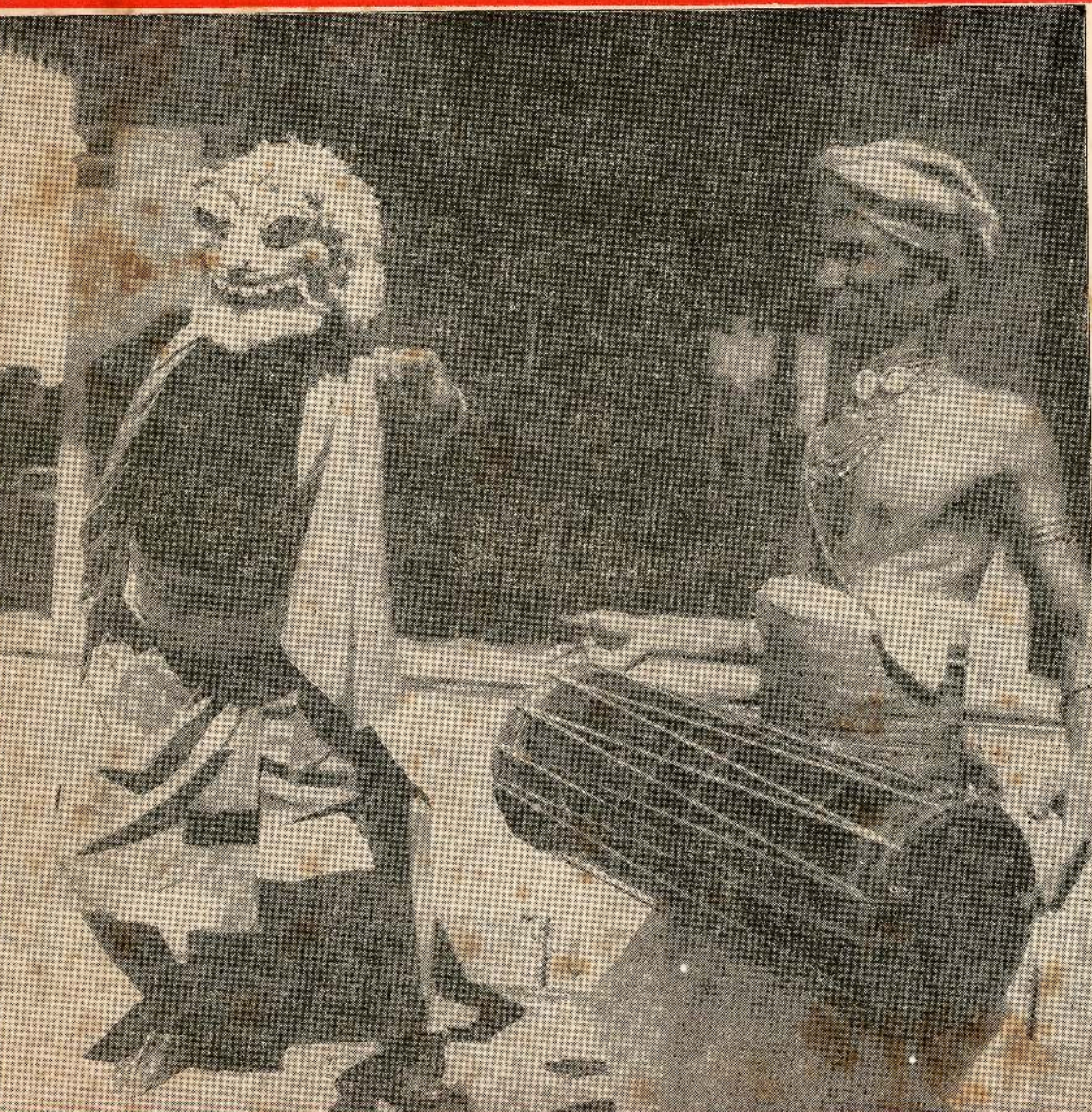


# TRIBUNE

27TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



Vol. 26 — No. 40 — July 03 1932 Rs 3 00



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# TRIBUNE

Ceylon News Review  
A Journal of Ceylon and  
World Affairs

Founded in 1954

Every Saturday

Editor: S. P. Amarasingam

Vol. 26 — No. 41

July 03, 1982

43, Dawson Street,

Colombo 2.

Tel: 33172

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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

WHO IS FOOLING WHOM? The scene on our cover is an excellent way of depicting the eternal question of *Who's Fooling Whom?* At the moment the events in Lebanon have brought this question to a global forefront. Israel pleads that its massive invasion of Israel is an act of self-defence directed against terrorists and other marauding anti-Israeli vermin. But neutral observers say that if it is anything at all, it is a war of attrition to "teach" the people of Lebanon "a lesson" for having tolerated the presence of the PLO and the armed Palestinians whom the Israelis want to exterminate totally and completely. The avowed intention is to bring peace to Galilee, which the Palestinians have no doubt bombarded, but always in retaliation for the frequent Israeli air attacks on their camps in Lebanon where the Palestinians had sought refuge after they were uprooted from their homeland. The Zionists now want to push them out of Lebanon to consolidate Israel's control of the region. The Palestinians now have nowhere else to go except to recede into history and it is a measure of their desperation that PLO's Yasser Arafat has said that it will be a fight unto death for the Palestinians. The Israeli onslaught in Lebanon has turned out to be nothing short of genocide especially of innocent civilians. Already international observers estimate that over 800,000 persons had been displaced. The number of dead (not counted as yet) is believed to run into hundreds of thousands. But worse than the displaced and the dead the treatment being meted out to the civilian population is reminiscent of Nazi-style administration. **According to the Beirut report Palestinian civilians in the Israeli-occupied territories of Lebanon are being forced to wear large white crosses on their backs. Reports from occupied cities, villages and refuge camps indicate that the Israeli army has segregated the Palestinians from their Lebanese neighbours. The white crosses, which identify the Palestinians, are reminiscent of the Star of David that every Jew was made to wear by the Nazis to distinguish him from his gentile neighbour.** Observers also point out that the Israeli Army which is the representative of the Jewish state which emerged from Hitler's concentration camps and Europe's ghettos, have begun to emulate the Nazis in other ways too. They conduct "mopping up" operations by the wholesale destruction of villages, refugee camps and Palestinian quarters of Lebanese cities. They round up civilians and drive them up to 100 kilometers in crowded buses to interrogation and detention centres. They are left for long periods without food and water. The Israelis had moreover timed their assault to coincide with the moment of maximum confusion within the Arab ranks which was in a particularly bad shape following the Iranian success against Iraq brought about by arms supplied by the Israelis. Iraq, at one time in the foremost in the confrontation with Israel, is now temporarily at least, helpless in the military sense, and this has left the Syrians to face the music alone. Admittedly, the war in Lebanon is over and Israel has achieved its declared and undeclared objectives with its total blitzkrieg on Lebanon starting June 8. At the time of writing Beirut is cut off from the outside world, the Beirut-Damascus road is in Israeli hands, the Palestinians are trapped inside what once their strongholds, an administrative structure in Lebanon sympathetic to Israel has emerged and Arab unity has taken a severe beating. Israel and the United States want armed Palestinians and the Syrian army out of Lebanon. Israel has once again got away with murder and has taken a giant's leap forward towards the Zionist dream of a Greater Israel stretched from the Nile to the Euphrates. Even Haig's resignation cannot reverse what has happened.

## Gam Udawa Future Shock

EVEN CRITICS OF PRIME MINISTER PREMADASA who have visited the Gam Udawa Exhibition in Dambulla and the housing schemes in the recent model villages are not only impressed by the tremendous leap forward in the quality of the houses with environmental and utilitarian habitat but also by the genuine enthusiasm these schemes have generated in the rural community. *Tribune* has not yet been able to visit the Dambulla Gam Udawa Exhibition, but readers who have been there have told us that we have missed a great deal. The general consensus is that Prime Minister can get things done, and what he has achieved in something to be proud about.

*Tribune*, however, persists in its view that the top-most priority should be given to agriculture and agricultural production. On his record of work if, Premier Premadasa had been in charge of agriculture, the story of Sri Lanka's economic development in the current period, would have been different. *The real breakthrough in economic development will come only when agricultural production (non plantation) is lifted out from its present subsistence level farming.* Peasant farming at present, in the best of times and places, is still at a subsistence or even below-subsistence level except in a few exceptional cases. Under E. L. Senanayake agriculture, in spite of the best efforts of the ADA, was inhibited and only moved forward, if it all, at a snail's pace. In the ELS period, the Ministry did not have, or had been deprived of, many Departments (e.g. Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Livestock farming, Lands, Fertilizer Irrigation etc) that would have made agriculture meaningful and purposeful. As it stands, there is little the Ministry of Agricultural Research and Development can do to increase production and productivity in the farming communities. What should have been the functions of a single Ministry of Agriculture is also now spread over a dozen ministries (or more) and to that extent agriculture has suffered and will continue to suffer. This is something that the government must think about very seriously. There should be one Minister of Agriculture in overall charge with half a dozen Subject Ministers and/or Deputy Ministers in charge of various departments or groups of departments. What is needed to lift agriculture out of the stagnation, into which it has been dragged down is a dynamic figure like Prime Minister who has a proud record of work in the Gam Udawa Movement. The UNP has other dynamic ministers like Gamini Dissayanake and Lalith Athulathmudali but they have their own special fields in which they have done well and still have much to accomplish as yet. Minister Gamini Jayasuriya, the present incumbent of E.L. Senanayake's broken empire, is one of the able stalwarts in the UNP. He

has an uphill task but unless the Ministry is reconstructed with its ancillary departments there is little he or anyone else can do.

**The Gam Udawa Movement will really get moving on a nationwide scale only when agricultural production and marketing effects a breakthrough. Unless this happens, the Gam Udawa Exhibitions and the opening of Model Villages will remain tamashas and may be forgotten long before the next elections. Tamashas and Exhibitions have never won elections—unless they reflect solid down to earth grassroots development which benefit the ordinary man.**

THE SPECIAL story in a recent number of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* (FEER) on Sri Lanka had an impressionistic drawing of President Jayawardene on the cover with the caption FUTURE SHOCK. This feature has been the talking in certain political and all diplomatic circles in Colombo. The *Island* pulled out (of context) the more sensational and "news-worthy" comments from the three or four pieces which made the FEER package on Sri Lanka for frontpage publicity in its papers. But the FEER articles—written after Salamat Ali, now in charge of the South Asian Bureau, had spent a week or ten days in the island—were superficial, yet with highly patronising tongue-in-the-cheek attitude mainly intended to please (but not satisfy) all shades of opinion the FEER correspondent had evidently consulted during his stay. From a circulation point of view, the FEER mini-survey, with its semi-sensational and the "clever" quotable quotes, has perhaps achieved its purpose. But, apart from putting together a series of relevant pieces of information together in attractive journalistic idiom, the total picture created is confusing. In its effort to ensure that the FEER can claim that it is anticipated every possible outcome in the next general elections (*Future Shock*) it has failed to produce an in-depth study of the current socio-economic and political situation in the country. Perhaps, the FEER is not interested in such in-depth studies.

Arjuna in his column *Island Politics* in the *Sunday Island* (27/6/82) draws attention to some of the points made by Salamat Ali: "... Who will be Lanka's next President? asked *The Island* on Tuesday carrying extensive excerpts of the juicier observations made by Mr. Ali. Most interesting was Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike's remarks about the Presidential stakes. Mrs. Bandaranaike who is out of the contest due to her loss of civic rights had admitted that there was no suitable candidate among her ex-Ministers to pit against the UNP at the Presidential election. None of them, have countrywide acceptability, she had said. There is no doubt that as far as the Presidential contest goes Mr. Jayawardene is sitting pretty. The

very fact that the major opposition party cannot put a suitable candidate against him has enormously boosted his chances. *The Review* does hint at cracks appearing in the monolithic UNP and suggests a Jayewardene vs Premadasa polarisation but it is pretty clear that the President holds too many cards in his hands for this to be any serious threat. ...."

*Arujuna* admits that it is really the SLFP that is "up the gum tree: so far as the next presidential election is concerned. It has no suitable Presidential candidate except perhaps Anura who has much opposition in the SLFP in spite of his mother. *Arujuna* also refers to the activities of the Gang of Four without naming them, and states: "In an obvious rejoinder Mrs. Bandaranaike's remark about the paucity of leadership skills in the upper echelons of the party Mr. Vijaya Kumaranatunge addressing a meeting in Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa's former Yatinuwara electorate had bravely declared that the future leader of the party, the Government and the State will be Mr. Kobbekaduwa. But in their heart of hearts the dissidents know that this is mere wishful thinking. The Hector—Actor meetings as they are called are held in the shadow of a portrait of Mrs. Bandaranaike which is always prominently displayed. This is done in contravention of a directive of Mrs. Bandaranaike's that portraits of her should be displayed on platforms only if she is personally addressing the meeting. This shows that the dissident group is not capable of any independent politics outside the Bandaranaike orbit. ...."

Commenting on the LSSP, *Arujuna* states: "..... Meanwhile the LSSP appears to be in the throes of re-thinking its entire position vis-a-vis the SLFP. The LSSP earlier had expected the SLFP to concede Kalutara district if under the system of Proportional Representation but it is unlikely that the SLFP dissidents will allow this concession in the light of the fact that party secretary Ratnasiri Wickremnayake hails from the same district. The situation is further compounded by the fact that the pro-Chinese elements in the SLFP are trying to keep the LSSP out. In this situation as exasperated LSSP is now trying to invite all anti-UNP forces to join discussion to evolve an anti-UNP programme. The success of such a strategy is nil when one considers the fact that the SLFP (M) is also an anti-UNP party in the eyes of the LSSP, a position which the SLFP (S) will never accept. To further complicate the problem a group led by the LSSP's former Ruvanwella MP Athaude Seneviratne is campaigning for the party to support the Maithiri group. ...."

And *Arujuna* concludes his interesting piece thus: "So the situation continues to remain fluid. The SLFP is still very much divided and the left parties are bewildered by the whole situation because they look to the SLFP to finalise their strategy. Meanwhile Mr. Jayewardene is sitting pretty."

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This is a realistic evaluation of the current intra-party situation in the country. Reading between the lines of Salamat Ali's *FEER* package a perceptive reader can come to the same conclusion as *Arujuna*, but the *FEER* drops a bouquet for every brickbat it hurls and this brings on not a *Future* but a *Present Shock*.

