

TRIBUNE

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INSIDE — SPORTSCOPE SPECIAL

**Ministry of Local Government
Housing & Construction
Urban Development Authority**

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CHAIRMAN

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

20th July, 1982.

TRIBUNE

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CONTENTS

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR	1
— <i>Landslides & Forests</i>	
EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK	2
— <i>Election Fever</i>	
FILM PONCS	4
— <i>Attenborough</i>	
WHAT NEXT	4
— <i>By R. Kahawita</i>	
EXCAVATION 1982	6
— <i>Abhayagiri.</i>	
POEM	6
— <i>Looking Back</i>	
SRI LANKA CHRONICLE	8
— <i>July 4 - 10</i>	
WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF	10
— <i>July 4 - 10</i>	
FOREIGN SCENE	11
— <i>India: US Peace Movement;</i> <i>Afghanistan: Anti-Castro Radio;</i> <i>Reagan's USA.</i>	
AGRICULTURAL DIGEST	15
— <i>Rambutan: Intercropping;</i> <i>Malawi's Dilemma; Bandakka:</i> <i>Review- Food and Hunger</i>	
DEVELOPMENT FORUM	19
— <i>Mahaweli Settler (2)</i> — <i>Markets for Chillies</i> — <i>Review-Sri Lanka Economy</i>	
SPORTSCOPE	24
— <i>Spotlight</i> — <i>Chronicle</i>	
CONFIDENTIALLY	28
— <i>Bank's Shares</i>	

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THE PICTURE ON THE COVER this week is a view of one of the landslides in the Ratnapura district. There were other landslides as well and geologists have said that the area is likely to be visited by other landslides soon. Twelve or more "faults" are said to have been identified. The Ratnapura region is not the only landslide-prone area in Sri Lanka today. Kotmale is another, Haputale, Haldumulla and several others are now under permanent threat of landslides. It is a little too late in the day to enter into academic discussions why the soil and rock formation have become destabilised. Everybody knows the answers why landslides have proliferated i.e., the denudation of primeval forests, the indiscriminate clearing of all vegetation, soil erosion and the quick run-off of water from the springs in the upper regions of the mountains. But it is not enough to know the answers. Something must be done to prevent more areas becoming destabilised in this way. In the short term, and more in the long run, the remedy is simple—grow trees, let vegetation proliferate and conserve rain water in tanks, reservoirs and through contoured channels. Now man-made forests have to be grown. But care must be taken about the kind of trees chosen for such forests. Must we have trees of one species in a geographical area—as we have tended to do: i.e., teak, mahogany, eucalyptus, jak etc. etc.? In this connection we must refer to an article by Professor S. Kondas, Head of the Dept. of Forests, Tamil Nadu, Agriculture University, Coimbatore. This is how he begins his article entitled *Choice of Trees For Man-Made Forests*: "Forestry means a multipurpose resource management aimed at harvesting water, wood, (timber, firewood, charcoal) and a host of minor produce like seeds, fruits, honey, gums, resins, horns etc. Natural forests provide for such use and the beneficiaries include tribals, agriculturists, wood users, wild life enthusiasts. Using natural forests, as they are, is certainly not the optimum utilisation of the resource particularly in the wake of rising demand for wood from domestic, agricultural and wood-based industries sectors. There is an inevitable clash of interests and competing demands and it is essential a rational view of the relative needs is taken, forest resources allocated and husbanded carefully accommodating the traditional interest having a bearing on tribal welfare as much as possible as for instance the tribal opposition to Sagwan (teak) plantations raised in the Singhbhum district. Let us examine what happens when large-scale afforestation of a single species is launched in such areas. The tribals form part of the natural forest ecosystem and they have evolved in consonance with what the forests can provide them in their day-to-day life, a perennial source of water, firewood all the year round, tubers and fruits for food, seeds for lamp oil, flowers some of which (Mohua) ferment to a strong country arrack, occasionally some honey and game animals to supplement their food. Felling such natural forests and planting it with teak means a big change and irreparable damage to the ecosystem and all that goes with it including the tribals. The misery is overwhelming if teak plantations extend over several hundreds of acres contiguously. Teak has nothing edible to offer. The content of palatable shrubbery is very much reduced. Grewia trees commonly stripped of their bark by elephants for food are not there. Arboreal life, animals and birds, is very much reduced. Devoid of food, water and cover, animals abandon such forests which wildlife enthusiasts rightly call biological deserts....."

To be continued....

Election Fever

ELECTION FEVER has begun to hot up. Any incumbent party, anxious to continue in power, always over-reacts when it realises that its performance to date has not been what it had hoped for and rushes into action which more often than not boomerangs on its chances at the hustings. The UNP, uncertain of popular reactions on a number of matters, has begun to seek legislative and administrative powers to achieve what has been interpreted as an attempt to have a one-way traffic to victory in the elections. The amendments to the Constitution and Election Law accepted by the Cabinet were intended to tighten some of the knots which the Opposition parties say will farther hamper their freedom of action by creating visible and invisible restrictions on the right to vote and the right to elect anyone they chose.

The (UNP) *Journal* of July 16 set out the amendments proposed: "The Ministers of the government have accepted a series of amendments to the election law presented for their consideration by President Jayewardene. The President also met leaders of Opposition parties represented in Parliament in his office and informed them of those proposals. Those present were Messrs V.N.Navaratnam, Maithripala Senanayake, Sarath Muttetuwegama and R.Sampanthan. The Cabinet approved of the preparation of legislation for; (a) The time between the proclamation of an election and nomination day to be one week and between nomination day and election day to be between 2 to 4 weeks; (b) A person, who has been deprived of civic rights by a Special Presidential Commission, to be subject to no further disqualification (c) Any person making use of a person, who has lost civic rights, during an election to be deemed to have committed a corrupt practice; (d) On an injunction being applied for in the courts of Appeal in this regard during the course of an election, votes for that party in respect of that district will not be counted in respect of that district; (e) On an election petition on this ground, the candidates of the Party so elected will not be able to sit in Parliament pending a determination of that election petition; (f) Election petitions should be determined within two months of filing; (g) The present provisions regarding making available TV time and broadcasting time as between political parties, which is a mandatory, to be determined by administrative means after consultation with the Opposition; (h) Provision to be made for Members of Parliament of all Parties to participate in the formation of a government for the purpose of assuring a stable government; (i) The present restriction on the President in dissolving Parliament in the first year be removed;

(j) Provision to be made for the President to dissolve Parliament in the first year on not more than two occasions; (k) The present restriction on the President seeking a mandate before the expiry of the term of his office to be amended and provision to be made to enable the President to call for a Presidential election any time after four years of his assumption of office; (l) The new President to assume office on the 4th of February after the election; (m) Under the Proportional Representation system the ballot paper will only contain the names of the Parties and their symbols; (n) Each Party will have the right to choose its Members of Parliament from the list made public before the election; (o) Each Party will submit its list of candidates according to its own rules; (p) In the list submitted to the Commissioner of Elections there will be no reserve candidates."

UNDERSTANDABLY, Opposition parties have reacted with indignation against these proposed amendments. But as they are in a helpless minority in Parliament, they are seeking to mobilise public opinion against them. *The Island* has led the campaign against the amendments by giving the greatest publicity to opposition views. *The Sun* has so far attempted a tight-rope walk to maintain a middle-way whilst the Government media has been generally silent but has occasionally published feeble apologia which, to say the least, are most unconvincing. Take one example. The *Ceylon Daily Mirror* published an editorial (*MirrorScope*) on July 10, entitled *Constitutional Amendments*. It read: "Another move towards political flexibility and the entrenchment of democracy in the body politic has been made. Cabinet approval has been obtained for changes that would enable a snap poll. As history has borne out rather amply rigidity has led to some of the worst political tensions ever experienced. The provision for snap polls allows a government to seek a fresh mandate to rule as socio-economic conditions change with global and other conditions. It also accepts rather healthily the principle that party rule is never really successful if it does not have a fair measure of public support. The Government last Wednesday according to the *Daily Mirror* 'approved a series of vital amendments to the Constitution to enable the President of Sri Lanka to call for a Presidential Election any time after serving four years in office and allow party cross overs during a specified time before the formation of a government'. Democracy grows to full bloom with the new proposal. Provision for the shorter spell provides a political safety valve at all times. What is in doubt could be cleared at the hustings without hanging on in uncertainty for prolonged periods. The provision for cross overs allows a greater freedom of thought and decision for the elected representatives of the people. The most important of all is that a party that wishes to implement fresh thoughts gets the opportunity to consult the masses much faster than otherwise. Such conditions are the essence of democ-

racy and the government would find ready echo for making such healthy constitutional changes. The proposals came hard on the heels of an *Asia Week* report that called the President 'Mr. Clean' and predicted a bright future for his party. It was not merely self confidence that would have motivated this constitutional changes but a desire to entrench democracy further and ensure its continuance. Memories of the mid-seventies are not likely to fade that fast as a totalitarian leviathan threatened to sweep off the democratic processes in the country. No one would like a return of that unfettered run of Hitlerism once more. The more safeguards there are for democracy the better it would be for the people of Sri Lanka" *Eureka!*

THE STATEMENTS of opposition leaders were published in full in *The Island* and only abbreviated versions appeared in the *Lake House*, *Times* and the *Sun* group of papers. The full statement of Dr. Colvin R. de Silva of the LSSP issued on July 8 read as follows: "The Cabinet directives for radically restructuring the framework and process of the two pending Island-wide elections which will determine the character and composition of the next Government of our country are ominous, retrograde and destructive of the parliamentary democratic process. They embody the legislative part of the UNP Government's last-minute effort to stave off defeat to which they now stand doomed at both the Parliamentary general election and the Presidential election, whatever be the order in which they are staged. Desperate situations demand desperate remedies. Accordingly, they have moved from monkeying with the Judiciary to monkeying with the elections process and framework. It is a criminal adventure they are engaged in. The proposed laws are directed at the two elections, the period between the two elections and the period after the elections. The provisions regarding those who have any traffic with those who have lost their civic rights under a Special Presidential Commission's decision, which means principally Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike may be considered separately.

