.

Today, 10 years after Stockholm, the tree is a symbol for the effort to preserve the human environment; whether in combating the desertification that annually destroys 20 million hectares of arable land; conserving the earth's diminishing water resources; or searching for solutions to the problems of domestic energy and increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. And the tree is not only a symbol according to the environmental scientists—in many cases it is also a solution—*UNEP*.

## TRIBUNE MAHAWELI FORUM

BIG STEP FORWARD

### Export of Green Chillies

By B. H. Hemapriya

**Marketing of agricultural produce has been one of the major obstacles faced by farmers and the scheme to export green chillies from Rajangane should receive wide support. Export markets will induce increasing production and this will swell the quantity available for domestic consumption.**

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**B. H. Hemapriya writes about the plan to export green chillies from an old colonisation scheme which is fed from the waters of the Mahaweli. A number of government departments and private sector organisations are in this scheme. If such a network of marketing schemes can cover the entire island it will immediately transform the scene in the agricultural sector in a dramatic fashion—Ed.**

THE RAJANGANE SETTLEMENT PROJECT located at the tail-end of the Kala Oya basin, designated in Mahaweli bureaucrats as H 11 and 12, has moved into national focus, after news broke out that farmers settled on the Project's left bank, falling within the Kurunegala District, have grouped themselves into a company to export green chillies to the Middle East. Backed by several state and private sector organisations, this export project is a significant development in the long March of the settlement sector toward commercial agriculture in its classical concept, envisioned for colonisation schemes by the late Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake—the conceptualist and architect of major colonization schemes—as resettlement projects were then known. Since their establishment in the mid-thirties with the restoration of the ancient irrigation system built by our Sinhala kings, Sri Lanka has built up as many as 105 major settlement schemes, in widely dispersed areas of the Dry Zone, involving an aggregate of 500,000 acres benefitting nearly 150,000 farmer families. If the settlement effort under the Mahaweli Project, Uda Walawe and Gal Oya is also taken into consideration, agricultural settlement gives primary settlement to well over a million people. Additionally, ancillary occupations like trade and services in these projects are also taken into consideration, agricultural settlement and its spin off provide sustenance to nearly million people in Sri Lanka.

The welcome news of green chillie exports from Rajangane, on the heels of the paddy production figures released recently for Maha 80/81, by the Department of Census and Statistics that System H was heading the country's per acre paddy yields, putting Sri Lanka well within sight of self-sufficiency in rice, must surely have warned the cockies of the hearts of those involved in the agricultural settlement effort. These efforts will have added acceleration when the Ministry of Lands and Land Development has launched the Swarnabumi" movement conferring free-hold to all allottees of LDU allotments.

They hitherto held the land alienated to them under a permit system entailing restricted tenure. Settlers on LDO allotments are now entitled to free title-deeds conferring Sinnakkara title of ownership—given under the hand of His Excellency the President himself—which immediately confers on them free-hold



on the allotment. "The magic of property", it is said, "turns sand into gold", and it is expected that farmers from the settlement sector will redouble their efforts to optimise yields on their properties, both on the paddy lapd and highland allotment. *It is only when the Rajangane "break-through" and successes notched in System H generally are replicated elsewhere in other settlement schemes and Sri Lanka's traditional farming sector generates surpluses that we will be able to put behind us, once and for all, the ignominy of having to go hat in hand to finance capitals of the world for so-called development aid.*

THE RAJANGANE EXPERIMENT has all the ingredients for success, the chief being that it has started small. It all began with the success recorded by individual farmers in Dambadeniya who responded to enquiries to cultivate *ginger* and *betel leaves* for export to Pakistan and West Asia. They had profited handsomely thereby. This led in 1981 to the formation of the *Kurunegala Agricultural Producers' Company* (KAPC) with a small room in the Kurunegala Marketing Department as its office. The Directorate of the KAPC comprise the G. A. Kurunegala District as Chairman and five nominated representatives of the Marketing Department, Export Development Board, Consolexpo, Fruit and Vegetable Exporters, Association, Bank of Ceylon, Markfed and elected farmer representatives from Rajangane Left Bank Settlement Project (Galgamuwa), Wellangiriya Mola-Eliya Youth Farm (Bingiriya) Wilgamdematawa Youth Scheme, (Kurunegala), Kalugalle Youth Scheme (Yapauwa) and the Kande-Eliya Youth Farm (Katugampola). The Rajangane Settlement Project (Left Bank) and the Youth Farms are subsidiary companies of the KAPC. The KAPC provides agricultural expertise, marketing intelligence, sales promotion and advertising on behalf of the subsidiaries who will themselves maintain offices to keep records.

The KAPC has received promising enquiries for *innala*, *drum-sticks*, *ginger*, *vegetables*, *minor produce* including *fruit* (fresh and semi-processed) mainly from West Asia, consequent to its marketing probes abroad. Marketing, and not export *per se*, is the main objective of the company. **Marketing has been the Achilles' heel of the development effort of the highland lots in all major settlement schemes. It will be recalled that during the Yala season of 1981 there was a glut of tomatoes and prices plummeted. Farmers in tomato-producing areas are unlikely to undertake large scale tomato cultivation in these areas again unless ready marketing facilities are assured.**

If semi-processing or processing industries for tomato pulp, juice and ketch-up existed in the producing areas (tomato is a finicky crop in many ways) farmers would have been able to obtain a stable price

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and tomato products would have been available in the main urban consuming centres all the year. Clearly there is scope for enterprise in the processing producing area itself as the transport of certain varieties of fresh fruit and vegetable is delicate business. It is heartening to note that a tomato pulp project is to be located shortly in System H under the Mahaweli Authority.