While the Gam Udawa Movement and the next Elections continue to be main talking points in the country, the discomfiture and disgrace stemming from being rejected by ASEAN has begun to fade out from the Sri Lanka horizon. But in top political circles, the resignation of Alexander Haig has brought to the forefront the dilemma and crisis in Reagan's foreign policy. This will be dealt with next week after the general perspectives of the Haig episode unfold themselves.

x x x

FILM FOCUS

## Holdover Problems

In cinematic parlance, the *Holdovers* refer to the total collections on a film, over a limited period of time, as the ceiling on which a decision is made whether a film in a particular theatre should be removed or not. In 1980 the National Film Corporation (NFC) stipulated that the holdover period should be the weekend takings extending from a Friday to the following Monday. Behind this facade has gone on a silent war between the *Producers* and *Exhibitors* from the time this scheme was introduced. As of late, for some unknown reason even the best Sinhalese films with very few exceptions, have had a downward trend in the takings immediately after the first week's run. This column is unable to decide whether Television could be the cause for this plunge. However, as a result of this trend, the *Exhibitors*, are quite naturally keen to get these films off their cinemas, as the overheads, to keep such films going eats into their profits. As the decision to remove a film or not is bound strictly by the holdover limit, *Producers* have continued to manipulate this limit by pumping in money during the weakening weekends to tide over this point. Several well known ruses, like inviting school children on weekends are resorted to—the fares being met by the *Producer*—to ensure that the film is not taken off the circuits. So when the holdover hurdle is overcome by Monday, the *Exhibitors* carry the burden along till the following weekend and get crippled financially in the process.

Due representation on this state of affairs was made to the NFC which woke up to the problem and introduced a revised scheme to end the pumping in fiasco. This entailed a requirement of 2/3rd of gross

collection over the weekend less 5% and a  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd gross collection from Tuesdays to Thursdays. If below these limits, then a change of the film on the following Friday was imposed, and if a further 50% shortfall on these limits did occur, then the change had to be immediate. Rainy day collections too were computed from the relevant Meteorological reports. **But the Producers', reacted sharply to the fact that the loophole through which they pumped in earlier was closed. So powerfully did they move, thereafter, that the revised scheme became a dead letter, before it was even implemented. The original scheme is now back in operation, and the Exhibitors are again carrying the straw that will break their backs sooner than later. An Exhibitor** discussing this development felt that the only alternative now would be to increase appreciably the existing holdover limit or compute it on a weekly basis to prevent the pumping in on weekends only. The NFC Chairman will have to address his mind to this problem, so that the *Producers* and *Exhibitors* may co-exist, without one eating into the economic vitals of the other, if the local cinema industry is to steady itself and serve the public at large effectively. A golden mean and a symbiotic relationship between *Producers* and *Exhibitors* is the need of the hour together with a realistic revision of the burning holdover limit, so that one arm of the Industry does not fatten at the expense of the other.

**SANA SANNA MAA** (Sinhalese): Zubair films had gathered budding film talent for this Hindi film styled production, with an eye at the box office and the gamble has amply paid off. The eye-catching colour has been processed in Hongkong, the camera is in the expert hands of M. A. Gaffoor and catchy musical melodies are by Rocksamy to be boosters for this strictly formula lined story of the friends Pradeep (Jagath Mohan) and Prasanna. While the former goes the way of all flesh to perdition with his wealth, the latter treads carefully, the straight and narrow path to reach the pinnacle of success. Pretty Sobitha Perera who is very much in demand now in Sinhalese films and media advertisements, provides the lust and love interest in the story, which is for you, to find out, and also explore a Karmic lining to the final sequences. Both Pradeep and Prasanna are roled by comparative new comers to the Sinhala film scene, offering a challenge to the present star system that monopolises the Sinhala film scene with the same old faces holding away, and keeping budding histrionic talent permanently on the sidelines.

**KADAL MEENGAL** (*Sea Fish*) Tamil: Directed well, in engaging colour by G.N.Rangarajan and tuned to the appealing music of Illayarajah, this film has been shot by the sea involving a love affair in the fishing community, between a couple roled by Kamalahasan and Sujatha. This attachment is cut short off by a storm and a consequent separation

that keeps the pair apart for many years with an illegitimate son (roled again by Kamalahasan) a child of the affair who is in search of his father wanting a revengeful price for deserting his indigent mother. Both Kamalahasan and Sujatha as usual, excel as the long lost lovers by the seaside. This film is built on the usual coincidental formula that embellishes such escapist South Indian films. The photography is excellent, particularly when it captured the dawn to dusk toil of the fishermen around which is woven the tender story in the first half of the film. There was a new starlet in Swapna who showed promise, while comedian Nagesh took on both light and heavy roles with ease.

**LORRY DRIVER RAJA KANNU** (Tamil): Those Tamil picturegoers who remember the locally filmed Pilot Premnath with Maestro Shivaji Ganeshan and directed by A.C.Thirulogachander will see the same combination in this film too, which however fails to make the same grade. Shivaji is in the title role as a righteous leader of heavy vehicle drivers as Kris Christofferson was in the English film *Convoy*. Too well dressed however to be behind the steering wheel of his lorry, he is assisted by the late Suruirajan as the clumsy cleaner. An attractive wiggler in Sri Priya crosses their path, just before they take on an assignment, unwittingly, as carriers of gold in pumpkins, to a double crossing gang led by the arch villain, Nambiar. Taken in by the law and kinsman, Jai Ganesh who had softened to Shivajis blind sister, the maestro jumps jail to take in the ring that sent him to prison. A feast of fisticuffs follows the curvaceous wiggles of Sri Priya who steals the show even from Shivaji Ganeshan. A film shot in a hurry, put the mesmerising magic of the Maestro should nevertheless satisfy his fans who have missed him. It is also a change from the now recurring histrionics of Kamalahasan and Rajni Kanth, who have a long way to go to match the Master (Shivaji Ganeshan) when at his very best.

JAMES N. BENEDICT.



ELECTED MPs

## Their Needs

By R. Kahawita.

"Tough for honest MPs" is what the *CDN*, of 10.6.82 said. "Honesty is not the best policy" for a Member of Parliament seems to be the slogan. The President also conceded the need for relief for our Representatives. He said "MPs would naturally experience difficulties if they led disciplined lives free from corruption, bribe-taking and unscrupulous business activities." It is a mouthful.

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What do all these mean to us, the voters? We must see that our Representatives are above board and that no temptations should be put in their way — they are human and may succumb to them. There are several ways of placing our MPs above temptation. One way is for us to elect men of affluence who have independent resources. While serving their fellow men, they can live in luxury without picking something here, something there, to maintain their position as our representatives. We are democracy and we cannot do this. The Constitution says, "Every person who is qualified to be an elector shall be qualified to be elected as a member of Parliament unless he is disqualified under the provision of Article 91." Not having independent means for a livelihood is not a disqualification. With universal franchise, the doors of the Parliament are open to anyone who can get elected to it. It is the voter who decides his representative and having put him there, we have to see that he is adequately provided to meet his obligations as a Member of Parliament.

What these obligations are it is difficult to define? It may range from helping a poor voter to flying around the world to keep the Public Pot boiling. His fields of activity are vast so also are the temptations. This is not a peculiar illness to our body politic only. It is a malady in all "Free Countries." Of course it does not mean that we also should follow suit. On the other hand there may be chronic addicts to bribery and corruption. We cannot help them. Like the old Sinhala saying, "Whatever you do to straighten a dog's tail it cannot be done short of cutting it off." This operation, in this case, is to be done by the voters. But, to assist the voter in this, the Party High Command must see that they select their man prudently.

Having put a man in the seats of power, it is for us to see that he has the wherewithal to live an exemplary life and serve the people who put him there without expecting additional favours. What he needs, we can divide into two broad based groups — his *personal* needs and his *official* needs. His *personal needs* — at least a part of it he must have met from his own resources before he was elected to represent us. This may not be sufficient to maintain himself at a level we expect him to live as our representative. Hence it becomes an obligation of the State — that is, the voters, to provide him with an adequate monthly allowance. That is not difficult to assess. It falls into the category of the pay of a higher "Civil Servant": whose needs are assessed to the last cent.

His *official needs* have to be fully covered by Parliament by various facilities, allowances, reimbursements of out of - pocket expenses etc. This is being done now by Parliament under Section 68 of the Constitution. The complaint of our representatives is that this is not enough and the ambiguous

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and derogatory remarks quoted above flow from this complaint. How can we satisfy this part of the needs of our representatives to enable them to function as our representatives? *It is important for us to see that remarks like "tough for honest MPs" do not float in the mass media: particularly today where our public life is riddled with gossip, worse than what we hear at the village well.*

What they should get, and what they should not get, is a matter for the Parliament to decide and grant. We thought that this should be a function of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, who should maintain a constant watch on the problems of our representatives and refer to Parliament for meaningful action when there is the need for action. It controls the purse strings and let them serve themselves first. **We cannot and should not complain about their allowances etc. It is we who put them there and they are responsible men. And there — after it is a national problem and the nation is entitled to have a group of representatives at whom no one can point an accusing finger.**



MINI STORY

## The Elk And I

By A J A X

*The Place:* Pallang Oya in the Gal Oya valley  
*The Year:* 1954.

In 1954, the writer lived in a jungle camp, with his labourers, investigating the Pallang Oya Dam line. The previous day 1/4 mile of 4-foot wide Survey line was cut through the jungle. The following day the writer, went on inspection of the line. This line cut through a patch of luscious, tall, green grass. On the other end was a big slab of rock. And spread-eagled on this rock, was a huge object. It raised its head and lay down. Was it a Wild buffalo? Was it a bear? Was it a wild boar? Or What was this monster?

The labourers, stood behind, and I had my loaded gun ready. One of us was intelligent to clap his hands. The monster raised its head, adjusted its legs and slept again. We clapped again. This time, the disturbed monster, struggled to its feet and we scaled the nearest Kubuk tree — in case the monster attacked us. When a huge unknown monster comes towards you, zig-zagging, you would get excited and afraid. Between the mass of rock and our tree, was about 500 yards. That is too far a range for the gun.

So, we gave the monster time to come closer It did and it stopped. It stalked into the green, lush

tall plants, on either side, and decided to have its breakfast. We watched. Hunters have a code of ethics to follow. The main code is, that you should not shoot an animal, having its food or drinking water. The monster nipped at the tender shoots and flowers and once again it zig-zagged to the water hole and what a long draught it had. Having had its happy fill it raised its head and came along, still unsteady on his feet. There must be some reason, why animals are not steady on their feet. But that was of no importance to us. Our investigation of the unsteady walk, would be told later. Our main concern was flesh for days. The monster came closer. It was not a bear. It was not a wild buffalo, nor a wild boar. It was an antler - elk — the leader of the Elk clan.

When you live in a jungle, and have a gun, you tend to forget the merciless murder that shooting with a gun does. You tend to forget Moses's "Thou shall not kill" law and you tend to forget Buddha's law prohibiting killing of life. And now when the elk came within easy range, as a Bull's eye, the gun rang out and the monster slumped dead. The first to come rushing down the tree was Mohideen. He rushed to the dying animal and performed, with his knife, what the Islamic law says, he should. He cut the throat, hastened death and smothered the agony. Mohideen had come to the jungle with chena cultivators as a boy. He was an authority on jungle life. He went to the

Elk again, opened its mouth, fingered the green, dead tongue and walked on. He returned with some stalks of the green breakfast and gave the great verdict that "The Elk was doped by the Cannabis, it had breakfasted on." The gang carried the huge 300 pounder on a stick and went to camp. Mohideen had the innards thrown into the adjoining jungle and that night we had a heavy dinner and we all went gay.

*Next Week — Doped By The Elk.*

✕	✕	✕
✕	✕	✕
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# TENDER NOTICE TENDER NOTICE

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

Tenders for construction of 3 Storied Science Laboratory and Classroom Block at Vijayaba Maha Vidyalaya will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Department of Buildings, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A. M. on Wednesday 21st July. 1982.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer/ Colombo East before 4.15 P.M. on 09. 07. 82 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 1000000/- 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.  
23rd June, 1982.

TRIBUNE, JULY 3, 1982

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

Tender for Maintenance and Minor improvement to Government Buildings in Colombo West District will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Local Govt. Housing & Construction, Transworks House, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday 14 th July, 1982.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer / Colombo west Engineer before 4.15 P.M. on 9.7.1982 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs.5,000000/- 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  
22nd June, 1982.

June 13 - 19

**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 13:** The United States has decided that part of its aid for Sri Lanka be channelled for assisting investment in the private sector; this is a new departure in United States aid policy which has been started by the Reagan Administration. The bee population in Sri Lanka has lately been infected with a disease which threatens to wipe them out completely in a few years unless steps are taken early to treat the affected hives. Top quality loaves of sliced and wrapped bread will be available at super markets at Rs. 3/- a pound very soon, a spokesman for Prima Ceylon Ltd. said yesterday. The Agricultural Development Authority has decided to expand the cultivation of chillies for export after the success of its program in Rajangana; vast extents of land in Yapahuwa and Bingiriya electorates have been earmarked for this project — *SO*. The government has now worked out its next public investment programme for the period 1982 - 1986; total public investment availability for this programme, the fourth in a series of rolling programmes, amounts to as much as Rs. 112.5 billion or 55.2 percent of total investible resources; the largest investment allocations planned for 1982-1986 will go to the agricultural sector where investment levels have been maintained steadily around 38 percent of total public investment — *ST*. Traffic Tribunals to be set up by the government shortly will first hear cases of offences under the Motor Traffic Act; it will be empowered to impose fines prescribed by the law where an offender pleads guilty; in regard to instances where a not guilty plea is entered, the case will be transferred to the appropriate Magistrate's Court for trial and disposal. While the raging torrents of Kalu ganga claimed over hundred lives and rendered millions homeless during past decades many governments through their procrastination have failed to provide adequate flood protection to the helpless victims living in the Ratnapura district. Police and Army intelligence operatives are now grilling seven suspects, whom they believe could provide them with information regarding the execu-

tion and the planning of the "parcel bomb" incidents in Jaffna. The two leaders of the "Liberation Tigers Movement" -- Maheswaran and Praphakaran -- who engaged in a shootout in Madras following a major split in the group have now resolved their differences — *WK*. "The Tamil United Liberation Front is a principled party with certain political ideals and will not enter into an electoral alliance with the UNP, SLFP or any other party" Leader of the Opposition Mr. A.Amirthalingam said yesterday — *S*. Police Headquarters has sent out warnings to all police stations in the island to be alert to violence and propaganda against communal amity in the country — *VK*. Special training is to be provided to Customs officers serving in the Harbour and airport; Experts from the Customs in Scotland and Switzerland are to be brought here by the government for this purpose. — *DP*.

