

# TRIBUNE

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# TRIBUNE

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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

ON THE COVER we have a picture of a joyous exhilaration bringing a message of glad tidings. We have used this picture to mark the fourth anniversary of the Gam Udava Movement. The celebrations commenced in Dambulla on June 19 with an all-night piriath at the Dambulla Raja Maha Viharaya and on June 20 there were religious observances in Buddhist Hindu, Muslim and Christian places of worship. This was followed by the opening of eight model villages in the electorates of the Matale district including Dambulla. The climax came with the opening of the Gam Udawa 82 Exhibition by the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. The fourth anniversary of Gam Udava marked the completion of the 168th model village under the village Re-awakening Movement. More than 15,000 families have so far received houses in model village areas throughout the island. June 23rd also marked the 58th birthday of Prime Minister R. Premadasa. The first anniversary was celebrated at Anuradhapura in 1979, the second in Amparai in 1980, the third at Tissamaharama in 1982. This year's celebrations had several new features. The site of the Exhibition is on a stretch of land that had been abandoned as desolate and useless. This has now been turned into a lush green habitable area. A model village with 45 houses has been built with Sinva Ram bricks. A network of roads and other amenities have been laid down. A new two-storeyed building has been constructed to serve as the community centre. The Exhibition is sited on these grounds. Once the exhibition paraphernalia and the temporary structures are removed, the model village will remain. The village has been named Dambulagama. The entire area has been landscaped with trees planted. Every house has in it a home garden. It must be mentioned that in all model villages now the cultivation of food crops in a home garden has been made a "must." The Exhibition itself has over 200 stalls run by Private Sector firms, Government Corporations and Departments. They not only advertised the goods they make and sell but showed the advances made in development on several sectors of the economy. There were also cultural shows with amusement "parks" for children (and adults) with restaurants thrown in. It must be recalled that *Tribune*, at the start of the model village project, was sceptical about their usefulness in our rural setting. Would other villages become really "awakened" as a result of a few houses in model villages? At the beginning, the model houses did not afford the allottees any scope for meaningful living as in purana villages. We had pointed this out. We soon found that such constructive criticism had its impact and the new model houses' schemes began to take a new dimension. Home gardens were added and other amenities increased to make these villages "models" in the modern sense in rural Sri Lanka. The tamashas that attended the opening of each new model village and the extravaganza associated with anniversary celebrations are probably necessary and inevitable concomitants of any governmental activity (from the days of adult franchise and the more so after independence whether under the UNP, the SLFP or even a left-backed coalition). But the question today is whether these expensive propaganda tamashas at any cost are absolutely necessary. With political maturity and with strengthened national identity these tamashas can be cut and the money saved can be channelled to more purposful activities. One hundred and sixty eight or even 200 model villages can act as a pace-setter, but how many of our other villagers can afford such habitats? It is still our view that the first priority is and should have at all times been agricultural production and this is something that has suffered grievously with ELS at the helm. The cart should not be put before the horse.

## War and Peace

THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY now in progress has focussed global attention on questions of war and peace. Sri Lanka has at all times, as a non-aligned nation and as a developing Third World country, been in the forefront of the struggle for total disarmament. Mr. A. C. Shahul Hameed, our Foreign Minister, in his statement before the Special Session of June 9 had pointed out: "I had the honour of placing before the First Special Session a proposal for a World Disarmament Authority from His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, President of Sri Lanka. The proposal was elaborated in a working paper submitted to that First Session and was included among other proposals in the Final Document. We are encouraged by the responses it has received including the scope for its integrated inclusion in the long-term machinery of disarmament. Institutional arrangements relating to Disarmament have been reported upon by an Expert Group which has taken into account Sri Lanka's proposal of a World Disarmament Authority. We shall, at this Session, support any measures taken in furtherance of the objectives of that study."

In the course of his statement he had stated: "The Second Special Session convenes in an atmosphere of foreboding gloom. While we are here urging disarmament three separate wars are being fought. To talk about them may be regarded as a departure from the main goals of this Special Session. I am nevertheless constrained to refer briefly to the tragedy that has befallen that small country, Lebanon, whose territory has again been invaded and occupied. Two Security Council resolutions this week have brought no relief. Mr. President, the people of Lebanon whose courage and capacity for survival against overwhelming odds is almost legendary, deserve better of our Organisation than they have received thus far."

Mr. Hameed also referred to the role Sri Lanka played in the fight for disarmament: "While all of us have the obligation of making this assessment, Sri Lanka has been fortunate in being afforded perhaps some extra insight for making an evaluation. We joined the Non-aligned in that initial call for a Special Session on Disarmament in 1961. We functioned as spokesman for the Non-Aligned at the Special Session in 1978. We became a member of the Committee on Disarmament when that negotiating body was reconstituted. Sri Lanka has been a member of two Expert Groups—one on International Agreements relating to Disarmament, the other on Disarmament and Development. I have myself been a member of the Secretary General's Advisory

Board on Disarmament Studies. While there was no lack of effort in each of these bodies to advance their respective mandates, we were constantly encountering the same problems, the same attitudes and, as one might expect, from the same sources."

The he drew attention to the priorities envisaged at the first Special Session: "In order to attempt an evaluation of our performance since the last Special Session we need to look at the order of priorities for negotiation which we established in the Final Document's Programme of Action. At the very top of that list we placed nuclear weapons because we all unhesitatingly acknowledged that avoidance of nuclear war was the most urgent task of the day, because mankind was confronted with a choice between disarmament or annihilation. Immediately after that first priority we placed other weapons of mass destruction, chemical weapons, conventional weapons and finally reduction of armed forces. The order of listing was not intended to defer negotiation in one while seeking agreement to implement another. We agreed that parallel or concurrent negotiations would take place in all the defined priorities."

An from that he went on to an important point: "*We would therefore urge that this Second Special Session declare that neither doctrine nor the continued reliance on the nuclear deterrent, are consistent with a commitment to Disarmament. In today's context a call for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons will be stongly resisted. We should then at least demand a joint or individual declaration by the nuclear weapon states that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons*"

In regard to the first nuclear strike, President Brezhnev in his message read at the Special Session on June 15, had said that his country would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet leader's statement obligated the United States to come out with a matching response during the session. But President Regan, who made his statement on June 17, did not do so. He rejected President Brezhnev's offer as "unverifiable and unenforceable" and "not an effective way to reduce the danger of nuclear war."

However, the Soviet Union has become the second country among the nuclear weapon states to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. China has made statements to that effect in the Assembly in the past. China referred to this question again in the present session when its Foreign Minister Mr. Huang Hua called upon nuclear powers to undertake unconditionally, not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states and nuclear-weapon free zones and also not to be first to use such weapons against one another "at any time and under any circumstances"

## Brezhnev's Message

*New York, June 15:* The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, sent a message to the participants in the second special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament here. The message was read by the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who spoke at the session's plenary meeting today. The message reads as follows: On behalf of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the 269 million Soviet people, I am addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations which had convened for its second special session devoted to disarmament. The session is faced with great and responsible tasks. Its agenda includes a number of items of paramount importance. But if we are to single out what is the most important, the most urgent, what now worries people in all corners of the globe, what preoccupies the minds of statesmen and public figures in many countries of the world, it is the concern for halting the endless build up of ever more destructive types of weapons, ensuring a breakthrough in improving international relations and averting a nuclear disaster. Concern for peace is the dominant feature of the Soviet Union's policy. We are convinced that no contradictions between states or group of states, no differences in social systems, ways of life or ideologies and no transient interests can eclipse the fundamental need common for all the peoples—the need to safeguard peace and avert a nuclear war. Today, as never before, purposeful considered action is required of all states in order to achieve this lofty goal. Guided by the desire to do all in its power to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear devastation and ultimately to exclude its very possibility from the life of mankind, the Soviet state solemnly declares: **The Union of Socialist Republics assumes the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This obligation shall become effective immediately, on the moment it is made public from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly.**

Why is it that the Soviet Union is taking this step in conditions where the nuclear powers participating in the NATO grouping, including the United States, make no secret of the fact that not only does their military doctrine not rule out the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons; it is actually based on this dangerous premise? In taking this decision, the Soviet Union proceeds from the indisputable fact which plays a determining role in the present-day international situation that should a nuclear war start, it could mean the destruction of human civilisation and perhaps the end of life itself on earth. Consequently the supreme duty of leaders of states conscious

of their responsibility for the destinies of the world is to exert every effort to ensure that nuclear weapons never be used. The peoples of the world have the right to expect that the decision of the Soviet Union will be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of the other nuclear states. If the other nuclear powers assume an equally precise and clear obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons altogether, which is espoused by the overwhelming majority of the two countries of the world. *In the conduct of its policy the Soviet Union will naturally continue to take into account how the other nuclear powers act, whether they heed the voice of reason and follow our good example or push the world downhill.* It is also the objective of the Soviet Union's initiative to raise the degree of trust in relations between states and that is particularly important in the present day international situation where trust has been gravely crippled by the efforts of those who are trying to upset the obtaining balance of forces, to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies and to wreck all the positive which the policy of detente brings.

The military political stereotypes inherited from the times of the one-time monopoly on the atom bomb have become outdated. The realities today require a fundamentally different approach to the question of war and peace. The present move of the Soviet Union makes it easier to take a different look at the entire complex of problems related to the limitation and reduction of armaments, especially nuclear arms, and furthers the cause of disarmament as a whole. The vast achievements scored by human creative and techno-logical genius permit the peoples to open a new chapter in their history. Even now boundless opportunities exist to approach the solution of such human problems of global magnitude as the struggle against hunger disease, poverty and many others. But that requires scientific and technological progress to be used exclusively to serve people's peaceful aspirations. **The Soviet Union is assuming an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons being confident in the power of sound judgement and believing in mankind's ability to avoid self-annihilation and to ensure peace and progress for the present and coming generations.**

I would like further to invite the attention of the representatives of states attending the special session of the UN General Assembly to the following question. In the search for measures which would actually halt the arms race many political and public figures of various countries have recently turned to the idea of a freeze, in other words, stopping a further build-up of nuclear potentials. The consideration advanced in this connection are not all in the same

vein, still, on the whole, we believe they go in the right direction. We see in them the reflection of people's profound concern for their destinies. To use a figure of speech, people are voting for preserving the supreme value in the world which is human life. The idea of a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals as a first step towards their reduction and, eventually, complete elimination, is close to the Soviet point of view. Moreover, our country has been the initiator of concrete proposals aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race in its quantitative and qualitative aspects.

And, finally, still another issue which the UN General Assembly, in our view, cannot disregard. Despite the obvious danger incident to nuclear weapons, it is not to be forgotten that there are other means of mass destruction in the arsenals of states, including chemical weapons. The fact, however unthinkable, is that a few kilogrammes of poisonous agents from the tens of thousands of tons which are operational in the armies of certain countries are sufficient to kill several million people. And in addition, new programmes are being launched for production of still more sophisticated lethal types of chemical weapons. Everything should be done for the elimination of chemical weapons from the face of the earth. The Soviet Union is a convinced champion of this approach. We are prepared to agree without delay, on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles. On the whole the Soviet Union is in favour of moving ahead in all areas where opportunities exist for limiting and radically reducing armaments, be it nuclear weapons, other types of mass destruction weapons or conventional armaments. There is no type of weapons which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on the basis of reciprocity.

I would like to express confidence that the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament will provide an effective impetus to the cessation of the arms race and transition to practical measures for real disarmament. In this way it will justify the hopes which the peoples are pinning on such a representative forum. I wish the participants in the session fruitful work for the benefit of the peoples, for the benefit of universal peace.

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FOR THE RECORD

## West German Aid

The Federal Republic of Germany's public sector development aid reached a new record level in 1981. The net funding provided from public budgets for developing countries increased by 11.1 per cent to 7.2 billion Deutsch marks (approximately 62.6 billion Rupees): (1980: 6.5 billion Deutsch marks/ approx. 56.5 billion Rupees).

Public sector development co-operation rose in 1981 to 0.46 per cent of the GNP (previous year: 0.43 per cent). This is the highest the figure has been since the Ministry for Economic Co-operation was instituted. In 1981 an increase of 368 million Deutsch marks (approx. 3.2 billion Rupees) to a total of 1,512 billion Deutsch marks (approx. 13,154 billion Rupees) was registered for other public sector funding (e. g. loans provided by the Reconstruction Loan Corporation of the German Development Co.,pany.)

Funding provided by non-government organizations such as churches, trade unions, associations and foundations from their own resources and from donations attained a record level of 839 million Deutsch marks (approx. 117.3 billion Rupees) in 1981. Funding the previous year amounted to 764 million Deutsch marks (approx. 6.6 billion Rupees).

FRG Bulletin  
Colombo, 7.6.82.

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POEM

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## Castles in the Air

They didn't let me down—  
Those golden castles  
With their Ivory towers,  
That I built in the air  
In my dream-filled youth.  
The castles that I built  
Were safe and strong—  
Peoples with kind faces.  
Old and young.  
Their walls gem-bright.

Those Castles in the air  
I live in now  
In life's reality.  
The home I share with you  
Is safe, and strengthened  
By shared trust—  
Peoples by you and I  
And cherished children three,  
The walls gold-washed with love.

Love that has weathered storms  
And risen, tried and tested  
In the Victory  
Of shared togetherness.