It should be seen that even if the formation of the company at Rajangane, and the other youth settlement schemes, is not an organic growth, as one would have wished, but only a secondary formation needing official midwifery, still the important thing is that it has manifestly taken root. The cultivators of 1025 acres of chillie on the Rajangane Left Bank are all agog with their first attempt at participating in the marketing of their produce, not just within the country, but abroad. The Irrigation Department, which is servicing the 14 pump units of the five tracts cultivating chillie to meet the export order, has reported favourably to the Bank of Ceylon on the creditworthiness of the Rajangane farmers in regard to the payment of water rates. These farmers have to pay the running charges of the pumps to the Irrigation Department and also the fuel oil bill so this input comes neatly price-tagged. It is this key input of fuel, which the farmers came forward to pay the Irrigation Department on their own, which has made this lift irrigation project viable. The Multi-purpose Co-operative at Galgamuwa serving these farmers has likewise backed the farmers in regard to the repayment of cultivation loans resulting in the Bank of Ceylon opening a Branch Office at Saliya-Asokapura on the Rajangane Project (Left Bank) to advance loans to finance this novel export venture. **The packaging of the first lot of green chillies for export will take place at the Agricultural Produce Centre at Saliya-Asokapura by the farmhands themselves took place on June 3. The packaging itself will provide useful supplementary income lending the way to the establishment of semi-processing and processing industries, which will throw up new avenue of employment in the settlement sector.**

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ALL MUST KNOW

## Why Mahaweli?

By M. Herman Guneratne

Below we publish a talk by M. Herman Guneratne of the C.E.C.B. at a seminar to familiarise trainee teachers with different facts of the Mahaweli Programme. There is much to think about in what he says.—Ed.

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I THINK IT IS VERY APPROPRIATE TODAY TO examine very closely the reasons why countries like Sri Lanka in this part of the world are poor and are also euphemistically called under-developed countries. The customary comparison of course as to whether a country is developed or under developed is made with the affluent West and with Western standards. When this comparison is in fact made, you will see that South East Asia and this part of the world is poor. In fact the difference between these two worlds cannot be compared from material standards of comparison. It is necessary, I feel therefore for us to briefly examine why the West is rich and why for instance countries like Sri Lanka endowed with all the natural resources continues to be poor in the Western sense. All Western countries before they grew into industrialised nations started first with an agricultural base.

Their civilisation at the beginning was indeed an agricultural civilisation. There were acres and acres of farm land beautifully cultivated with wheat, potato and other cereals and these vast extents of agricultural lands were adequately assisted by very temperate climate conditions without the rapid extremes that we in the East experience. The rainfall in the West is around 100 to 150 inches. Some parts of Sri Lanka too enjoy this pattern of rainfall but in this part of the world, there is no equity in distribution. When it rains it pours. When it does not rain, the earth is scorched. In the temperate West however there is rainfall almost throughout the year thus making it easy for the farmers to grow their various food crop without experiencing the extreme conditions of rain or drought that we in Sri Lanka do.

LET US COMPARE the traditional dry zone of Sri Lanka. Europeans—they look at this and say "what can you not do with lands such as this". But they see it only fleetingly with lush vegetation sometimes even during a drought but you and I who have been with the dry zone farmer know that to cultivate traditional food crops, an essential prerequisite is water—a commodity which is becoming less frequently available during these years. For instance Hambantota and Puttalam district experience only about a 30 inches rainfall and this 30 inches of rainfall comes down in a deluge 90. % of it falls within a period of 3 months i.e., October, November and December. How then can you grow something on those lands throughout the year? *So in a sense nature has bountifully blessed the temperate West with a very equitably distributed rainfall system which is an essential ingredient in farming pursuits but as if by design we in Sri Lanka are not in the same happy position.*

So it was possible for the West and for the European nations to develop a great agricultural civilisation, a flourishing agricultural sector, which was the base of their economy many many years ago. What did they do with this flourishing agricultural civilisation ?

They created an agricultural surplus which means that the farmers in these countries made so much money in agriculture that they started looking for other avenues to invest the money that he had made from agricultural pursuits. He looked around and invested this agricultural surplus in industry — industries began to grow and this started what is called the Industrial Revolution. So in a way there was a transformation from an agricultural civilisation to an agricultural cum industrial civilisation. It was in the Western parts of the world the Industrial Revolution had started. With the Industrial Revolution they had an economic boom. **They had a total control of the economy in their hands and they were able to exploit the lack of goods etc. in these parts of the world and recurring phenomenon of the rich battenning on the poor started. But essentially their success story was a story of the creation of an agricultural surplus.**

NOW LET US MICROSCOPICALLY EXAMINE what happened in Sri Lanka not 2,000 years ago as many are prone to usually do, but a mere 150 years ago. The white man came into this country—he had every right to do so because we were a part of the mighty British Empire. He came and planted vast tracts of lands in the upcountry wet zone in Tea, the low country wet zone in rubber and in certain other areas in coconuts. *You will note however, that he contained or restricted his cultivation to the temperate parts of Sri Lanka where temperatures are low and rainfall is somewhat even. He thus veered away from our traditional forms of dry zone agriculture and created a new agricultural civilisation. These plantations made money—a lot of money. They in fact also created an agricultural surplus, but the great question is what happened to that surplus. Did it go to build the hospital, schools, roads and to the general development of the people of this country? No.*