"The manifest aim is to make Mrs. Bandaranaike an electoral leper. The means adopted is to monkey with the processes of the law to the point of holding traffic with her during elections is made a corrupt practice. On an injunction being applied for in the Court of Appeal in this regard during the course of an election, votes for that party in respect of that district will not be counted in respect of that district. *Note you!* On a mere application and not on determination of the truth or otherwise of the allegation in the application! An election which, under another provision, can be as short as only two weeks, no doubt, precludes the possibility of bringing such an application to determine before the conclusion of the election. In other words, any lying application will do to cut a party out of the count, that is to say the election. The proposal is monstrous! Not content with that, on an election petition on this ground

the candidates of the party so elected will not be able to sit in Parliament pending a determination of the petition, which must be within two months of the filing. In those two months, the process of forming the Government, which is not halted, can determine the future of the country. The provision is no less monstrous than the injunction provision. The provisions for monkeying with the TV and Radio time, under the present law, must be given to parties other than the UNP pale into lesser significance after the preceding provisions.

"The hypocritically worded fourth directive is characteristic of this Government. Its true import is to enable crossing from the Opposition to the Government without the penalty of losing one's seat, as continues to be the case if one crosses from the Government to the Opposition. The first, you see, assures a stable Government, crossing the other way, of course destabilises! It is hard to think of a more openly partisan use of the legislative power which the Government today wields with its five-sixth majority. The provisions enabling precipitate elections (one week to nominations and possibly only two weeks from nomination day to election day) together with the provisions enabling the President to advance the Presidential election and to dissolve Parliament (not more than twice) in the first year, serve to show clearly the true goals of the proposed legislative game. First of all, is the gamble for the new/old President to get there before the new Parliament is elected. And, if the UNP loses the parliamentary general election and the hostile majority turns to the fight against the UNP President (as will be that majority's duty), then, if there is a threat of Parliament winning, it is Parliament that goes and not the President. Heads he wins, tails, Parliament loses. This Government has manifestly lost any sense of shame. The final shot is also a lethal shot at the right of the electors under a parliamentary system to choose their members of Parliament. Under the new system, the electors can choose the party they wish to instal in power; the party will choose the people who are to be in Parliament to exercise that power. If this last does not affect the franchise as in fact all the provisions do to a greater or lesser extent, heaven only knows -- or should we say, only the Supreme Court knows -- what does affect the franchise? **The question arises: Is a referendum necessary over and above two-thirds majority to bring any or all of the proposed legislation into law? Then, what? If the Supreme Court so decides, Kalawana is the answer. The Referendum required by the Supreme Court has sunk in the Executive seas, leaving no trace. No patriotic citizen of Sri Lanka will regret a similar outcome to the proposed legislation. History will then be able to consign the whole episode to the dust-bin of the shameless or shameful; it matters not which!**

To be continued, ...

Attenborough

SIR RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH, a very colourful and powerful film personality, who graduated from the stage to blithely map out a success in the British Film Industry is Sir Richard Attenborough. He was referred to in this column last week as the creator of the controversial film "*Gandhi*" on Indian soil, where perhaps he stretched his talents a little too far to direct a film enveloped in a foreign milieu, but the better yardstick to his film perfectionism is the film *A Bridge Too Far* now being screened in this country. In its class, it has few equals. Attenborough made his debut as a seaman in Noel Coward's *In Which We Serve* for which he won the Bancroft Medal and a bigger success followed as *Pinkie* in the stage version of Graham Greene's *Brighton Rock*. After war service with a R.A.F. film unit, he reverted to the stage and screen, and won high praise for *A Matter of Life and Death*, *London Belongs to Me* and *The Guinea Pig*. His war film *Dunkirk* which portrayed a chapter in World War 11 was a turning point and milestone in his film career. He produced and acted in *The Angry Silence* in a major attempt to infuse realism to British films. As an actor Attenborough went in for some studied character parts and even ventured into American movies -- the better known among them being, *The Night of The Phoenix*, *The Sand Pebbles*, *David Copperfield*, *Rillington Place* (as Christie the murderer) and *Oh! What A Lovely War* which was a failure as a film but a groovy commercial success. After this he was drawn to patriotic themes like *Young Winston* Churchill, the success of which perhaps had led him to undertake the biography of *Mahatma Gandhi*. At sixty -- still devoted mainly to the stage and screen it was said that "Attenborough still looks and behaves like a head prefect on the British Film Scene." Now for one of the best War films to date.

A BRIDGE TOO FAR (English) : Two of the biggest names in film making Hollywood could have paired in Joe Levine (Producer) and Sir Richard Attenborough (Director) were brought together in this United Artists Production revolving around a true incident in the last stages of World War 11, a few weeks before D-Day. This operation had backfired on the Allied Powers, and caused a temporary setback to ultimate victory. Everything is big about this film -- the realistic action. Haces to watch the camera has gone in search of authenticities and the impressive cast to bring out the pathos and the tragedy that torpedoed the ingenuity of the best Generals on the trail of Adolf Hitler's goose-stepping forces in retreat. The film is based on a best-seller by the late Cornelis Ryan Levine, who worked with Attenborough has for the past 30 years, towered above the lesser moguls

of filmdom -- making legends, myths and millions overnight in motion pictures. In *Operation Market-Garden* masterminded by Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery and sanctioned by General Dwight Eisenhower, 35,000 US and British paratroopers were dropped into Eastern Holland to secure the six major bridges leading to the German border. Meanwhile a formidable British ground force was to penetrate in just 3 days the 64 miles corridor from Belgium to the last bridge at Arnhem across the Rhine river. Well, these plans underestimated the already battered Nazi intelligence. And a bewildering mixture of battlefield politics, faulty anticipation, bad luck and worse weather, inflicted on the Allied Powers more casualties than even in the entire invasion of Normandy. This is certainly one of the best War films I have seen in a long long time. This impressive cast by name in alphabetical order are Dick Bogarde, James Caan, Michael Caine, Sean Connery, Edward Fox, Elliot Gould, Gene Hockman, Anthony Hopkins, Hardy Kruger, Sir Laurence Oliver, Ryan o Neal, Robert Redford, Maxillian Schell and Lio Ullmaan (the only female star.)

THE LADY VANISHES (English) : This is yet another War film enveloped in espionage aboard a speeding train. It is an Arthur Rank presentation. The human ingredients of this Agatha Christie styled story are a much married pretty and merry American heiress (Cybil Sheppard), a debonair photographer for *LIFE* magazine (Elliott Gould), a mysterious German doctor (Herbert Lom), a couple of unruffled Cricket fans, and an English nanny (Angela Lansbury) all aboard a European Express train, speeding to Freedom through Nazi controlled territory. The nanny carries a thrilling War secret, buried in her sound box (figure that one out for yourself), which the Germans want 'silenced.' While this nanny vanishes without a trace, suspense, laughs and excitement flavour this excellent film. The film is directed by Antony Page (not to be mistaken for the Ceylon Theatres top executive) but released by Carlo Ponnampalam, a Sri Lankan, lone tycoon in the cine business.

James N. Benedict.

✕ ✕ ✕

WHAT NEXT?

Before The Elections

By R. Kahawita.

THE UNP was elected in 1977 under a Republican Constitution for a term of six years. We said so to our voters at the hustings. We were pushed to the top in an unprecedented manner. We understand two things by the voters' unanimity: they wanted a change

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

and the voters gave their fullest support to us to secure that change, and the other, they accepted our principles and policies enunciated in our two manifestoes before the hustings - December 1975 and the affirmation of these policies just before we went to the polls in 1977. Once in the seats of power we changed the Constitution to a Presidential one; a bit of the French, a bit of the USA and a wee bit of Sri Lankan to maintain the identity of "two nation one people" idea — an expression of stubbornness when one is in power and has a majority. We described the new Constitution as "a democratic socialist state." Today it means nothing to the world communities either within or without the comity of nations. The nations are classified as "have-nots" and "haves" and again as "free democracies" and "communist imperialism" though the latter carry a label calling themselves "socialists." In spite of all these -- the haves are classed "capitalists" and the "havenots" "Non-aligned" a new word for "International Beggars."

Many a voter in the "have nots" does not understand these terms used at International forums. So with our people. But in keeping with our promises we changed our constitution but the term of office was limited to the unexpired period of our committed terms of office. So our Parliament will stand dissolved on 21st July 1983, if not dissolved earlier. On that day our representatives will be given the "return fare" to wherever they came from. Within four months from that date we will be going back to our people to ask them to give us another term. What can we say to the voter to grant us that request? Can our erstwhile representatives go back to the people with whom they mixed and moved freely prior to July 1977, to tell them, what they did during the six years to effect "that change" they voted for in 1977? Have the people got what they expected to get when they cast their votes to our side? Are they better off today than they were when they threw the previous government out? These may be the questions they may be asking themselves and to find the answers they may be flocking in their thousands to hear our VIPs at public meetings. Why to public meetings to get answers to their questions? Why not at their doorstep from their representative who was always available before he was "pushed into the House." Some are like a "red rag to an irritated bull" to the voter today. By their own attitudes to their benefactors -- the voters -- they have become repulsive and unacceptable, so prudently they keep away from the doorsteps of the voter's. This was the picture painted by the previous government which we cashed in 1977. As a lone voter said, "They were very good during the first five years. But they became impossible during the last two years, so out they went". What made them unpopular? Was it the "chit system"? Who had something to offer got the chit for what it was worth and those who did not have "joined the insurgents".