LORRAINE

## Sophia Loren

An outstanding actress very much in the news recently was Sophia Loren who returned to her roots in Italy to serve a long overdue jail sentence for evasion of Income Tax in her early days in her home country. The month's sentence was halved. Surprisingly during her enforced sojourn in jail little or nothing was mentioned about her equally famous husband Carlo Ponti. It was known that a cloud had descended on this marriage which lasted long by Hollywood standards. But it took the then film world by surprise. That she found complete security in Director Ponti was never in doubt, but motherhood evaded her in this marital alliance till the first born eventually arrived. If a break with Ponti is on the horizon, then it is also possible that she will make peace with the Roman Catholic Church which had excommunicated her for more reasons than one. An excellent actress of admirable grit and courage, Sophia was born in 1934 of an illegitimate liaison, in Naples, her mother being a non-too-famous actress. Sophia was too skinny in her early years to come up to her mother's aspirations for her. But filled up as she grew up to win the first of several beauty contests in her hometown. These successes led her to Rome where she appeared as an extra in *Quo Vadis* (1951) and starlet roles. She also took to modelling even as a teenager. She met Director Carlo Ponti who was famous by then. She was only 15. Ponti was quick to scent her histrionic potential and groomed her for a film career. By 1954, Sophia was an established star and began vying with the more famous Gina Lollobrigida who was at the peak of the profession. Thereafter Ponti mounted an enormous publicity campaign, which preceded her arrival in Hollywood in 1958. Back in Italy for a while, she won the Venice Film Festival Award for the *Black Orchid* and another memorable one as a war torn mother in Alberto Moravio's novel, *Two Women*. She later received Academy Award recognition in Hollywood and citations at the Cannes Film Festival. To her, an epic, a comedy or a romantic role as in the film *Brief Encounter* recently -- came equally easy. Statesque and floridly handsome in a way that is no longer fashionable, she has bridged an earlier era to modern times, having been moulded to it, by the creative hand and expertise of her husband Ponti, the imperious guidance of a Stromberg, the warm sympathy of a Cukor, and the cameramen who maximised her photogenic looks. She is also perhaps the only actress in our times who wrote her autobiography with intelligence and a candour while under doctors, orders for bed rest before the arrival of her first baby. Now that she has crossed the crisis point of her career and come to terms with

her conscience, *Film Focus* wanders whether she would persist with the film career that she has blazed between two continents. If she does not - for her film appearances are appearing fewer and far between - it would indeed be a great pity. Sophia Loren's better known Hollywood Films were *The Pride and the Passion*, *Desire Under the Elms*, *Houseboat* (recently on ITN), *The Key*, *A Breadth of Scandal*, *The Millionaire*, *Two Women* (won her an Oscar) *Five Miles to Midnight*, *Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, *A Countess from Hong Kong* (with Charles Chaplin), *Sunflower* and *Arabesque*.

**THE UNMARRIED WOMAN** (English): A 20th Century Fox release exudes class in portraying the inescapable dilemma of a separated wife Erica Benton (Jill Clayburgh) and a pretty one at that. She becomes a prey to all predatory males in a sex minus love relationship. In the opening sequences, Erica is seen jogging along with her husband (Michael Murphy) who is not only hopelessly out of step in the morning exercise, but also in his marital relationship. Eventually he surprises his genuine wife by deserting her and his teenage daughter for another Lolita on the spree. The wife accepts and adjusts herself to the unforeseen situation, egged on by a Hens "Hinternational" Group of friends, who make a salad recipe of all their problems with only bitter results. Erica then turns to a female therapist who advocates a "fling" now and then as a release for her 17 years of frustration in marriage. Devoid of love and left cold and frigid, the road leads her on to the 'path of a psychedelic painter (Alan Bates) who uses pails of paint instead of a brush to lend colour to his canvasses. He builds a reserve of love for the forlorn Indy, who awakens to it for the first time. This foundation too turns shifty, after many bouts between the bedsheets, and Erica is poetically left holding on to one of his life size paintings as he bids "Adieu". This clash of personalities is brought out best by the breeze that sways the large painting as Erica balances it and gets back to lose it after the flutter that neither leaves her content nor happy. Jill Clayburgh took on the role of Erica with a studied and supreme grace, as one whose life was wrenched from a predictable course. Under Director Paul Mazurky's guidance, she strips away the poses and pretences that grapple with honestly felt pain and anger that makes her cry inside in a sensitive role. A special word need be mentioned about Jill Clayburgh, for with just a handful of films — *Hustling*, *Gable and Lombard*, *Silver Streak*, *Semi Tough*, *Luna*, *Starting Over* and *Playing Marilyn* — she has reached the stature of a Greta Garbo, or a Sophia Loren, as an appealing, intelligent and charismatic actress. Her life has been rather free styled, for she lived out of marriage with Al Pacino for several years and has acquired a rare habit of conversing with intimacy, while her eyes mellow into a misty sweetness. This Clayburgh

touch has added profusely to the success of this film, which adults should not miss.

**ANBUKKU NAAN ADIMAI (I Am A Slave To Love)**

Tamil: The usual broth as in many recent Rajni Kanth featured films, with an exception in that a star heavy cast weighs down this story. Two brothers roled by Kanth and Vijayan are separated in their teens after a "William Tell" misadventure, with one remaining within the law in later years as a Police Officer while the other (Rajni Kanth) lives outside the pair of it as an easy going tough on the run. The brothers, in a casual encounter, change roles unaware of their relationship, and it is left to the bad egg of the pair to clean the Augean Stables in a suburban Police District, which he does by beating the Departmenta orders in his administrative capacity as the Officer in Charge. Many reputed stars like Sujatha, Thengai Seenivasan and Nagesh just flicker and disappear to provide some box office value to the film. Rathi, as the heroine, just survives in her role with a face which is now her only fortune. The Director is inept—the creator being overwhelmed perhaps by the surfeit of star material, which is further weighed down by mediocre songs, and depending entirely on the hackneyed histrionics of Kanth who overacts. A Karate bout with an exponent (Karatemani) enlivens the average story for a while. It ends with a whimper.

JAMES N. BENEDICT

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QUESTION TIME

by

## Sherlock Holmes

- \* Gang of Four \* Anura in SLFP (S)
- \* Nestles Buffaloes \* UNP Ministers
- \* French Connection

### 1. WHY DID THE UPALI GROUP START THE SCARE STORY ABOUT A GANG OF FOUR IN THE SLFP (S)?

*Nobody seems to know.*

It had come as a straightforward frontpage splash, in the *Sunday Island* of June 6, openly hinting that Kobbekaduwa, Illangaratne, the Kumaranatungas and a "lawyer" were planning a coup to bring back Maithripala Senanayake to the SLFP (S) and to make him party leader during the election campaign when Mrs. B will have to step down and thus rob Anura of his rightful heritage or what Upali strategists seem to think is Anura's. The SLFP (S)

General Secretary Ratnasiri Wickremanayake issued an anaemic contradiction of the story, but none of the members of the alleged Gang of Four did so. In spite of the Wickremanayake denial, *The Island* stood by its story. Political circles interpret this as an indication that the topmost hierarchy of the SLFP (S) had given the green light to *The Island* to play up the story. Even so, why did *The Island* start this red herring? Opinion in political circles seems to indicate that the story was a pre-emptive strike to nip in the bud a growing anti-Anura coup in the SLFP (S). But was it necessary to have a "gang of four" bogey to promote Anura's interests in the SLFP (S)?

### 2. WHAT KIND OF WELCOME DID ANURA RECEIVE ON HIS RETURN TO THE SLFP (S)?

*According to knowledgeable circles the return of Anura and his supporters and the attempt to incorporate to them in the SLFP (S) party structure has created many problems which even Mrs. B finds difficult to resolve.*

The anti-Anura forces in the SLFP (S) are in a 12 to 5 majority in the Politbureau. It is known that they have held up or even turned down the applications of Anura supporters for readmission. Some of the senior SLFP Anura adherents, who have so far been readmitted, have been placed subordinate to new district organisers who were appointed when Anura and Co., were in SLFP (M). It should be also remembered that Anura was not given a place on the platform of the May Day Rally. The Politbureau has also decreed that only Mrs. B and/or the Secretary were authorised to make statements to the media on behalf of the SLFP (S). Mrs. B, however, managed to get Anura on her platform at Ratmalana, but on that day the "gang of four" (who dominate the Politbureau) held a meeting elsewhere. *Anti-Anura forces* within the SLFP (S) have also raised the question as to why Maithripala cannot be taken back—if Anura could have been allowed to return. If Maithripala were taken back, they say, the dispute of the party headquarters and the problem of the party symbol and emblem for the elections would be solved. But the cold reception accorded to Anura in the SLFP(S) has no doubt upset the Upali Brains Trust which had hoped to create a new SLFP (Upali-Sirimavo-Anura, i.e., SLFP-USA) to confront the UNP and also make the Jayewardene hierarchy realise, among other things, that Upali was a force to be reckoned with any where. But unfortunately, Upali (even with *The Island*) was not able to secure a friendly welcome for Anura in the SLFP (S). What next?

### 3. WHY HAS ANURA GONE ON A TOUR OF THE USA AND CANADA AT THIS JUNCTURE?

*Nobody knows or can even guess.*

TRIBUNE, JUNE 26, 1982



His supporters have no answers. Some say that many of them feel that they have been "left in the lurch". But others say that Anura has done so many zig-zags in recent times that his personal pretorian guard and other adherents have (by this time) become accustomed to his somersaults and the repercussions thereof.

#### **4. WHAT KIND OF A GIMMICK IS THE NESTLES' PLAN TO GIFT OR DISTRIBUTE BUFFALOES TO MILK PRODUCERS IN THE COCONUT TRIANGLE?**

*Little information is as yet available on this matter.*

No multinational is an altruistic, welfare or charitable organisation. This buffalo distribution stunt is no doubt tied up with the infant milk foods plant Nestles' have been allowed to set up in the Coconut Triangle where Nestles' had undertaken to gift or invest six million rupees for "dairy development". The amount of liquid milk Nestles' can get is limited in the area, and some suggest that the buffaloes must be for the purpose of increasing the milk supply. This can at best be a long-term objective. But there is no guarantee that those who get these animals will not sell them to the butcher at a considerable profit. Another intriguing question has also arisen. Has the ADA joined the Nestles' juggernaut in the Triangle? Still more interesting are the questions concerning the prices at which the buffaloes are "sold" to Nestles'. What is the average price being paid to persons from whom the animals are being bought and what is the price Nestles' is being called upon to pay by those purchasing them? It is a case of the purchasers diddling Nestles' or is there some "collusion" in the matter? In view of the widespread talk about this matter in VIP circles, Nestles' will do well to release a further newspaper "leak" or a full statement about this *Operation Buffalo*. This column will be very interested in publishing it with comments. This column would also like to get information from its readers about this Nestle buffalo gimmick.

#### **5. IS THERE A SIMMERING DISCONTENT IN THE RANKS OF UNP PARLIAMENTARIANS THAT SELECTED MINISTERS ARE BEING PLACED IN CHARGE OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS UNDER THE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SYSTEM OF VOTING FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS?**

*Yes, in political circles, this talk is going the rounds.*

Gossip has placed the undermentioned Ministers in charge of the following districts: 1. *Colombo TRIBUNE, JUNE 26, 1982*

R. Premadasa; 2. *Gampaha*, Ranil Wickremasinghe; 3. *Kalutara*, Lalith Athulathmudali; 4. *Kandy*, Gamini Dissanayake; 5. *Puttalam*, M.H.Mohamed; 6. *Badulla*, Cyril Mathew; 7. *Matara*, Montague Jayawickrema; 8. *Moneragala*, Ronnie de Mel; 9. *Nuwara Eliya*, S. Thondaman. These are the names mentioned so far. How far they are correct is not known because the UNP has not issued any statements; There are also 14 other districts. UNP apologists however say that the party High Command has made no such decision, but suggest that these stories emanate from opposition circles very anxious to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction among UNP backbenchers against particular Ministers. Neutral observers say that there cannot be any smoke without fire. Time alone will show.

#### **6. DO QUESTIONS STILL PERSISTS WHETHER THE FRENCH CONNECTION WITH TRIUMPH IN THE AWARD OF 80 M.W. DIESEL POWER PLANT IN SPITE OF STRONG OBJECTIONS FROM MANY QUARTERS?**

*Yes, they are persisting even though the French are not the lowest tenderers and in spite of the bad performance of the gas turbines supplied last year by the same manufacturers. In commercial circles, it is known that the Ceylon Electricity Board closed the above tender on April 8, 1982. According to these same sources, the four lowest received were (a) Brown Roveri, W. Germany (38.5 million US \$); Sumitomo, Japan (38.6 million US \$); (c) Hawker Siddley, UK (41.2 million US \$) and (d) Alsthom, France (2 offers) (a. 46.7 and b. 51.7 million US \$). There are also rumours in the same commercial circles that the tender has been tentatively ear-marked or awarded to the French tenderer. A strong activist of the anti-French lobby told this column "It is very well known that most of the equipment in the Telecommunication. Department and the Ceylon Electricity Board in the last many years have been awarded to this group. It is equally known that this equipment is faulty While the failure of the Telecommunication Department equipment is widely known, one of the Gas Turbine installed by Alsthom has failed since January 1982, and even though some of the Ceylon Electricity Board officials have tried to cover it up and say that it will be repaired shortly, it has still not been repaired." And there are It is said reports that the equipment supplied by this supplier to other countries have also developed serious defects. More later.*

x x x

# TENDER NOTICE

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

Govt.



Notice

Tenders for construction of Proposed Technical College, Nuwara Eliya 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 14. 07. 1982.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer/ Nuwara Eliya before 4.15 P.M. on 02. 07. 82 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 5000000/- 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.  
16th June, 1982.

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

## Notice Under Section 7

Ref No. 3/61/175

03/J.74 L.331

It is intended to acquire the Land described in the schedule below for further particulars please see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No: 197/6 of 16.06.1982.

## SCHEDULE

<i>Name of Villages ect</i>	: Kapuwarala village in Udukaha East Korale, Dambadeni Hatpattuwa (West) D.R.O's Divison, Kurunegala District.
<i>Name of Land</i>	: Wewagawa Watta Idulamula Watta Amuna; Hitina Watta
<i>Plan and Lot No</i>	: 118 and 119 in Supplement No. 3 in F.V.P. 430

The Kachcheri,  
Kurunegala,  
09ht June 1982.