**MONDAY, JUNE 14:** The Finance Ministry is now examining the possibility of granting some relief to constituents of banks who have been required to take on a business turnover tax burden imposed on the banks by the 1982 budget. President J.R. Jayewardene meets Sarvodaya leader Dr. A.T.Ariyaratne and his family at President's House today, to congratulate the dedicated community development worker on the international recognition he and his work in this country have received by his selection for the prestigious King Boudouin International Development Prize — *CDN*. The massive manpower exodus to the Middle East has created another benefit to the country an appreciable decline in the rate of population growth; "More and more Lankans are making money and lesser babies" the study said; it has revealed that from an average annual rate of growth of 2.2 percent from the 1963—1971 period the growth of population has dropped to 1.7 percent between 1971 - 1981 — *CDM*. Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are expected to reject Sri Lanka's application to join the five-member group, ASEAN officials said today. A comprehensive survey on the effects of betel chewing on pregnant women is to be launched by the Sri Lanka, College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. A programme of regional cooperation and exchange of rewards has been evolved by five South Asian countries, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Burma and Sri Lanka to combat the threat of cheap drugs inundating these countries. The Lankan based members of the Uma Maheswaran terrorist organisation have been identified as the group behind last week's parcel-bomb assassination attempt on a number of northern politicians and political adversaries — *SU*. Militant political groups in the Jaffna Peninsula want the Tamil people to boycott the next elections scheduled for June 1983; leading the campaign is Dr. S.Tharmalingam (74), leader of the Tamil Eelam Liberation

Front (TELF) the breakaway group of the TULF. University authorities have tightened security in all Universities, University Colleges and the Dumbara Campus, and are keeping a close watch on student activities; authorities claimed that a certain faction of undergraduates were attempting to disrupt the normal working of Universities—*IS*. The Army and Police searched about forty tutorials in the North resulting from the explosion of a bomb in the Mail compartment of the Jaffna train on Saturday—*DP*.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 15:** Prestigious *New York Times* reported on Sunday that some Lankans were among the prisoners of war taken in the Lebanon by Israeli forces. T. M. Deen, a Lankan journalist working for the Inter-Press Service in New York, phoned the *Daily News* in the early hours of Monday to bring the report to our attention. A group of students from Peradeniya University began a fast yesterday as a part of a *satyakriya* opposite Rajopavanaramaya, Getambe, to protest against the Ven. Labuduwe Siridhamma Thera's derogatory remark about President J. R. Jayewardene. The Rural Industrial Development Ministry is now supplying cattle feed concentrate to the cattle breeders who supply milk to the Milk Board at a subsidised price of Rs. 1,500 a metric ton. The Swedish Parliament today approved a government bill regarding the financing of the Kotmale hydro-power project—*CDN*. Arrangements are now being finalised for the holding of the Gam Udawa 82 Exhibition in Dambulla to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the village reawakening movement of Prime Minister, Mr. R. Premadasa.—*CDM*. A marked decline in two of the major diseases affecting children—diphtheria and tetanus in newborns—has been recorded by the Ministry of Health. About 1,000 more English teachers will be recruited this year as part of the government's drive to expand the teaching of English in state run schools; the new recruits will be picked from more than 4,000 applicants who will sit a competitive test in English on July 3—*SU*. Compensation to victims of the May-June incidents in Jaffna last year will be paid before the end of this month. Government is taking steps to distribute Rs. 40 million towards the repair of houses that had been damaged and destroyed by the recent floods—*IS*. The Food Commissioner, CWE and the Marketing Department are taking immediate steps to rush dry rations to flood victims in the Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Ratnapura districts following discussions held by the Trade and Shipping Ministry's Consumer Coordinating Committee in Parliament last week. A total of 11,600 houses have been destroyed in the recent floods in the districts of Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Gampaha. Government has allocated an additional sum of Rs. 65 million to the Department of Highways to undertake immediate repairs to roads damaged by the recent floods, official sources said—*CDN*

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Madras Police arrested another Sri Lankan national, alleged to be a member of the proscribed Tiger terrorist movement, last Friday night—*CDN*. The Swedish Parliament has approved Rs. 3.72 billion for the Kotmale hydro-power project—the largest single commitment of funds made under Swedish development cooperation programme to any country. Crack Army operatives yesterday swooped on a lonely terrorist hideout in Visvamadu in Jaffna district and took into custody one of the most wanted men Thevakumaran alias "Arafat"—*SU*. The Peoples Bank is reluctant to implement a proposal by the Rural Credit Advisory Board to expand rural credit; the Bank has called for a 75 percent guarantee if further loans are to be released to cultivators—*IS*. An eight-year plan for the development of the University in Nawala in Sri Jayawardhanapura has been drawn up; it would cost the state Rs. 261 million. Ruhunu University will increase the intake of students this year as its building programme has been completed and facilities are available for many more on the campus—*CO*.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 17:** Allowing the lump sum depreciation (LSD) tax shelter for investment in private buses, is under consideration by the Finance Ministry authoritative government sources disclosed yesterday: the overloading of private buses is worrying the authorities and President Jayewardene has drawn government attention to this problem sources said. On the suggestion of Prime Minister R. Premadasa Cabinet agreed that all vacancies in the public service should be referred to the Job Bank and filled from those registered there. On the recommendation of Prime Minister R. Premadasa cabinet approved a recommendation to place the Sri Lanka Construction Industry training project under the administrative authority of the UDA. Government yesterday approved draft drug control legislation presented to Cabinet by President Jayewardene in his capacity of Defence Minister—*CDN*. Funds from the President's Fund will be expanded for the rehabilitation of flood victims in Ratnapura and already money has been set apart from the President's fund for this urgent purpose. This is what President J. R. Jayewardene said yesterday when he and Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa visited Ratnapura to personally apprise of the situation following floods and landslides in certain areas of Ratnapura. Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, Chief Minister of the State of Tamil Nadu and Mr. M. Karunanidhi, Leader of the Opposition in Tamil Nadu and leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazagham met Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi at two separate meetings in New Delhi and requested that the five Sri Lankans now in judicial custody in Madras should under no circumstances be deported to Sri Lanka according to reports reaching Colombo yesterday—*CDM*. Victims of earthslips that followed the devastating floods in Ratnapura

district will receive state land free, President J. R. Jayewardene assured yesterday—*SU*.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 18:** The Free Trade Zone at Katunayake has already given a return of twice the money spent during the past four years in establishing it, said Mr. E. P. Paul Perera, Director General of the Greater Colombo-Economic Commission. The marriage of Sri Lanka's Trade and Shipping Minister, Lalith Athulathmudali with Miss Srimani de Saram, a Sri Lankan national working in the UN Conference on Trade and Development, was solemnized on Wednesday in Geneva. The first-ever United Nations regional seminar on human rights will be inaugurated by President J. R. Jayewardene on Monday June 21 at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute—*CDN*. The Minister of Transport, Mr. M. H. Mohamed who is also in charge of Muslim Affairs will shortly be given wider powers under the proposed amendment to Muslim Mosques and charitable trusts or wakfs act. The People's Republic of China, like Sri Lanka is reported to be "very receptive" to recent proposals by foreign oil companies that areas in the East China Sea be opened to foreign companies for oil exploration activities—*CDN*. The Road Development Authority which was set up yesterday is likely to undertake road construction projects in Thailand shortly; this authority will venture for the first time on construction projects outside the country with Sri Lankan engineers and equipment. Contributions to the Employees Trust Fund have exceeded Rs. 70 million for the period January to May this year, reflecting a substantial increase in the monthly contributions—*SU*. Following the People's Bank's reduction of interest rates on its fixed deposit, the Bank of Ceylon too, has reduced its interest rates on all fixed deposits by two percent with immediate effect—*IS*.

**SATURDAY JUNE 19:** Sri Lanka is seeking the Asian seat on the 20-member UN Security Council and has already declared its candidature to the Asian group in New York. Human rights will be taught as a subject in schools from next year, said the Chairman of the Sri Lankan Foundation, H. W. Jayewardene, yesterday. His Holiness Dr. Sheikh Sham Saddeen Al Fassi Leader of the Shazuliyathul Fassiya Thatrequa, donated Rs. 1 million to the Prime Minister's National Housing Development Fund; the cheque for this amount was handed over by His Holiness to Prime Minister R. Premadasa at the Gam Udawa 82 meeting at the Dambulla exhibition grounds yesterday—*CDN*. The profits for the Accelerate Mahaweli Project will be declared this year amounting to 167.4 million rupees in cash. Saudi Arabian authorities have informed the Sri Lanka government of the 10,000 jobs offered; this information has been conveyed to President J. R. Jayewardene by top level authorities from the oil-rich kingdom, according to reliable sources—*CDM*. Are the Sri Lankans, captured along with Palestinian guerillas in Lebanon, terrorists undergoing training;

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is making discreet inquiries to ascertain their indentities after reports from Tel Aviv reached Colombo on Thursday night. The People's Bank and Bank of Ceylon have reduced interest rates because so much money has come in. This is a Banking practice and nothing new, Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel said Yesterday. The Sri Lanka-Canada agreement for the protection of Canadian investment in Sri Lanka was established on Thursday through an exchange of letters between the two governments *SU*. Student's Organisations of the Colombo University, affiliated to opposition political parties, kept away from classes yesterday and held a meeting at which they decided to stage a satyagraha in protest against the "Satyakriya" by the UNP students organisation of the Peradeniya campus in Getambe, Kandy. The International Convention regarding night work for women to which Sri Lanka is a signatory is to be denounced with effect from January 1983 this would be the only denunciation of a ratified Convention by Sri Lanka which has already ratified 23 Conventions—*IS*.

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WORLD NEWS

## June 13 - 19

ASIA

**INDIA:** The Indian Opposition parties want the next President chosen by a consensus. They have suggested the name of Vice President M. Hidayatullah as a possible consensus nominee for Presidency. Police have detected the use of sophisticated electronic equipment to carry cannabis (ganja.) **THAILAND:** Bangkok reports state that an agreement to form a coalition government had been reached between the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean forces. According to a draft plan Prince Sihanouk would be the President while Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Sampan would be Vice president, and Son Sann, the KPNLF leader, would become the Prime Minister. This agreement was scheduled to be signed in Kuala Lumpur on June 21. **SINGAPORE:** ASEAN Foreign Ministers rejected the application made by Sri Lanka to join it. It was felt that Sri Lanka does not belong to the geographical area. The Indonesian Foreign Minister said that Vietnam was keen to solve the Kampuchean issue and the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thatch will visit three ASEAN countries. A senior official of the ASEAN said that Malaysia and Singapore had been given aid to Son Sann's KPNLF to fight the Vietnamese in Kampuchea. He was not very specific of the type of aid. Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN once again reiterated their hostility to Hanoi's "occupation" of Kampuchea and called

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upon Vietnam to join in an international effort to find a solution. The Vice President of the EEC explained to the members of the ASEAN group that the present protectionism was unlike that of the earlier period. It did not allow for large scale protectionism and autarchy, competitive devaluations or beggar—thy—neighbour policies. However the ASEAN is determined to fight against EEC's protectionist policy. **CHINA:** China charged both Moscow and Washington of insincerity to the cause of disarmament and said that the disarmament talks served only to hoodwink the people. **SAUDI ARAB/A:** King Khaled died of a heart attack. Crown Prince Fahd succeeded him. The new King said his country would follow the foreign and oil policy laid down by the late King. US Vice—President George Bush had talks with King Fahd. This may have been prompted by the role played by the US in the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon. **LEBANON:** Though Israel proclaimed a voluntary ceasefire on Saturday it did not last even a day. In view of the threat by Israeli forces to Beirut, President Sarkis has formed a National Salvation Board consisting of all political factions. While the Salvation board discussed ways and means to defuse the crisis PLO leaders indicated that they will never lay down their arms. Lebanon was said to be considering whether the PLO guerillas should be brought under their army control. There was also a move to request PLO guerillas to hand over all heavy weapons to be kept under Arab control. The current crisis in the Israeli-PLO-Arab relations clearly shows that Israel has the backing of the US and its Western allies. The fact that Begin has chosen to invade Lebanon at a time the seven nations were meeting in Versailles shows his confidence that the West would not let him down. The US has granted aid to Israel to grab the Arab territories from the Nile to the Euphrates. Such development will serve US interests as well.

**ISRAEL:** The invading Israeli army cut off Beirut with PLO guerillas and had trapped nearly 5000 to 8000 of them. Both the Israeli Government and the Opposition pledged that Israeli forces would not march on to Beirut proper. However there were indications that the Israelis may set up a link with Christian Falangists in Lebanon. President Reagan's Middle East trouble shooter Habib was shuttling between Tel Aviv and Damascus in an effort to bring about a settlement. Israel appears to have laid the withdrawal of Syrian forces as a condition of peace. In a fund raising campaign in New York Premier Begin defended Israeli invasion of Lebanon and drew parallel with the British attack on Argentina in Falkland Islands. He said that Israeli forces would remain in South Lebanon until such time Israel feels that her northern borders were secure from PLO guerillas.

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## EUROPE

**BELGIUM:** After an emergency meeting of the EEC, France and Italy devalued their currencies while West Germany and the Netherlands revalued theirs. EEC has called for a guarantee from Israel that Lebanon's territorial integrity will be respected and restored. They also condemned the Israeli action as a violation of international law and postponed the signing of a 40 million-dollar loan for a further date. **POLAND:** The military rulers have advised the Provincial Government to relax some of the restrictions imposed by the martial law. Polish authorities may release the solidarity leaders in August according to *Newsweek* magazine. Military authorities were prepared to speed up the return to normal condition provided there were no disruptive demonstrations, aggressive propoganda from the West and the Western States lifted their economic sanctions. This would guarantee a peaceful atmosphere in Poland and help Pope John Paul to undertake yet another pastoral visit to his own country. **CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** A Czech trade delegation will visit Argentina to improve trade relations. The Czechs feel that Argentina may like to develop her trade with them as the latter was subject to economic sanctions of the EEC over the Falklands issue. **UNITED KINGDOM:** Britain mounted its final attack on Port Stanley while the Argentinian President said that his country was prepared for a ceasefire provided an arrangement was made for withdrawal of their respective forces from Falklands. But the Argentinian forces in Port Stanley surrendered and diplomatic negotiations have commenced for a peaceful settlement. Argentina however claimed that there was only a temporary cessation of hostilities. Admiral Woodward of the British forces in Falklands Islands said that he cannot give food, clothing and shelter to nearly 15,000 Argentine prisoners of war and it was up to the military Junta to consider their plight. **SOVIET UNION:** The Soviet army daily *Red Star* accused the United States and China of collaboration in the field of electronic espionage against the Soviet Union. Western observers believe that this may be a reaction to Brezhnev's attempt to woo the Chinese for a rapproachment. Soviet News Agency *Tass* described Israel ventures in Lebanon as an attempt to exterminate the Palestinians.