**The sad but emphatic answer must be—No. Instead it went to build the mighty British Empire. The empire grew, the towns of England grew with money earned not only from Sri Lanka but from the other countries from which lands were appropriated in the similar manner.** Our hydraulic civilisation went into disrepair, the cradle of our existence—the dry zone—became the home of the mosquitoes, the jungle over-ran our cities and we began producing tea rubber and coconuts—all export oriented crops for the benefit of some other nation There is absolutely no question about it. The wealth was made, the surplus was created. But we did not benefit from it. So in fact the state of this country today is to a great extent due to the exploitation that went on. I am in no way decrying the achievement of the white man having planted these magnificent estates but what happened is a matter of history.



Let us now briefly examine what is happening today. Since we received independence, for the first time we are taking our destiny in our own hands. We are endeavouring to take the means of production into our own hands. We are trying to crawl before we can walk. We are trying to be self-sufficient before we can export. When I say self-sufficiency I mean in the two most essential ingredients in today's ever changing world—food and energy. The Mahaweli itself is going to bring under cultivation ultimately almost a million acres of land hitherto cultivated only sporadically or not cultivated at all. Quite apart from this it is going to produce hydro power and in today's world where energy is required for any facet of development, hydropower emerges with the highest priority. For instance a house holder's unit of hydropower is around 30 cents while a unit of power utilising petroleum products is in the region of Rs. 2/35. So on the one hand we are developing an agricultural civilisation and on the other we are saving colossal amounts of money in the importation of fuel and also the consequent dependence on oil and those who wield the power of oil.

**It has been said in many platforms, some political, some intellectual that the Mahaweli programme is a waste of time.** Let me tell you, when Sri Lanka borrows money from international lending institutions, it is like you and I borrowing money from a bank. The bankers just do not give credit to losing projects. They have evaluated the Mahaweli and they have found it to be a feasible project. It is only then they gave us the money. Perhaps they also looked at the capability of the present administration to carry out this gigantic project within such a short time span. Then also, like all bankers, do examine carefully when they will get a return on their money and believe me ladies and gentlemen, they found that not only they but Sri Lanka as well will find the entire project is justified financially as the power benefits alone forgetting completely or not taking into consideration the agricultural and irrigation benefits.

Earlier on I tried to compare the Western standards with our standards on this part of the world. We find the temperature in Asia and particularly in Sri Lanka to be a very significant factor determining a person's ability to work. For instance when the temperature is below 20° as for e.g., Nuwara-Eliya, Hatton, Nanuoya, Bandarawela, one finds that one does not get tired. However, if one sits under the scorching merciless sun of Hambantota or Puttalam, you know it is not all that easy. So the temperature itself determines one output. In the West there is no problem. The temperature seldom rises above 20°.

There was an interesting book published recently titled **INSIDE THE THIRD WORLD**. The author of this book makes a very interesting point. He says

that in determining poverty there is a simple exercise. You take a red pencil in one hand and a blue pencil in the other. With the blue pencil you mark every country that is below 20° in temperature and with the red pencil you mark every country that is above 20°. You will find that those countries marked in blue are rich and the others marked in red are poor. I have attempted to do this exercise and believe me the story that comes out is far more eloquent than words can make out. So somehow temperature and rainfall are concomitant with development as we can see. **So that is part of the reason why we are poor. Then in these poor countries there are vast tracts of land like in the North Central Province dry zone which are rich in all the resources but do not have water. It is this situation that we are trying to correct.**

Let us at this stage stop digging too deeply into our ancient past and our ancient glory. Though I agree that it is from the past that one draws inspiration for the future I think we have to look further not only to the immediate future but to the distant future and these examples add up to the inevitable conclusion that if we are to develop into a nation we must place an agricultural surplus not only in the hands of our farmers but in the agricultural sector. For instance let us take a simple case when we grow chillies, everybody in Sri Lanka grows chillies. We cannot sell them. The market comes crashing down. The farmer gets disgusted and he does not grow chillies again. The similar thing happens to tomatoes. Tomatoes are found rotting on the side of the road and are sometimes thrown away due to the lack of a decent price. Placed in this situation what would the western world do? They would convert the chillie into chillie powder and the tomato into tomato sauce, ketchup or other tomato products, thus creating not only an agricultural sector but also an agricultural industrial sector. The moment this happens, the surplus goes to make a bigger surplus and leads therefore to bigger employment. Then we find a situation where based on agriculture, we have an industry that needs labour—a commodity that we have in abundance. So it is here that we have to concentrate our efforts.

Let us now take a quick look at the Mahaweli areas. There are certain areas where rice cannot be grown. We have to grow many things that have got to be presented for sale in Western markets. Here an essential ingredient is preservation and subsequent presentation in an assimilable form to sophisticated Western markets. Overnight you have a transformation from an agricultural sector to an industrial sector. So it is only when we succeed in creating an agricultural surplus and investing that surplus in industry that we can discard forever that much spoken of begging bowl. This is what happened in the tea plantations. They not only grew tea, they also processed the tea. All of you know by experience that the tea

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smallholder makes little money. It is only the factory owner who makes the money. So in the tea industry, the white man created not only the agricultural sector but an agricultural industrial sector.