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

We also have a similar device, recommendation to the Job Bank list. If the applicant has nothing to offer, he did not get into the list. Others who got into the list he is not offered if he has something more to offer. If he has it, then he can be offered a teacher's job after twenty years he gave up reading, a case we heard of under the Job Bank device. Of course this kind of thing is inevitable in a "popularity" democracy whether we use "socialist" as a prefix or suffix to democracy. What we want is "popularity" and one way of achieving it is to practice largesse at State expense. But it will not secure votes with our people. Their question is "can we get more from the other party? Let us try them also, we lose nothing in doing so". That is how our national mind works; we have experienced this since we became independent to manage "our own affairs". We have not made any attempt to change this mind to think collectively in the interest of the people and the country. It is still the colour and symbol complex we offer the people. One day our roads are green, next day blue. We spend a lot of money and energy in this colour change. Our VIPs like to take it as a barometer of their popularity but never stop to think how genuine these colour changes are. Will they stick to the colour they display when we pass by at the voting also? This is the advantage of a secret ballot and our people understand this too well, though not our representatives.

It is beyond denial we have started a grandiose and fantastic development programme providing job opportunities to thousands, housing etc., What these activities would yield to enrich the country are not the priority of the people. Their priorities are basic, immediate and fruitful to meet their immediate needs. What they are everyone is aware but do not admit them in decision making. Today our public morals are low and corrupt. Who made them so. Our politicians must take a good share of responsibility. They have been encouraged by our attempt to substitute a well tried administrative process we inherited, by a raw half baked politically biased system. All that we see in this system is to plant political stooges at all levels, hoping they would think the way we want. This never happens. When these individuals begin to count the rupees and cents they can take home at the end of the month they begin to think differently. Jobs by favour has created several problems to our diehard supporters. Many have been ousted by "new arrivals" to the party only to get jobs. This is the advantage of a secret ballot and our politicians are exploited to the maximum while our genuine supporters look on hopelessly. We do not subscribe to this complaint but the Party as a whole stands to lose.

The General Elections are not very far away and if the UNP is maintain its position, everybody with allegiance to the leadership will have to work, and work damned hard, irrespective of the position in the

electoral list or whether they will be listed at all. It is true that all the opposing parties are in disarray and we may even worsen the situation for them by increasing "civic disabilities". But this should not lead to a state of lethargy and say "we are per centum secure". This may not work with a voter who wants a change at any cost—their number is multitudinous. We see our chance to keep our position—"to have the Presidential Elections, before the General Elections". Our Constitution, as it stands does not provide for this. Can we amend the constitution without a referendum? This is a matter for the Constitutional Court to decide. Till then let us say that the general elections will be some day after 21st July 1983 and the Presidential elections will be in 1984 before 4th February. This is the question we pose "What next? :: Back in our seats or. . . :?"



ABAYAGIRI VIHARA-

Excavations In 1982 - I

By A Czech Team

The first season of the Abhayagiri Vihara excavations, part of the Sri Lanka - UNESCO Cultural Triangle project done by the expedition of Czechoslovak archaeologists, reached nearly all of the proposed targets.

The modern methods of fieldwork archaeology were successfully applied, and they helped to clear the sequence of development of the vihara during its more than one millennium lasting ancient history: also the students were given an extensive schooling in modern field archaeology methods and they reached now a standard promising for the future of the project. Buried under the visible hard stone monuments, the Early Anuradhapura brickwork buildings emerge to tell their story: the temples decorated with shining glazed tiles of bright colours, delicate mouldings of brickwork of the temples and monasteries pedestals, fine architectonic parts of white marble, they all start to send us their message, which we try to transfer to our world from the depths of the earth. A first, though yet rather general chronology of Anuradhapura pottery has been worked out, old architecture at least roughly dated into the first centuries A.D., the previous history of many buildings uncovered, as well as new architectonic types for a nicely preserved Early Anuradhapura brickwork pool.

With our pottery sequence, we roughly reached the foundation date of the monastery in the early 1st century B.C. We found much fine pottery produced in Anuradhapura itself, and imports from rather far abroad, including besides fine Indian wares - Roman 4th century A.D. coins, Chinese glazed pottery in 8th - 10th centuries layers, Near Eastern glass and other objects.

Most important find for the broad public is a gold roundel probably originally a brooch of a coiffure of royal beauty, with animals and lotus buds in open-work decoration, a unique piece in the history of old Sri Lanka jewellery, dating from the close of the Early Anuradhapura period.

A new world emerges from the soil of Abhayagiri, and we are happy to be able to be its interpreters, to help that its message will be heard in our world, which needs urgently a mirror to be able to see its own weaknesses and faults, and to improve much what is still wrong or being spoiled. The ancient civilisations also have their negative sides, but we should learn from them not only to avoid their mistakes, but, especially, to avoid, those which are our own, in spoiling natural environment, harmony of the man and nature and between our culture and ourselves

LOOKING BACK

That's my child -
She's cooking
In those small red pots of clay -
Busily chopping, cutting,
Washing pearly grains
Of rice - and orange grains of dhal,
She cajoled ,out of me
And my remembered dreams.

It seems I'm looking
At my childhood self
In the mirror of another age -
The rising steam
Beneath the small blue lid -
The three small stones
That make the fire-place
Where sellam both is made.

I'll share it with
My child - My other self,
And taste again
That other taste
Of food I made
With my own hands,
Now old
But once like hers.

She's left them now,
Those little pots of clay,
Blue, red and green -
She's tired of her game,
She's gone to chase
Another dream,
Play another game.
Leaving me memories,
Of long forgotten times,
And long forgotten dreams,
When I was Her.

LORRAINE.

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Govt.



Notice

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

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7

My No. RA/4/361.

It is intended to acquire the Land described below, for a public purpose. For further particulars, please see Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No 200/6 of 08.07.1982.

SCHEDULE

Situation :- Situated in village of Munhena, in the D.R.O's Division, of Kalutara Totamuna South, Kalutara District in Western Province.

Name of Land :- St. Vincent's Watta

Plan and Lot Nos :- 1 in P. P. K. 1828

Kachcheri,
Kalutara,
01st July 1982.

M. V. P. Silva
Assistant Government
Agent, Kalutara District.

July 4 - 10

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; *IRDP*—Information Dept. Press Release

SUNDAY, JULY 4: The Indian Government will gift a tusker to the Dalada Maligawa to take the place of the ailing Maligawa Athaa Raja. Sepala Ekanayake the slightly built 22-year-old Sri Lankan who hijacked an Alitalia Boeing 747 Jumbo Jet at the Dong Miong Airport, Bangkok last Wednesday and held 265 passengers hostage for 38 hours was arrested by the Police at Galle yesterday afternoon. IGP Rudra Rajasingham said last night—*SO*. The expatriates and others participating in the World Tamil Eelam Convention which commenced in Nanuet, a town in New York State, yesterday are only availing themselves of the right of free speech available under American law to United States citizens, permanent resident and visitors says a letter to Foreign Minister A. C. Shahul Hameed from Mr. Alexander Haig, the outgoing Secretary of State—*ST*. Police Chief Rudra Rajasingham and Army Commander, Major General Tissa Weeratunga, flew in yesterday to Nelliady junction—the scene of Friday's terrorist shooting in which four policemen died and three others sustained serious injuries. The Tamil United Liberation Front yesterday condemned the terrorist attack at Nelliady Junction which left four policemen dead and three others fatally wounded—*WK*. When four policemen were killed at the Nelliady junction last Friday night, the killers escaped with arms belonging to the Police—*CH*.

MONDAY, JULY 5: Criminal proceedings have been filed in Rome by the Public Prosecutor against sky-jacker Sepala Ekanayake, Italian Ambassador Franco Miceli de Biase told Foreign Minister A. C. S. Hameed in Colombo on Saturday—*CDN*. The Ministry of Coconut Industries has evolved a series of subsidies to coconut growers on private land or crown land; with more than 10 palms below one acre carries a subsidy of Rs. 35 payable in 3 instalments, a Government press release said. Books made out of Ola leaves containing ancient Ayurvedic medical prescriptions cannot hereafter be sold to foreigners, a law to prevent this will be

passed by Parliament—*CDM*. The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday it would take "appropriate action" when Italy submits papers for the extradition of hijacker Sepala Ekanayake. Government has initiated negotiations with the World Bank for a multimillion dollar loan to improve both private and public sector industries in the country. The performance of the public sector industrial enterprises in real terms, has declined by nine percent, in April 1982; the overall output records this drop when compared with the same month last year, according to the latest Central Bank bulletin. One of the biggest security cordons ever laid in the north is now in operation following the killing of four policemen at the Nelliady junction on Friday night.—*SU*. Twenty persons were taken in for questioning by the Police in connection with Friday's killings at Nelliady where four policemen were shot dead and three others wounded. Government is drawing up plans to employ around 3,000 graduates before the end of the year; these jobs will not be in the teaching service which has been absorbing the majority of graduates passing out of Sri Lanka's Universities. Sathyapala Ekanayake a brother of hijacker Sepala Ekanayake was also produced along with the hijacker and was remanded for possession 10,000 dollars; Sepala's wife, Anna's passport was also impounded until investigations are completed—*IS*.