## AMERICA

**UNITED STATES:** Anti - nuclear demonstrators held a mass rally at the Central Park in New York. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger said that such rallies would not change the US disarmament policy and any freeze at this stage would be to invite nuclear attack. In an interview with CBS Television Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co, Thatch said that he was prepared to release all the labour

detainees provided the US would guarantee to take them to their country. Secretary of State Haig said that he would like to see the Israeli and PLO forces, ceasefire, but it was too early to say whether Israel should withdraw from Lebanon immediately. It all depended on the withdrawal of all other foreign forces from Lebanon. A house sub - committee has approved President Reagan's request for an emergency 20m dollar aid for Lebanon. Two democratic members of the House have urged the sub-committee to approve their resolution calling for a suspension of all US military aid to Israel. It was reported that the US Sixth fleet was ordered to move into the eastern Mediterranean. **ARGENTINA:** Ending a two day visit to Argentina Pope John Paul called the leaders of the combating countries and international community to seek solution in an honourable and peaceful manner. The Argentine forces were "caught sleeping" by the British attackers on Port Stanley. Argentina had not said that its forces had surrendered in Port Stanley but said its forces fought gallantly for the sake of the nation. However the military failure has led to street disturbances in the capital. As expected General Galtieri stepped down as Army Chief and President. Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean was nominated as interim President. In an apparent move to contain any possible popular reaction against the Army, Junta spokesman for the government indicated that political parties will be allowed to operate freely from next month. The interim President indicated that Argentine would fight for years to recapture Falklands (Malvinas.)

## AFRICA

**ZIMBABWE:** Premier Mugabis' government was facing a guerilla menace in Southern Zimbabwe. The government appears to suspect the followers of the sacked minister Joshua Nkomo to be the bottom of the trouble. **MAURITIUS** In an electoral storm the Mauritius Militant Movement (MMM) was swept to power. The MMM was led by Paul Berrenger and has nominated Auerood Jugnath as Prime Minister. The election result is bound to attract international attention, especially that of the US in view of the country's claim over Diego Garcia. **TUNISIA:** OAPEC Oil Ministers who held a meeting in Tunis could not agree on oil sanctions against West for their role in the current Israeli-Lebanon crisis. A notable absentee at this meeting was Saudi Arabia which is main exporter to the West. The Ministers decided that an Arab Summit should be called to take a decision on the sanctions. **EGYPT:** President Mubarak flew to Saudi Arabia to present condolences over the death of Saudi Arabian King. Diplomatic observers believe that this may eventually led to Egyptian return to Arab fold. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs defended Egypt's relations with Israel and said that diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv was more important at a crisis like the

Present one. Mr. Ali, Egyptian Foreign Minister, told President Reagan that PLO wanted to start dialogue with US. PLO wants to have US recognition before it was recognized by Israel. Events of the week showed that Egypt was gradually moving towards the Arabs and champion their cause once again with their recognition.

## THE FOREIGN SCENE

SRI LANKA

### In Havana - 2

**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.**

WHAT MUST IMMEDIATELY STRIKE all of us with equal clarity is the tragic fact that certain bilateral disputes among our own number have developed into open armed conflict. We are all conscious of this and in the conflict between Iran and Iraq the Movement has mandated a group of countries to offer their good offices to defuse the situation in a manner acceptable to both parties. Much of the conflict stems from disputes over boundaries and border delimitations. There are also other countries who have disputes, some mercifully dormant but others potentially explosive. Many of these can perhaps be defused through negotiation and discussion. Bilateral disputes that break out openly besides causing suffering to the peoples of the countries concerned, and setting back their development, also jeopardize the unity of the Movement and weaken its resolve and capacity for action. This was the conclusion we reached in New Delhi just one year ago. It was a frank and honest appraisal which did not sweep any unpleasant truths under the carpet and it is especially relevant on the eve of another Non-aligned Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government. Sri Lanka presented a working paper in Belgrade in 1978 on border disputes. This was commended at the 6th Summit in Havana for serious and careful consideration as a possible contribution to the peaceful settlement of border disputes among members.

The paper contained the elements of a proposal for the establishment of a *Border Disputes Commission*. Copies of the paper are available from members of my delegation and I will not, therefore, go into

its details now. A number of other countries, in fact I am sure all of us share a common concern about a possible intensification of disputes, which might lead to armed conflict. There has already been much thought on various modalities of dealing with the issue. We need to combine our thoughts into a coherent set of recommendations for our Heads of State to consider at the next Summit. A non-aligned working group is to commence work shortly at the United Nations on these various ideas and proposals so that we could have a comprehensive report at the next Summit. I am certain that a recognition by us of the genuine danger, which is among us and a determination to take practical steps towards the reduction of the causes of tension between Non-aligned countries, is itself a step towards the solution of this problem. **We look forward very much to a frank and fruitful examination of all the papers on the peaceful settlement of disputes between now and the Summit. Sri Lanka's own proposal in this context is a modest proposal and one which, we recognize will be successful only to the extent that it is acceptable to the membership of the group. It must therefore be discussed thoroughly together with other proposals including those of Yugoslavia, Bangladesh and others.**

Apart from efforts to maintain our unity, there are other factors which are important — the strength of our convictions, the pragmatism of our decisions and most important, the true extent of our commitment to those decisions. Positions of the Non-aligned on individual issues such as Apartheid, Namibia, the Middle-East and Palestine, Disarmament and so on are well known. With some nuances, the entire Non-aligned group can concur with a commonly held position. These positions are fundamental and self evident. Thus we can all agree that the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored and that Israel must withdraw from all occupied territory. Then there are the practical decisions we must take on the basis of the principles applicable to a given situation. Convictions and principles; decisions; and finally the extent of one's commitment to these decisions -- it is with the last of these that we get into a more difficult area, in other words, the implementation of decisions. How would a country go to implement a decision of the Non-aligned Movement? Non-aligned decisions are not mandatory. There is nothing to compel a member to follow some particular course of action. The Movement is not a monolithic bloc or alliance with rigid articles of accession. We do not crack whips to make members follow any line.

Three important points emerge from this: *Firstly*, the Movement's efficacy and credibility depend on whether it can establish, in real terms, that it lives by its declarations. In other words, if we commit

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the Movement to fight, for example for Palestinian rights and take certain decisions, we must act decisively on them, lip-service will reduce any declaration to just a mass of paper on which the dust of apathy will settle. *Secondly*, it follows that when we take firm decisions, they must be the clear result of very careful, sober, thought, and discussion free from rhetoric. In other words, the decisions we take must be realistic and must have the backing and support of all, or at least consensus backing. Better a few decisions on which we can all act than an abundance of decisions on which only a few can act. *Thirdly*, if a member or even a number of members find themselves for different reasons, unable to comply with a decision, the movement has its own mechanism for such a country or group of countries to declare their reservations openly and thereafter not stand in the way, or hinder the implementation of a decision favoured by the Movement as a whole.

**While those making reservations must not demand the crippling power of a veto, so also must those who subscribe to a consensus not ostracize the dissenter.** If we should confront one another instead of confronting together our adversaries, then the fabric of our solidarity will get frayed, and the capacity of the Movement to act decisively will suffer. It follows that our decisions will remain unimplemented and gather dust unless the membership feels these decisions were reached after serious negotiations and discussions and feels very much a part of those decisions. I am not suggesting that our methods of work or our consultative or negotiating processes are weak -- far from it. But I would like to leave these thoughts with you on the eve of the 7th Summit as we prepare the ground for the deliberations of our Heads of State and Government. Let us be proud of what we have already achieved, but also be modest about what we can aspire to. Let us look to the future with confidence but not with complacency.

*Concluded*

CHINA'S



## Open Economic Policy

*Guangzhou, June 7:* State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua reassured foreign industrialists, bankers, private investors and Chinese compatriots from Hongkong and Macco regions that to pursue a policy of opening to the world is China's long-term policy decision, at the opening ceremony of the investment promotion meeting here today. "We hold that with the present high level of technology, no country in the world possesses all the resources

and funds needed for the development of its economy, or has all the advanced technology in the world, every country must make trade-offs with other countries for its needs," she said. "Besides, every nation's economy has its pluses and minuses and each can achieve the best overall economic results only through exchanges" she added. The introduction of applicable advanced technology and equipment and the absorption of foreign funds on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchanges for each other's needs according to China's concrete conditions and conventional international practices are manifestations of China's open economic policy, she said. This is done to speed up China's socialist construction, she added. "The present meeting is a useful attempt in seeking international cooperation," she said. The Minister explained that the readjustment of China's national economy and the crackdown on criminal economic activities would not change or affect China's policy of opening to outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. On the contrary, they would guarantee the smooth implementation of China's domestic and foreign economic policies. Through readjustment, China's economic construction has entered a new period of steady advances, Chen Muhua said. In the future China would continue to import advanced technology and equipment applicable to China and continue to absorb and utilize foreign funds for transforming existing enterprises and for the construction of key projects in such fields as energy, communications and transportation, she said.

—Xinhua



US-UK PLAN

## To Control Indian Ocean

**This article was written before the elections in the Mauritius were concluded, but the dangers mentioned in it for the Left Alliance in Mauritius have to be taken more seriously now.**

*Montreal, June 10:* Whilst the aggression against Argentina is taking place, the United States and Great Britain are trying to destabilise the political situation in Mauritius so as to be able to keep the strategic military base on the Diego Garcia island. The imperial design on control of the seas and oceans was outlined by Caspar Weinberger, US Defence Secretary, in his recent tour of the Pacific shortly before the crisis over the Malvinas began. The weekly *Newsweek* in a clear reference to this aggressive policy, states in its most recent number that the United States will perhaps stage its own version of the dispute over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) if, as is expected, the leftwing Mauritius Militant Movement (MMM) is victorious in the elections

programmed for June. Where can a parallel be made between the Malvinas islands and Mauritius? Similarities exist and it can even be said that they are rooted in the interests that guide Washington's and London's policies. To be able to make this parallel it is necessary to recall in the first place that Mauritius was a British colony and when it obtained independence London retained a portion of that territory -- Diego Garcia island -- with a military base leased to the United States to create the most formidable western bases in the Indian Ocean, according to *Newsweek*. The "Mauritius Militant Movement is claiming that the territory occupied by the Diego Garcia base is part of its electoral programme.

Last year the US Congress learnt from Max Hugel, ex-director of covert operations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that subversive espionage agency had carried out a destabilisation plan against the "leftwing" opposition in Mauritius for preventing any possibility of victory in the elections postponed until June 1982. The CIA regards Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, present Prime Minister, as the most loyal ally of the US and Great Britain and the sole guarantee that the return of the Diego Garcia base will not be demanded. Part of Washington's plan was also aimed at toppling the Government of President Albert Rene in the Seychelles, that supports the pacifist demands of the MMM, aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a de-nuclearized zone of peace, and against which was carried out an unsuccessful invasion in November 1981, organised by South Africa and the CIA, as the head of that mercenary forces, Michael Hoare, reportedly stated. The Anglo-American alliance, that in the case of the aggression against the Argentine republic has been made manifest is also the key to the attempt to control the Indian Ocean not solely because London leased the Diego Garcia base to the United States, but because both countries are carrying out an aggressive policy of destabilisation in the region. Meanwhile, the *New York Times* quoted officials as saying the Reagan Administration wants Japan and South Korea to increase their defence capabilities in the Indian Ocean.

The plan calls for US navy, marine and air force units based in Japan to respond to the Persian Gulf in case of hostilities there, as well as reserve forces from Hawaii and California that previously would be deployed in northern Asia as reinforcements. Officials said the shift is part of a move to have southeast Asian nations help counter Vietnamese expansion and support US efforts to project military power into the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area oil producing regions. The strategy takes the line of the defence departments classified strategic guidance for the next five years, parts of which recently disclosed show east Asia placed behind western Europe and southwest Asia in US military priority—PL.



## Nonaligned

*New Delhi, June 8:* The political committee of the non-aligned ministerial conference was discussing last week in Havana a routine formulation on the West Asian crisis for incorporation into the final political document when news of the Israeli bombing of Beirut reached it. The committee was presumably discussing modifications in the text with a view to strengthening the condemnation of Israel. Even as it was engaged in that task, Israeli war-planes were strafing Beirut. The grim irony of the situation would not have been lost on the participants. The conference adjourned on Saturday after adopting what has by now become a standard formulation critical for Israeli behaviour. But a day later, Israel unleashed its full fury on Lebanon. It was a full-fledged invasion by air, land and sea; behind a screen of bombing jets and shelling gunships, Israel penetrated far deeper into Palestinian territory than it ventured to in 1978. First accounts said that 100 Israeli tanks and as many personnel carriers had ploughed through the lines held by the UN interim forces in Lebanon. The cease-fire so arduously worked out by the US special envoy, Philip Habib, last July thus evaporated into thin air. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, which had been anticipating such a massive attack for some months now, promptly vowed "a fight unto death" to defend its power base.

As this is being written, the UN Security Council was hoping against hope that its call for an immediate cease-fire between Israel and the PLO volunteers would be implemented, while US President Reagan was confabulating once again with Habib in Versailles, again hoping against hope as to whether his Israeli allies could be restrained from further perfidy. The prospects seemed as dim as the general West Asian situation. There is about all this a familiar ring, a well-entrenched pattern, a sea-saw of nerves. One has been seen and heard it all before. What the political committee was seeking to do at Havana was to reaffirm the collective will of the non-aligned against Israeli aggression and expansionism, an exercise it has been called upon to do on behalf of the non-bloc movement times out of number. It was only recently that the non-aligned bureau had issued a call at Kuwait to the rest of the world community to "isolate" Israel in every possible way so that the combined voice of the world stir Tel Aviv's conscience. The latest Havana documents will go before the Baghdad summit—if and when it is held—and there too the collective will of the non-aligned against Israel will be articulated once again. But there will be no end to Israeli ambitions until and unless the United States and its Western allies oblige by restraining the hawks in Tel Aviv. And thereby hangs the fact of a mass of

uprooted Palestinians, striving to regain their homeland, and temporarily and uncomfortably huddled in camps in Southern Lebanon, which are now the target of Israeli bombs.