*This is what we should endeavour to do, with our new farm lands that are going to come into production when the Mahaweli waters flow. Let us see, for example, how it is going to work out. A group or groups of farmers after a successful crop will look around with surplus money in their hands. They will get together and invest in a rice mill where the rice is automatically pounded and converted into rice powder, where chillie is transformed into chillie powder and so on. It is only when this happens that the revolution that is spoken of in Sri Lanka will really take place. It does not need guns and bullets. It needs only the placement of a surplus in the hands of our farmers and subsequently the wise investment on the part of the farmer.*

Let us also now look at the snail's pace of development in our country since the birth of electricity. We have been able to have only 340 megawatts of hydro power and recently about 80mw of thermal power and this achievement has been over a period of a couple of hundred years. More pointedly, over a couple of hundred years Sri Lanka has been able to have roughly 400 mw. of power. The Accelerated Mahaweli Programme in 6 years will give you approximately 400 mw. of power. So in six years you will have what this country has achieved in a couple of hundred years.

Such are the resources of the mighty river. Apart from the immediate resources, there are other dams that could harness approximately 1,000 mw of hydro power from the Mahaweli river and there is a probability of tapping another 1,000 mw. from the other river basins of Sri Lanka. All of you who have gathered here today will understand, quite naturally, that nothing can grow without power and energy. How for instance can you have an industry in Gampaha, Puttalam, Jaffna or Mannar without power: and how can you have employment without industry? This is the question to which this Government is endeavouring against all odds to give an answer. There can be no development without power and it is only the Mahaweli that can give you this power at a cheap rate. Critics will say that you can have industry with thermal power. You can. But the products so made will be so expensive that you will automatically outprice yourself in international market because of the high price of thermal power and consequently the product that are made from this thermal power. *These are the very brief points that I would like to make on this auspicious day and I am deeply conscious that you should guide the destiny of the new generation, will take this message—the message of the goals and objectives of the Mahaweli, to the new generation*

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*who are really going to be the beneficiaries of this river. Thank you Ladies and Gentleman.*

## TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

SPOTLIGHT

### Boxing, Cricket, Rugger

BOXING, for a longtime a dying sport in Sri Lanka with a chequered history, has got a powerful shot in the arm recently. Interest in boxing has had a filip with the appointment of a new set of office-bearers headed by Percy Wijekoon, as President, and Percy Wijesuriya, as Secretary. Boxing in Sri Lanka especially in the early sixties captured the people's fancy with several medals being won by some of our pugilistic greats and this noble art reached its zenith during that period when Sri Lanka successfully staged and conducted the Asian Boxing Championships at the then Sugathadasa Indoor Stadium. But of late this gloved game had been allowed to go into a rut by some people who got themselves elected to high office not for the promotion of the game but to pinch any perks that came the way of office-holders.

When boxing is spoken of in Sri Lanka, one just cannot forget the names of the first Minister of Sports, the late Mr. V. A. Sugathadasa, and Mr. Eddie Gray, a former national champion and Olympic boxer now domiciled in Australia. The late Mr. Sugathadasa, who was also a boxer of no mean repute, and in whose memory now stands the two stadiums, the Outdoor and the Indoor, gave his blessings for the staging of the Asian Boxing Championships in Sri Lanka for the first time. The President of the Amateur Boxing Association of Sri Lanka at that time was the hard working and never-say-die Eddie Gray. He gathered round him an efficient and honest band of helpers, spent many sleepless nights drawing up plans and using all resources available to see that this first great big event was a success.

Sri Lanka, and especially the late Mr. Sugathadasa and the President Eddie Gray came in for high praise from the visiting teams and officials. Sri Lanka also produced a champion H. K. Karunaratne at that meet. Since then boxing fans have yet to see an event of that magnitude being staged in Sri Lanka.



Eddie Gray, who could aptly be called the father of boxing in Sri Lanka and who did spend so much of his time, energy and money for the uplift and development of the game here had to ultimately leave this island paradise a disgusted and disgruntled man. Those who ganged up against him—some even went to the extent of sending anonymous petitions against him—later got themselves selected to office. They only managed to downgrade the game and boxing took a severe body blow.

Mr. Vincent Perera, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports who was also quite formidable when gloved up during his teenage days, once insisted against the wishes of the then set of office bearers, to send a team of boxers to the King's Cup Boxing Tourney and what happened is history now. A couple of boxers flew home with medals and the office bearers who objected were up against the ropes taking cover. The new set of office bearers from what we can see have started on the right note and are determined to revive and bring the game to its former glory. For this they will surely have the blessings and help of all boxers and lovers of boxing.

As a first step they have decided to send two boxers and a coach for the Tenth Asian Amateur Boxing Championships to be held in Seoul, South Korea from June 26 to July 3. Last year's national champions, P. L. J. Ratnapala (Light Fly) and G. W. Perera (Bantam) both from the Army have been selected. Lt. Colonel Hugh Rupasinghe, the national coach will accompany the two boxers. A good start has been made and may the Lion Flag flutter proudly in Seoul's Asian and Olympic Boxing Arena.

CRICKET is in full swing in England and when this is being read the First Cricket Test between England and India would have been played, most probably in an easy victory for the home team. The Indians, as did their neighbours, Pakistanis, put the twin tours in jeopardy over the English rebels touring South Africa. India have now further sullied its image in the game by refusing to have umpire David Constant in the panel of umpires for the Tests.