**A. George**  
District Land Officer  
Kurunegala District.

## June 6 - 12

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, JUNE 6:** There is no escape from the conclusion that the railway and the bus transport services, as state monopolies, have failed the country's economic development and progress; in 1980 the railway lost Rs. 146 million and the estimated loss of the SLCTB for 1981 is Rs.1.2 billion; this is revealed in the report on the Private Omnibus Transport Industry Committee. Mr.C.Thiagalingam a senior Queen's Counsel died at his home at Milagiriya Avenue Bambalapatiya yesterday; he was 82 years old - *SO*. The subsidy on all infant milk foods may be reintroduced if a proposal now before the Government is accepted. Poonam full moon Poya Day which commemorates the introduction of Buddhism to Sri Lanka by Arahat Maha Mahinda Thero will be commemorated throughout the island today - *ST*. The high powered UNP committee on corruption has received several complaints against members of the party. The conference of World Buddhist leaders and scholars at its concluding session yesterday decided to appeal to the Government of Britain, Argentina, Iran and Iraq to end their current military operations which pose a danger to human life and world peace. Sample surveys are to be conducted in every electorate to gather information relating to the condition of the aged and elderly. Unscientific sample packaging of Sri Lanka's first consignment of tea to the offshore auctions crushed the country's chances of gaining a foothold in the offshore market - *WK*. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party is buzzing with news of an attempt mounted by a four-man brigade (promptly branded the "Gang of Four" by some party wags) to bring back Mr. Maithripala Senanayake as party leader, relegate Mrs. Bandaranaike to nominal leadership and banish Mr. Anura Bandaranaike from the party - */S*. All banks will start new loan schemes to enable people to take loans such as housing loan at a low interest rate.—*LD*

**MONDAY, JUNE 7:** Sri Lanka has dropped 11.6 million kilos of tea crop in the first four months of this year, accounting for more than half the 19.3 million kilo shortfall of world tea production, according to figures now available to the trade. Many thousands of devotees listened to the recital of Tripitaka on the hills of Mihintale yesterday morning, in the presence of President J.R. Jayawardene and Prime Minister R. Premadasa — *CDN*. The acceleration of the Mahaweli project which many claimed was a "mission impossible" will be completed on schedule according to the very latest forecasts. Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali announced over the weekend the launching of a second Mahapola Fund to provide books free to students in Grades 11 and 12; these students are left out as it were from the President's scheme of issuing text books free up to grade 10 — *CDM*. Sri Lanka's unemployment figures still remain very high in respect of its population with 857,168 persons unable to find jobs; a labour force and socio-economic surveys conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics to provide the Government with information on unemployment and the structure of the labour force data necessary for policy formulation has revealed that the unemployment rate has declined by just 3.4 percent over the past decade. A 30 year old Lankan woman was taken in for questioning by the Tamilnadu Police, regarding her involvement with the Liberation Tiger Organisation. —*SU*. A series of major geological faults, undetected during the initial soil investigations is seriously jeopardising the scheduled completion of the 355 million dollar Victoria Dam project but the contractors Balfour Beatty Nuttal (BBN) has been able to counter these problems and is beginning to believe that the power generation date of September 1984 can be achieved after a long struggle, says the prestigious journal *International Construction* in its March issue. The misuse of around Rs. 1.3 million of the Consumer Account monies in the Kolonnawa Multi-purpose Cooperative Society for the purchasing of machinery and equipment for the mechanized bakery project of the Society has been severely criticised in a report of the Department of Cooperative Development. Trade and Shipping Minister, Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali received the first consignment of green chillies that is to be exported from Sri Lanka from a peasant of Rajangana last week; this first ever export consignment of green chillies will be to the Middle East countries. Ten youths, two of them armed with machine guns, were arrested in the Jaffna and Vavuniya Districts during the weekend as the Police began rounding up suspected terrorists in an effort to prevent a bloodbath between rival factions of the Liberation Tiger Movement, Police said today —*/S*. The Ministry of Fisheries has decided to give loans to all fishermen who could not go to the sea during the heavy rains; more than 30,000 fishermen could not go to the sea during the heavy rains —*DV*.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 8:** The Ratnapura Kalutara and Galle districts have taken a heavy beating from the rains and the Social Services Ministry yesterday

estimated that about 100,000 people in the worst-hit Ratnapura area have been affected by floods. President J. R. Jayewardene told a well attended public meeting at Dimbulagala that Sri Lanka had received all the money required for completing the accelerated Mahaweli Scheme, on schedule. Hiniduma was completely cut off and Akuressa was under water according to reports reaching the Social Services Ministry yesterday evening—*CDN*. Sri Lanka's average growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) for a non-oil producing developing country has surpassed most countries in the Asian hemisphere. Mr. Manik Sandrasagara who escaped from Britain nearly four months ago though on a £ 20,000 bail in connection with the alleged smuggling of narcotics last July, appeared before Mr. W. Don Amarapala, Assistant Collector of Customs (Intelligence) in his office in Colombo yesterday. An Island-wide census of domesticated elephants is to be taken on September 12; this was decided at a conference held at the Ministry of State under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chandra Karunaratne, Deputy Minister of State yesterday—*CDN*. Sri Lanka and India are to soon reach accord on areas where each country will be able to exploit mineral resources in the waters separating them; talks for this purpose are now under way in New Delhi between officials of the two governments. Sri Lanka has been picked as the venue for the 10th Asian and Oceanian Congress on obstetrics and gynaecology; this conference which is expected to draw about 1,500 medical men from Asian and Oceanian states is scheduled to be held in September 1985. President J. R. Jayewardene has called for the stepping up of production both in the agricultural and industrial sectors with a view to combating inflation and the problem of the growing gap in the foreign inflation and the problem of the growing gap in the foreign exchange balance—*SU*. The former UNP Member for Panadura, Dr. Neville Fernando is likely to appear on the same political platform with Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike and Mr. Anura Bandaranaike, according to sources close to Dr. Fernando. The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress will contest the Presidential Elections scheduled for 1984 in a call to the Tamil people to demonstrate their "solidarity", the party's General Secretary Kumar Ponnambalam said yesterday; however, the Party has still not decided on its nominee, Mr. Ponnambalam said—*IS*. A cargo ship sank 60 miles off the south-west coast of Sri Lanka close to Galle last night when sea water had entered the hold of the ship, a Colombo Radio spokesman said this morning; all 24 crew members on the vessel, the *Anemone*, were saved by two other ships the *Macoma* and the *Benetoch* that had been in the vicinity and had answered the SOS message—*CO*. The government has granted permission to every Member of Parliament to select 50 persons for employment in the Middle East countries to fulfil the scheme to find employment for 100 000 persons in those countries—*DP*.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9:** The Kaluganga had risen to below 32 inches of the grand old bridge spanning it at Kalutara yesterday but the Director of Irrigation said there was no danger; he explained that the river rising that high would mean that the saad bar at the estuary would be washed away and will not require blasting. Although the government had to bear an almost unbearably heavy expenditure on generation of electricity necessary for the people, it has taken steps to provide power to the consumer at a reasonable rate without putting the full burden of the cost of production on them, President J. R. Jayewardene told the government parliamentary group yesterday. Mr. W. M. J. Loku Bandara (UNP-Haputale) said yesterday that Ven. Labugama Siri Dhamma Thera's reference to President J. R. Jayewardene as a traitor seemed to be part of a conspiracy to obstruct a religious and cultural renaissance and communal amity that was being ushered by the President—*CDN*. Sri Lanka's rock phosphate deposits are to be exploited under a massive seven billion rupee project to produce fertilizer for both local and foreign consumption. Appupillai Wimalarajah a Jaffna university undergraduate, whose detention by security forces sparked off massive student protest in the northern peninsula, was released along with nine other terrorist suspects yesterday evening from the Gurunagar base—*SU*. The government has appealed to the Government of the United Arab Emirates to be lenient with the Sri Lankan maid who has been sentenced to hundred lashes by a Abu Dhabi religious court for fornication on humanitarian grounds—*CO*. Dr. Ranjith Attapattu Minister of Health told the *Divaina* that he intends to bring all small hospitals specially in rural areas to a better standard with more modern equipment and facilities—*DI*. More than 8 lakhs of people have not taken their national identity cards as yet; the department will impose fines of Rs. 63 lakhs from all those who have not yet taken their identity card. The Ministry of Education has received about 3,500 applications for English teacher posts; these posts will be given on district basis—*LD*.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 10:** President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday ordered Social Services Minister Asoka Karunaratne to fly to Ratnapura to inspect flood damage in the area and organise relief work. Three people were killed, 10 injured and several more including a family of 11 reported missing when a part of a hillside came sliding down on a small community on the Ratnapura—Pelmadulla Road on Tuesday night; rescue workers were grimly battling in the mud yesterday hoping that some miracle had enabled at least some of the missing to survive the devastation. The course of the Kaluganga is lost in a vast flood plain now covering a major part of the Ratnapura district; most roads are impassable and the Government Agent Mr. D. F. Balachndra, estimates that at least 20,000 families in this gem-rich Sabaragamuwa province are homeless today. In a sustained

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barrage this afternoon government ranks continued their verbal missile warfare against a Buddhist monk who they said had made un-Buddhistic remarks about the country's president—*CDN*. A parcel bomb exploded in the postal van of the KKS Colombo train on its down journey on Tuesday night at Murukandy injuring the entire postal travelling staff; the train was halted at Mankulam and the injured taken to hospital; one of them, a postmaster Mr. Rasiah died on admission to hospital—*CDM*. The government yesterday stepped up flood relief work as raging flood waters took at least 14 lives and left thousands homeless. Bomb disposal squads of the Army and Police were rushed last morning to Jaffna to investigate what is believed to be a rash of IRA style bombing attacks carried out by Northern terrorists—*SU*. Over 35 fish ponds constructed in the Nuwara Eliya—Maskeliya electorate on the promise that the Fisheries Ministry would supply inland fresh-water fish are now idle, according to Mr. Kumar Abeyasinghe, G. A. Nuwara Eliya—*IS*. Police suspect that a breakaway group of a northern political party is responsible for the chain of incidents involving bomb explosions during the last three days in and around Jaffna—*CO*.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 11:** After a stormy five-hour debate parliament yesterday decided to appoint a select committee to inquire into allegations made by Harris-pattuwa's Second Member R. F. Wijesiri about the depositing of six sacks, presumably containing money at the residence of Mrs. Si.ima Bandaranaike allegedly by a foreign organisation. Tight security measures have been enforced in post offices country-wide to ensure that no terrorist group disrupts the mail with parcel and letter bombs. Mankulam Police took into custody three parcels containing bombs which were found on the KKS—Colombo mail train on which a bomb exploded on Tuesday night. President Jayewardene has expressed the desire to share Sri Lanka's FTZ experience with Cuba in a message conveyed to President Castro through Foreign Minister A. C. S. Hameed who was in Havana for the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-aligned Co-ordinating Bureau. A United States contracting company in Saudi Arabia has asked a Sri Lankan recruitment agency to supply it with 2,780 workers of several categories—from road sweepers to physicians; of this number 450 vacancies are for heavy vehicle drivers—*CDN*. Flood waters are reported to be now subsiding in the worst affected areas but the Nagalagam gauge of the Kelani river is rising; yesterday night the gauge stood at 4 feet 8 inches fast reaching the minor flood level—*CDM*. Ratnapura District Minister, Mr. Nanda Mathew, Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr. Harold Karunaratne, yesterday flew with AirForce personnel to Ratnapura to distribute cooked food and bread to eighty thousand people rendered homeless in the Ratnapura District by floods. The Sri Lanka Navy was called in the evacuate 900

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marooned workers of the New Chattel Estate at Nagoda, 9 miles off Horana, yesterday—*IS*. Several teams of CID detectives have been rushed to the North to investigate the sudden eruption of violence in Jaffna, IGP Rudra Rajasingham said this morning; he said that the terrorist groups which were dormant for sometime had surfaced once again—*CO*. The Ministry of Social Services have spent nearly 9 lakhs of rupees for those who were affected by the recent floods. More than 2 million people are homeless after the floods—*LD*.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 12:** Declining international fish prices have dealt the Maldivian economy a heavy blow, President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom said yesterday in an interview with the *Daily News* at the Republic's Colombo embassy. IGP Rudra Rajasingham has called on his gazetted officers and OISs of all police stations to accord the "highest priority" to policing tourist resorts effectively—*CDN*. Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike former Finance Minister in the Sirima Bandaranaike Government and presently deprived of his civic rights announced at a meeting in Domphe that he is quitting politics. Emergency funds for immediate repairs to roads damaged by the floods will be released by the Ministry of Finance and Planning—*CDM*. The Government will await the completion of legal proceedings in Tamilnadu against northern terrorist leaders before initiating any action to bring them to Colombo; this course of action has been decided upon after a full study of recent developments. Bagawan Sathya Sai Baba, the well-known religious leader visits Sri Lanka as a state guest next month on the invitation of President J. R. Jayewardene—*SU*. Another bomb was discovered at the Jaffna Post Office mail sorting room yesterday; the parcel containing the bomb was addressed to the Cement Corporation Chairman, Mr. Asoka Somaratne. Customs authorities who have completed their inquiries against Manik Sandarasagara are now awaiting intimation from the Head of the British Customs Intelligence, Arthur Rigby—*IS*. Compensation up to Rs. 75,000 will be paid to public sector workers for accidents or death during working hours.—*DP*.

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WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

## June 6 - 12

### ASIA

**INDIA:** The Pakistani draft for a "no-war" pact between India and Pakistan requires considerable amendments, modifications and additions according to Indian spokesmen. Former External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that India may explode another nuclear device very soon. In her message

to the UN General Assembly on disarmament Mrs. Indira Gandhi called for a binding convention against the use of nuclear arms and an immediate suspension of all nuclear tests. India will be in a position to meet 80 percent of her oil needs by 1985 and there is speculation now that she may become a member of the OPEC. In a village in Tamil Nadu seven people were killed and 50 were wounded in a fight between high and low castes. The low castes appear to have had the support of the Moslems. **JAPAN:** Premier Zanku Suzuki told the UN Assembly on disarmament that it was the earnest aspiration of the people of Japan to realise a world without nuclear weapons. **PAKISTAN:** As a part of Islam Reform Campaign military authorities in Pakistan have decided to close down advertisement studios for pretty and glamorous girls. Pakistani Journalists and Newspaper Employees Unions have appealed to the military government to end the censorship of the press as it was causing a lot of damage to the country; that the people were kept in the dark about vital issues and that this widened the gulf between the government and the people. **BANGLADESH:** Bangladdsh has decided to ban the import of 234 brands of medical drugs which it considered harmful and useless for its population. It has also requested the manufacturers of another 250 brands to withdraw them from the market within the next six months. **THAILAND:** An Asian Lawyers Legal Inquiry Committee has found that Vietnam has used chemical weapons selectively in Laos and Kampuchea. Vietnam had earlier denied US charges that it had ever used chemical weapons in that area. **ISRAEL:** Israelis have successfully marched into Lebanon along the coast and had taken control of the Lebanese mountain road. Besides attacking PLO strongholds, Israelis have fought Syrian forces in Lebanon, especially in areas close down the Damascus-Beirut road. Premier Begin said that he had called on President Assad of Syria to keep his forces out of Lebanese conflict because Israelis were not bent on attacking Syrians. Israelis claimed that their locally made Mercava Tanks were superior to Soviet-made T-72 tanks used by Syria in the current tussle. Israel has banned the food and medical supplies provided to civilian Lebanese in the Tyre coastal area. Israeli and Syrian forces ceased fighting since Friday but Israel continued its mopping up operations against PLO guerillas. **IRAN:** Iran condemned Israeli aggression in Lebanon and called for retaliation. The Speaker of the Iranian Majlis urged Arab countries to use both military and economic weapons to counter Israeli operations. Iran has rejected the ceasefire proposals offered by Iraq saying it had come too late. **LEBANON:** Israeli forces have extended the fight deep into the capital of Beirut. Leaflets dropped from the air indicated that Israel may take over Beirut and called the ADF (Arab Deterrent Force) to leave the Lebanese capital. **IRAQ:** Iraq has announced its readiness to ceasefire and withdraw all its forces

from all Iranian cities and territories including Qasr-e-Shirin, Mehran and Sumar to International borders and was ready to accept the arbitration of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, Non-aligned Movement or UN Security Council. This was apparently a diplomatic move to save face and hold the Non-aligned Conference without any disturbance though the reason given was to close Arab ranks to confront the Zionist enemy. **SAUDI ARABIA:** Saudi Arabia had taken the case of the Israeli attack on Lebanon to the NATO leaders meeting in Bonn. The Crown Prince Fahd said that there was no justification for the attack and Israel has crossed the limits of Arab patience, prudence and self-restraint.