Israel has cited reasons for its invasion, while proclaiming at the same time that it had no territorial designs against Lebanon with which it was seeking a peace treaty. The motivation of the Saturday bomb raid on Beirut was alleged PLO complicity in the attempted assassination of the Israeli Ambassador in London. The provocation for Sunday's massive raid was claimed to be the presence of Palestinian guerillas within artillery range of northern border towns (Palestinian artillery is concentrated around Tyre where currently street battles and hand-to-hand combats are raging). But the real reasons are different and stem from Israel's perceptions of West Asian realpolitik, its objective of keeping the Arabs permanently at bay, and its domestic compulsions in which one set of hawks tries to outwit the other. Israel launched its July 1981 aggression with American support and connivance. **The current raid was also similarly preceded by a visit to Washington by the Israeli Defence Minister, Ariel Sharon. If Israel has permitted itself to act in a restrained manner, it has been at US behest, if it bares its fangs, it is again with US connivance. Seen in this light, the cease-fire call issued at Versailles by President Reagan and his six other colleagues borders on adding insult to injury.**

The non-aligned movement has been persistently demanding the total withdrawal of Israel from occupied territories and the restorations of their homelands to the Palestinians. By the very nature of things, it will perhaps have to keep on raising the demand undaunted by failure to achieve results. This is perhaps an inbuilt element of tragedy in such movements. But failures need not and should not invalidate the legitimacy of the movement nor diminish its relevance in today's multi-polar world. When war erupted between the two non-aligned countries, Iraq and Iran there was a fleeting hope that it might end one way or another well before the scheduled date of the non-aligned summit. But it has dragged on, and in the process has jeopardised the prospects of Baghdad serving as the summit venue. The Havana meeting was fully conscious of the perils inherent in the continuing stalemate situation, but it had no alternative but to renew the mandate to its four-member committee (India, PLO, Zambia and Cuba) to persist in its place mission notwithstanding the fact that the Islamic Conference mediation committee and the Gulf Cooperation Council have also had no luck with their respective initiatives towards a ceasefire. The Islamic bloc team is currently in session in Jeddah determining how best to help Iraq throw back the Iranians who are knocking at its gates. The Gulf Cooperation

Council has already met in Kuwait with an identical objective.

*The Havana conference was attended by 41 ministers and 86 delegations: it eventually adopted two documents one political with 135 clauses and the other economic with 106 clauses. The numbers denote the topics and global developments which exercise the minds of the non-aligned; by and large they find themselves helpless in reversing world trends in favour of the havenots by persuading the haves to be more cooperative and realistic. The trends they seek to reverse are precisely those which have a bearing on global security and peace.*

When the dates for the Havana meeting were fixed, the senseless conflagration in the South Atlantic had not erupted, but jets were zooming across the Atlantic skies and Exocet missiles were wreaking havoc on British sea vessels when the Ministers went into conclave. Not surprisingly the Falklands dispute dominated the Havana deliberations since the victim of the British assault, Argentina, also happens to be a non-aligned nation. The highlight was a persuasive speech by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Nicanor Costa Mendez, who accused the United States of giving moral material support to Britain "in order to kill our nation". This might well be rhetoric impelled by the heat of the war, but his other statement, veritably a disclosure that Britain, the US and South Africa planned a military alliance in the South Atlantic, carried an ominous warning. Such a military alliance, he noted, would seriously affect peace in the area. The Americans are adept at conceiving security systems as and when they feel their domination of world events is threatened. The developing military relations between the US and South Africa tend to confirm Argentinian fears. Not enough world-wide publicity has been given to the removal of certain vital restrictions on the sale of nuclear materials by the Washington Administration to South Africa. The US has already supplied a quantity of Helium 3, which can be used in make tritium for use in thermonuclear weapons.

Narasimha Rao called the strife and violence in the South Atlantic "wasteful". Quite so. After initial dillydallying, the Government of India now seems to have arrived at a policy formulation on the Atlantic war which satisfies all its compulsions arising from Indira Gandhi's friendship with Margaret Thatcher and from its own non-aligned credentials. It is therefore worth taking due note of Rao's statement on the Falklands was made at Havana. "It shows the futility of applying 18th and 19th century doctrines to situations of today. The concept

of sovereignty of the post-colonial era must be respected, as also the principle that all disputes must be resolved through peaceful means alone. We fervently hope that peace can be restored soon by a process of dialogue."

The final communique adopted by at Havana more or less reflected such sentiments, but it went one better than the Indian position by attacking both Britain and the US for their respective roles in the conflict and additionally calling for freedom and peace for all Latin American countries still under colonial domination. How diametrically opposite to the Western position this thesis was, was effectively brought out by the near euphoric support which Britain received from her six industrialized comrades at Versailles—*MA/INSTREAM*, 12-6-82.

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SOUTH-EAST ASIA

## Biggest US-UK Arms Show

*Hong Kong, June 4:* The United States and Britain, in cooperation with some South-East Asian countries and British Commonwealth member countries are staging two massive military muscle-flexing in close proximity in the Gulf of Siam and in the South China Sea. The US-Thailand naval display began on Wednesday in the Gulf of Siam with the participation of 30 ships and planes and more than 1,000 marines of the US Seventh Fleet Code-named "Cobra-Gold-82" this naval display represents the biggest concentration of the US armed forces in this area since the American debacle in Indo-China.

As a part of the British armada is locked up in a severe naval-air battle in the South Pacific, Britain is staging on Friday a major naval-air exercise in the South-China Sea with the participation of the forces and vessels of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia. Code named "Selfish-82" the exercises are to last for a week and would concentrate on practising landing operations and in providing air support for battle ships. Observers here note that the two exercises being held in close proximity and well-coordinated in time and execution are aimed at revitalising the ANZUS and Commonwealth member countries and involving them more and more into the Anglo-US military ventures.

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## TRIBUNE

### Agricultural Digest

IRRIGATION—3

## Answering Your Queries

*What determines the frequency of irrigation?*

In an irrigation area the frequency of watering is to some extent limited by the rotation interval established by the irrigation authorities. In practice it is safe to let the soil approach the wilting point before more water is applied. The frequency of occurrence of the wilting point depends upon the amount of available moisture which can be held in the root zone and the rate of usage by the tree. The latter is largely governed by weather conditions. The presence of cover crops or weeds will also affect the rate of usage. Incomplete wetting of the surface will reduce the amount of water available to the plant by leaving cells of dry soil. This reduces the period between irrigation. To ensure that an irrigation will last as long as possible, attention should be given to the area of surface wetted and the width and spacing of furrows. Under certain special circumstances, such as when an attempt is being made to reduce the level of a water-table or control certain soil-inhabiting plant disease organisms, it may be desirable to allow the soil to reach and remain at the wilting point for a number of days.

*What factors control the amount of water soaking into a soil?*

For a given area of wetted soil the main factors are the length of time the water is flowing over the soil and the soakage rate of the soil.

*What is the soakage rate?*

The rate at which moisture penetrates the soil varies considerably with different soils, generally being faster on lighter soils and slower on the heavier loams and clay loams. The soakage rate for a particular soil will vary according to its tilth and structural condition. The CSIRO Irrigation Research Station at Griffith has ascertained the soakage rates for many horticultural soil. Knowing these it becomes obvious why two widely different soil types are difficult to irrigate in the run, a problem not uncommonly found in practice. Soils with a high soakage rate need a quick irrigation, and water should be applied for only

a short time, if penetration below the root zone is to be prevented. Greater latitude is possible with heavier soil types, but the irrigation period must not be too long or trouble may occur.

*What are the main factors to be considered in irrigation practice?*

Soil type, slope of the surface, length of run, flow of water, condition of soil surface, type of planting and soil moisture conditions below ground. With the variable soil conditions existing on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, it is possible to find almost any combination of several of these factors. Light surface soils are to be found on various slopes, and on almost flat lands and it is obvious that on these slack grades, considerable care must be taken to obtain a quick irrigation if overwatering of the head of the run is to be prevented. This quick irrigation needs large, clear furrows, and sufficient head of water to obtain the necessary velocity, and so get the water over the land quickly. Unless sufficient head is available only a few rows can be irrigated at one time. The loams and heavier clay loams are by no means as dangerous on the slacker grades, provided efficient surface drainage is possible. However, on the steeper slopes some difficulty may be experienced in obtaining sufficient penetration, particularly difficult to handle, especially where the grade or furrow selected is too close to the contour line. Under such conditions a large flow is necessary to gain the required velocity, and care must be taken that adequate surface soil preparations are made to prevent the water breaking from the furrows and running down the slope. Consideration of all the various combinations of these factors is a subject beyond the limited scope of this booklet. The important point to keep in mind is the relationship between the soakage rate and the size and velocity of the stream used per furrow or basis.

*What is soil structure?*

The arrangement of individual particles and soil scrums within the soil as a whole. Structure can take various forms, most of which are dependent on the size and arrangement of the soil particles. Soil structure determines the ease with which roots can penetrate and also the rates of absorption and movement of water. The extensive system of canals of varying diameter and unconnected cavities is an essential part of the soil structure. The canals allow free passage of moisture and air to lower strata. If they become filled with the finer soil particles, the structure breaks down and the soil becomes more or less massive and impermeable to both air and moisture. As such it is an unsuitable medium for root development.

## How does loss of structure affect irrigation practice?

Many soil types have a relatively high clay content but in the virgin state, owing to their highly structured condition, they behave as loams under irrigation. However, years of tillage and irrigation alter the soil structure to such a degree that the soil becomes a more or less impermeable clay mass. Loss of structure directly affects the soakage rate—it becomes more difficult to obtain the necessary depth of penetration and the soil loses its capacity for holding moisture; surface runoff is increased and on sloping lands erosion is a potential danger. Trees growing under such conditions soon show signs of distress during periods of high temperatures. In addition they suffer from malnutrition, for adequate moisture must be available if the most is to be made of any plant food present in the soil or applied as fertilizer.

*To be continued...*

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J.E.D.B.

## Some Data

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The construction of Workers quarters was once again given high priority specially since this very important aspect on Plantations received little or no attention prior to the nationalisation of estates. In order to effect an improvement in manufacture, emphasis was placed on the development of factories and replacement of obsolete machinery.

	1978	1979	1980
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	0.4 M	0.5 M	1.6 M
Workers quarters and buildings	27.1 M	12.1 M	22.9 M
Machinery	6.3 M	9.5 M	18.0 M
Equipment	6.7 M	4.0 M	4.5 M
Furniture and fittings	2.5 M	1.4 M	1.5 M
Vehicles	32.6 M	15.3 M	18.4 M

At present to implement all the work programmes estimated for, there is a shortage of 840 labour units. Though excess labour is available in estates in Avissawella, Kegalle and Nawalapitiya districts, it would not be possible to transfer workers due to lack of housing. In view of this difficulty construction of workers quarters is given high priority in the development programmes of the JEDB. The excess/shortage of workers on estates are as follows:

	Excess	Shortage	
Avissawella	520	—	
Hatton	—	854	
Kandy	—	284	
Nuwara Eliya	—	814	
Badulla	—	2,201	
Chilaw	—	—	
Kegalle	1,063	—	
Kurunegala	—	—	
Nawalapitiya	1,730	—	
	<u>3,313</u>	<u>4,153</u>	—840 shortages

### Replanting/New Planting

	Gross Expenditure	Subsidy Recd	Nett Expenditure
<b>TEA:</b>			
1978	44,100,562	5,317,025	38,783,537
1979	62,575,207	18,627,414	43,944,792
1980	72,710,759	18,623,251	54,087,508
<b>RUBBER</b>			
1978	22,771,970	3,640,855	19,131,115
1979	28,924,472	8,431,734	20,492,738
1980	38,484,037	7,951,851	30,532,186
<b>COCONUT</b>			
1978	259,858	—	259,858
1979	1,057,211	404,764	652,447
1980	3,173,041	894,654	2,278,378

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### INTERNATIONAL ACTION NEEDED

## To Stop The Great Grain Robbery

ALTHOUGH "GRAIN-RICH", the so-called bread-basket states of North America and Australia are actually "gene-poor". They are wholly dependent upon regular infusions of the South's crop germplasm in order to stave off the advances of ever-mutating pests and diseases. (Germplasm is the genetically potent part of a seed, essential to renew resistance to ever-mutating pests and diseases as well as to develop new varieties.) Without access to Third World breeding material, the Northern harvest would slowly decline and would ultimately be destroyed. For some time now, agronomists have been concerned that the advent of Green Revolution varieties would eliminate the diversity of the South's breeding "pool". Farmers planted the new seed and ate the old. Seeds that survived for 10 millennia simply became extinct.

As the US National Academy of Science suggested, it was like "building the roof with stones from the foundation." The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) recognized this threat back in the early sixties and moved to establish the Crop Ecology Unit. In 1974, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), it structured the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) and gave the loosely affiliated body a home at its headquarters in Rome. It was charged with developing an international network of gene banks (where seeds are given long-term storage under climate control) and encouraging the collection and evaluation of endangered seeds. However the IBPGR has been sorely handicapped by a budget no greater than a big city zoo. The result a losing battle against genetic "wipeout".

THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS which were on the horizon became evident to the IBPGR by at least 1979. A task force from CGIAR's Technical Advisory Committee conducted a five year review of the Board's conservation activities. They warned that an international legal "framework" securing access to germplasm would become "an essential condition" for the effectiveness of IBPGR and for determining the location of base collections for crops germplasm. It was in 1979 that an FAO official told European gene bank directors that two thirds of seeds in storage were in their banks. Extending this calculation to published data from North America, it was possible for Third World scientists to see that well in excess of 90 percent of stored germplasm (much of it collected in the South) was in the hands of northern breeders. The International Coalition for Development Action's (ICDA) own calculations are more conservative suggesting that 70-75 percent of stored seed lies in the North, the remainder roughly divided between Third World and international agricultural centres.