Constant, one of the most experienced umpires, said after being dropped by the Test and Country Cricket Board that he was bitterly disappointed by the decision. "What really upset me was that I did not get any real backing from my Executive Committee. I've been on the Test panel of umpires for eleven years during that time I think it is fair to say I've done a good job. In view of what I thought I would have got more support from the Executive Committee. The Indians claim I made five bad decisions four of them during the Prudential Trophy Game. They are entitled to their opinion but of course, I disagree with them entirely. I am bitterly disappointed and I regard this decision as a bad one for umpires in general and for me in particular".

This fiasco all started when umpires Constant and Oslear allowed the one-day International at Headingley to start on time after an overnight thunderstorm. India lost this game by nine wickets. According to Peter Lush, spokesman for the Test and Country Cricket Board, the India management expressed their reservations about Constant and with regret explained they had lost confidence in him.

When England toured India last winter, after complaints from Skipper Keith Fletcher and manager Raman Subba Rao, the Indian Board removed Mohamed Ghouse from the Third Test in New Delhi. So we wonder if this is what tit-for-tat is all about. However the Indians seem to be having things their own way on this tour.

THE LONG AWAITED LOCAL RUGBY DERBY between the Havelocks and CR & FC ended in a victory for the underdogs, Havelocks at Havelock Park on Saturday. This big clash was watched by an unprecedented crowd—the biggest so far for the season. After the victory, the Havelocks pavillion was one hive of activity with song, dance and wine thrown in for good measure until the wee hours of the morning, what with the next day Sunday being poya where watering is prohibited. The Havelocks who had suffered two defeats in three games and who were not expected to win this game unless the glorious uncertainties of the game favoured them played beyond expectations to down favourites and table leaders the CR & FC by 13 points to nil.

On Sunday, the Police did well to inflict the second defeat on the Airmen by 10 points to 7. The Airmen who were tipped to be strong contenders for the cup this year seem to be slowly slipping from the reckoning. The Airmen will do well to take the game more seriously if they hope to be a force to be reckoned with. It was nice to see the Police regaining some of their old form. True they are missing the "on target" boot of Charles Wijewardene. But in Judy Praena, former soccer international, they have a reliable kicker who can obtain the vital points for them off penalties and conversions. In the other games that were played during the week ending June 4, 5 and 6, CH & FC beat Army by 9 points to 3 and Kandy obtained their first victory for the season by beating the Navy by 11 points to 3. This victory would certainly have gladdened the hearts of the Kandy supporters.

*Allrounder* also records with sadness the deaths of two ruggerites Archibald Perera and Leslie Bogodo watte.

Archibald Perera strode the local rugby playing like a colossus when the game was primarily dominated by the Europeans. Archibald represented St. Peter's in rugby from 1933 to 1936 captaining the school in the final year. His colleagues in the team were

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outstanding ruggerites like Stanley Livera, Percy Perera, Fred Kellar, Ray Remiers and Ray de Silva. As a stand-off half Archibald Perera was second to none and while being a school boy he was picked by the then CR & FC captain the great E.F.N. Gratiaen to play for the club against the All European CH & FC side. "Archie" won his Ceylon 'cap' against Madras in the All-India Rugby Tourney.

Leslie Bogodowatte the Airforce and Police rugby player met with death on his way to the Airforce-Police rugby match that was played last Saturday. Bogodowatte is alleged to have met with an accident with his fiance as the pillion rider. Bogodowatte was a reserve for the Police in this game battling against his former teammates the Airmen. May the turf on which they learnt to play the game lie lightly on them

Allrounder.



SPORTS CHRONICLE

## May 30 - June 5

**SUNDAY, MAY 30:** Police handled the wet ball poorly, which enabled their opponents, the CH & FC to chalk up their fourth consecutive win by 10 points (one goal and a try) to four (one try) in yesterday's *Clifford Cup* duel. CR & FC scored an unconvincing win over bottom of the table Kandy Sports Club by 14 points (a goal and 2 tries) to 3 (a penalty) in their *Clifford Cup* rugby football encounter. Dickoya beat Peradeniya Campus 14 points (two tries and a goal) to 8 points (two tries) at Darawala yesterday in the SLRFU *Up Country league* tournament. Kandy Lions beat Kurunegala RFC by 28 points (two goals a try and four penalties) to 22 points (a goal a try and 4 penalties) at Nittawela yesterday in an SLRFU upcountry league rugby match. Wet pitches and soggy outfields caused by rain prevented any play in tournament cricket matches in Colombo yesterday.

**MONDAY, MAY 31:** President J. R. Jayewardene presided at a conference at the Galle District Ministry to decide on the site for a sports stadium for Galle. The majority of those present including Dr. W. Dahana-yake MP for Galle favoured the conversion of the present esplanade by diversion of a road which would help add five more acres to it. The crucial *Daily News Trophy* cricket match between NCC B and SSC A ended in a thrilling tie on the first innings at the SSC grounds yesterday. Both teams collected four points each and the NCC continue to head the table with 44,580 points and SSC second with 43,760 points. Gemunu House with 212 points emerged champions at the annual *inter-house sports* meet of Wimaladharmasuriya Maha Vidyalaya Uduuwara. Golden Arrows Sports Club of Gintota beat Gold Eagles Sports Club of Passara, by 4 goals to 1