TUESDAY, JULY 6: The World Tamil Convention which ended yesterday in the suburban New York town of Nanuet decided to shelve a highly controversial resolution calling for an interim provisional government of Eelam; the conference, however, decided to establish a New York based Tamil Eelam Liberation Council to advance the cause of a separate homeland for Sri Lanka's Tamils. The Government has agreed to offer Balfour Beauty Nuttall, the contractors now working on the Victoria dam under the Mahaweli project, a £ 3.1 million sterling bonus for achieving certain targets in completing the job—*CDN*. The power of the Maha Sangha is greater than the power of any government or any leader, said the Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa when he addressed a public meeting at the Sri Sambuddhaloka Viharaya, Fort, yesterday after he unveiled the 18 foot Buddha Statue at the Viharaya—*CDM*. A new national housing policy, with private sector participation is to be evolved by Government shortly; the new policy which is being formulated by a high powered committee and covering the next five years will involve a complete shift from the present policy of high cost, multi-storeyed public sector construction to low cost housing undertaken by the private sector. Urgent legislation is likely to be passed this week to enable the government to deal with air piracy, government sources said last night.—*SU*. The President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq had invited President J. R. Jayewardene to his country

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

to meet 3,000 Pakistanis who regained their sight following the grafting of 6,000 cornea sent by Sri Lanka—*IS*. Minister Mr. S. Thondaman has taken initial steps for Plantation youths to take up other jobs than employment in the plantations; a Training Institute for this purpose is to be set up by the Ceylon Workers Congress with the blessings of international Trade Unions—*DP*.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7: President J. R. Jayewardene told the government parliamentary group meeting today that certain individuals, some members of the sangha and laymen were attempting to organize campaigns against the government and the UNP under the guise of protecting the Buddha Sasana and the Sinhala race. Judging by the quantum of arms imported into the country, Sri Lanka's capability is one of the weakest in South Asia; the latest annual report of the Washington-based Arms Control and Disarmament Agency released last week, says that Sri Lanka's total arms imports during 1975-1979 amounted to a paltry \$ 20 million—*CDN*. The increase in housing stock in Sri Lanka has exceeded the growth of population during the period 1971 to 1981, a study by the Census and statistics Department has revealed—*CDM*. Para-medics in Colombo and the suburbs who went on sick leave yesterday inconveniencing hundreds of patients were requested to return to work immediately by the Ministry of Health—*SU*. Three hundred additional Mahapola scholarships will be awarded to candidates who have been successful in gaining admission to the universities this year—*CO*.

THURSDAY, JULY 8: The Ministers accepted a series of amendments to the election law presented for their consideration by President J. R. Jayewardene; the Minister of State; Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, told a press briefing after yesterday's unusually long Cabinet meeting that legislation would be prepared to give effect to these decisions; the proposed amendments will require certain amendments to the Constitution, political sources said. Cabinet approved the setting up of a committee to work out a quota system on an ethnic basis both for admission to the universities and for employment in the state sector. Cabinet approved a proposal from Mr. Cyril Mathew, Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs that the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and the South East Asia Oil and Gas Company sign an agreement to explore for oil in the seas of Galle and Hambantota districts—*CDN*. A survey of the Food Stamp Scheme has revealed that as much as 10 percent of the under Rs. 3000 income group did not receive food stamps—*CDM*. Sky pirate Sepala Ekanayake yesterday filed a motion requesting for bail in the Fort Magistrate's Court; his lawyer Sidat Sri Nandalochana supported this motion in court. An early Presidential poll became imminent yesterday as the Cabinet decided to adopt a series

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

of far-reaching changes to the election laws and the constitution. The Cabinet, yesterday authorised the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) to enter an Oil Exploration Agreement with South East Asia Oil & Gas Company in respect of off-shore blocks Number 6 and 7 situated at the Southern trip of Sri Lanka—*IS*.

FRIDAY, JULY 9: A three-member team of investigators comprising CID Director Amarasena Rajapakse, Deputy Solicitor General Tilak Marapona and Inspector D.D.T. Perera of the CID flew to New York yesterday in connection with an investigation relating to the aborted hydrocracker project of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. The appointment of two new DIGs this week will be followed by some major changes in the administration of the different police ranges. The Parliamentary Select Committee had vindicated their stand that was the real Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake said yesterday—*CDN*. Policemen in the Jaffna peninsula will be required in future to serve only a one-year term, it was decided yesterday; this means that it will become mandatory for personnel in all ranks of the Police service to serve for a period in the north. The Japanese government will provide Sri Lanka with assistance to the tune of 16 billion yen, in addition to grant aid, this year; the announcement was made by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his discussions with Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel, at the Prime Minister's residence in Tokyo yesterday afternoon. The sick note campaign launched by the Para-Medical Services Union on Tuesday, came to an end when its members reported to work yesterday—*SU*. Opposition parties have vehemently opposed the proposed amendments to the Constitution announced on Wednesday by the Cabinet. Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike has challenged the UNP to face an election without further amending the Constitution; at a joint rally of the SLFP (S) the MEP and the Democratic National Front held at Hyde Park yesterday she said that today there is fear in many quarters that an election will be held—*IS*. Principal Collector of Customs H.B. Dissanayake yesterday ordered Customs to intensify checks on drugs smuggling at the Colombo International Airport, Katunayake—*CO*. The District Minister of Vavuniya Mr. Mahindasoma informed reporters yesterday morning that the Minister of Land Mr. Gamini Dissanayake is considering the grant of permits to 20,000 settlers of Indian origin in the Vavuniya for chena cultivation; these people settled in the Vavuniya district due to the disturbances in 1977—*VK*.

SATURDAY, JULY 10: Traditional policing methods in the North will be replaced by a para-military operation, ICP, Rudra Rajasingham said yesterday; the police chief said this was necessary to combat terrorism until the dangerous hard-core of the movement

was arrested. The District Court of Colombo yesterday issued an interlocutory order restraining Mrs. Anna Aldrovandi Ekanayake from taking her son Free Ekanayake away from Sri Lanka without an order of the Court—*CDN*. The Government is negotiating with the US authorities for an increased quantum of wheat grain under PL 480 for 1983—*CDM*. Parliament will hold special sittings in August, this year, to debate constitutional and other legislative amendments announced by the Government on Wednesday. A new dual control driver training bus, expected to reduce training periods by half has been turned out in Sri Lanka—*SU*. Forty one Chairmen of Co-operative Societies have been removed from their posts in the recent past for alleged offences connected with fraud, corruption and malpractices. Miss M.A.Rupa Sriyani Daniel will be appointed Member of Parliament for Hewaheta, the Working Committee of the UNP has unanimously decided. Sri Lanka's rate of reafforestation was 20,000 to 30,000 acres a year, said Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, Land Development in Parliament yesterday in reply to question raised by Mr. S.D.Bandaranaike (SLFP (S) Gampaha—*S*). The M.P. for Trincomalee Mr. R. Sambanthan submitted a demand to Parliament yesterday that provision should be made for dental and veterinary training in Universities—*VK*.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

July 4 -10

ASIA

INDIA: The Israeli Consular-General in Bombay was declared *persona non grata* for his attack on Indian Foreign policy and was requested to leave India within 48 hours. Premier Indira Gandhi has appealed to the heads of States of the US, USSR and France to exert their influence and persuade Israel to lift their siege of Western Beirut. **PAKISTAN**: Lawyers of the Karachi Bar Association, wearing black armbands called on the government to restore the Constitution and hold early elections. **BANGLA DESH**: Gen. Hussain Ershad has received a personal note from Premier Indira Gandhi inviting the military ruler to New Delhi for bilateral talks. **THAILAND**: The newly formed anti-Vietnamese coalition government under Premier Sihanouk would set up their government in a secret site on the Kampuchean soil. **MALAYSIA**: The Malaysian Minister of Culture Youth Affairs and Sports and another four men were charged with the murder of Datuk Moh-amed Taha Talib, Speaker of a State Assembly just before the last General elections. **CHINA**: The Panchen Lama, returned to Tibet after 20 years of exile. The official Chinese News Agency said that the US and Soviet Union, by their export of armaments, have become the biggest merchants of death in the present

day world. **VIETNAM**: At a conference of the Indo-Chinese Foreign Ministers, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thatch said that reconciliation and peaceful co-existence between ASEAN states and themselves was a must. It would only guarantee peace and stability in South East Asia. **ISRAEL**: Nearly 60,000 Israelis demonstrated in Tel Aviv demanding an end to the invasion of Lebanon and the resignation of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. Radio Jerusalem announced that the US Sixth Fleet was moving to the Mediterranean to take charge of the Palestinians entrapped in Beirut. President Reagan suggested that the 1600 US marines be sent to Beirut to help evacuate the PLO guerrillas. Israel has turned down the US suggestion that the PLO be allowed to continue political presence in Beirut. Nor was it agreeable to suggestions that the PLO military units be kept under the Lebanese army. **IRAN**: The Speaker of the Iranian parliament blamed France for harbouring people who take part in terrorist activities and charge that France also shared responsibility for acts of terrorism of Iranian rebels. According to Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Aziz, Iran was ready to invade Iraq to impose her own terms to end the Gulf war. **IRAQ**: Iraq was willing to allow Iranians expelled from Iraq to visit the holy places in Iraq during the fasting month of Ramadan. **LEBANON**: According to a UNICEF report nearly 50,000 people in West Beirut face the danger of malnutrition and disease because of Israel's partial blockade. Israeli soldiers have prevented Red Cross aid reaching the affected sectors in Beirut. Syria has refused to accept PLO guerrillas but was willing to consider the acceptance of PLO political leaders. In the meantime, Israel's forces and the Palestinians exchanged artillery and rocket fire causing further damage.