## EUROPE

**UNITED KINGDOM:** In a joint address to the House of Lords and the House of Commons President Reagan defended Britain's military action in the Falklands. He also said that Britain was sacrificing its young men not for the sake of a real estate but to defend the principle that aggression should not be allowed to succeed. British taxpayers were given an early warning of a possible tax increase to cover up the Falkland war expenses. Queen Elizabeth II praised President Reagan for backing Britain over the Falkland issue. US Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the military action in Falkland was in Britain's favour and Argentinian should withdraw from the area to prevent any further bloodshed. Britain admitted that a frigate and two ships were damaged by the Argentinian attack. According to the popular journal *Economist*, Europe was facing the spectre of mass unemployment in this decade similar to that of the 1932 depression. They also face the threat of the high technology of US and Japan. Britain appears to have delayed its final attack on Port Stanley due to the reverses suffered by the loss of a frigate and two ships. **SOVIET UNION:** Tass News Agency condemned the Israeli action in Lebanon and said that the US was encouraging Israel to carry out criminal acts against its Arabian neighbour. According to US sources the Soviet Union has sent a space shuttle similar to that of the US Columbia type and picked it up in the Indian Ocean. **SPAIN:** Spain which joined the NATO only a few days ago told the NATO Summit that force was not the way to solve international problems and said that Falklands conflict might lead to a major split in the Western alliance. **WEST GERMANY:** Fifty nine (59) members of the Social Democratic Party sent a letter to be President Reagan criticising his military spending. Besides this protest, leftists and ecologists too were expected to demonstrate when President Reagan visits Bonn to attend a NATO summit. President Reagan said that he understood the German fears about blows from the East. He also said that he would be at the frontline of any peace march if he was convinced that it would alone bring a secure world. The NATO

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leads will consider the feasibility of the first use of nuclear weapons known as "flexible use" in an invading force were to overrun the conventional NATO defences in Europe. The EEC Foreign Ministers condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and threatened it with possible economic sanctions if it does not withdraw. **SWITZERLAND**: Bomb explosions outside the US and Israeli embassies in Berne caused considerable damage to property. Soviet Union was disappointed that the US has no new ideas on arms reduction except to insist that Moscow should scrap its SS-20 missiles. The Soviet Union has pointed out that the English and the French were improving the nuclear warheads and that this added a new dimension to the arms reduction talks. **HUNGARY**: The Annual Council meeting of the COMECON was held in Budapest. The Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar condemned the attempts made by Western allies to impose sanctions on the Communist bloc over Polish crisis. Soviet Premier Nikolai Tikhonov called for greater economic integration amongst the socialist bloc to counter Western attempts to shatter their economies.

## AMERICA

**ARGENTINA**: President Galtieri was confident that Argentina would emerge victorious in the Falklands war. A military official said that Britain may win one or two battles but they cannot dislodge the Argentinians for ever from Malvinas. The President of Argentina offered to withdraw his encircled troops from the Malvinas provided Britain also followed suit. Argentine planes successfully hit British Frigate Plymouth and two landing ships Tristram and Sir Galahad. Argentinians claimed that they have neutralised the British attack on Port Stanley. Pope John Paul arrived in Buenos Aires for a two day pastoral visit. This was a hastily arranged visit to console a predominant Catholic population undergoing the strains of a war with a Protestant country which the Pope blessed by a six-day visit. **UNITED STATES**: The US has not condemned the Israeli action in Lebanon but had observed that Israel should not aim at splitting that country into two. In a friendly appeal to Israel President Reagan had called for a ceasefire in Lebanon. The US was concerned over the expansion of the Israeli invasion into Lebanon into a war with Syria. The US did not want to avoid the rhetoric that might hamper a ceasefire but was convinced that the attack on Israeli Ambassador in London was made by a group opposed to the PLO leadership. Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib was busy meeting Israeli Premier and the Syrians. The US Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has agreed to back Reagan's proposals for a cut in US and Soviet nuclear warheads by one third. They also killed a counter proposal backed by Senator Kennedy advocating that the US and Soviet nuclear arms should be frozen at the present

level. On his return from his first Presidential visit to Europe President Reagan said the friends and foes respected the United States. **UNITED NATIONS**: The UN Secretary General informed the Security Council while the PLO and Lebanon were agreeable to stand by the Security Council resolution for a ceasefire Israel had justified its invasion as in self-defence and would remain where they were until a permanent and secure arrangement was made. The members of the Islamic Peace Committee and the PLO have appealed to the UN to impose sanctions against Israel following its invasion of Lebanon. The Lebanese delegate at the UN pleaded with the Security Council to stop the Israeli attack on his country as it was being literally murdering his country. The United States vetoed a resolution sponsored by Spain condemning Israel for its failure to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and demanded it ends hostilities within six hours.

## THE FOREIGN SCENE

SRI LANKA

### In Havana

**THE TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY THE HON. A. C. SHAHUL HAMEED, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AT THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NON-ALIGNED CO-ORDINATING BUREAU.**

*Havana, 3 June*: Mr. President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am happy to be here, for the third time, in this beautiful city of Havana and to see you Mr. President, presiding over the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau. Three years ago Sri Lanka had the privilege of hosting representatives of over seventy Non-aligned States in Colombo. That occasion was of great importance to Sri Lanka. At that meeting in Colombo we were finalising preparations for the Sixth Summit to be held in this capital, in Havana. Now, another three year cycle is drawing to a close as we return to Havana—to look back and assess, to look forward and plan. A tradition has been established and a sense of continuity has emerged. It speaks well for the Non-aligned Movement that there is this sense of continuity about its functioning; and this continuity is a testimony to the durability of the Movement—not merely in a formal or procedural sense, but in the context that the Movement has endured, matured and is now looking forward to a more effective role. The validity of Non-

alignment as a positive, equitable and viable alternative to bloc policies and great power rivalries has been established and recognized.

The international situation has remained grim since our meeting in Colombo three years ago. although we now have amongst us the independent and free Republic of Zimbabwe and the item "Situation in Rhodesia" has at last disappeared from our agenda. The confrontation between the great powers has now shown disturbing developments with far reaching repercussions including a further escalation of the global arms race. Global military expenditure, 70% of which is by the two major military alliances, is over 25% of the GNP of the entire developing world. The Second Special Session on Disarmament, which convenes in a week, is an occasion to which the Non-aligned must respond with determination and foresight. Great power confrontation in the area of the Indian Ocean has become more serious threatening regional as well as international security. We hope that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean will complete its discussions so that the conference on the Indian Ocean could be convened in Colombo next year. We believe that the Colombo Conference is a vital and timely initiative, if we are to achieve a relaxation of the mounting tensions that have been gathering in the Indian Ocean.

In Southern Africa, despite token cosmetic changes, Apartheid maintain its obscene face. Namibia remains in its clutches. The liberation struggle in Southern Africa has entered a new phase of greater resolve in the face of increased repression and it needs the solidarity and support of all non-aligned countries. In the troubled Middle-East, the Palestinian people are still denied their inalienable national rights and Israel continues to occupy Palestinian and Arab territory while launching frequent attacks against her neighbours. Israel has committed naked aggression against Arab States; she denied international opinion by absorbing the Syrian Golan Heights; and in the occupied territories she has tightened her repressions against the Arab people.

Elsewhere, the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Non-aligned countries have been imperilled by armed intervention interference and suitable forms of sub-version and destabilisation. All these acts have been aimed at depriving the Non-aligned countries of their right to pursue their political, economic and social development in accordance with their own perceptions and to hinder the independent development and progress of Non-aligned countries. In the economic sphere, the one hopeful course of global negotiations on re-structuring international economic relations remains dismally clogged and the plight of developing countries, continues to deteriorate. The term North-South dialogue is fast becoming an ugly word. So, unless some early, positive movement

takes place, the third world community would look at the North-South dialogue only as a slogan, packed with promises for a tomorrow that would not be born. It is imperative that those who hold the keys to international finance and money should be more sensitive to the growing feeling of frustration.

We are happy at the adoption of the text of the comprehensive Convention by the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea at its recently concluded sessions. I sincerely hope all states will adhere to the convention in the interests of the international community, and in fact in their own interest, with a view to eliminating the sources of future international tension and conflict. This will also be a reaffirmation in practical terms of the conviction that the resources of the area were the common heritage of all mankind. We may not all share identical perceptions on all the issues that will come before us, That is inevitable and should cause no embarrassment. We constitute almost 100 countries representing all forms of political systems, economic strategies and socio-cultural back-grounds. There are differences of outlook even among the members of the major military pacts.

What is remarkable about Non-alignment in fact, is that despite the diverse backgrounds and perceptions of its members, we can agree on certain broad fundamental principles. The common denominators in these principles have been respect for freedom, justice and territorial integrity. In Havana, three years ago, our heads of State reaffirmed in their Declaration their commitment to these principles and objectives, which have been reinforced through successive Summits in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo. The Non-aligned Movement, its commitment to these principles and the defence of freedom, justice and equality among nations have had many critics. There is a impressive array of learned and pseudo-learned volumes on Non-alignment and many of them are unfair assessments of the Movement. We should be the first to face up to whatever deficiencies there may be in the movement or its functions.

The Non-aligned Movement is a permanent feature of international life. Its achievements are many but I think its impact and effectiveness in facing up to the challenges of the international situation can be enhanced and further strengthened if we take a sober, cold, look at the Movement and make the necessary adjustments. Optimism must always be tempered with sobriety, hope with realism. As His Excellency President J. R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka observed in this very city in 1979: "Unless the conduct of international relations is based on a sound grasp and acceptance of realities, we run the risk of living in a world of fantasy". Introspection is not pessimism.

*To be concluded . . .*



## Pious Hopes

Paris, June 7: A Summit meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries, the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Japan concluded recently in Versailles. "Polite vagueness"—this is how the Paris newspaper *Le Figaro* characterized the final declaration which the meeting adopted. Admittedly, most of the clauses of this document admit of different interpretations. US leaders and their West European partners differed substantially as regards the ways of withdrawing from the economic and financial and monetary crises tormenting the Western countries. The United States flatly refused to lower its artificially high bank rates. The statements made by the participants at the Versailles Summit at plenary sittings and before the press were vague and were no doubt intended to conceal the acute clashes of interests and opinions which sometimes went beyond the framework of diplomatic niceties. This was most marked when the meeting discussed East-West economic relations. The six allies of the US were highly critical about Washington's demand about subjecting the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to what amounted to an economic blockade.

Admittedly, East-West trade and credits were among the most extensively discussed issues. Following the COCOM, which was established on US initiative for imposing curbs on exports to the socialist countries, the United States wanted to form a "financial COCOM". Washington insisted on an agreement to limit the volume, duration and price of credits to the Soviet Union and found itself in a minority. Canadian Premier Trudeau resolutely opposed this proposal. He was supported by Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Mitterand of France. Having failed to achieve a full victory in Versailles, the US has nevertheless made it clear that it intended to continue pressurising its partners to compel them to humbly follow in the wake of America's current crusade against the Soviet Union. On the question of limiting credits to the socialist countries, US Secretary of the Treasury Regan said that every country would be watched by six others and what every one should explain what it was doing and why. However, this US proposal failed to win acceptance till the end of the meeting, when a paragraph was included in the declaration in which the participants agreed to have a common approach in their economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. *Le Matin* said the France and West Germany had not given in to a massive onslaught by the Americans who urged them to isolate the Soviet Union commercially.

The Versailles meeting has ended, but America continues to pressurise its partners. The general state-

ments contained in the declaration showed that the economy of the capitalist countries was experiencing serious difficulties and that in some countries these difficulties had assumed the nature of a crisis phenomenon. Solutions to these problems were sought through "a further reduction of inflation and through a return to a permanent growth of economy and a high level of employment." However, apart from wishful thinking, the Versailles document contained no specific commitments or proposals designed to resolve the key economic problems of the Western countries -- such as the rising inflation and unemployment, and the economic recession. The USA had moreover tried to bring its own internal difficulties into the Summit discussion as part of the East-West trade and economic relations. But this failed because West Germany, France and Canada were unwilling to let the US have its way. Nevertheless, the declaration stated that the United States reserved for itself the right "to impose sanctions" and to introduce embargoes. Perhaps the most significant development was that France and West Germany did not budge in the face of a broad onslaught by the Americans calling on them to isolate the Soviet Union in the field of trade. The strongest blow was dealt to the US by Pierre Trudeau who had asked how the USA could demand that its allies defend the interests of the West when the USA was killing them economically.



A NOTE

## On Paychecks

Washington May 24 1982: President Reagan's dollar 200,000 annual salary plus dollars 90 000 expense account makes him the highest paid non-Royal Government leader in the world a new book says. But Mr. Reagan's salary pales in comparison with television news personalities, athletes, US industry executives, according to Mr. David Harrop in his new book, "WORLD PAYCHECKS—WHO MAKES WHAT, WHERE AND WHY?"

Mr. Harrop's designation of Mr. Reagan as best paid politician does not take into account the extravagant sums provided to monarchy in places like England and Sweden. Last year Queen Elizabeth, Princess Anne and Princess Margaret were allotted 7.6 million dollars for personal and household expenses. They got another 11 million dollars for house keeping at the Royal palaces and 22 million dollars for upkeep of the Royal yacht, train and other modes of travel. By contrast, Prime Minister George Prince of newly independent Belize, one of the world's smallest countries, earns about 8,000 dollars a year, drives in old Land Rover and lives in a tiny bungalow provided by the Government of his Central American nation.