in their *soccer match*. Airforce beat the Navy but could not score the four tries they needed to retain Top Berth in the *Clifford Cup* League Points Table. Now CR & FC head the Table for the first time. The airmen triumphed yesterday at Police Park by 15 points (2 goals, 1 penalty) to 10 (1 try and 2 penalties) after leading 9-0 at half time. Madhyama Lanka SC beat Negombo Youths SC by two goals to one in an exhibition *soccer* match at the Bogambara Stadium. Agalawatte's Grama Sevaka Division emerged champions at the *Inter-Grama Sevaka sports meet* of the Agalawatte AGA's Division held on Mihindu MMV's grounds recently. Eighty four trainees from four schools attended the first coaching scheme of the Sri Lanka Schools *Badminton Association* at Anuradhapura. Dharmaraja scored a hard fought 8 points (2 tries) to nil win over Ananda in their rugby match played at Peradeniya yesterday. A new modern *indoor stadium* has now been provided for University of Colombo at Reid Avenue This is the first Indoor Stadium in Sri Lanka to be equipped with a modern synthetic sports floor.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 1:** To compensate for some very bad fielding Freudenberg Sports Club with some tight bowling just managed to beat Sherman Sons Sports Club by 18 runs in the *Mercantile D* Division match played at the Bloomfield grounds last Sunday. Freudenberg Sports Club 119 runs in 40 overs: Sherman Sons SC 101 in 46.4 overs. Wesley scored a 31 run first innings win over Sri Sumangala in a *Under 17 All-Island School Cricket* tournament match at Campbell Park. Sri Sumangala 98, Wesley 129. The Kurunegala SO vs Old Dharmapalians c icket match played at the People's Park, Kurunegala over the weekend ended in a no-decision due to rain Ten matches are scheduled to be played this week end in the C, D and E Division of the *Mercantile Cricket* tournament. Kurunegala Youth CC kept alive their chances of winning the *Daily News Trophy* in their inaugural season by beating Matara SC on the first innings at Kurunegala St. Anne's College grounds over the week-end. Matara SC 144: Kurunegala Youth CC 151 for 8. Air Force relinquished their topberth which they held for four consecutive weeks in the *Clifford Cup League* rugby table of points to the CR and FC who occupy the top spot for the first time this season. Victory Sports Club entered the finals of the *Mayor's Cup Football* Tournament when they beat Java Lane Sports Club by 3 goals to 1 in the tournament conducted by the Colombo Football League played at the Sugathadasa Stadium on Sunday

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2:** A fine knock of 78 by opener Senaka Dissanayake enabled Dharmarajah College Kandy to score a first innings win over St. Anthony's College, Katugastota in their schools *Under 17 cricket* tournament match played at

25.



Lake View on Saturday. St. Anthony's 140 all out: Dharmarajah College 166 for 6 at close. In spite of some fine bowling by Panchama de Silva, who claimed 6 for 22 bad weather and a very late start prevented a decision being taken in the *under 15 Division* III match between Sri Jayawardenapura MV and Ananda Sastralaya Kotte: Sri Jayawardenapura MV 48. Ananda Sastralaya 42 for 3. Wesley A swamped Zahira by 30 points (2 goals, 3 tries, 2 penalties) to 14 (1 goal 2 tries) in a *rugby* match played at Maitland Crescent after leading 14 - 4 at half time. Vidyartha routed Maliyadeva by 41 points (4 goals, 5 tries) to 4 (1 try) in their *rugby* match played at Nittawela after leading 24 - 4 at half time. Sixteen teams have been received for the Under 13 and seventeen entries have been received for the under 15 football tournament conducted by the Colombo District Schools Football Association. The touring Indian team came through a searching test in run-chasing on the final day of their match against Hampshire on Monday, scoring 298 in 227 minutes to collect their first win of the tour.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 3:** St. Benedict's defeated Piliyandala MMV in an *under 15 cricket* tournament match. A fine spell of off-spin bowling by Benedictine skipper R. Pathinather (5 wicket for 7 runs) was the highlight of the thrilling game. St. Benedicts 97: Piliyandala MMV 92. A second wicket partnership of 110 between opener Muditha Cooray (88) and skipper Hashan Tilakaratne (70) was the highlight of D. S. Senanayake MVs A team first innings win over S. Thomas Mount Lavinia A in a *Division 1 under 15* tournament cricket match played at Mount Lavinia. D. S. Senanayake A 231 for 7: S. Thomas A 163 for 6. Ananda scored several fine victories in the *under 15 and under 17 tournaments* conducted by the schools cricket association. Ananda A under 15 beat St. Sebastians A. Annda A 126: St. Sebastians 117. Ananda A under 17 no decision against Royal. Ananda 234. Ananda B under 17 beat Lumbini. Ananda B 129: Lumbini 81. Ananda B under 15 beat Dharmapala. Dharmapala A 78: Ananda B 92 for 7. Ananda C under 15 beat St. Josephs St. Josephs 141: Ananda C 151. Last year's *Mercantile Cricket F Division* Champions Nawaloka Group Sports Club trounced Ernest Whinney Sports Club by 10 wickets in the D division *Mercantile Cricket* Tournament match played at the MCA grounds. Ernest Whinney SC 19 runs in 19.2 overs: Nawaloka Group SC 20 for no loss in 5.3 overs. Sri Lanka's cricketers will be committed to a heavy program from September this year. The Sri Lanka Cricket Board yesterday decided to accept a short tour of India in September. They will play one Test, two one-day internationals and one 2-day match during the short visit. Sri Lanka's defending National Champion Harsha Aturupane beat younger brother Harinial in their second and final encounter in the fourteenth round of the 1982 Premier (National) *Chess* Champion-