EUROPE :

UNITED KINGDOM: The British Government has appointed a six-member committee, chaired by Lord Franks to probe into the Falklands crisis, especially the performance of the present Government immediately before Argentina seized the Islands. The Commission for Racial Equality, confirmed that there was racial prejudice and discrimination in Britain on matters of employment and called on the Government to take steps early to eliminate them. The new Social Democratic Party has planned to effect constitutional changes abolishing the House of Lords and setting up of regional assemblies. The House of Lords will be replaced by a second Chamber of 250 members elected by 14 regional assemblies in England, Scotland and Wales. **GREECE**: The Socialist Premier Papandreu has reshuffled his Cabinet in order to boost business confidence and stimulate investment. **FRANCE**: External Relations Minister Claude

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

Cheysson said that the PLO was agreeable to shift its policy from armed struggle to political activity. **POLAND:** The Polich government has bitterly attacked Western Governments for imposing economic sanctions thereby making it difficult for Poland to meet her debt repayments. **SOVIET UNION:** Brezhnev has warned US against sending her marines to help to evaluate the PLO guerillas but to help to end the barbaric extermination of the Palestinian and Lebanese population in Beirut. In spite of US economic sanctions the construction of the controversial gas pipeline to Western Europe would be expedited. In commenting on the present crisis in the Middle East *Pravda* said that historical experience demonstrated that only a general settlement, and not the policy of big stick, diktat and separate deals can give peace to mid-eastern peoples.

AFRICA

MAURITIUS: France has agreed to negotiate over the handing over of the Island of Tromelin back to Mauritius. Mauritius has sought an aid packed with France. **GHANA:** As a protest against the murder of three High Court judges, Ghanaian judges have decided to withdraw their services to the State. **EGYPT:** President Mubarak has accepted an invitation from Iraq to attend the forthcoming Non-aligned Summit in Baghdad. **SOUTH AFRICA:** While the Black miners were still rioting for a better pay the White miners have agreed for a settlement. **SEYCHELLES:** Four mercenaries—2 Zimbabweans, a South African, a British—were sentenced to death as they were convicted of an attempt to overthrow the government of Rere. H. Homutenia, a member of the SWAPO Central Committee denounced the attempts made by Western powers, especially by the USA to link the Namibian independence with the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

AMERICA

UNITED NATIONS: The Security Council has called upon Israel to respect the life and rights of the civilian population in Beirut, both Palestinians and Lebanese. The US has informed the United Nations that it will not participate in energy projects that would benefit the Soviet Union. **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** President Antonio Guzman died of a shooting incident. It was said to be an accident. But his wife told that he committed suicide as he felt abandoned by his friends and his close advisers who were accused of corruption. In any event he was due to stand down in favour of Salvador Jorge Blanco on August 16. **UNITED STATES:** The Reagan administration has decided to allow a prominent place to the Pentagon in space exploration. In a police statement President Reagan said that this was necessary to safeguard the Western Security system. US Navy ships moved towards Lebanese coast awaiting Reagan's instructions. The marines were to help and guarantee the

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

safe passage of 6,000 PLO guerillas in Beirut. The Reagan Administration will not sign the law of the sea convention adopted by 130 UN members. White House spokesman Larry Speaks said that President Reagan was keen to send US marines to evacuate PLO guerillas in spite of Soviet protest. United States accused or rather hinted that the Soviet Union was involved in secret diplomacy of dealing in forged letters and documents designed to cause disarray among the US and her allies.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

INDIA

Opposition Outmanoeuvred

By V. D. Chopra

New Delhi, July 8: The opposition parties have once again been outmanoeuvred by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi over "consensus" for the Presidential election (scheduled for July 12) in more than one sense. Apart from who will be the next President, the calculation of the Opposition that some Congress (1) MPs and MLAs would vote for their candidate after a full blast campaign on consensus controversy also seems to have gone awry. Some skilful political operators among the Opposition leaders were heavily banking on crossvoting by a section of the Congress —I dissidents in the States and by those who claim to be the real inheritors of Sanjay Gandhi's political philosophy. But on both these counts, the Prime Minister has turned the tables on them. *Before one goes into the concrete steps which the Prime Minister has taken to ensure that all the Congress I MPs and MLAs solidly support her decision, it is important to mention here that of a total of about 10.90 lakh votes in the electoral college, the Congress I has nearly 6.77 lakh votes. Thus unless cross-voting to the extent of two lakh votes takes place, the Opposition cannot achieve its objective. To organize cross-voting of this magnitude amounts to trying for the impossible. This becomes clear from the fact that the value of a MP's vote is 702 and of a MLA varies from 208 in UP to seven in Sikkim. Obviously, the Opposition was over — estimating the extent of discontent in the Congress I.*

IN SPITE OF ALL THIS, Mrs. Gandhi has left nothing to chance. She has already taken three concrete

steps to ensure that the Congress I nominee polls more votes than the strength of the ruling party in the electoral college. The most important measure which she has taken is that in State after State, the process to bring about reconciliation among the various factions in the party has been initiated. In Maharashtra, Mr. Y.B. Chavan and AICC (I) general secretary Vasantdasa Patil have been brought together. In Haryana, former Defence Minister Bansi Lal and Chief Minister Bhajan Lal have been asked to sink their differences and swim together. In Punjab an attempt is being to compose the differences between the supporters of Home Minister Giani Zail Singh and Chief Minister Darbara Singh. A similar move in affoot in other States. *Secondly*, each Central Minister has been asked to ensure that every Congress I legislator in his respective State votes for the official candidate in the presidential election. *Thirdly*, both through official and non-official channels of intelligence, a close watch is being kept in the mood of dissatisfied Congress I MPs and MLAs. After having completed this exercise, the Prime Minister has started taking other measures to refurbish the image of her party because as a mature politician, she has drawn her own lessons from the results of the recent mini-general election. Mrs. Gandhi perhaps has learnt much more from the failures of her party in the recent election than any other party.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT of her political strategy is reflected in her decision to draw a line of demarcation between various Opposition parties, rather than lump them together. Mrs. Gandhi has perhaps reconciled to the idea that her relations with the Indian Left and Left-of-the centre Opposition parties cannot be as warm and cordial as, for instance, they were in the late sixties and early seventies. This special type of relationship has developed between the Congress led by her and the Indian Left in a different historical condition. In her normal talks with some of the influential leaders of the particularly the CPI and the CPI (M), she, in her own characteristic style, has brought into focus the growing danger to India's unity and integrity in some of the States such as Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and other areas of north-eastern region. This in itself is a significant development. Mrs. Gandhi in these discussions is also believed to have referred to certain ominous developments in this region. Thus in a way she has been trying to assess the mood of the Indian Left. What has been the impact of these feelers on the Left leaders is anybody's guess.

Another area which has attracted the attention of the Prime Minister is the implementation of the 20-point programme. Though there is nothing radical in this programme, its antifeudal edge cannot be ignored. From all indications it appears that she wants to give top priority to the implementation of this programme. Mrs. Gandhi, in fact, has

told Union Ministers and Chief Ministers that resource constraints should not come in the way of implementing this programme. But without mobilisation of the people, particularly the rural poor, no programme of economic reforms can be implemented. The Congress I it appears is incapable of mobilising the rural poor in support of implementation of this programme because the rural vested interests are well entrenched in the party.

The Congress I is really on the horns of a dilemma. On the one side, the land-owning lobby within the party is very strong and on the other the rich peasant lobby led by the Lok Dal is building pressure on the party from outside. Almost all political parties are trying to win over the peasantry. Most of the emerging regional parties, including the Akalis in Punjab are articulating the aspirations of the new rural rich. Thus peasant power has become an important factor. In this background who will organise the rural poor through the instruments of 20 point programme is unpredictable. The stand of the Left parties so far has been that this programme is a big hoax. Therefore they are doing hardly anything for the implementation of this programme. As a result of this, what little implementation of this programme takes place, it would be through state machinery. But it would certainly strengthen the illusions among the rural poor that "Indira Ma" alone stands for them. On the other hand, if the Left parties start mobilising the rural poor for the implementation of this programme, it would lay the basis for unity in action between the masses following the Congress I and the Left parties. There is another aspect also of Mrs. Gandhi's new strategy. The recent reshuffle of the Secretaries can be taken as a prelude to larger but more important changes in the bureaucratic structure. This seems to be the beginning of a new phase of building an official structure at the policy-making level. There are also clear indications that these changes will reach right up to the top echelons of the Union Cabinet. The near certainty of these changes has created a sense of uncertainty among some of the Central ministers. After Mrs. Gandhi came back to power in 1980, she had to select her colleagues from among those who remained loyal especially when she had been out of power. But now the situation has changed. The Prime Minister, with an eye on the 1985 elections, has to restructure the power centre on the basis of performance. Mrs. Gandhi now needs a Cabinet which can inspire confidence among the people and convince them that the top team in New Delhi is making serious and conscientious efforts to give them a better deal in life. All these developments add up to bring out that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has worked out a new political and administrative strategy. She has drawn her own lessons from the voting trends as revealed in the recent elections. One has to watch, therefore, the new moves of Mrs. Gandhi with an open mind. —Pariot

The American Peace Movement (1945-81)

By Geo T. Chalden

1. THE POST-WAR PERIOD TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

AFTER SURVIVING THE DARK YEARS of the Cold War and McCarthyism, peace groups began a recovery toward the end of Eisenhower's first term. With a more favourable climate, issues involving nuclear weapons, frozen to all public inquiry during McCarthyism, were now openly debated. Atmospheric testing of H-Bombs, smoldering since 1952, now came to the forefront. Peace groups found effective allies in the thousands of scientists, led by Linus Pauling whose petition before the United Nations drew world-wide attention: When raised by Adlai Stevenson in the 1956 election, it became a campaign issue. In this freer atmosphere hopes rose, not only for a test ban treaty, but for agreement on the larger question of arms control and the prevention of nuclear war; but the advent of the Space Age in 1957 chilled things. At first Sputniks cheerful "beep, beep, beep," heralding the new age, sent a wave of wonder round the world; but in the West, shock waves soon set in. The supposedly backward East had snatched a great prize from under Western noses, and capitalist anger flared up and alarm grew as visions of Soviet H-Bombs orbiting the skies danced in overheated Pentagon heads. The immediate was an escalated arms race, with a headlong rush by Congress and the military to ICBMs and nuclear armed submarines; leading to the Minuteman and Polaris projects. In the U.S.S.R. similar weapon development began to match that of the US. Thus a great, historic boon to all of Mankind became another bone of contention, with its good being repaid with a deadly evil. Our big money-bags and fat cat families evidently feared so much for their billions that they over-reacted in near panic, instigating yet another escalation of an already lunatic race. In 1959 Eisenhower and Dulles' move toward detente with the East led to Krushchev's US tour, and hopes revived with this easing of tension, only to blow up with the U-2 spy plane and failure at the Paris Summit.