Mr. Harrop estimates that ex-Beatle Paul McCartney is the highest paid entertainer in the world because he made about dollars 48.2 million in 1980. Marlon Brando may hold the all-time per diem earnings record with his fee of dollar 2.7 million for 11 days work in the movie "The Formula". Mr. Harrop notes that in nearly all industries, the highest paid executives are found in the United States. There were 23 US chief executives who each earned more than dollars 1.5 million in total remuneration in 1980. The best paid Western European executives rarely earned more than dollars 800,000 during the same year.

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WARNING FROM SWEDEN

## What a Limited War Can Do

*Stockholm, June 5, 1982:* More than 750 million people would die, international trade would revert disastrously to the barter system and governments would become ruthlessly authoritarian in the event of even a limited nuclear war, according to a study published in Stockholm. The study upon the predictions of international experts, was published in *Ambio*, a journal of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. It dealt with the possible impact of an imaginary war beginning in June 1985 and involving less than half of the superpower' nuclear weapons. The report says that by the most conservative estimates, 750 million people would be killed immediately in the attacks. Millions more, seriously burned radiation, infected by contaminated water or sickness would die later, and even those in remote areas would be at great risk from cancer due to radiation, the study said.

It added that the long-term effects of the war could be even more devastating. According to the report, rain would become lethal because fall out and fires would range across the northern hemisphere, producing dark clouds of particles which would boil out the sun for weeks, possibly changing the chemistry of the globe. Crops would be ravaged by small fast-multiplying pests relatively resistant to radiation, the study said. It added that famine would strike large areas because of low food production and disrupted transport. It predicted that as a result of the economic reversion to the barter system, international trade would break down. In consequence, third world societies would be torn apart by social violence. The report said post-nuclear government could be expected to be ruthlessly authoritarian in allocating scarce resources. While life in the depths of the oceans might escape widespread destruction, the marine creatures most useful to man living in shallower water would be exterminated—

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BILLY GRAHAM

## Evangelist In Moscow

"One of the most memorable events of my life." This is the way Billy Graham described his visit to Moscow. He took part in the recent World Conference *Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe* as an observer. I think this Conference is important, for it brings together leaders of the different religions of the world. We came together to talk about how we can cooperate helping the politicians serve some principles and guidelines. It is the special responsibility of religious leaders who see life as a sacred gift to work towards an international ban on today's weapons of mass destruction. We must get rid of the atomic bomb that is not going to stop the wars. Something has to happen in people's hearts. I think that we ought to be working for peace and the elimination of weapons mass destruction which could destroy life on the planet within a matter of hours. **As for me, I am not going to change the work that I do preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ. But I am going to speak privately and publicly on the matter of disarmament and peace.**

\* "The citizens of the United States and the Soviet Union are not different, but we have strange stereotypes of each other. And that must be eliminated. We must get to know each other better. I would like to see more exchange in the sphere of culture, education, trade and tourism—all of these can help us get to know one another as people and lead to greater understanding and trust. This is what our religious contacts are serving, too. At present both our countries, as well as every nation on earth, again face a common enemy. Our common enemy today is the threat of impending mass destruction."

**TRIBUNE**

**Agricultural Digest**

J.E.D.B.

## Team in China

**Mr K. Ratanayake, General Manager, J.E.D.B., Mr. Y. Ratnayake, Director JEDB II and Mr. G. Jayaweera, Manufacturing Advisor JEDB II were recently invited to China to study the possibilities of using the small hydro-power**

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turbines for generating electricity in our plantations in the hill country where waterfalls are in plenty. About this they have undertaken to give TRIBUNE a full report. But when in China they had enquired from officials of the Bureau of Water Conservancy about the work done in China on re-afforestation and they were furnished with relevant information. Below we published a report based on the information made available to them—Ed.

*FIRST they sportlighted an extract from the report of the Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Congress." . . . .*  
"China's afforested area and the percentage of its forest cover are small, there is grievous soil erosion, and the ecological balance is increasingly being impaired. If we fail to find an effective solution to this problem, we shall be committing a historical error whose consequences may afflict future generations. To change the situation, we must take immediate and effective measures to forbid indiscriminate felling, prevent fires, diseases and insect pests in the forests, and launch a national afforestation drive. Present emphasis should be on planting trees on extensive plains and in hilly areas. In rural areas where there is a shortage of firewood, priority should be given to planting fuel trees. In villages, suburban districts and coastal frontier regions where conditions permit the planting of groves of timber or fruit trees, it is necessary to organise specialised afforestation groups with production teams and brigades or communes as the unit and to put the work on a permanent basis. Forestry departments should stress the preservation and expansion of existing forest bases, the active reafforestation of denuded lands, and the promotion of the multipurpose use of forest resources. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to plant trees and grass and conserve water and soil along the upper reaches of the Huanghe, Changjiang and other rivers. The State Council has prepared a Resolution on a Nationwide Campaign for Obligatory Tree Planting, which will be submitted to this session for examination and then promulgated and implemented."

**THE REPORT OF THE JEDB TEAM STATED:**  
In the course of discussions with officials of the Ministry dealing with forestry in China, we gathered that the forest cover in the country is only 8%. Lumber requirements are 4 million cubic metres per annum. A programme to re-afforest commenced 30 years ago and at present there are 420 million mu or 30 million hectares. Extensive propaganda has been done on how people should care for forests. North of the Yangtse dry hot winds affect 200—300 million mu of land. *Windbelts* have been established and each shelter protects 10—15 hectares. In the North West water loss and soil erosion and the sedimentation of the Yellow River at 1.6 million tons per annum has to be contained. A biological approach by

planting grass on a large scale is being made. In the north there are sandy winds and forestation has been carried out while a special institution for land protection has been set up. Improvement of the environment and the maintenance of an ecological balance are two of the primary tasks of that institution. *Forest Bureaus* are established in the Provinces, Districts and Counties to plan for sound and effective organisation to implement the afforestation programme and to reach the people's consciousness. In each commune there is a centre teaching members how to plant and care for trees. There are 3,900 State Run Forest Farms each averaging in extent 7,000 hectares and altogether 10 million hectares have been planted in the last 30 years. These state-run farms have nurseries supplying planting material to meet their own requirements as well as those of communes.

"COLLECTIVES OR COMMUNES account for 80% of the total forestry programme tackling desolate hills and some land belonging to the communes themselves. The province, the district and the county are involved in the planning and a scientific approach is thereby ensured. Selections of varieties are determined to suit local conditions. In the 1950s, 70% of South China was planted in Pine and later on there was a serious disaster due to a pestilent caterpillar. In the 1960s and 1970s, Cedar was advocated. While soil, climate and topography should determine the variety a monoculture is now avoided in the light of experience. Inter province seed introductions are carried out and regulations are laid out for nurseries. Good seed strains and vigorous saplings are utilized at all times. Lessons in land preparation basically involving 6 technical methods are advocated. The density of the plantation, watering and fertilizing are carefully controlled. Management, particularly weeding and aftercare in the first 4—5 years is paid much attention as they recognize that 70% of the success would depend on management and not only on planting.

Two hundred and twenty thousand (220,000) Forest Farms all over China are managed by Communes or brigades. These are checked for acceptance by special teams established at Country level. Standards laid down have to be adhered to and those plantations that do not come up to standard have to be replanted. The State gives the fullest support and attention while recognizing that the main resource for a successful programme would be the people themselves. There is a State subsidy of 100 million yuan per annum (Rs. 1,200 million) distributed through the annual budgets. There is a fund for forestry which is replenished by purchasers of lumber, having to pay 100% of the value of the timber utilised to that fund. Loans are given for planting at low interest rates by Banks and faster growing species attract high subsidies; the range being 5—50 yuan per mu. Irrational selection of species and sites,

management and environmental conditions account for 30% of the failures in some situations. Success has been mixed with failure and the experience gained is used to improve the programme.

We expressed interest in a variety of Bamboo suitable for temperate climates as this type accounts for about two thirds of the bamboo utilisation in China. The variety called Mao Chu (*Phyllostachys Pubescens*) grows in single units instead of in clumps. *Shoots that had been put out in February had grown well over 25 ft. in 4 months at the time we saw them. Forty million mu of land are being developed in bamboo in China while it was mentioned that a large acreage is developed in bamboo for paper. It is proposed that in consultation with the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya, we should try to introduce some of these varieties obtaining our requirements from the Canton Botanical Gardens.*

OUR Ambassador in Peking agreed to assist us in this regard. The mobilisation of the people is carried out by propaganda in newspapers, posters, leaflets, radio and also in schools by having appropriate chapters in primary text books of school children and also with appropriate music and song. Forestry is thought of a service for the people essential for the development of society and is carried out from generation to generation.

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## TO REFOREST

Authorities in the Serang District of West Java, Indonesia, have found a novel way to reforest the area by making couples who want to marry, divorce or remarry first plant trees. According to *Antara News Agency*, couples wishing to marry must plant two fruit trees. Those who want divorce are required to plant five trees, while couples wishing to remarry each other must plant three trees. The move was made to ensure that Serang continues as a major fruit-producing area in Java. —(*Readers Digest*, June 1980).

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## IRRIGATION—2

# Answering Your Queries

*How much moisture would be held at field capacity in the root zone of a mature fruit tree?*

The principal determining factors are the variation in the capacity of soils to store moisture and the

varied extent of the root zone of trees in different soils. Still further complications arise from the diverse composition of horticultural soils, uniformity being extremely rare. On the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas it is possible to find. (a) A loam surface soil overlying a heavy clay, merging into a lighter clay below; (b) A deeper, lighter clay surface overlying a somewhat impermeable clay; (c) a heavy clay loam surface over a lighter clay; (d) Underlying layers with irregular distribution and a mounds of limestone rubble. Other variations are to be found and only in a few instances are there extensive areas of uniform texture and great depth.

Field capacity in clays and clay loams represent a moisture content of up to 29 per cent of the dry weight of the soil, equivalent to approximately one surface inch in water in each 6 to 7 inches of soil. The wilting point in such a soil could be as high as 15 percent of the dry weight, and thus the moisture within the root zone of the plant will be 14 percent of the dry weight of the soil. Therefore, in this instance, only 50 percent of the field capacity is available to the plant. In such a soil, the root zone would not extend much beyond 24 to 30 inches, with the bulk of the roots in the 6 to 18 inch zone. Assuming a uniform texture in the first 3 feet of soil, some 4 to 5 inches of moisture could be held in the 6 to 30 inch root zone. There would be approximately 2 to 2½ surface inches of water actually available to a mature tree growing in such a uniform soil. Under field conditions the surface soil seldom drains to field capacity, and would retain a higher percentage of moisture, a considerable portion of which however would be lost by evaporation.

A sandy loam will hold up to 13 or 14 percent of moisture at field capacity, and retain up to 6 or 7 percent at the wilting point, and thus, at field capacity, retain but 6 or 7 percent of available moisture. A uniform sandy loam texture to 3 or 4 feet would allow good root penetration, provided the lower soil was not heavy enough to retard drainage and thus watering the lower root zone. In such a deep soil, roots would probably penetrate to 3 feet and even to 6 feet. However, deep soils are by no means common on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, and it would be safe to assume a root zone of 3 feet with the main concentration between 6 inches and 2 feet. Where no tillage but shallow working is carried out, many active feeding roots are to be found within the top 6 inches of soil. Sandy loams vary in field capacity, and held one surface inch of water in each 8 to 15 inches of soil. A root zone extending to 3 feet in such soil would hold between 3 and 4 surface inches of moisture, and a wilting point of 7 percent would give between 1½ and 2 inches of available moisture, depending on the actual texture and nature of the soil. Obviously sandy soils and clay soils need different irrigation management

on their different textures alone, apart from any other considerations.

#### *When should an irrigation be applied ?*

Theoretically plant growth stops when the soil reaches the wilting points, but in practice plants will wilt some short time before the root zone reaches this point. This is due to the fact that a large part of the root zone is already dry and the remainder is unable to supply the moisture to the plant quickly enough. In addition, moisture in those parts of the root zone not thoroughly permeated by roots is not available to the plant. In practice, therefore, it is desirable to irrigate a few days before the soil is expected to reach the wilting point.

#### *How can the need for irrigation be determined ?*

There is only one reliable way of determining the need for moisture and that is by examination of both the plant and the soil. A soil auger should be part of the equipment of every irrigator. It enables a through examination of the moisture position throughout the root zone. It is then possible to determine the rate of water loss from the time of irrigation and thus to predict the approach of the wilting point and the need for irrigation. It will also assist in ascertaining the depth and uniformity of penetration of the irrigation applied. A soil auger is undoubtedly as essential for efficient irrigation as a shovel.

#### *What determines the amount required at each irrigation ?*

The amount of each application depends upon the soil type, the extent of the root zone, and the amount of moisture already in the soil. There is no point in applying more water than is required to wet the root zone. Applications in excess of the capacity of the root zone area are a waste of water and cause leaching of soluble plant food beyond the reach of the roots. In addition there is the more serious aspect of possible water logging in soils which show a steady increase in clay content with depth; this has been very noticeable over the past years. The bulk of the root zone will not usually be dried below the wilting point, though this may occur in the surface soil as a result of evaporation. The amount of water applied should be sufficient to make up the losses caused by evaporation and transpiration. In an early spring and when the root zone is dry, 3 to 4 inches is not too much for most soils, but where there is waterlogging below the root zone some discretion must be exercised.

*To Be Continued . . . . .*



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IN INDIA

## The Oil Rich Shrub from North America

By C. S. Prakash

AMERICAN RED INDIANS used to extract oil from the seeds of a widely growing shrub in deserts, which they applied to their hair against drying effects of sun and wind. The oil from this plant, *Joboba* (pronounced hohoba) has been found to be of excellent quality. Much is being made of *joboba* now a days not only for its lubricant oil, but also for its food and medicinal value. The *joboba* oil has innumerable uses ranging from lubricants to detergents to pharmaceuticals. It is also used for polishing waxes, carbon paper, linoleum, facial cream, premium shampoos, moisturisers and hair conditioners. This little known plant grows wild in arid regions northern Mexico and South-western United States. *Simmondsia chinensis* to scientists, its seeds contain liquied wax with are eaters of fatty acids and alcohol. *Joboba* has already occupied an estimated area of 12,000 acres in the State of Arizona in US and nearly 10,000 acres in California. The University of Arizona at Tuscon is actively working on domesticating this crop and to promote it for world cultivation. *Joboba* grows in soil of marginal fertility, needs little water, withstands salinity and does not seem to need fertilizers or other polluting chemical treatments, says Dr. Yermanos of University of California. Thus, it can be very easily grown and oil can be extracted like from any other oil seed.