ships. None of the competitors reached the qualifying mark at the Sri Lanka *National Rifle Association's* Non Central Meet held at Sri Lanka's Navy Range at Welisara. This meet was also th first Asian Games Trial. Seven-year-old W. T. C. Tharaya of Dharmasoka College, Ambalangoda, the youngest player to participate in a Championship created history in that partnering Nishandra Yuganthi of Devananda College Ambalangoda, beat the more fancied players in the more fancied players in the *Girls Under 11 Double Finals* at the Thirtieth Junior and Juvenile Badminton *Championships* conducted by the Sri Lanka Schools Badminton Association which was concluded at the Galle Town Hall last weekend. Unseeded 17-year-old Mats Wilander from Sweden provided the biggest sensation in the French Open Tennis Championships to date when he battered his way through to semi-finals by beating fifth-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis in a dramatic four setter yesterday at Paris.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 4:** Dimo Sports Club beat Bartleet Sports Club by 20 runs in *Mercantile D Division Cricket* Tournament match on the Colts Grounds recently Dimo 177 allout in 47 overs: Bartleets 157 for 8 in 50 overs. Kandy's Sunrise and AC held Serendib SC to a one all draw in an exhibition *soccer* match played at the Bogambara Stadium. Kandy's Good Shepherd Convent emerged Kandy Education Circuit's *Under 15 Netball* Champions with a score of 6 points, Girls High School were the runners up with 4 points. Kandy Lions crushed Peradeniya Campus by 34 points (4 goals, a try, a penalty and a drop) to nil after leading 20-nil at half time in their *UP Country League Rugby* Tournament match played at Peradeniya yesterday. Sri Lanka's defending *National Chess* Champion Harsha Aturupane moved a step closer to his Third National Title when he beat Lakshman Wijesusriya in the Fifteenth Round of the Eighteen-round Premier (National) Championship now on at the YMBA, Borella Board Room. In the *Sixth Asian Table Tennis* Championships Chinese player won all Semi-final matches in Men's and Womens Singles and Doubles held yesterday at Jakarta.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 5:** Here are results of some *Under 17 cricket* tournament matches, Maliyadeva beat St. Marys Kegalle. Maliyadeva 236 for 6: St. Marys 58. Dharmaraja beat St. Anthony's Kandy. St. Anthony 140: Dharmaraja 166 for 6. Ananda Sastralaya beat Sri Jayawardenapura MV. Ananda Sastralaya 174: Sri Jayawardenapura MV 72. St. Thomas Mount Lavinia beat St. Josephs. S. Thomas 145: St. Josephs 112. St. Sebastians Moratuwa beat Thurstan. St. Sebastian III and 145 for 4: Thurstan 79. Joseph Vas Wenna beat St. Marys Chilaw. Joseph Vas 180: St. Marys 105. *Under 15:* Isipatana beat St. Thomas Prep. School Colpetty. S. Thomas 90: Isipatana MMV 143 for 5 dec. S. Thomas Matale beat St. Anthony's Kandy. St. Anthonys 39: St. Thomas 88. Trinity beat Kegalle MV. Kegalle MV

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31 Trinity 155 for 6. Sri Sumangala beat Zahira. Zahira 41: Sri Sumanagala 43. De Mazenod beat Gurukula. Gurukula 77: De Mazenod 79. St. Benedicts beat Piliyandala MMV. St. Benedicts 97: Piliyandala MMV 92. S. Thomas beat Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales 65: S. Thomas 119 for 9. CH & FC continued their winning spree by registering their fifth consecutive victory in the *Clifford Cup League* rugby Tournament yesterday a fine second half rally saw CH beat back a strong challenge from Army to win by 9 points (1 goal, 1 penalty) to 3 (1 penalty) after being led 0 - 3 at lemons. The much awaited confrontation between arch rivals, Havelocks and CR & FC in their first-round Clifford Cup League rugby competition takes place today at Havelock Park at 4.30 p.m. A forty-yard penalty by stand-off Sashi Ganaraja during injury time saw Wesley snatch a thrilling 15 points (two goals and a penalty) to 12 (a goal, a drop goal and a penalty) win over Thurstan in their rugby match at Longden Place, yesterday. Trinity beat St. Anthony's by 7 points (a try and a penalty) to nil, after a scoreless first in their rugby clash at Nittawela yesterday in soggy conditions due to heavy rain. S. Thomas scraped through a 8 points (two tries) to a 4 points ( a try) win over Vidyartha in their rugby encounter at Havelock Park yesterday. At half time Vidyartha led 4 - nil. England, inspired by a sparkling century partnership between Allan Lamb and David Gower, scored a commanding 276 for nine in their 55 overs in the second One-Day cricket International against India at the London Oval yesterday.

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# TENDER NOTICE.

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVT.,  
HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION.  
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.**

Tenders for construction of District Switching Centre at Amparai will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Local Govt. Housing & Construction Lower Chatham Street, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A. M. on Wednesday 14th June 1982.

02. Tender Forms [could be obtained from District Engineer/Amparai before 4.15 P.M. on 02.07.82 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 300,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo or any Kachcheri outside Colombo.

03. Any further particulars could be obtained from the above Engineer.

**K.C. Samaraweera.**  
Director of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,  
P.O. BOX 504,  
COLOMBO 1.  
14th June 1982.