KENNEDY began office amid great expectations, here and abroad, and the Vienna Summit promised much for world peace; but things began to go badly and it finally soured with little accomplished. It seems evident that the fault lay mainly with Krushchev, who badly miscalculated in assessing the expectations, hopes and determination of Kennedy and the West. This came back to haunt him in the great

crisis of 1962. The failure at Vienna soon manifested itself in another build-up of nuclear weapons, with the US again instigating it and the USSR matching the escalation, and testing huge warheads of 20 megatons and more. The failure also resulted in the Berlin Wall, in a growing lack of communication, in a widening isolation and a general increase of international tensions. With both sides virtually cut off from each other, the political skies grew ever darker and more menacing, and in 1962 the storm broke.

In the summer of that year the USSR, in great secrecy, shipped and began installation of nuclear missiles in Western Cuba. Krushchev's hope for a strategic fait accompli with operational weapons, was thwarted by US discovery before construction was complete. In October Kennedy made these events public and in a matter of days, with a monstrous rapidity, they suddenly escalated into a horrible and soul-wrenching crisis; with a potential for human tragedy never seen by mankind, before or since. Without personal contact of any kind between the leaders, West and East froze into a collision course, and, as all the world held its breath and watched helplessly, the nuclear nightmare came rushing up into terrifying reality, threatening to overwhelm all reason and sanity. With US Air Force poised on the brink of a strike at Cuba, Krushchev swerved at the last minute, preventing catastrophe; something posterity will long remember and note with gratitude and that will count a thousand times more than Kennedy's refusal to back down from his position. Had the fateful step been taken, it would have been only the first in a chain of cataclysms to human, animal and plant life, generated by nuclear war. *The Kennedy years were favourable to peace groups. In addition, opened up and they were shocked into action. the Missile Crisis itself aided their growth. People had watched in terror and horror, as a door to Hell opened up and they were shocked into action. One quick result was the long sought for test ban treaty: others were the "hot line" between White House and Kremlin and a growing spirit of accommodation. In addition, the resolution of the Missile Crisis and the relaxation of tension that followed, very possibly prevented the outbreak of World War 3 after Kennedy's assassination. That murder changed everything for the worse.*

WHILE A CONSPIRACY seems likely, it evidently was not political. Rather it would appear to have come from either the shadowy mark of the Cuban or American underworlds; or the equally sinister and covert underground counterculture in America, just then burgeoning and seething with strange, violent and irrational characters -- activists, male and female, fanatically attached to even stranger causes. Around their underground publications clus-

tered radical, anarchistic groups and clubs -- many sexually oriented, and raucously calling for sexual freedom. Freedom for libertines of every stripe: heterosexual, homosexual; swingers, sadists and the numerous fetishists. Calling also for legalized drugs, legalized pornography, feminist demands and reforms of many kinds in divorce, voting restrictions, minority rights, the tax structure, abortion, environmental issues etc. It is possible that some violent group, in the counterculture or the underworld, conspired and carried out the assassination. It may have been that Robert Kennedy, as attorney general, blocked or even prosecuted them, adding to their animosity and frustration.

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To be Continued

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US ASKS UN BODIES

To Use Private Enterprise

Geneva, July 8: The US has called on the United Nations to reduce staff, cut out low-priority programmes and utilise private enterprise to improve its performance. Mr. Geoffrey Swaebe, Washington's Permanent Representative to UN organisation in Geneva, said that his country—the biggest contributor to the UN budget—remained committed to the world organisation but wanted to see it perform better. In a speech yesterday to UN administrators, the text of which was released today, the US Delegate said the UN needed to overcome what he called a loss of faith by members and that this required more than merely a public relations exercise.—*UNI*.

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AFGHANISTAN

Land Reform

Kabul: The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has started the second stage of the land reform, the main aim of which is to create a democratic system of land relations in the interest of the toiling peasantry which accounts for approximately 85 percent of the country's population. After the April revolution Afghanistan has carried out considerable agrarian transformations, as a result of which land was given to 296,000 peasant families. The reform, however, has come up against the fierce resistance of counter-revolutionary feudal-bai circles which enjoy support from the outside. Internal and foreign reactionaries stuck at nothing to hamper the implementation of the

reform. Previously made mistakes also inflicted damage on it. For instance, the first stage of its implementation did not provide for the solution of the water question. The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan government have worked out a programme for continuing the democratic land reform.

Its main tasks are to organize a water distribution system, to increase material and financial aid to peasants to assist agricultural cooperatives, and to build and repair irrigation systems, roads, schools and hospitals in the countryside. About 74,000 hectares of land, confiscated from feudals, will be distributed among 74,000 families of poor peasants. The issuing of documents of a new type, certifying ownership of the plots of land, has already started in Kabul, Balkh, Nangarhar and Baglan Provinces. This year they will be given to peasants in eight central provinces. In its agrarian policy people's power proceeds from the premise that only the elimination of the feudal system creates conditions for the development of productive forces and makes it possible for peasants to make to direct use of the fruits of their labour and to increase the output of agricultural products in the interests of society. The PDPA and the Afghan Government intend consistently and persistently to follow the course towards a democratic solution of the agrarian question. "Toiling peasants are given plots of land," says the recently adopted program of actions of the PDPA, "quite enough for the contented and befitting life of their families. The state guarantees the right to the ownership of land and will in every way assist each owner to conduct farming effectively and to increase the output of products for the market."—*Bakhtar*.

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UNITED STATES

Dispute over Anti-Castro Radio

By Bernard Weinraub

Washington: A dispute over a Reagan administration proposal to broadcast to Cuba on "what is really happening" in that country has intensified since the recent disclosure that the Navy had begun building four 250-foot antennas in the Florida Keys. A Navy officer has said the antennas are for Radio Marti, the proposed American propaganda station named for the Cuban patriot Jose Marti. Congress has not authorized funds for the proposed station, and several members, including Rep. Timothy E. Wirth, a Colorado Democrat who is chairman of the House sub-committee on Telecommunications, have voiced

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

their anger over construction of the antennas under what they say is the guise of national security. Beyond this, congressional critics say that the \$ 10 million proposal to begin Radio Marti is unnecessary in a time of budget cuts and reductions in aid for public radio and television. Critics also say the radio station would provoke Cuba to jam American radio stations and would increase tension between Cuba and the United States at a time when Cuban officials have indicated a faint interest in reaching some accommodations with the United States. Critics also ask why the Voice of America, which has hours of Spanish-language programming daily, cannot perform the tasks outlined for Radio Marti.

"The whole notion is extraordinarily unrealistic," said, Rep. Thomas J. Tauke, Republican of Iowa, a member of the Telecommunications panel. "Here we are, trying to tell the Cuban people what a jerk (President Fidel) Castro is. Castro has already indicated that he'll not only prevent, but retaliate with counter-broadcasts and interference. What's the purpose?" Rep. Tauke is especially concerned about plans to operate Radio Marti on the same 1040 AM frequency as VOA in Des Moines, Iowa, a major radio station that broadcasts farm news and weather reports across the Midwest. Station officials have told Congress that an extraordinary powerful 500,000 watt Cuban radio station under construction could broadcast on the same frequency, resulting in "devastating interference." State Department officials, especially Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, have lobbied actively on Capitol Hill recently for Radio Marti. Mr. Enders told Congress recently that the station was designed "to give Cubans the means they now lack to know what kind of society has been imposed on them; to have a source of news that is not manipulated by the states; to find out what is really happening in their country, why so many have to go off to foreign military duty not always to return, and what the state does with the wealth of the Cuban people."

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KENNEDY

On Reagan

Washington, The Senator Mr. Edward Kennedy has proposed the name of the President Mr. Ronald Reagan for the Oscar awards for three "performances" on the domestic front. President Reagan's "role" in creating the highest unemployment index since 1937, the highest interest rates since the American Civil War and the largest budgetary deficit in history were cited by Mr. Kennedy as "performances" that qualified for the highest Hollywood honours. Mr. TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

Kennedy had this dig at Mr. Reagan, a former Hollywood actor, while speaking at an international meeting of press workers. *One month after he had entered the White House*, President Reagan, the *New York Times* said recently, had promised that he would put an end to the budget deficit. The President painted glowing prospects to the country. "The Federal Budget," he said, "will actually generate a surplus in 1985 (\$7 billion) and 1986 (\$30 billion)." But today, the paper says, estimates show that the 1983 budget will have a deficit of \$ 182 billion after which things will get even worse. By 1985 the deficit will exceed \$ 200 billion. *And in Reagan's home state*, from the end of the last year, Californians, it is claimed have been able to communicate with the other world through the kind offices of "Heavens Union," a firm which sends messages to the dead. If you wish to send a message to a deceased relative or to some famous personality long dead all you have to do is fill in a form and pay from \$ 40 to \$125, depending on the length and urgency of your message. The firm does the rest. The only condition is -- not to use impolite words and not to address letters to hell. In an interview to the *Washington Post* the head of the firm announced that within the space of only a few months it has catered to 500 clients and a great many more are eager to communicate with the other world.

TRIBUNE

Agricultural Digest

CULTIVATION

Of Rambuttans

By Hilary de Silva

Superintendent, Siriniwasa Estate, Waga.