Within the IBPGR there is now heavy pressure to store the South's germplasm in the South-short term financial restrictions, however, may make this difficult. Within the CGIAR, they are encouraging the rejection of plant patent laws in the South and recognizing the shortcomings of the present conservation strategy. Developing countries are beginning to react to the threatened loss of their genetic resources. Ethiopia of its invaluable coffee germplasm, Brazil has moved to limit and control export of germplasm. Other states are contemplating countervailing royalties for their botanical treasures against the patent royalties demanded by firms. But perhaps the best form of security for preserving the original species of modern food plants is the establishment of some form of international control. This is the basic objective of the Mexican resolution put forward at the food

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and Agricultural Organisation's 21st Conference in Rome last November.

What Mexico called for is the establishment of a system of internationally controlled seed banks under the umbrella of the FAO and an agreed legal framework. This would abolish restrictive practices on the exchange of seed germplasm, it would also challenge the legality of the patenting by companies of the genetic offspring of seeds originating in the South. The essence of what is being proposed by Mexico and other developing countries is that the control and management of the genetic base of food and agricultural crops should not be allowed to be exploited by a few governments and companies, but should be the collective responsibility of all nations and preserved as the common heritage of mankind. The draft international convention is expected to be completed by the FAP secretariat by early 1983. Then it will be put forward to the General FAO Conference for international debate and agreement. Such a code can be expected to be stiffly opposed by major industrialized governments and multinationals companies which in the past 10 years have rapidly expanded their control over the world seed industry.

—From UN's "Development Forum", March 1982



## TOBACCO CULTIVATION

### Dangers

Tobacco is claimed to not merely have endangered lives but also parts of fertile lands in the country. According to the President of the Sri Lanka National Federation on Smoking and Health, nearly 40,000 acres are used annually for tobacco cultivation, chiefly in the Hewaheta area of Kandy district, and in the lower plains of N.W.P. If one visits these areas one could see the extent to which land in Hewaheta has been completely denuded and hill tops exposed for the cultivation of tobacco. In the lower plains fertile paddy fields have been converted into tobacco plantations. *The Ceylon Tobacco Company* and the *Ceylon Tobacco Corporation* encourage the cultivation of Tobacco by giving subsidies to the cultivators and tobacco cultivation generates a substantial income to the farmers; although encouragement to peasants to grow alternative food crops is not given. Hill tops in Dumbara which are denuded of all vegetation are exposed to considerable erosion and as a result much fertile soil is washed into the river basins below. As indicated in section of our Special Report in this issue, the excise duty collected by the Government on Tobacco and its products, will not compensate for the ill-effects of smoking and the contributing ill-health of the people.

No single factor has influenced the promotion of the smoking habit and sales of tobacco based products than the advertising media. The campaign against the danger of tobacco smoking has struck at the root of cigarette sales promotion by attempting to eliminate the effectiveness of the cigarette ad. Not easily outdone, cigarette manufacturers have continued their promotion through devious means such as sponsorship of the arts and sports as seen in this typical local example in the picture at right. The ad-media are now being used effectively by the anti-smoking lobby to get their message.

—Economic Review

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TO SAVE WATER

## Pot Irrigation

There are dust-dry areas of northern India where good rains are about as common as hen's teeth. Yet gardeners there frequently produce good crops of that most water-consuming plant, the melon. How those desert residents accomplish this may well help gardeners in the USA when they face another dry-than-usual growing season. Simply put, the Indians don't waste a drop of their precious water with surface irrigation or spray irrigation; they put it right where the plants need it most — underground among the roots. They do this by using a narrow-necked unglazed clay pot. First the pot is buried in prepared garden soil so that only the neck protrudes above ground. The pot then is filled with water and a stone is placed over the mouth of the jar to reduce still further any chance of evaporation. Then the melon seeds are sown around the circumference of the pot.

The water seeps through the walls of the pot to moisten the immediate soil area and feed the growing vines. Because this movement of water is so slow none of it is wasted by draining away before the plants can use it. Simply, it provides a slow but constant supply to the plants. While the spreading vines send down new roots to draw up the minuscule nutrient-laden moisture that is available, their principal source is the clay pot, which is topped off with water from time to time.

Not only vining crops—squash, pumpkins, cucumbers and the like can be grown this way, but any strong-root plants that produce heavily above ground, among them tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. There are other less-expensive alternatives to the clay pot but if you should go the pot-in-the-ground route make sure that the pot is unglazed. Glazed clay is waterproof, which would defeat the whole purpose. One option is to use a bucket with small

holes punched in the base and around the sides right next to the base. Set the bucket a few inches into the ground and fill it with water. Cover the top with a board that has been weighted down with a brick. The water should slowly drain out of the bucket, moistening the surrounding soil.

## TRIBUNE MAHAWELI FORUM

A LESSON FOR MAHAWELI

## From High Yield to Old Varieties in Philippines

**TWO DECADES** after the Green Revolution arrived in Manila (The Philippines), its miracles in high-yield cereal and vegetable production have lost their lustre and Philippines specialists are conducting a nationwide search for indigenous varieties that have become scarce. A seed-retrieval programme was ordered recently by Prime Minister Cesar Virata for the purpose of establishing a germplasm bank. Specialists from the Ministries of Agriculture and Energy and the Land Bank, aided by trained personnel and students are searching for indigenous varieties of rice, corn and vegetables that became scarce because new, high-yield seeds were bred and sown during the Green Revolution. Government figures show that in two decades 75 percent of the country's rice lands, or an area of 2.52 million hectares, was switched to high-yield seeds requiring heavy doses of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. *This resulted in the country becoming self-sufficient in rice and even exporting some surplus last year, but small farmers have gone into debt keeping up with the cost of fertilizers and other farm chemicals.*

"The seed-retrieval programme seeks to rebuild the national genetic pool of plants geared to small farmers, the Project Director, Mr. Domingo Pangani-ban said in an interview. The programme also has the endorsement of the Philippines' biggest farm group, the National Congress of Farmers Organisations. At present costs, the Filipino farmer has to invest about \$42 in chemicals for every 0.4 hectares of land planted in the green revolution's high-yield variety. He cuts this cost 66 percent if he uses an indigenous rice seed. If it is a good season, the farmer who is able to afford the fertilizers required for the high-yield variety harvests twice as much as the poor farmer who uses the local variety. But if the highly susceptible high-yield variety is

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attacked by rice blast or some other disease, the loss is much greater. "Aside from retrieving endangered seeds::, Mr. Panganiban said, :: we will also seek out and propagate medicinal plants and special trees useful in increasing incomes of small farmers."

Mr. Dombigo Abadilla, president of the Earthman Society, which is cooperating with the Government in the seed-retrieval programme said of the Green Revolution: "True, it increased yields, but it also contaminated the environment. How many fish no longer swim in farm streams because these are poisoned by chemicals? The Asian Development Bank, in a published study on the social and economic impact of the Green Revolution in Asia, noted that the cost of expanding the Green Revolution area was rising. "Productivity gains in cereal production are coming more slowly and more expensively than they did during the past decade"; the report said.

One result of the seed search has been the discovery by specialists of the *hanga*, or petroleum nut tree, which yields a high -octane oil when its fruit is squeezed between the fingers -- Philippine tribal people have long used this oil as fuel for their wick lamps. Various proposals for mass utilisation are now under study. In addition, Mr. Panganiban said specialists have found that a type of margosa known locally as the neem tree is a natural source of pesticides. Local varieties of the winged bean are also being propagated. This plant's pod, eaten as a vegetable, has an unusually high content of protein along with vitamins and minerals. Philippine tribal people have served as guides in the effort to seek out original varieties. The Ifugao tribe of the northern Philippines has long treasured an indigenous variety of rice called "lubang:: which is reddish in colour and soft and glutinous when cooked. For years, the Ministry of Agriculture and the International Rice Research Institute based in Los Banos, south of Manila, have tried to persuade the Ifugaos to switch to a higher-yielding Green Revolution variety. But the tribes people afraid of using chemical fertilizers preferred their easily maintained indigenous crops. Now even more advanced lowland farmers are thinking like the highlanders —

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GAL OYA REVISITED

## Warning to Mahaweli

By John B. Kumarakulasinghe

Nearly 140,000 acres of virgin jungle on the left bank of the Gal Oya project needed hundreds of miles of main, distributory and field channels. Experienced

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engineers like M. M. Ismail, and Dr. Daofino Dalfi a C-plan engineer helped provide these channels in the fifties. The writer was associated with them, as an assistant in charge of a mechanised unit, working round the clock. Tests and trials provided that all channels, carried the water they were designed to carry. These channels had a width, a depth and a gradient. Where sharp drops in channels are necessary structural fall's-cumfield pipe outlets were provided. In 1951/52, Village units 1 and 2 at Wawinna, Paragahakelle had water for the first ever crop. By 1954/55, water was available at Kohambana, Komariya, Weeragoda, Chadyantalawa. And by 1956/58, Samman-turai received water. The massive network of channels criss-crossing the Gal oya valley enabled colonists to reap record first crops.

Technocrats only build. They don't provide the money. They don't announce policy. They don't have the powers to do what only they can do. But to do, what technocrats should do, they must have funds. The vagaries of the weather and the paucity of funds would not be their concern. Technocrats work on realities, planning ahead, and preventing disasters. To do all these sensible things, they need money. That's where lay administrators and politicians—also a lay tribe step in. They vote the money; they axe the expenditure. They want to do what nature frowns at. The war between nature and bureaucrats have always been won by nature.

**When the writer visited the valley, a few weeks ago, for the third time, after 30 years, what he saw was a painful indictment of bureaucratic bungling. The width and depth of channels had enlarged. Illicit tapping of water was a common exercise. Concrete structures were either missing or in shambles and things looked as if Gal Oya might be abandoned or is being abandoned.**

Why? The answer obviously is lack of proper care and maintenance of a network that is the vital artery for development. The whole trouble is, that politicians had come in, fraternised with the colonists, won them over and protected them, despite their vandalism. The next question that raises its head is "What are the remedies?":

Conservation of flood bunds and the wind belts, repairs of concrete structures, provision of controlling gadgets, equitable and timely distribution of waters and the regular maintenance of all channels and structures. In the Sri Lankan welfare state, the politician is supreme. Democratically he has some claim to do what they voters want him to do. But technically, he should mind his business and stop interfering with matters only the technocrats are competent to handle. One way out of this messy state of affairs

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is for the farmers and only the technocrats to get together and plan out strategy. And it is also vital that laws be framed to protect the irrigation works, with deterrent punishment of the wrongdoers. It must be said to the credit of the earlier colonial administration that they had the Irrigation Ordinance (of 1941?) that empowered state officers to compel by statutes the farmers to contribute their annual share of manual labour (or money) for the maintenance of irrigation works. Prosecutions were launched and Irrigation Fine Funds were the biggest storage of money for maintenance. Unfortunately, the welfare state incubated the *Nikkang* or *Summa* or free complex and today civic sense is low and the deterioration of human standards, and human dignity. And Irrigation works have suffered. **These are the bitter lessons of the near past and have a relevance to what might happen to the mighty Mahaweli Project. And one might almost say that it is, definitely easier to dam the path of a river than to gag the mouth of a disgruntled nation.**

SYSTEM H

## To Get Better Results

**Water Management** Proper water management is the key to success of irrigation settlement schemes in Sri Lanka. The major departure in the layout and distribution of the irrigation delivery system in System H as compared in turnout units, which in combination with the new cropping patterns and farmer participation in the management, was intended to optimise the use of water. At the turnout level, farm leaders are elected by farmers themselves for proper distribution and maintenance of field channels and drainages. In System H water management pilot projects have been established to determine the following: (1) Optimum land preparation and farm irrigation, techniques adaptable to local conditions and development techniques for scheduling and controlling water; (2) A pilot project based on under ground pipeline irrigation system in contrast to open channel with the object of providing water on demand to each farmer. The preliminary results so far indicate that construction cost of this system is around Rs. 2,500/- per acre more than the conventional system and that this system is beneficial in that it has eliminated water conflicts among farmers and lends itself to cultivation of other field crops where regular irrigation is essential.

**Supply of Agricultural Inputs, Credit and Marketing :** In the 1980 Yala season the Mahaweli Development Board set up a special marketing unit to purchase subsidiary food crops produced within System H offered a guaranteed price for the produce. This acted as a catalyst in promoting the extended cultivation of other field crops on well-drained soils.

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The Mahaweli Authority has modified this system of direct purchase and encouraged private sector buyers to procure subsidiary food crops while the Paddy Marketing Board continued to purchase paddy through multi-purpose cooperative societies and private authorised dealers. In Galkiriyagama area where the Ceylon Tobacco Company is responsible for production and marketing, paddy was procured by the company. In the 1981 Yala season arrangements have been made with the banks operating in each area to make payment to farmers direct for their produce on the basis of a special scheme. Collection centres for farm produce have been established in the different regions as follows:

Regions	No. of collection centres
H 1, 2 & 7	7
H 4	7
H 5	11
H 9	3

The supervised credit scheme presently implemented in H5 area of System H by the Hatton National Bank would be extended to cover the other areas as well. Under this scheme, credit is released in stages to meet the requirements of land preparation, procurement of seed, fertilizer, agro-chemicals and finally harvesting. Production inputs are arranged by the resident project manager and paid for directly by the bank disbursing credit. This procedure has been designed to eliminate possible misuse of agricultural credit. In Maha 80/81 the Hatton National Bank disbursed Rs. 1,745,411 among 876 farmers in area H 5 and recovered 82% while in areas H1, H2, H6, H7, H4 and H9 Rs. 12,12,925,780 was jointly disbursed by the Bank of Ceylon and People's Bank and 63% was recovered.

*Ultimate Structure And Project Benefits of System H.* New and existing lands after development would comprise of 42,510 hectares (105,000 acres) of irrigated land and System H has already been declared a separate agricultural district for the purpose of integrated management of distribution of irrigation water and agriculture extension. The headquarters of project management will shift to Tambuttegama, the services of which town have been designed with the ultimate object of making the project manager's headquarters to serve as a government agent's office after the management of System H is handed over to the Civil Administration.

Project implementation commenced at a slow pace around mid-1974 with the construction of access roads and preliminary works. The projected estimated cost was Rs.1,650 millions for the entire development of System H, which included the supply of both construction and operational machinery and equipment. The contribution from donor agencies, which

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became effective by the end of 1977, amounted to Rs. 1,035 millions. The total cost to development per acre, inclusive of irrigation and social infrastructure facilities is around Rs. 26,155/-. The recent price escalations however, have almost doubled the development costs. The project benefits, however, should not be measured only in economic terms of agricultural production.



## TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

SPOTLIGHT

# The World Cup

THE WORLD CUP the symbol of world soccer supremacy is now the raging fever the world over and even the ceasefire between Britain and Argentina in the Falklands is insignificant news compared to the results of the World Cup matches now being played in Spain. This prestigious tourney for the glittering Jules Rimet Trophy has for the first time in the history of the game attracted 24 teams and is being played in 14 towns in Spain. the weather gods, according to news, have been kind and no rains have been reported. The tourney got off to a sensational start when reigning champions Argentina were given a rude shock being beaten by Belgium by a solitary goal. The kick off came after a colourful opening ceremony in Barcelona.

A history of the World Cup tourney will be of interest to *Tribune* readers. The World Cup had its beginning in 1930 and was held in Uruguay. Many European teams failed to enter this first tourney as they did not want to travel to South America. However Uruguay were undeterred and won the inaugural tourney beating Argentina 4—2 in a ripping final. This tournament which is held once in four years was then staged in 1934 in Italy and this time it was reigning champions Uruguay's turn to cry off from the competition. In this tournament there was a player's strike, but the host nation surmounted all these obstacles to emerge victorious in the final beating the Czechoslovakians by 2 goals to one. The tourney then moved to Paris in 1938 and Italy retained their championship by beating Hungary 4—2 in the final. The World Cup tourney was by now beginning to establish itself as the plum of soccer

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supremacy by capturing the imagination of millions of football fans in every part of the world. The next 12 years saw a lull in the World Cup as the Second World War broke out. After the war the World Cup matches were staged in Brazil in 1950. A sensation was caused when England lost 0—1 to the United States in the very first game and failed to make it to the final pool as it was then called. Uruguay repeated their success of 20 years ago by downing Brazil in the final 2—1 and taking the trophy. Every game up to that time saw an average of 60,000 spectators and the attendance of the finals was much more. It remains to be seen whether Spain can draw the same amount of spectator interest.

In 1954 a new dimension in skill was shown by Hungary when they beat England 6—3 the previous year at Wembley and then 7—1 in Budapest. West Germany too were hammered 8—3 in a group match by Hungary. However the final proved sensational and a disaster for the high-riding Hungarians. After leading 2—0 at one stage, Hungary found themselves beaten 3—2 in West Germany. The next tourney in 1958 in Sweden saw the emergence of the young PELE who was destined to become a soccer immortal. It also saw the Brazilians as a mighty, magical power. The host nation Sweden put up a brave effort against the Brazilians but lost 2—5. 1962 saw Chile host the tourney and Brazil retain the trophy beating Czechoslovakia 3—1 in the final. Brazil was expected to make it a "hat-trick" in England in 1966. But as always England proved difficult to beat on their home soil and staged one of the most exciting and controversial finals ever. The scores in the final at one stage stood level 2 all between West Germany and England. Geoff Hurst nodded in the third goal. This was disputed as having hit the underside of the bar and rebounded out—but the goal stood and England triumphed 4—2 with Hurst claiming to have scored the first "hat-trick". In the next competition in Mexico in 1970 Brazil proved their supremacy and underlined their prowess as masters of the game and crushed Italy 4—1 in the finals. In the 1974 tourney staged in West Germany it was the host team that entertained Holland in the final. The hosts found themselves a goal down, but fought back gallantly to ultimately frustrate the Dutch 2—1. In the last tourney staged in Argentina, the home stars came out on top, beating Holland 3—1 in the final.

The 1982 tourney is now in full swing in Spain and only time will tell who will win the Trophy. Will it be Brazil, England, Argentina, West Germany or Holland? All soccer lovers will keep their fingers crossed till July 11. The recent tourney which started with a bang on June 13, began with a sensational upset as Belgium, not expected to be in the reckoning, surprised the reigning champions, Argentina by a goal to nil. Argentinals Diego Maradona was given top billing as the best player in the world, but for

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no rhyme or reason failed to find his brilliance and with it went Argentina's chances. The Kuwaiti players who have been promised 8,600 dollars for a draw; 17,000 dollars a man for a win and 200,000 dollars if they enter the second round showed that they are an emerging power by holding Czechoslovakia to a draw. At the time of writing all fancied teams are assured of a place in round two. The biggest victory so far was by Hungary who beat El Salvador 10-1. Other big victories that have been registered in the history of this tourney were Hungary beating South Korea 9-0 in 1954 and Yugoslavia beating Zaire 9-0 in 1974. Results of matches played from June 13 to 19: Belgium 1-Argentina 0. Italy 0 Poland 0. Brazil 2-Russia 1. Peru 0-Cameroun 0. Hungary 10- El Salvador 1. Scotland 5-New Zealand 2. Algeria 2-West Germany 1. England 3-France 1. Spain 1-Honduras 1. Austria 1-Chile 0. Czechoslovakia 1-Kuwait 1. Yugoslavia 0-Northern Ireland 0. Italy 1-Peru 1. Argentina 4-Hungary 1. Brazil 4-Scotland 1.

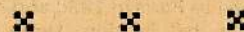
*Tribune* takes great pleasure in reproducing a speech from Pope John Paul and published in the *Messenger*, Sri Lanka's Catholic weekly headlined, A THOUGHT FOR THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE at the 85th Session of the International Olympic Committee held in Rome recently. Pope Paul speaking in French to 200 members present said the church would continue an open and sincere dialogue with the sports world and especially with the Olympic Committee which has the duty to defend the ideals of sports competitions throughout the world. Sports competitions must never be subject to economic or political pressure, or involve injustice, violence or fraud. Sports must be an authentic school and a continual experience of loyalty, sincerity, fine play, sacrifice, courage, tenacity, solidarity, selfishness and respect—were some of the points the Pope stressed. In recent years the Olympics, held every four years have become increasingly subject to political pressure. "When in sports competitions it is violence, injustice, fraud, the thirst for gain, economic or political pressure, discrimination that prevails then sports is swallowed up as an instrument of force of money", said Pope Paul II.

THE WHISTLE was sounded for the home stretch in the current *Clifford Cup Rugby Tourney* and in the first game played on Friday, June 18, the Policemen who are improving with every game had to fight hard to drown the Navy by 13 points to 6 at Galle Face. On the form shown the Policemen are a determined lot and will no doubt be a force to be reckoned with at the finish. The most interesting match for the week was the clash between the favourites for the Cup CH & FC and the Havelock at Havelock Park. The CH revelled in the mud caused by a down-

pour minutes before the start and were always in control of the game. They finally won by 10 points to 3. Once again it was the CH forwards led by "think, tank": Saman Jayasinghe who harried the Havelocks. The others who gave Saman all the support were skipper N. H. Karunasena, T. Miskin, I. Hassan, Sritheran, Jainudeen, Hegoda and Partick Ranasinghe. On Saturday Kandy SC who were written off as "also ran" came up with yet another invigorating display to clip the wings of the Airforce by the big margin of 21 points to 7. In defence of the Airforce it must be said that they were minus three of their "stars" in this game due to injury. On Sunday CR & FC were given a torrid time by the Army before succumbing to the CR by 13 points to 9.

SPORTS SNIPPETS FROM ABROAD American sprint star Evelyn Ashford dashed to a 11.14 second victory in the women's 100 metres while Mary Becke Tabb clocked 4 minutes 23.2 seconds in the Women's mile at the *Kiney Invitational Athletic Meeting* at the *University of California* Stadium at Berkeley recently. Scotland Fielding a strong team beat Francophone Belgium and Luxembourg in a triangular *Athletic meeting at Luxembourg*. The winners had 196 points to 129 by Belgium and 96 by Luxembourg. The Netherlands upset all predictions to Humble Pakistan by 7 goals to 2 and take the *Champions Hockey Trophy Tourney*. Pakistan are the reigning World Cup Champions. Ties Kruize was the Dutch hero firing in five goals, four from penalty corners and one from a straight penalty. The *Canadian Formula One Grand Prix* saw the death of another racing driver Riccardo Paletti a young Italian driver. Trapped for nearly half an hour in the burning wreckage, Paletti believed to have suffered abdominal and chest bleeding according to a hospital spokesman. Paletti was the second to die this year. The first being Canadian Giles Villeneuve. Former England and Middlesex captain Mike Brearley was jeered by an angry Yorkshire crowd at Sheffield when he took a controversial catch to dismiss Chris Old in a county game recently. John McEnroe and Martine Navratilova were made top singles seeds for the *Wimbledon Tennis Tourney* which started on Monday June 21. "Slasher" Ken Mackay better known for his dour defence with Lindsay Kline which saved Australia from certain defeat in the *Fourth Test* against Frank Worrell's West Indies in 1961 died recently.

ALLROUNDER



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## June 13 - 19

**SUNDAY, JUNE 13:** Trinity College, Kandy beat S. Thomas College by 12 points (3 goals) to 6 points (1 goal) in the *Inter School Rugby* match played at Nittawela yesterday. A national record and a junior record were recorded on the first day of the *Trials* to pick a pool of junior athletes in preparation for the *South Korean Junior Athletic Championships* which began at Police Park yesterday. Unseeded, A. Tillekeratne scored a sensational upset when he beat third seed, L. Liyanage 15-9, 15-10 in the Men's Singles 4th round match at the *24th Novices Badminton Championships* of Sri Lanka at the Indoor Stadium, Torrington Square yesterday.

**MONDAY, JUNE 14:** An opening partnership of 164 between Shane Fernando (100 not out) and Suresh Harding (91) was the highlight of St. Thomas Kotte's first innings win over St. John's Panadura in an *Under 17 Division III Cricket* match played at Panadura. S. Thomas Kotte, 252 for 5 dec. Johns Panadura 214. Good bowling by S. Premlal (6) wickets for 9 runs) saw St. John's Panadura beat St. Anthony's Panadura on the first innings in another junior cricket match played at Panadura. St. Johns 105: St. Anthony's 32. A fine all round performance by A. C. Weeratne (106 not out and 5 wickets for 24 runs) was the highlight of Dharmaraja's first innings win over Kegalle MV in an under 15 cricket match played at Kegalle. Dharmaraja 190 for 2 dec. Kegalle MV 42. A top score of 74 from skipper Damitha Jayasinghe was the highlight of Wennappuwa Joseph Vaz College's first innings win over St. Mary's Chilaw in an under 17 tournament cricket match played at Wennappuwa. St. Mary's Chilaw 105 and Joseph Vaz 180. Centuries by Aravinda de Silva (121 with 5 sixes and 14 fours) and Laina Jayamanne (100 not out) helped D. S. Senanayake score an easy first innings win over Prince of Wales Moratuwa in an *under 17 Division I Cricket* match played at Moratuwa. D. S. Senanayake 297 for 7 and Prince of Wales 88. D. S. Senanayake beat Prince of Wales in an under 15 match at Moratuwa. D. S. Senanayake 260 and Prince of Wales 102. D. S. Senanayake beat St. Benedicts A by 7 runs in an *Under 15 Divisions III* match at the Health SC grounds. D. S. Senanayake 42 and St. Benedicts 35. Ananda Sastralaya Kotte scored an easy first innings win over St. John's Nugegoda in an under 15 Division III cricket match played at Kotte. St. Johns Nugegoda 65 and Ananda Sastralaya 120 for 3 at close. Kokuvil Hindu College beat St. Patrick's Jaffna in an under 15 Junior Cricket tournament match played recently Kokuvil Hindu 116 and St. Patrick's 110. Jaffna Central beat St. Patrick's in an under 17 match. Jaffna Central 160 and St. Patrick's 121. Trinity beat S. Thomas

Mount Lavinia by 12 points (2 goals) to 6 (a goal) in an *interschool rugby* match played at Nittawela on Saturday after a scoreless first half. Police "Griffins" have taken the top at the end of the first round: matches of the *B Division League Rugby* Championships. YMCA's Trainees beat a Badulla Team by 3 goals to nil in an *exhibition women's hockey* match played at the Badulla Stadium to mark the opening of the Badulla District New Sports Centre.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 15:** Wesley College beat Ananda College B by 2 wickets in the *Under 17 Inter Schools Cricket* tournament match played recently. Wesley 223 for 8 at close and Ananda B 192. De Mazenod College Kandana won both their matches in the All-Island Inter-schools *Under 15 Division 3 Cricket* tournament played at Kandana last week. In the first match they beat Henegama MMV by an innings and 70 runs and in the second they defeated St. Mary's Chilaw by 4 wickets. Henegama MMV 67 and De Mazenod College 175. St. Mary's College III and De Mazenod College 150 for 6 declared. St. Mary's College 2nd innings 45 for 2 at close. St. Xavier's Marawila defeated Joseph Vaz Wennappuwa in the annual *Under 17 Volley Ball* encounter at Wennappuwa by 3 sets to one. victory Sports Club made amends for the loss of the Gold Cup final to Saunders Sports Club when they beat them by 3 goals to nil in the *City Football League Division I* tournament match played at the Sugathadasa Stadium on Sunday. Janaka Mendis and Lasantha Rodrigo helped Mobile Marine to a 70-run victory over Bata A in an *D Division Mercantile* match at the NCC grounds. Mobile Marine 168 and Batas 98. Arms Bullets crushed Kegalle Maya SC by 11 goal to nil in a *FA Cup Tournament First Round* match played at Kegalle Public grounds after leading 5-0 at half time. In the *Kalutara League Inter-Club Soccer* Tournament at the Kalutara Esplanade, Greenfield Sports Club beat Richmond Sports Club by 7 goals to 3 after leading 3-2 at half time.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16:** St. Sebastians defeated Prince of Wales by 22 runs in a low-scoring match in the *Under 17 Schools Cricket* tournament on Sunday. St. Sebastians 96 and Prince of Wales 74. Ananda beat St. Thomas at Mount Lavinia by 50 runs. S. Thomas 160 and Ananda 210. D. S. Senanayake beat Prince of Wales at Moratuwa. Prince of Wales 88 and D. S. Senanayake 296. St. Peters beat St. Sebastians at Moratuwa. St. Peters 140; St. Sebastians 83. S. Thomas beat St. Josephs. S. Thomas 145; St. Joseph 112. Royal B beat St. Anthony Wattala in a Division 2 match at Wattala. Royal B 112 for 5 wickets; St. Anthonys 65 and 24 for 5 wickets. Bandaranaike MV, Gampaha beat Joseph Vaz Wennappuwa in an under 17 Division 3 match. Joseph Vaz 50; Bandaranaike MV 107 for 7 wickets. St. Johns Nugegoda beat Sri Jayawardenapura MV. Sri Jayawardenapura MV 104; St. Johns 107 for