## Some Questions

IS IT NOT A FACT that a large number of questions are circulating in political and opinion-making circles about the delays in completing the investigations in the cases of alleged smuggling by MPs and other VIPs? That it has now transpired that some cases had not been finished for two or maybe three years? That it was only after the case of Anura Daniel's attempt to smuggle gold and watches came to light in a way that quick action was called for that some of the earlier cases, which had been pigeon-holed, appear to have been "looked into"? That even in the case of Anura Daniel, it is said that Presidential interest (and may be prompting) alone had led to the early investigations? And even it took about two months for the matter to be finalised? That a similar presidential prompting seems to have resulted in a final report on another case that of a parliamentarian's six bags of watches and watch parts? That this case is at least two years (may be 1½ years) old? That even interested people have lost a sense of time in these matters? That once a detection is made there is a hue and cry (in the press and elsewhere)? That thereafter matters are kept pending until the Customs inquiries are over? That for some strange reason, the Customs inquiries never seem to take place even if queries are raised in the press from time to time? That apart from the well known attempt to smuggle six bags of watches, there are other cases which are said to be in permanent hibernation? That questions now centre around one question as to why action on such cases (they become "files" after a time) has been delayed beyond all "reasonable time"? That the comment most frequently heard is that if such matters ("files") are delayed long enough, the public tend to forget them, and the VIPs would be able to get away with murder without having to suffer the penalties that ordinary mortals have to pay? That there is a wide-spread demand now that there should be an inquiry into: (a) the number of such cases (or "files") in hibernation or cold storage; (b) the reasons for the delay-- whether for justifiable reasons or for *mala fide* motives and (c) whether the delays are due to the fact that officials entrusted with the task of making the investigations are called upon to trot the globe on official and other business? **That the Government would do well to ground officials in charge of such inquiries and stop all trips abroad until all such pending files" have been attended to ?**

IS IT NOT A FACT that many persons in the country had predicted that after a multinational successfully muscled into the country's dairy business infant milk foods would once again be subsidised?

That *Tribune* had also anticipated such a move? That recently the *Sunday Times* had a headline story about such a step? That persons with knowledge about such matters say that this move was only a part of multinational strategy. That the first step was to get the subsidies even on milk foods removed and create a public demand for a reduction in the price? That the next step was to set up a small plant to manufacture infant milk in the country? That along with this, the price of the imported milk products was raised? That thereafter, the sales of other competitors would be curtailed in many ways? That finally the government, we said, would be persuaded to subsidise the "local product"? That what this amounts to is that the product of the multinational in question -- locally produced and what is imported -- would be subsidised? That thereby the remittances to the country of cuckoo clocks will go up by leaps and bounds? That in this connection, it must be remembered, that what has shocked everybody is that when machine-stamped expiry dates on out dated cases of milkfood were "over-stamped" -- extending the date of expiry - was accepted by bureaucrats? That though this matter has been taken up by several public spirited persons nothing has been done about it? That it was the *Daily Mirror* which had first brought to light the case of a consignment of out-dated infant milk foods? That the *Tribune* had picked up the story and had asked a number of pertinent questions? That the officials of the multinational who had gone into the Store and changed the 'expiry date' by the simple device of pasting a new expiry date printed on paper over the original machine-marked expiry date claim to be all powerful? **That it is one thing to have a multinational to step up the pace of development, it is a different matter if officials of the multinational can ride roughshod over expiry and get a way with murder ?**

IS IT SURPRISING that, a reader should write to us thus: "With reference to the Code of Public Servants published in your issue of April 24, 1982 (Vol. 26, No. 31), there is a reference to a 'conflict of interests' . . . . (para 5), I want to know how a Secretary of a Ministry (in the development sector) can be Chairman of a public company (a joint venture with a giant multinational) which is exerting considerable influence on the policy-making of the Ministry in question? To whom must such an official bear allegiance to the country or the multinational? And, Sir, is it not a fact that a Consultant to the same Ministry is also on the Board of this multinational-dominated Board of the joint-enterprise Company" **Does this not violate the Code of Ethics for Public Servants by creating a conflict of interests which cannot be swept under the carpet? That there are questions to which the Government must pay due attention"? That *Tribune* endorses every question asked by the reader ?**



## ON BUDDHISM

The Bodhisatta's birth was miraculous; as such it was already compared by Hieronymus to that of the Christ, and it may also be mentioned here that the Christian legend of St. Josephat ("Bodhisatta") is really the story of the Buddha's life. The child already bore the marks of a "Great Person," and it was foretold of him that he would become either an Emperor or a World Teacher; in effect, he was "both king and priest," and could speak of himself as a "Brahman," not by birth, but in the full sense of the word, by knowledge, and of himself as a king in leadership. He was married to his cousin Yasoda, and had a son, Rahula, who later on received ordination and so became his spiritual son in the sense in which the Buddhist monks are "Sons of the Wake." On the day of the child's birth the Bodhisatta for the first time came into contact with the fact of the universal liability of all men to sorrow, old age, sickness and death; and thereupon determined to devote himself to the search for a "medicine" for this sickness unto death, all the more dangerous in that men are ever striving to forget their misery; to devote himself, in other words, to the quest for a kind of knowledge and a way of life that might ensure to those who would practise it a state of inviolable happiness and an assurance of immortality.

**ANANDA K. COARASWAMY**

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