It is a perennial, evergreen, non-poisonous, drought resistant, easy-to-maintain plant with a deep root system, it can also be used as hedge plant and as a soil fertilizer in green belts and around desert cities. It is also a plant with long life. Generations of Red Indians applied ground-roasted *joboba* seeds as a paste to heal cold, sores, cuts, burns, warts and other skin ailments. Tea made by boiling the seeds was used to relieve intestinal disorders or the labour pain during child birth, *Joboba* seed oil was also taken as a purgative. The plant has been known to survive as long as a year with no rainfall at all. A slight moisture is required for this during winter, to set flowers and pods. The National Academy of Sciences of the US is making a headway in popularising this hitherto ignored crop. *Joboba* also appears to be fairly salt-tolerant and one variety, *Testa fared* well even under soil water salinity of about 7,000 mg per litre. The plant in natural dry habitat is usually 60-90 cm tall, but can grow to a height of 2.3 meters under careful watering. An evergreen, it has thick bluish green leathery leaves. It has brown nut-like fruit which resembles the almond fruit. A rugged plant,

it can withstand harsh odd treatment can live for more than 100 years.

The seeds contain nearly 50 percent liquid wax and is the only plant source for unsaturated liquid wax. The wax can be obtained in high purity by pressing or by using certain solvents to extract it from the seeds. It requires very little refining for use as lubricants and does not turn rancid fast. The most interesting property of *jojoba* wax is that it remains undamaged by repeated heating to high temperature and would not change its viscosity after repeated temperature changes. Its stability in terms of oxidation and rancidity makes it particularly attractive for use in cosmetics. Also, the wax can be easily hydrogenated to produce a solid, hard, white wax which can be used for polishing carbon paper.

The residual seed meal, after the wax has been extracted contains up to 35% protein and can be used as a feed for livestock. But the seed contains simmondsin, a toxin that can be an appetite depressant. So, the bean has to be washed with hot water before feeding. As *jojoba* oil has been found to be perfectly compatible with the human body, it has been suggested as a lubricant in surgical mechanisms such as artificial heart pumps. It is also proposed to use the oil in manufacturing rubber, plastics, ink and chewing gum, as a protective coating and an evaporation retardant. *Jojoba* plants conserve water and can also be used for landscaping in polluted arid areas.

*There are many limitations for this crop at present. Little or no research has been done on it and new high yielding varieties have to be developed. As it is a long duration crop taking 4-5 years for the first harvest, breeding for early maturation and uniformity is a top priority. Another problem is that this crop has separate male and female plants (Dioecious). Only the female plants bear seeds and female plants can be recognized only at maturity. This, a sex-linked character has to be discovered so that early sex identification of seed or seedling can be done to retain only few male plants for pollination.*

The University of Agricultural Sciences, Behhal, is making concerted efforts to make *jojobas* to adapt to Indian conditions. But, the seeds do not germinate well and the cuttings from the plant are difficult to root. However, a recent report from the University of California has indicated successful rooting of cuttings by treatment by growth regulators—4,000 ppm of I BM. *Jojoba* thus proves to be a wonder crop with great potential and as a boon for arid land farmers of our country. Because of its industrial appliances, its cultivation is sure to pick up in the next few years in our country.—*Kurukshetra*.

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## PAPAYA

# Better, High-Yielding Variety Evolved

A new variety of papaya, which out-yields all the popular papaya varieties cultivated in the country, has been developed by scientists of the regional research station of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) at Pusa in Bihar. The fruits of this variety excel in quality also. They are sweeter than others and have good flavour, it is claimed.

Called Pusa 1—15, the new papaya variety has been tried out at several places in the country during the past few years. The average yield per plant comes to around 45 kg. The highest weight of the single fruit has been recorded seven kg. in Faizabad and about six kg. in Varanasi. This variety has cent per cent productive plants. According to the experts of the Pusa research station this strain of papaya is expected to prove every successful—Farm Information Unit.—*Hindu*.

## TRIBUNE MAHAWELI FORUM

U. S. STUDY

# On Careful Use of Tropical Soils

By Thomas Etchler, USICA Staff Correspondent

Washington, 7th June 1982: A new US study on land use in the humid tropics argues that ways must be found to obtain sustained, long-term crop yields, replacing methods that typically lead to rapid deterioration of fragile tropical soils. This problem, the study says, is becoming increasingly important as population pressures force developing countries to exploit more of their limited land resources. The study, "ecological aspects of development in the humid tropics," was directed by the National Research Council, funded by the US Agency for International Development (AID) and carried out with the cooperation of the US Park Service. Countries that have humid tropical regions of significant size include: many in Africa, such as Liberia, Zaire and Sierra Leone; in South and Southeast Asia, such as India, Sri Lanka, Burma and Indonesia; and in Latin America, such as Costa Rica, Peru, Equador, Brazil, and Guyana. According to one of the authors of the study, Jay M. Saurge of University of Southern California, by

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the year 2,000 fifty percent of existing tropical forests will be converted to other uses because of rising demand. These forest lands are extremely difficult to manage, he says, and deteriorate quickly after being modified. Despite the fact that there is tremendous diversity in the lands of the humid tropics and the inter-relationships of the soil, and plant-and animal-life are poorly understood. Scientists have much-improved knowledge of tropical soils themselves, according to Saurge. Some of these soils have been found to be quite fertile in cultivation, and can provide a useful addition to a country's agricultural resources.

Pedro A. Sanchez of North Carolina State University, another author of the study, emphasizes that settlement of forest lands in coming decades will fail unless some basic technology is brought to the task. With the proper technology, he said, farmers in these regions can get two or three crops a year on the same land. The study itself comments; "Experience has shown that agricultural development without proper soil management is hardly more than a variant of shifting cultivation," in which land is cleared, cultivated for a few years and then abandoned because of loss of fertility. Examples of management failures, according to the study, are large-scale mechanized land-clearing operations for food production implemented with little knowledge of what kinds of crops will be planted, which crop rotations or which fertilizer-maintenance and pest-management practices to use. Technology is now available for use, after refinement, in many specific agricultural situations, and is designed in particular to maintain the fertility and usability of sites year after year through simple fertilizer and mineral applications, crop rotation and cultivation of appropriate plants, "under such systems, soil properties improve with cultivation rather than degrade," the study notes.

The authors emphasize the costs of shifting agriculture, which is estimated to tie up twice the area used by temperate zone continuous cropping systems. Traditional shifting agriculture involves letting plots lie fallow for a lengthy period following a few years of cultivation. The study says that due to population pressures, fallow periods are often shortened to the point where there is not enough time to regenerate soil fertility. Stripped of their vegetative cover, the soils of these fields are often highly erodible. The study strongly advises against using mechanized land-clearing techniques. "Research conclusively demonstrates that manual slash-and-burn clearing is superior to mechanized land clearing," it says. When manual clearing is unfeasible, mechanised systems should include burning, to take advantage of the fertilizer value of the ash, and use of a "Shear blade" that does not dislocate topsoil and minimizes soil compaction.

The study also recommends that in areas with extensive forest lands, large areas be left intact, cleared areas should be interspersed with untouched

forests to form an agriculture-forest mosaic. It says, with the forests serving as parks and reserves, as scientific repositories for study, as sources of genetic variety and as a means of maintaining air and water quality and minimizing erosion losses. While techniques for successful management of tropical lands are already available, the study urges continuing support of research to improve knowledge and techniques. The study acknowledges that planners in such countries face a dilemma as they try to balance the need to meet the immediate requirements of growing populations against the need to preserve their countries' land resources. The central issue, according to the authors, is how to apply current knowledge to provide for short-term economic gain without irreversibly precluding the opportunity to employ further knowledge and technology that will permit long-term utilization.

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A DIFFICULT TASK

## Settling People

Of the total extent of 19,312 hectares (47,700 acres) of new land developed for cultivation, 18,502 hectares (45,700 acres) were cultivated in Maha 80/81. In the previous Yala of 1980, however only 11,984 hectares (29,600 acres) were cultivated due to shortage of irrigation water resulting from drought and also due to lack of saving adequate water in the previous Maha season. In System H 60% of "well" to "imperfectly drained" soils are suited for crop diversification and cultivation of other field crops like chillies, onions, vegetables, legumes etc. while 40% of the land in the valley bottom is ill-drained and ideal for paddy cultivation. During the Yala season in 1980 a concerted effort was made by the project management to cultivate more land with subsidiary food crops and a record of 1,439 hectares (3,555 acres) of such crops were grown under irrigation while 729 hectares (1,800 acres) of gingelly were raised under rainfed system of cultivation. In the Maha season 80/81 1,887 hectares (4,661 acres) of subsidiary crops were grown under rainfed conditions. In Yala 1981 season the area under irrigated subsidiary crops was 2,662 hectares (6,572 acres) and 2,394 hectares (5,912 acres) of gingelly were grown under rainfed conditions.

Encouraging increases in paddy yields in System H have been recorded since 1977, culminating in a record yield of 93.62 bushels per acre in the Maha 1980-81 season. This is the highest yield per acre for any district in the country. System H in fact contributed 2.95 M bushels of paddy country's production last Maha.

The statistics regarding paddy yields in System H released by the Director of Census and Statistics are tabled below:

### Yala 1980

Area	Managed by	Net Acre age har- vested	Yield Bu/net Ac	Total Prodn (Bushels)
Galnewa H1	MDB	6,129.49	54.02	331,115
Tambutte- gama H4	MDB	597.85	56.11	33,545
Nochchiyagama H5	MASL	596.24	109.19	65,103
Galkiriyagama H9	CTC*	2,663.42	52.25	139,163

\*Ceylon Tobacco Company Ltd., Colombo 13.

### Maha 1980/81

Area	Managed By	Net Acreage harvested	Net Average Yield per Acre in bushels
H1	MDB	8,996	83.45
H2	MDB	4,510	88.30
H4	MDB	9,399	97.75
H5	MASL	4,482	108.75
H7	MDB	6,009	85.55
H9	CTC	4,599	106.00
Total H Area a		<u>37,995</u>	<u>93.30</u>

H1, 2, 4 and 7 were managed by the MDB with Agricultural Extension Services provided by the Staff of Department of Agriculture till January 1, 1981. H9 was managed by the Ceylon Tobacco Company at our request. H5 consists of a pilot project managed solely by MASL staff under the new system of management.

**Land Administration:** Post-settlement administration of land within the project area as follows: (1) Allocation of vacant irrigable lands to new settlers; (2) Eviction of encroachments where necessary; (3) Collection of water rates; (4) Issue of timber permits.

**Community Development:** Post settlement community development included the provision of services on education, health, postal and telecommunication, co-operatives banks etc. These services were jointly planned with the respective departments or agencies and implemented by the Mahaweli Development Board. At present, 68 schools, one district hospital and nine other centres, four multi-purpose cooperative societies with 57 retail outlets, 21 post offices, 20, banks branches, community service centres, two police stations, 27 grain stores—complexes and 27 fertilizer stores are functioning in System H.

In addition to the hospitals and health centres, special efforts have been taken by the Department of Health to control and monitor the incidence of malaria. The project community development officers have assisted the Department of Health in the following activities: (1) Distribution of prophylactic drugs; (2) Spraying of houses with malathion; (3) Training

the farming community in malaria control measures through lectures, film shows, publications etc.

A programme of construction of latrines and community wells is being implemented in order to improve domestic sanitation. Construction of protected wells, which commenced in 1977, assisted by the UNICEF has been accelerated and an additional 1,400 wells would be constructed before 1981. Also with UNICEF assistance, child-care centres have been established in order to relieve farm women from child-care during the day and so enable them to be gainfully employed. Two hundred and twenty health volunteers were trained and are engaged by the project management for assisting in malaria control, family planning activities, etc.



A BOOK

## For Dry Zone Farmers

**A HANDBOOK FOR HIGHLAND FARMING IN THE DRY ZONE**—Vol. 1 by Thomas Zimmermann, Sarvodaya Rural Technical Service, Moratuwa/Anuradhapura. This is perhaps the finest and most useful handbook ever put out on the subject. It has been drawn up on the basis of the methods used by the Sarvodaya Rural Technical Services. It is a book that every farmer in the Dry Zone should read, and consult at every stage. Libraries and Community Centres should have this book ready reference. Although it has been written with particular application to rain-fed farming, it is a book that even farmers who get irrigated water must study. The English version has been made available to *Tribune* but the Sinhala and Tamil translations should be out if they are not out already.

Volume 1 is in three parts: 1. Improved Methods for Rain-Fed Farming in the Dry Zone; 2. Farm Development; and 3. Farm Management. Before we publish extracts from the *Introduction*—it is worth reproducing in full—we think it best to quote from the section entitled *Acknowledgements* by the author Thomas Zimmermann. "This book was written as a teaching aid for training courses held at Sarvodaya training and extension farms for young agricultural trainees. It will also be useful to farmers who wish to learn about improved methods for rainfed farming, farm development and farm management. I also try to summarise herewith our experience of the last three years, during which the training farms have been set up and training courses have been started. I am most thankful to Mr. S. Thambiaya, Agricultural Advisor RTS, Capitan Sabapattie, Farm Manager, Kuda Nelunkulama and Harsha Navaratne, District Coordinator, Anuradhapura who have helped to plan and implement our farming system and methods. A lot of very useful work at critical stages of the project has also been done by Othmar Schwank and Jan Vlaar, who stayed with us for several months.

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"At this point I also would like to acknowledge the most generous help and fruitful cooperation we have received from Mr. Ray Wijewardene, Director of International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA Sri Lanka) Colombo. He is the one who has introduced such methods as life mulch systems, avenue cropping and zero tillage and he is continuously commenting and assisting our practical activities for which we are much thankful. Last but not least I am very thankful to the staff members of the training farms in Kuda Nelunkulama and Kilinochchi, on whose interest and performance the success of the programmes depend. We are still at the beginning and as far as economical, ecological and social results are concerned and we have still to go a long way. Therefore I invite everybody who is interested in the subject to make his critical comments and suggestions to what has been written and compiled herewith we are thankful for every co-operation."