There are 8 Malaysian Rambuttan trees grown on Siriniwasa Estate planted by the former owner of this estate, the late Mr. G.G. Ponnambalam. He had brought these plants out from Malaysia for the original planting. Five years ago, when I first came to this estate, another 18 grafted plants which we raised on this estate were planted out. These plants were bearing for the first time this year and each plant produced about 200 Rambuttans. From the 8 mature trees we harvest about 25 to 30 thousand fruits per season, each tree bearing approximately three to four

15

thousand fruits. This year we are planting out another two acres in grafted Rambuttans.

PLANTING : Rambuttans prefer an annual rain fall of over 100 inches and a deep loamy soil. Distance of planting is 35' x 35' which will give approximately 35 plants per acre. Holing is done 3' x 3' x 3' deep. When filling holes, about 2 to 3 basket of compost or cattle manure is added and mixed well with the soil. Three germinating Rambuttan seeds are planted in each hole and when the plants are about 6 months old, the most vigorous plant is left and the other two are removed. These plants are manured once in two months giving each plant 2 ozs. of "Fruit manure" mixture. In 10 to 12 months the plants attain a girth of 2" to 3".

BUD GRAFTING : When the plants are 10 to 12 months old and attained a girth of 2 to 3 inches, they are ready for bud grafting. Good bud wood from the selected mother plants is used for bud grafting and the bud is tied with polythene or budding tape. After 21 days, the bud is examined by removing the tape and if it is a successful grafting, the bud will be still green. After another 20 days the stock plant is cut off about one inch above the grafted bud and the bud allowed to grow out. Any side shoots growing from the stock is carefully removed. Alternatively, plants could be grown in polythene bags in a nursery and bud grafted. The growth in bags is a little slower than on the ground. A plant in a polythene bag will take 14 months to attain the required thickness for bud grafting.

MANURING AFTER BUD GRAFTING

In the first year, 4 ozs. of 'Fruit manure' is given per plant every 3 months. In the 2nd year, 6 ozs. of "Fruit manure" is given per plant every 3 months. From 3rd to 5th year, 1 lb. "Fruit manure" per plant is given every 4 months. From 6th year onwards 6 lbs. per plant of "Fruit manure" is applied once a year around October. Just after fruit set in April/May-1 lb. of Sulphate of Ammonia or any Nitrogenous fertiliser is applied per tree to minimise the dropping, off of immature fruits.

BEARING : Grafted trees will bear in 5 years. (Five years from original planting or 4 years from grafting) The first year each plant will give about 200 fruits and with the plants growing bigger every year the fruits too will increase. When the plant is about 9 to 10 years it would give three to four thousand fruits per tree. Dry weather is essential for flowering and good fruit setting. Usually the trees flower in February/March. After fruit set in April, rain is essential but when the fruits are ripening in late June and July dry weather is very important for even ripening of fruits. With good dry weather at this time, fruits become extra sweet. If too much rain is experienced in May/June like this year, plenty of

immature fruits will drop off from the trees. Special men have to be employed when the fruits are maturing and ripening (about 2 months) to drive away the birds and squirrels during day and bats at night and also to prevent thieving. Fruits are harvested from early July to early August. When the harvest is complete, the edge of fruiting branches have to be cut off and the tree cleaned of all dead and broken branches. This will ensure quick growth of new leaf and branches which will produce a good crop the following year too. If this is not done, a good cropping year will be followed by a "lean" year where poor crops are recorded.

INCOME POSSIBILITIES PER ACRE WHEN TREES ARE OVER 9 YEARS : 35 plants per acre with an average of about 4000 fruits per tree/year sold at -/40 cts. a fruit = (140,000 x -/40) Rs. 56,000.00 per year. The expenses for an acre for a year for weeding, care of mature plants, watchers, manure, harvesting etc. would be around Rs. 16,000.00 which would give a profit of around 40,000/- per acre of Rambuttans per year. If Rambuttans are grown commercially there could be a very good export market developed which will bring valuable foreign exchange to the country.



BOOK REVIEW

Food And Livelihood

FOOD FIRST : BEYOND THE MYTH OF SCARCITY

By Frances Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins with Cary Fowler, Houghton Mifflin, 1977, 446 pages (may be purchased from Institute for Food and Development Policy, 2588 Mission St., San Francisco, California 94110 at \$7.95)
Reviewed by Francis J. Snider.

Apart from the myths that surround wars and cold wars and rumours of wars, there are no myths more pernicious than the ones that surround hunger and population. For example; **Myth:** American farmers are making a tremendous effort to feed the whole world. **Fact:** American farmers are making no particular effort to feed the world. Apart from some modest charity we do not give our crops to those who are hungry for them; we sell them to those who can pay for them. **Myth:** Malthus is right and the hungry of the world are a result of the population explosion. **Fact:** Malthus may turn out to be right some day but at this time population pressure is only a minor factor and "every country in the world has the capacity to feed itself." **Myth:** Until we can get the population of the underdeveloped countries stabilized we have to export, not just food, but technology. These backward peoples need machines, pesticides, herbicides,

fertilizers and more scientific research. **Fact:** The under developed countries do not need technology as much as reform -- social reform in general and land reform in particular.

THIS LAST FACT is the critical one. The key to hunger in the world at this time is not too many people and too little land. The key lies in who controls the land; for it is those who control the land who determine how the land will be used and who will benefit from it. It is primarily the story of that control of the land that Lappe and Collins tell in *Food First*. What has happened is that multinational corporations, in conjunction with the upper classes of Third World countries, are replacing the family and subsistence farming that produces food for people with an agribusiness agriculture that emphasizes cash crops for export. The result of this system are: 1. Generous profit for the multinationals; 2. Additional cheap food for the already well-fed of the world; 3. Agricultural exports for the Third World countries by means of which their upper classes can pay for the imports they want -- military supplies to keep them in power plus the automobiles, TVs., movies and thousand of sundries that are essential to the sweet life; 4. Proletariats. As with agribusiness everywhere there is a maximal need for technology and finance but a minimal need for human beings. The landless peasants who are displaced eventually drift to the city where they work for starvation wages (to the extent they work at all.) This pool of cheap labour then makes the country attractive for foreign investments in industry; 5. Grist for the mills of cynics who can point out that imperialism, unlike old soldiers, neither dies nor fades away but, like skilled performers, simply changes its routine; 6. And finally the system brings starvation, malnutrition and misery to The Third World masses

MEANWHILE the population planners ease the conscience of the developed world by assuring us that, as the Latin-American Bishops phrased it at Puebla, "this devastating and humiliating scourge, this inhuman poverty in which millions live" is actually their own fault. They have too many children. Human greed and our inhumanity to and exploitation of each other apparently have nothing to do with the case. But the facts will not have it so -- and this book is an encyclopedia of such facts. *Item:* If someone tells you that the terrible poverty and hunger of the Caribbean is a result of too many people, remind them that "one half of all the arable land in the Caribbean is planted with cash crops for export." In some countries such as Barbados it runs as high as 77%. And while all this sugar cane, cocoa, bananas, tobacco and coffee are of benefit to us, they put no food in the stomachs of Caribbean people. *Item:* During the terrible Sahelian drought of the early 70s, Mali was one of the countries that suffered the worst. Still, while people died of hunger, cottonseed product on in 1971

TRIBUNE, JULY 24 1982

-72 hit 68,000 metric tons; rice which was largely reserved for export sales reached a record high of 174,000 tons in 1972 and during the entire period peanut production increased. *Item:* One reason for the misery and eventual revolution in Nicaragua is found in the following sentence: "Between 1952 and 1967 the cotton acreage in Nicaragua increased fourfold while the area in basis grains was cut in half".

IF FOOD FIRST did nothing else but point out such facts it would be immensely valuable. We have a great need of facts in this area for there is a mountain of myth to be moved. However, it goes beyond the facts themselves into ways of taking action. There is a list of books and periodicals for further study. There is information on organisation that are doing valuable work in the areas of food and hunger. There is a lengthy chapter on "What Can We Do"? Finally, the authors have founded the Institute for Food and Development Policy. This is a research documentation and an educational center to examine all aspects of why there is hunger in a world of plenty. It tries to see what can be done to "create social, economic, and political structures that ensure food security for all." They have undertaken an uphill fight. They are battling ten thousand dragons, all of them rich and powerful, but it is good to know that someone is making the fight—and good to know there are ways we can help.



MULTIPLE USES OF BHENDI

Bandakka

"Ever tasted bhendi (lady's finger) leaves? When cooked properly it will be delicious." Bhendi (Bandakka) seeds can make excellent coffee substitute and also can be hydrogenated for use in margarine." If someone says these to you don't get him wrong. For, these are real possibilities, says Mr. Franklin W. Martin, Horticulturist at Mayaguez Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Puerto Rico, USA. Bhendi is the popular vegetable of hot weather season in temperate zones, and the tropics, and for the US consumers it is "Okra", which they like cut into bits and deep fried or steamed whole as "baby okra". Mr. Martin has listed out many more uses of this crop. According to him, bhendi plant can be used for various purposes, some still in the area of speculation, others already of proven value, says a report in *Agricultural Research*, an official journal of United States Department of Agriculture. As Prof. Mr. Martin has found that it is being used as leafy vegetable cooked like spinach in West Africa and South East Asia. It is high in Vitamins and C, protein, calcium and iron, according to him.