5. Prince of Wales beat S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia in an under 15 Division I schools cricket tournament match at Mt. Lavinia on Saturday. S. Thomas 149 : Prince of Wales 180 for 6. In an under 15 Division 3 match, Prince of Wales beat Moratu Vidyalaya by an innings at Moratuwa. Prince of Wales 134 : Moratu Vidyalaya 50. In an under 15 Division I match, D. S. Senanayake beat Prince of Wales by 99 runs at Moratuwa D. S. Senanayake MV 200 : Prince of Wales 10.1 Prasanna Goonesekera of Ananda College and Sriyani Deepika of Pillayandsla MV won the Men's and Women's Singles Title respectively in the *Novices Badminton Tournament* held at the Sports Ministry Hall.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 17:** D. S. Senanayake MV batsmen tore the Josephian attack to shreds in their *All-Island Under 15 Division 1 Cricket* Tournament match at Darley Road. D.S.Senanayake hammered 356 for 6, Skipper Hashan Tillekeratne scored a chanceless unbeaten 173 with 28 fours and with Aruna Hettiaratchi (88 with 13 fours) put on 182 runs for the second wicket. St. Josephs 144: D.S.Senanayake 356 for 6 at close. D.S.Senanayake Under 15 B team beat Thurstan in a lowscoring game. D.S.Senanayake 67: Thurstan 26 for 9 dec. S. Thomas Mt.Lavinia defeated traditional rivals Royal in an under 17 Tournament match at Mt. Lavinia. Royal 83: S. Thomas 193 for 2 wickets dec. Nalanda had an easy win over St. Benedicts in an *Under 15 Division 11* match. St. Benedicts B 115, and Nalanda 196 for 9. The *25th Army Inter-Unit Boxing* meet begins at 6 p.m. today at the Army Gymnasium, Panagoda with the Finals tomorrow. Royal scraped through to a 14 points (2 tries and 2 penalties) to 13 (a try and 3 penalties) win over Vidyartha in their *Rugby match* at Nittawela after leading 7 - 3 at half time. Manik Thurairajah (handicap 18) scored a shock 4 - 3 victory over former National Champion Suwaneetha Selvaratnam (handicap 9) to snatch Bridgeway Cup — the most important Handicap event in the *Women's Golf Calendar* at the Ridgeways yesterday. Victory Sports Club leads Group A and Ratnam SC Group B in *Division 1 of the 1982 Soccer League Tournament* conducted by the City Football League; this tournament will be continued in August.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 18:** St. Patricks Jaffna lost to Jaffna Central on the first innings in an *Under 17 Cricket* match. Jaffna Central 160 St. Patricks 121. Kokuvil Hindu beat St. Patricks by 6 runs on the first innings. Kokuvil Hindu 116: St. Patricks 110. Hartley College beat Skandavarodaya College by an innings and 39 runs. Skandavarodaya College 102: Hareley College 177 for 2 dec. Dharmaraja scored an easy first innings win over their traditional rivals Kingswood in an under 17 cricket match played at Kandy. Dharmaraja 236: Kingswood 71. Devananda MV Ambalangoda beat Kalutara Vidyalaya on

the first innings in a low scoring Under 17 tournament cricket match played on the Kalutara Esplanade Devananda MV 61: Kalutara Vidyalaya 35. Holy Cross beat Dharmasoka Ambalangoda on the first innings in an *Under 16 Cricket* match played at Holy Cross College grounds. Holy Cross 218 for 7: Dharmasoka 103. Jaffna Central struggled a 84 for 9 at the close and held Maliyadeva to a no decision in an *Under 15* schools tournament cricket match played at Kurunegala. Maliyadeva 187 for 5: Jaffna Central 84 for 9. Thurstan beat St. Peters on the first innings in an *Under 17 Division I* cricket match played at Bambalapitiya. Thurstan 219 for 8: St. Peters 122. Thurstan A beat traditional rivals Isipatana A in a *pre-tournament cricket* match played at the College grounds. Isipatana 98 for 8 in 50 overs: Thurstan 108 for 3 in 17 overs. S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia beat St. Sebastians Moratuwa in an under 15 Division III cricket match played at Moratuwa: S. Thomas 216: St. Sebastians 174. Industrial Development Board beat CISIR in their *Annual Limited Over Cricket* encounter at the Tyrone Fernando Stadium, Moratuwa on Saturday. IDB 120 in 41.3 overs: CISIR 97 in 42 overs. A fine all round performance by skipper C. Rajkumar (70 with 9 fours and 5 for 31) saw Isipatana beat Dharmapala Kottawa on the first innings in an *Under 15 Division II Cricket* match played at Steel Corporation grounds Aturugiriya. Isipatana 201: Dharmapala Kottawa 155. Nalanda drew against St. Josephs at Darley Road. Nalanda 192 for 6 St. Josephs 59 for 2. Nalanda B beat Royal B on the first innings. at Reid Avenue. Nalanda B 104 for 9: Royal B 44 Nalanda beat Ananda A on first innings at Campbell Place. Nalanda A 214 for 7: Ananda A 162 for 8. Nalanda beat Hindu College, Bambalapitiya by an innings at Bambalapitiya. Nalanda B 184 for 6: Hindu College 54. Nalanda beat St. Benedicts on the first innings in an under 15 match at Campbell Place. Nalanda B 190 for 9: St. Benedicts 115. St Peters beat Nalanda in an *Under 15 division 1 match* at Bambalapitiya. Nalanda 126 for 8: St. Peters 135. Lumbini beat Isipatana in an *Under 17* match. Isipatana B 145: Lumbini 167. St. Peters beat Isipatana B. St. Peters 204 for 2 dec. Isipatana 164. Trinity College beat Kingswood College on the first innings in their Schools Under 17 Cricket tournament match played at the Police grounds, Kandy. Trinity College 193 for 6 wickets: Kingswood College 98 all out. Pherone Billimoria (77) won the June Monthly Medal of the *Royal Colombo Golf Club* at its competition held on the Ridgeways. In second place was Priya Fernando (79) followed by Col. (Dr.) C. Thurairajah (90) A last minute try by skipper Gamini Samson enabled Uva to turn tables on Dimbulla in an *Up-country League Rugby Tournament* match at the Badulla Stadium. Carey beat St. Josephs Nugedoa 5—nil in a *Schools Under 13 Football* Tournament match at Railway grounds.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 19:** Hotspurs Sports Club Kandy beat Superstars Cricket Club Kandy by an innings and 40 runs in a *cricket match* played at Randles Hill recently. Superstars 79: Hotspurs 132 for 4 dec. St. Peters beat Thurstan by 8 points (2 tries) to 3 (a drop goal) in an *A Division Tournament Rugby* match at London Place yesterday after leading 14-0 at half time. S. Thomas scored a 16 points (a goal, a try and two penalties) to 6 (2 penalties) win over Wesley in a Schools A Division Rugby Match at Havelock Park yesterday after leading 4-0 at half time. A fine second half rally by Trinity saw them rout Dharmaraja by 25 points (3 goals 1 try, 1 penalty) to 3 (1 try, 1 penalty) in their *rugby* match played yesterday at Nittawela after leading 6-3 at half time. Police scored a 13 points (1 goal, 1 try, 1 penalty) to 6 (2 penalties) win over Navy in a drab Second-Round *Clifford Cup League Rugby* match yesterday at Galle Face after leading 9-0 at half time. *Lake House* SC beat National Savings Bank in a *Table Tennis* match at the NSB Recreation room at Kollupitiya.

# TENDER NOTICE

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

Tenders for Maintenance and Minor Improvements to Government Buildings in Colombo East District will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Local Govt. Housing & Construction, Transworks House, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday 14th July, 1982.

Govt.



Notice

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

### Notice Under Section 7 (1)

Ref No. LD/E 316

It is intended to acquire the Land described in the schedule below for a public purpose. For further particulars please see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No: 197/9 of 17.06.1982.

### SCHEDULE

**Situation** : Situated in Giragama village in Mada Palatha Korale Yatinuwara D.R.O's Divison, in Kandy District.

**Name of Land** : Pillagedara Watta

**Plan and Lot No** : 1 in P. P. Maha 2219

Assistant Government Agent  
District Land Officer  
Kandy District.

The Kachcheri,  
Kandy,  
09th June, 1982.

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02. Tender Forms could be obtained From District Engineer / Colombo East before 4.15 P.M. on 9.7.1982 by registered contractors or "Trail Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 5,000000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Kolombo 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.  
22nd June, 1982.

## Pick(s) of The Week

IS IT NOT A FACT that in recent weeks *Tribune* has been indulging in a little introspective and self critical analysis of its contents and readership responses? That sometime ago we had mentioned that a few readers had pointed out that with the news commentary and magazine approach which *Tribune* has always adopted, it seemed incongruous to mix political news with weekly segments on agriculture, plantation crops and the like? That Sri Lanka sports on a weekly basis has undoubtedly proved popular particularly with our many outstation and overseas readers? That this time that we have received suggestions that, with the elections round the corner, we should increase coverage on political matters and deal with other matters only at intervals? That whatever the other pages of *Tribune* have recently carried and will carry in the future *this column* has at all times had a unique versatility all its own? That this week some readers have persuaded us to deal with some aspects of *Animal Husbandry* in Sri Lanka as the week's special feature? That what we say is based on the *Pick of the Best* from letters sent to us by readers, telephone messages from them, and vigorously worded articles from those who have reason to feel strongly about these matters? That we welcome more tidbits of this nature from experts on the field some known have voracious appetites for digesting all the news (even those not fit to print)? That the first *Pick* this week is the damning report in a daily newspaper on the present pitiable condition of the ideal of the DS/Dudley periods, namely that of *Kandakaduwa Trincomalee farms in Polonnaruwa*? That surprisingly there was no comeback from the concerned Ministry on this devastating bit of coverage? That *Pick* No. 2 refers in this context to the opening of the flood gates to let the deluge into the world of animal husbandry? That it said that the Veterinary domination of both the Ministry and the Department in the field of Animal Husbandry has resulted in something like 20—30 qualified Animal Husbandrymen opting for and obtaining a transfer to the Department of Agriculture? That a further report from Kandy indicates that twenty more are to follow? That the question that has been raised is whether this might not lead to a decimation of Animal Husbandry? That those concerned with the future of animal husbandry want to know why the best animal husbandrymen in the country have been permitted to go across to Agriculture having served Animal Husbandry for decades? That *Pick* No. 3 is the scintillating report by Dr. Earle de Silva in two consecutive issues of the *Sun* on the formation of a Dairy Board? That the second article has a divine caption

"Who Gets The Cream" as a headline? That *Pick* No. 4 is the *inadequate* reply to Dr. Earle de Silva in two dailies, obviously inspired and undoubtedly formulated by Nestles? That "inadequate" is the only redeeming feature of a poor presentation? That *Pick* No. 5 is a gem collected from the Buffalo Bank distribution at Galgamuwa when a D. D. suffering from an overdose of Nestle' indoctrination is said to have commented, "we must hand over the whole industry to Nestles: because if we have an adverse balance of external resources Nestles will always have the money to bring in the spare parts. That if you do not hand over to Nestles: you must convert all milk to pots of curd to encourage the "pottery trade"? That that is a classic example of the sublime and the ridiculous?

IS IT NOT TRUE that there is a growing sense of disappointment in the functioning of the Consumer Protection Societies set up under the Consumer Protection Act? That one reader has written angrily to us *Pick* No. 6 that though the price of sugar has been reduced four times over the past few months, hoteliers, tea boutiques, kiosks and makers of sweets, cakes, ice-creams and other sugar-based products have not only refused to pass the benefit to consumers but have also increased the prices on various specious excuses (really pretexts)? That the price of sugar which was Rs. 17/50 a kilo sometime ago has now been reduced in stages to Rs. 12/- a kilo? That in spite of this the price of a cup of tea or a few grammes of sweets or a cone of ice-cream has remained static from the days of the Rs. 17/50 a kilo sugar? That consumers point out that no sooner price increases are announced or have taken place, hoteliers, boutique keepers and producers of fruit drinks and sweets pass the increases on to the consumers that day itself? That thereby these greedy men make extra windfall profits on stocks in their possession at the old prices? That on other hand in the case of price reductions consumers never to benefit? That when questioned bureaucrats, who are supposed to overlook Consumer Protection, say that tea and confectionaries are not under price control and go on to say that if they "advised" these profit-greedy elements to reduce prices they promptly reduce the quantities of the items of the volume of tea in the cup? That the government, especially in this election year, must find a way of ensuring that prices come down for the consumer when government effects reductions in essential items?

# MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Chairman, Tender Board, Urban Development Authority, Colombo will receive tenders up to 10.00 a.m. on 07.07.1982 for plucking, collecting and purchasing of coconuts and other produce in U.D.A. Lands at Ratmalana Pelawatta and Madiwela in Colombo District.

02. Tenders will be permitted to be present at the time of opening of the tenders. They will be opened at the Office of the Urban Development Authority, No. 27, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10 at the time and date referred to in paragraph 1 above.

03. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Director (Lands & Property), Urban Development Authority No. 27, D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10 up to 12.00 noon on 06.07.1982. Tenders are required to show proof in regard to their competency to undertake the work referred to in paragraph 1 above before the issue of the tenders forms.

04. All tenders should be in duplicate. Tenders should be marked "Tender for plucking collecting and purchasing of coconuts and other produce in U.D.A. Lands at Ratmalana, Pelawatta and Madiwela in Colombo District" on the left hand top corner of the envelope.

05. Tenders may be sent through the post under Registered Cover. If a local tenders does not choose to send his tender in this manner he or his agent may personally hand over the sealed tender (on the cover of which the particulars referred to in paragraph 4 above and the name and address of the tenderer should be given) to the Secretary, Tender Board, who is authorised to receive and acknowledge it.

06. A refundable tender deposit of Rs. 250/- and a non-refundable tender deposit of Rs. 25/- should be made at the office of the Urban Development Authority and a receipt produced for same before obtaining tender forms.

07. Tender particulars and conditions could be had on application to the Director (Lands & Property), Urban Development Authority 27 D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha Colombo 10.

**Chairman,**  
*Urban Development Authority.*

Urban Development Authority,  
27, D. R. Wijewardena Mawatha,  
Colombo 10.  
25.06.1982.

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