The contents of Part I will show how comprehensive the book, is: " 1. Agriculture in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka; 1.1. Farming Systems in the Dry Zone; 1.2. The transformation of shifting cultivation into settled farming; 1.3. Rainfall and crop water requirements; 1.4. Seedbed preparation and weed control; 1.5. The effects of burning; 1.6. Conclusions. 2. The soils of the Dry Zone; 2.1. The soil life: The soil map of Sri Lanka; 2.2. Soil types and their agricultural potential; 3. Improvement of rainfed cultivation; 3.1. The Problems to tackle; 3.2. Mixed farming; 3.3. Systems to conserve soil fertility; 3.4 The managed fallow system; 3.5 Avenue cropping system; 3.6 Green manuring; 3.7 Different sorts of mulches; 3.8 Tillage and weed control, 3.9 Significance of grain legumes. 4. Appropriate crop management; 4.1. High plant density; 4.2 Intercropping; 4.3 Crop rotation. 5. The economy of crop production; 5.1 Making a crop production budget. 6. Water management; 6.1 Water requirements for irrigation; 6.2. Water gifts and irrigation intervals; 6.3 Irrigation practice; 6.4 Field Lay outs; 6.5 Pitcher irrigation. 7. Plant nutrition; 7.1 Cattle manure; 7.2 Composting; The Indore method; 7.3 Chemical fertilizer; 7.4 Fertilizer subsidies and prices; 7.5. The problem with agro-chemicals for plant protections."

Part II deals with : Farm Development & Construction; 8. Land preparation and Drainage; 8.1 Land clearing; 8.2. Levelling; 8.3 Drainage; 8.4 Cultivation of low laying areas; 8.5 Cultivation of steep land; 8.6 Fences; 8.7 Wind belts. 9. Construction; of shallow wells for irrigation; 9.2. Introduction; 9.2 Flow towards well; 9.3. The well yield; 9.4. The location of the well; 9.5 Design of shallow wells; 9.6. Some rules for construction of wells 9.7. Deepening of existing wells; 9.8. Horizontal boring in open wells; 9.9. Problems with salinity in ground water. 10. Construction of earth embankments; 10.1 Soils not suitable for construction; 10.2. Soils used for construction; 10.3 Simple field

identification tests; 10.4. Practical earthworks; 10.5. Construction and Reconstruction of small dams; 10.6 Construction of Irrigation channels. 11. Elementary survey and setting out; 11.1. Levelling with straight edge and spirit level; 11.2 Setting out of gradients; 11.3. Controlling slopes with triangle set and plumb line; 11.4 Setting out gradients with boning rods; 11.5. Ranging of straight lines; 11.6 Setting out right angles; 11.7 Field preparation with spirit level on tripod. 12. Survey mapping and setting out for farm development; 12.1 Map scales; 12.2 Contour lines; 12.3 Making a farm survey. 13. Cost of farm development 14. Comparative cost for Kerosene pumps and wind powered pumps. 15. Farm implements for highland cultivation; 15.1 Tool for tillage and weed control; 15.2. Sprayers; 15.3. Sowing tools; 15.4. Tools for harvesting, threshing and transport; 15.5. Animal powered implements; 15.6. Animal drawn cultivators; 15.7 Workshop equipment; 15.8. Final remarks." And Part III, Farm Management: 1. Introduction 2. Assessment of Resources; 3. Decision making; 4. Organisation+Supervision; 5. The Farm development budget; 6. Calculation of production cost; 7. The economy of crop production; 8. Making a crop production budget; 9. The annual farm budget; 10. The Farmer and Income Tax. Appendix 1. Check list for planning and organisation; Appendix 2. Labour requirements; Appendix 3. Cost for two-wheel tractor; Appendix 4. Seed rates and costs and Appendix 5. Farm Records."

Excellent illustrations on practically every page help a reader to understand what is set out. This volume is cyclostyled and the Government or some Foundation should consider publishing the book not only with the illustrations but actual photographs in the three languages.

## TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

### SPOTLIGHT

### ● ATHLETICS ● BOXING ● UK-INDIA TEST ● SRI LANKA CRICKET ● SNIPPETS

ATHLETICS, a long forgotten sport, got a welcome sprint with the staging of the trials to pick a team of junior athletes for the South Korean Junior Athletic Championships to be held in Seoul, South Korea.

The trials were held at the Police Park on Saturday June 12 and Sunday June 13. Seventeen year-old Deepika Rodrigo from Anuradhapura MMV and a member of Ace Athletic Club were the cynosure of all eyes at these trials and completely stole the show at this meet. Deepika by her performances at the trials proved once again there is a fund of talent in athletics in the outstations that could be garnered in the national interest.

One must admit that when it comes to training too, it is the outstation athlete who is more determined, dedicated and devoted, unlike their counterparts in the metropolis who take things for granted provided as they are with the most sophisticated methods and equipment for training. Deepika is undoubtedly one of the most promising women athletes in the scene now. She must be taken in hand and guided on the correct course and not allowed to just fade away as has been the case with some of our most promising athletes in the recent past.

This 17-year-old from Anuradhapura MMV was in such devastating form that she not only won three events -- DISCUS, PUT SHOT and JAVELIN-- but set up records in all these events. She hurled the discus 123 feet 10 inches to improve on the national record of 123 feet 3 inches set up by Shrahi Bongso twelve years ago. Then on the second day of the meet, she threw the iron ball a distance of 37 feet 8 4/3 inches breaking once again Shrahi Bongso's 16 years old junior record of 33 feet 5 1/2 inches. Her third junior record came in the Javelin Throw when she recorded a distance of 108 feet one inch and improved on her own record of 106 feet 8 inches set last year.

Incidentally Deepika is the daughter of former Putt Short champion A. J. Rodrigo who dominated the athletic scene in the sixties and mid-seventies. Like father like daughter! Two other women athletes to impress at this meet came from St. Theresa's, Kilinochchi. They were two sisters Suguna and Sulochana Wigneswaramoorthy. They took part in the 1,500 metres for girls and 14-year old Suguna won the event in 5 minutes 28.9 seconds from her sister 16-year-old Sulochana.

**WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING** which lost its glamour with the retirement of colourful Mohamed "Gaseous" Ali, was once again in the news with the Darry Holmes—Gerry Cooney fight recently. To Ali's credit now in retirement, it must be said that he revived boxing and gave it one of the most glamorous eras the gloved game had ever known. He talked with his gloves on and lived up to it and all his opponents went down as he always predicted.

The 32-year-old Holmes who stopped Cooney in the 13th round dismissed any thoughts of retiring and said he was ready to give Cooney another tilt at the title. Before a re-match it is likely that Holmes will glove up against Trevor Berbick was the only

one of the 12 challengers to go the full distance with Holmes in fight between them earlier.

This is what the two fighters said at a press interview after the fight: "Gerry surprised me", said Holmes. "He put up a great fight and he can hold his head high. He hits so demned hard and he's so strong".

Cooney who had earlier before the fight called Holmes a low rent fighter", said, "I respect him now as champion". Cooney who had won all his previous 25 fights, said he made several critical mistakes against Holmes. "So many critics said I couldn't take a punch", the 6 foot 7 inch challenger said. "I think I unconsciously held back at times so I could prove to myself I could go the distance", and in the 12th round I think I was trying to show I could take punch..... I also should have put more pressure, on Holmes..... but like Mohammed Ali used to say 'I shall return'.

Holmes again sought to dispel any suggestions that the fight had racial implications. Some commentators had seen it as a confrontation between the latest "great white hope" and a champion who had failed to enter himself to most of the boxing public. "I don't fight for colour", said Holmes. "I consider myself a people's champion. My four brothers are married to white women and 90 percent of my employees are white. There is no racial animosity within me."

Holmes also touched on his failure to stamp his personality on the title. "I have done everything I could and I don't have to prove anything to you, but only to the people I love", he said. "They said I was in the shadow of Mohamed Ali and then they said Larry who? I never try to be anyone, but Larry Holmes."

AS PREDICTED in our columns England easily outplayed India in the *First Cricket Test*, although a rearguard action by India took the game to the final, day. But it was all over before lunch.

India were beaten by seven wickets. England on English wickets are different proposition to that they were on Indian soil. Smarting under the one-nil defeat in the sub continent, they are out to grind India to the dust. Bob willis, the fast bowler as everyone knows is a stop-gap captain for England and did a good job with the talent at his disposal and gave England a morale-boosting win. This should also stand them in good stead against the stronger Pakistanis later on in the summer.

Derek Randall and Phil Edmonds pulled the Englishmen out of trouble when they were tottering at something like 176 for six. Randall marked his welcome to the Test area with a gallant century. From India's point of view it was all Kapil Dev and Dilip Vengaskar. Vengaskar chipping in with a magnificent 157 runs saved India from a disgraceful defeat, and Dev with an all-round effort which added to his stature

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as one of the best allrounders in the game today, much in line with Ian Botham and Imran Khan.

WITH THE CRICKET TOUR OF INDIA due in September this year the *Sri Lanka Selectors*, picked a pool to go into training immediately. Missing from the squad that toured Pakistan in March this year are Lalith Kaluperuma, Rohan Jayasekera and Roger Wijesooriya. In the pool of 29 players are five schoolboys. They are Arjuna Ranatunge, Rochana Jayawardena, Oshadie Weerasinghe, Greame Labrooy and Gamini Perera. The selectors also included six cricketers from the under 22 pool. They are Nalin de Alwis, Vinodhan John, Kamal Dharmasiri, Athula Samarasakera. Rohan Buultjens and Guy de Alwis.

Others in the pool are : Saliya Ahangama, Asantha de Mel, Susil Fernando, Ajith de Silva, Asoka de Silva, Somachandra de Silva, Roy Dias, Yohan Goonasekera, Mahes Goonetilleke, Ranjan Madugalle, Duleep Mendis, Bernard Perera, Anura Ranasinghe, Ravi Ratnayake, Amal Silva, Bandula Warnapura, Mithra Wettimuny, Sidath Wettimuny and Ravin Wickremaratne. The surprise omissions are Sritheran Jeganathan and Roger Wijesooriya, both left arm bowlers. Jeganathan is a brilliant fielder and a reliable batsman.

Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in Sri Lanka did well in appointing a three-man subcommittee comprising Daham Wimalasena, Chairman of the Petroleum Corporation, Abu Fuard and C.T.A. Schafter to inaugurate and run the National Cricket Journey from early next year.

**SNIPPETS FROM ABROAD** *Martina Navatilova* and 17- year old *Mats Wilander* are the Women's and Men's Champions of the French Open Tennis Championships concluded in Paris recently. Martina beat Andrew Jaeger of the US and Mats Guillermo Vilas. Martina is a Czech-born American and Mats is a Swede.

Olympic Gold Medalist and tripple world-record holder *Sebastian Coe* who was chasing the 2,000 metre record of 4:51.4 set by John Walker of New Zealand in Oslo in 1976. Coe could only manage a time of 4:58.7 which is even outside the 16- year old European record set by Michael Jaxy—4:56.2

*Vivian Richards*, the World's No. 1 batsman of the West Indies who wields his bat like a magic wand, mesmerised the Essex batsmen in the English Country Cricket Championships by taking a hat-trick. However his effort was in vain because Somerset lost the match by just one run.

*The English soccer fans* arriving in Spain for the World Cup Soccer tourney were warned by the British Consul in Bilbao not to cause any trouble. "We hope the England fans who come to Bilbao will respect the customs and the law and will behave in an exemplary manner", said Edmond Barret the Consul.

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According to Australian cricect captain Greg Chappell, *Bob Willis'* appointment as England captain is a temporary measure. Chappel does not anticipate Willis leading the English team to Australia in the coming summer.

*Alwin Kallicharran*, the West Indian dashing left hander who was left out of the last West Indian squad to Australia and later showed his bitterness by taking to coaching in South Africa returned to his form of old hammering two double hundreds in 10 days for Warwickshire in the English Country Championships.

The final of the *Sheffield Shield* cricket competition in Australia next season will be a five day affair according to an announcement by the Australian Cricket Board.

ALLROUNDER

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SPORTS CHRONICLE

## May 6 - 12

**SUNDAY, JUNE 6:** In the *Clifford Cup Rugby* Football match, the Havelocks pack (three quarters) spread a trail of destruction over their arch rivals and present table leaders the CR & FC by 12 points (a goal, try and penalty) to nil at Havleock Park yesterday. Kandy Sports Club beat Navy by 11 points (2 tries and a penalty) to 3 (a penalty) in their Clifford Cup rugby football match played yesterday at Nittawela. At half time, Kandy led 3—nil In conditions that were not all that conducive to constructive soccer, Ratnam Sports Club defeated Eleven Youngsters Football Club by 3 goals to nil a *Division I City League tournament* match played at Sugathadasa Stadium yesterday. Ratnam led 1—0 at half time. The final event for the day—the 4x100 metres Free Style relay for boys under 13 decided the boys championships at the *Junior Schools Swimming and Diving Championships* which concluded yesterday at the Josephian pool at Darley Road. This event Was won by the Royal College Blues quarter who clocked 5 minutes 28.7 seconds and with that victory they collected 15 points and finally totalled 280 points. *England beat India* for the second time in three days to score a resounding 114 runs victory in the second of the two *one-Day Internationals* at the London Oval on Friday. England 276 for 9 wickets in 55 overs. India 162 for 8 wickets in 55 overs. Gundappa Visvanath helped India to make 180 for 5 wickets when rain ended play early on the opening day of their three-day match against Northamptonshire yesterday. The Indians lost two wickets for 18 runs, but Visvanath steadied the innings with a fine knock of 86 not out which enabled the tourists to get on to firmer ground.

**MONDAY, JUNE 7:** The latest school to take to cricket is Sri Rahula College, Katugastota who will

be taking part in the *Schools Under 15 Cricket Tournament* for the first time this year. Singer Sri Lanka Ltd., beat Freudenberg by seven wickets in a *Mercantile D Division Cricket* match, played at the MCA grounds: Freudenberg 57 in 26.4 overs. Singer 58 for 3 in 18.3 overs. The league Championship for the *Arumugam Challenge Trophy* conducted by the *Trincomalee District Basketball Association* is still under way at the Urban Council grounds, Trincomalee. Police inflicted the second defeat on Air Force in their first round *Clifford Cup League Rugger* match at Police Park last evening by 10 points (1 try, 2 penalties) to 7 (1 try, 1 penalty) in a lack-lustre game after leading 7 - 0 at lemons. However CH & FC after fifth consecutive victory on Friday climbed to the top of the Points table. Sri Lanka's Defending *National Chess Champion* Harsha Aturupane needs just a draw in the Eighteenth and Final Round match against Ishan Weerakoon today at the YMBA Borella board room to keep the title for the second successive year—provided his brother Harinlal wins both his adjourned game against Weerakoon as well as his final round game against B.L.U.I. Udaya Kumara. Harsha has 15 points out of a possible 17 and Harinlal 13. Sri Lanka will be represented by P. L. J. Ratnasiri (Light Fly) and G. W. Perera (Bantam) at the 10th *Asian Boxing Championships* to be held at Seoul, South Korea from June 26 to July 3. Azad Faiz scored his second win by beating T. John 90 16, 76 - 30 in the *Snookers* second round match in the M.J.M. Lafir Memorial Open Tournament run by the Moors Islamic Cultural Home, Dematagoda to enter the semi-final.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 8:** In the *Under 17 All-Island School Cricket Tournament* (Div.3) St. Benedicts beat Mahanama by 47 runs on the Vidyalankara grounds. St. Benedicts 239: Mahanama 192. The *Batticaloa* Rotary Club edged out Batticaloa Lions by one run in a *Soft Ball Cricket* match played at the Batticaloa Weber Stadium. Rotarians scored 38 runs and the Lions 37 runs. L. Karunaratne (29 and 3 for 7 ) helped Nawaloka Sports Club gain their second successive win when they beat Freudenberg Sports Club by 7 wickets in a *D Division Mercantile Cricket* match played at the MCA grounds on Sunday Freudenberg SC 58 for 9 in 35 overs. Nawaloka SC 62 for 3 in 17.3 overs. Hotspurs Sports Colombo, Kandy crushed Sifanis Kandy by an innings and 35 runs in a cricket match played recently at Kingswood College grounds. Hotspurs 160 for 9 dec. and Sifanis 60. Rowlands Sports Club made amends for their nine wicket defeat by Lankem by beating Magpek by 26 runs in a *Mercantile D Division* cricket match played at the BRC grounds at Havelock Park. Rowlands lost to Lankem by nine wickets. Rowlands SC 75 in 27.2 overs: Lankem 77 for one wicket in 17 overs. Rowlands beat Magpek by 26 runs at BRC grounds Rowlands SC 160 for 9 in 40 overs: Magpek 134 in 38.5 overs. Victory Sports Club

added another cup to their collection when they beat Sunny Mount Sports Club by 5 goals to nil to win the *Mayor's Club Football* final conducted by the Colombo Football League played under floodlight at the Sugathadasa Stadium on Sunday. Airport Club Ratmalana beat KYMA by 2 matches to 1 in the *Tennis Tournament* conducted by the SLTA in Division 5. The *Exhibition Soccer Match* between a team drawn up from the Sri Lanka National Pool and Kandy Association Football League ended in a scoreless draw at the Bogambara Stadium. E.W. Jinadasa refereed. *Sri Lanka Test Players* Lalith kaluperuma, Roger Wijesooriya and Rohan Jayasekera who toured Pakistan in March have been dropped from the National Pool for the short tour of India in September this year. Sri Lanka's *National Chess Champion* Harsha Aturupane retained the Title for the second successive year when younger brother Harinlal drew his adjourned game against Ishan Weerakoon. Ispatana proved their supremacy in *rugby* when they beat Royal by 6 points ( a penalty and a drop goal) to nil at Longden Place yesterday all scoring coming in the first half in a prestige battle as both teams were unbeaten this season.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9:** S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia beat Moratu Maha Vidyalaya by an innings in an *Under 15 Division 11 All-Island Schools Cricket Tournament* match at Moratuwa. S. Thomas 162 Moratu Vidyalaya 21. Carey beat Royal B at Mt. Mary Royal B 106: Carey 139. St. Anthony's Wattala beat St. Benedicts, St. Benedicts 49: St. Anthonys 54 for 6. Ananda Sastralaya, Kotte beat Moratu Maha Vidyalaya in an Under 17 Division 111 match at Kotte. Ananda Sastralaya 254: Moratu MV 72. Dimbulla beat Dickoya by 8 points (2 tries) to 4 (a try) in a *SLRFU Upcountry Division Rugby* match played at Radella after leading 4 - 0 at half time. Mallakam Lawyers beat Jaffna Lawyers by a narrow 2 runs in a *cricket match* played at the Jaffna Central grounds but lost the 12 overs limited over match by 17 runs. Ratnams Sports Club defeated Eleven Youngsters Sports Club by 2 goals to nil in a *Division 1 City Football League* match played at Sugathadasa Stadium. The winners led 1—0 at the break. Lankem scored its third successive win in the *Mercantile D Division Cricket* tournament played on Sunday at the Municipal grounds. In its match against Magpek, Lankem scored 119 for 1 wicket in 24.5 overs: Magpek were all out for 118 in 29.5 overs. Bombay all-rounder Suru Nayak took five wickets for 54 runs and then hit 67 not out as the *Indian Cricketers* rain -marred match against Northamptonshire faded to an almost inevitable draw at Northampton on Monday. M.J. Mansoor in a sensational upset beat National player K.A.W. Jayasekera in the *Snooker* second round match in the M.J.M. Lafir Memorial Open Cue Tournament played at the MICH tables on Monday night.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 10:** N. Withana (100) and Sujeeva Kamalasureya (127 not out) figured in a massive double century stand for the second wicket in Ananda rain-rained *Under 16 Division 1 All Island Schools Cricket* match against Royal which ended in a no-decision at Ananda Mawatha. Ananda vs. Royal no decision, Ananda 234 for 2. Ananda beat S.Thomas by 50 runs. S. Thomas 160; Ananda 210. S.Thomas crushed Moratu Vidyalaya by an innings and 105 runs in an *Under 15 Division 111* match at Moratuwa. Moratuwa Vidyalaya were shot out for 21 and 37. S.Thomas 163; Moratu Vidyalaya 21. Kelaniya University won the *Inter—Universities Netball Championships* and the J. R. Jayewardene Challenge Cup when they beat Colombo Campus by 24 goals to 18 (half time 11 - 8) in the Final played on the Sports Ministry Courts on Monday. W.A.J. Weerasinghe scored a convincing win over, M.I.M. Zavahir 429 - 110 to enter the quarter finals in the *M.J.M. Lafir Memorial Open Cue Tournament* now being conducted by the MICH Dematagoda. University of Colombo scored two wins over SILTA Players and SSC C each by 2 matches to one and received a walk over from Marawila B in the *All—Island Inter Club Tennis Division IV Tennis Tournament*. The young CH & FC side after five consecutive victories, head the table of points at the end of the first round of the *Clifford Club League Rugby Championships*. Although Air Force and CR & FC have the same average, the Airmen occupy the second berth as they have scored 109 points to CR's 90.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 11:** Priyantha Wijesekera retained his Men's Singles title for the second consecutive year and also won a "double" at the *Southern Province Open Badminton Championships* concluded at Galle. *Zahira's Under 15 Soccer Team* three time champions in the Colombo Schools Tournament crushed St. Anthony's Wattala 7 - nil (half time 4-nil) in a tournament match yesterday. *Australian Cricket Captain Greg Chappell* believes that veteran fast bowler Bob Willis is merely a temporary Captain of the England side. Chappell said today that he did not anticipate Willis leading the team to Australia next summer. West Indian Alwin Kallicharran who had never scored a double century before this season, hit his second for Warwickshire in 10 days against Leicestershire in the English Country championship at Leicester on Wednesday.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 12:** D.S.Senanayake MV scored an easy 12 points (2 goals) to 3 (a penalty) win over Lumbini MV in a *Schools B Group Tournament Rugby* match played at Havelock Park yesterday after leading 6 - 3 at half time. Wesley defeated Kingswood by 16 points (2 goals and a try) to 6 points (a goal) in their rugby match played at Reid Avenue, yesterday after leading 10 - 6 at half time. Sri Lanka Signals Corps beat Artillery by 8 points to nil in an *Army Inter—Unit A Division Hockey* match

played at Police Park yesterday. In a scrappy Rugby game at Longden Place Royal beat St. Josephs by 12 points (3 tries) to 11 (2 tries and a penalty) yesterday after leading 8 - 4 at half time. St. Peters came fighting back to hold Isipatana to a 9-all draw in their interschool rugby match played at Bambalapitiya yesterday. Both Isipatana and St. Peters scored through a goal and a penalty. Isipatana led 9 - 6 at half time. Faazil Mihar of D.S.Senanayake MV completed a fine double at YMMA's Internal Table Tennis Championships to win the Mashoor Challenge Cup. Mihar beat N. Yusoof in the Men's singles 21 - 15, 21 - 11, 21 - 15 and then partnered Yusoof to beat A.R.M. Aroos and M. Sajahan in the doubles 21 - 9, 21 - 12, 21 - 15. An unbeaten 98 by former *England* opener *Geoff Boycott* steered Yorkshire to a three wicket victory over *Zimbabwe* in a one day cricket match at Sheffield yesterday. Yorkshire scored 203 for 7 in 59.3 overs and Zimbabwe 202. England's late order batsmen continued to frustrate India on the second day of the *First Cricket Test* at Lord's today. From their overnight score of 278 for 6. England prospered to 400 for 9 with last pair Paul Allot (26) and skipper Bob Willis (10) adding 37 runs in an unbroken partnership. Mahanama scored an easy win over Royal in an *All—Island Under 17 Division 111 Cricket* tournament match played at Vihara Maha Devi park yesterday. Royal 118 for 8; Mahanama 171 for 7.

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CONFIDENTIALLY

## ● North ● Sai Baba ● Pension ● 'Phones

IS IT NOT TRUE that there is an "explosion" in the North over the appointment of dancing teachers? That applications had been called many months ago by the Ministry or the Department? That many diploma holders had applied? That by some curious process those selected, according to several long-time *Tribune* readers (who have no "axe to grind" in this matter), were not the best with teaching experience. That the selections, by any yardstick, were bad? That they were haphazard and with mounting pressures there were after-thoughts? That stories are now flying around about jerryandering in the selections? That *mala fide* is also being attributed? That whilst it is usual for a spate of allegations about monkey business to start up after any such selections, rumours persist that the complaints, this time, are well founded and that they are not outpourings of disappointed or rejected candidates? That those who have called upon this column to take note of this matter are persons deeply concerned about good relations and "co-operation" between the disturbed North and the Centre? **That they feel that this kind of situation over so small a matter should not be allowed to arise when the Government is trying hard to defuse tensions that stem from decades of misunderstandings?**

IS IT ANY SURPRISE that Dr. T. G. D. Chandra Perera, J. P. of 66, Attanagala Road, Veyangoda should write a letter dated June 15 to *Tribune* under the heading WELCOME: BHAGWAN SAI BABA? That the letter reads: "We are delighted to learn from news reports about Bhagwan Satya Sai Baba's visit to Sri Lanka and his stay here for a week will be as a State Guest on the invitation of our President. According to the same report Hon. Minister of Rural Industrial Development Mr. S. Thondaman has stated that Bhagwan Satya Sai Baba who has officiated at the wedding of Mr. Thondaman's grand daughter at Bangalore had produced the needed 'Thali' and the wedding ring, using his supernatural powers, in the presence of two thousand guests. Bhagwan Satya Sai Baba's visit to Sri Lanka at this juncture should be considered as a fortunate event to obtain the benefits through his good graces to get over the financial problems of our country. If he could gift through his spiritual powers, a "thali" and a wedding ring to a woman at her wedding, there need not be any difficulty for him to produce and gift several billions of rupees worth of gold to a Third World country like Sri Lanka, where a nation is struggling to get over its economic problems, since his entire dedication is for the betterment of humanity. Now that the reputed Rationalist Dr. Abraham T. Kovoor is no more, Satya Sai Baba would be at

liberty to travel the length and breadth of our country with out any hindrance. In the same way as certain premises are allotted to devotees of Lord Vishnu and Lord Kataragama in certain temples, it would be appropriate to take this opportunity to serve the local devotees by setting apart a separate shrine room in these temples, for Bhagwan Satya Sai Baba, to be blessed by him while he is here.' **That we ourselves have no comment to offer on this matter which reaches into the mystic realm of occult mystery and spiritual metaphysics and leave it to our readers to decide on the validity or otherwise of Dr. Chandra Perera's suggestion?**

ISN'T IT A NEWSPAPER'S PRIVILEGE to jump from the sublime to the mundane? That below we publish a note dated June 10 from a well-known free lance journalist, John B. Kumarakulasinghe? That this letter speaks for itself? That this is how the letter reads: "Sir, I retired as a teacher from a school in Batticaloa on 1st September 1979. That is a long time ago. I wrote to His Excellency the President about my pension and his Secretariat informed me that action is being taken. Still, I am being paid a measly provisional pension. When would I get my full pension and commuted pension? Who can answer this? Can't the *Tribune* help?" **That there is nothing TRIBUNE can do except to hope that some over-worked bureaucrat in the Pensions Branch will see this note and dig a three-year old file from some pigeon hole and do what they should have done a long time ago? That even (hard-hearted?) pachyderms (bureaucrats) will be moved to tears when they examine the plight of one kept on a "measly provisional pension" for a period of three years (so far)? That the Government should do something about this, if not on humanitarian grounds, at least because the general elections are round the corner?**

IS IT NOT INTERESTING that last *Weekend's* *Insight* expose picked on our telephone system? That what the *Insight* report has brought out in its report is only a fraction of the "inconvenience" suffered by subscribers? That thousands of subscribers pay rentals for telephones which are out of order for weeks and months together? , That one interesting fact that has emerged is that as in gas turbines, the telephone system is afflicted with a *French Connection*? That readers will recall that *Tribune* had, last year, focussed attention on the French connection with our Electricity Department which had brought near-disaster to this country? That now, it appears that there's *French Connection* in the Telephone system? That this is a matter that *Tribune* proposes to investigate? That it is one thing to receive aid loans, credit and even grants from France, but there must be an assurance that the manufacturer selected (there must be many in France) can deliver the goods?

TRIBUNE, JUNE 26, 1982

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GARADS

## ON BUDDHISM

... So the Bodhisatta, not yet a Buddha, or "Wake", abandoned his home and all family ties, as many had done before him, as many have done since and still do. He became the disciple of Brahmanical teachers, finding much, but not all that he sought for. He practised the most extreme austerities, and had his own followers. But he found no help, and decided to follow the Middle way between the extremes of luxury and self-mortification; his disciples then abandoning him. At last the time was at hand: taking his seat at the foot of the Bodhitree, at the navel of the earth, with his back to the tree facing the east, he firmly resolved never to rise again, though the flesh should wither on his bones, until the goal should be reached. Then follows the conflict with *Mara*, the principle of Love and Death, who claimed the sovereignty and would not "Let go" the Bodhisatta's victory is a recension of the ancient Vedic myth of the conquest of the Dragon, *Namuci* "Holdfast" Death. Then, passing through ever deeper and deeper states of consciousness and refalling his "former habitations" the Bodhisatta at last obtained that complete understanding of Casual Origination, and that Awakening after which he is called the Buddha, the "Wake".

ANANDA K. COOMARASWAMY

*Space donated.*