17

The mature pods can be cooked for their seeds, the tender seeds after cooking are used in place of legumes. Dry seeds are roasted and ground to make a coffee substitute or blended suitably with coffee. People wake up to okra coffee of good aroma in Malaysia and El Salvador. As a coffee blender, its presence is said to be hard to detect. Bendi seeds yield an oil highly suitable as edible fat. Rich in unsaturated fatty acids, linoleic and oleic—up to 70 percent—the oil is readily hydrogenated for use in margarine. With protein content of 15 to 26 percent, the seeds are easily separated with hand-mill and sieve into a high protein, high oil meal from the hull and the meal is freely used in baked preparations. The potential uses in speculation are many. Bendi seed can be processed to make a vegetable curd, something like soyabean torfu and the vegetable curd has been pronounced pleasant by a taste panel in Puerto Rico. By filtering the fine suspension of ground seeds in water, through cloth filter, the protein and oil can be separated and the isolated protein can be used fresh or cooked as cheese substitute.

The plant yields a fine fibre for making paper. Mr. Martin suggests that the mucilage of immature okra (easily got when the pods are cut in water) can be used to size paper, as practised in Malaysia. It has a lot of potential as an extender of serum albumin and as an egg white extender or substitute. Though some experts raised doubts about the vegetable curd as food source, because of the presence of a toxic pigment gossypol, Mr. Martin is confident that gossypol can be eliminated by chemical treatment as is done for cotton seed oil. He maintains that a certain amount of it can be tolerated in the diet. The harmful principle can also be got rid of through plant breeding techniques he believes.



INTERCROPPING

Tapioca in Rice Fields

By Dr. R. Gopalakrishnan

In Kerala, rotation of crops in rice wetlands is not a common practice. But with the rise in the cost of cultivation there is a growing tendency on the part of the cultivators to grow crops other than rice and thus the rotation of crops in rice wetlands is becoming popular. Generally *banana* and *sugar-cane* are rotated with rice in wetlands by turning out the fields

into ridges and furrows and planting the seed materials on the ridges to obviate water-logging. After the harvest of banana or sugarcane, the fields are levelled and rice is again cultivated. Rice is cultivated continuously for two years after a crop of banana to be rotated again with it. In the case of rice-sugarcane rotation, rice is cultivated after one planted crop and two ratoons of sugarcane. In Malappuram District instead of the old practice of dismantling the ridges and levelling the field after the banana crop for cultivating rice, a new practice of planting *tapioca* on the existing ridges and rice in the furrows is in vogue in recent times. The harvest of the banana crop comes to a close in August-September when the suckers of banana are removed and the ridges are worked up with mamotty to repair them into their proper forms. Tapioca cuttings are then planted at distances of 45cm either way on these ridges. Vegetable seeds like *bhendi* and *cowpea* are also sown on the ridges along with tapioca. The furrows are worked up into puddle and rice seedlings are planted at the same time.

The varieties of rice generally planted are Masoom, Jaya and Triveni. Powdered cattle manure along with ash is incorporated into the soil at the time of planting both *tapioca* and *rice*. Complex fertilizers of grade 17:17:17 are applied to tapioca at 40 to 50 kg/acre one month after planting. Rice crop is top-dressed with urea at the rate of 40 kg/acre at the time of panicle initiation. The tapioca crop will be ready for harvest during the months of April and May while the rice crop is harvested during the months of January and February. In this new method of cultivation, about two-third of the area of the field is occupied by tapioca and the remaining one third by rice. About 4 to 5 tonnes of tapioca and 4 to 5 quintals of paddy are the yields obtained from an acre of this intercropping system. *The rice cultivation which is labour intensive has become unremunerative because of increased wage rates which at present range from Rs. 13 to 20 per diem and also due to escalation in the cost of the fertilizers. As the cultivation of tapioca is less labour intensive it is found that this inter-cropping system is more profitable than cultivating a pure crop of rice.* The cost of cultivation and the gross income per acre for the above inter-cropping system are worked out to be Rs. 1,175 and Rs. 2,600 respectively, while in the case of pure cultivation of rice, the respective figures are Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,925. It may be noted that the pure crop of rice fetches only a net profit of Rs. 125 while the intercropping system fetches a net profit of Rs. 1,425 per acre. The intercropping system has an advantage that no expenditure is incurred for forming the ridges as the same ridges formed for planting banana in the furrows are reused for planting tapioca setts.



TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

Export Crops or Food

By Victor Ndkvi

The current problems of Malawi highlight the difficult option between food and cash crops. In an effort to build up the cash earning sector of its agriculture, the government appears to be neglecting food crops, especially maize. This has created some social upheaval. The difficulties are compounded by the fact that prices of Malawi's crops are falling in the international markets. There is also increased competition from Zimbabwean tobacco.

MALAWI'S REPUTATION as one of the few African countries selfsufficient in food is now in question. The country is facing acute famine problems. Maize, the staple diet, is in critical short supply, particularly in southern Malawi. One reason for the shortage was a severe drought which hit southern Malawi two years ago. Although other regions in the country were instrumental in overcoming the crisis, shortages persist and food prices have increased. This situation has led to long queues of people. Granmill (state-owned Grain and Milling Corporation) warehouses, desperately trying to buy scarce supplies. The gravity of the situation was highlighted earlier this year when people who had been queuing outside a Granmill warehouse since dawn were involved in a stampede. The riot was sparked when army trucks drove into carry off maize supplies for soldiers. Two people were killed. **Apart from natural disasters, many blame government policies for the shortage. The state encourages cash crop production, geared to the export market, partly as a result of this, subsistence farming which should satisfy domestic consumption has suffered. Production of the main food crop, maize, has not expanded, and the government appears to be focussing mainly on tobacco, the chief cash crop, and Malawi's largest export.**

In 1977 the government introduced a 20-year national rural development programme, largely financed by the World Bank affiliate the International Development Association (IDA), designed to raise crop yield per acre. But the crops to be grown were characteristically, intended for the export market, not for subsistence. However, Malawi's export earnings have not as yet benefited despite the capital input and diversion of attention from subsistence farming. Increased export production has been matched with a deterioration in Malawi's terms of trade. **Furthermore, Malawi's principal cash crops, tobacco,**

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

is meeting competition in the international market. This drop has been associated with the independence of Zimbabwe. Both countries produce similar kinds of tobacco, burley and flue-cured, and Zimbabwe, is increasing its production. Malawi took advantage of the 14 years of former Rhodesia's isolation to boost its tobacco production from its 1967 level of 43 million pounds to 113 million pounds in 1977. The bulk is grown by large estates which produce cigarette tobacco. Genera Farming, a company started jointly 1969 by Press Holdings and the government-owned Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), is reputedly one of the largest producers of flue-cured tobacco in the world. In 1977 production reached 10 million pounds. Moreover, the state agriculture agency ADMARC itself is reported to be making over US\$ 5 million annually. But buyers often take newly independent Zimbabwe's tobacco, to the detriment of Malawi. The establishment of numerous tobacco estates to earn foreign currency has also caused problems within the country. Job-related population movements have arisen, and conflict occurs when migrant labourers of different ethnic backgrounds will not readily mix with the local population. A second problem is that of wood for fuel. Flue-cured tobacco needs to be cured in a fired barn for several days before it is ready for grading. Five hectares of tobacco-producing land needs one hectare of timber for curing. With tobacco estates increasing, the demand for timber has been excessive and, in the past, land has been stumped indiscriminately for growing the tobacco and to provide wood for curing. Problems of conservation and soil erosion are feared as a result. Fuel shortages tend to exacerbate the economic problems of the tobacco industry. With fuel in short supply and expensive, transportation becomes costly. Those constraints have rendered inefficient many tobacco growing schemes which—on a paper—seemed perfectly feasible, land has been abandoned and huge debts have accrued. —South.

TRIBUNE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

A SETTLER IN MAHAWELI — 2

How to help Him

By R. Kahawita

How can we sprint to get to the winning post, or can we dash to it at all? There are many

obstacles to overcome: they are human, financial, social, administrative, etc. How fast they can be solved depends on the competence of the administration and the institutions set up to handle the day to day problems as and when they confront the settler. He needs the solution and relief then and there. He has not the time to refer back for "Instructions" and wait. That is the problem of the Niladhari and the Institutions he is working for. What the settler wants is somebody working for him and find a solution to his problems on the spot. We studied this problem in depth and the conclusion is that there must be at the settler level a factotum who can give the answers to a beleaguered settler. The answers he gets may not be quite correct, but from the settler's point of view, there is somebody to listen to him and suggest a solution or get help, or even some kind of explanation. The effect is psychological and that answers his inner feelings to satisfy him and to lighten the plight he is in. The problem is to find "this factotum".

WHEN THE MINNERIYA SETTLEMENT was started in 1932, there was a person designated "Colonization Officer". By training he was a Surveyor, but he had spent most of his professional life as a "Chena Surveyor" selecting areas for chena cultivations, demarcating them, issuing permits to cultivate, waiving rents if the chenas failed etc. He was the chena cultivator's mentor in the jungle. A well composed, understanding, sympathetic and extremely patient officer was he. He was the ideal man to handle the chena cultivator problems and the problems of a new settler was not different. As luck would have it, he was selected to be the 1st "Colonisation Officer" for the Minneriya Colonisation Scheme. How he came to be spotted for the task is lost in the mist of time. If not for this single man the history of Minneriya would have been different and would have been labelled "The biggest disaster of the Ceylonese politicians who could not handle the spoonful of Independence" given to them in 1932. He was a great man who should be remembered as the man who fixed the first settlers to the mud of Minneriya and they made good. We see it today and our plate of rice is due to them. *The present day problem in a settlement scheme are not dissimilar to that of 1932. Except that the early settlers got a pittance compared to the extravagant treatment his brothers get today. If we have to accelerate production, lavishness is inevitable. We read that funds are flowing in for "Downstream Development" like the water of Mahaweli. Why not soak them—the settlers—to achieve quick results? The main thing is to see that the funds get into the hands of the settlers and the develop-*

20

ment of their holdings and not slip through the fingers that handle the money.

GUIDED BY EXPERIENCE and the study of the settler problems, schemes was evolved in 1966 to revitalize the Gal Oya settlers. The scheme was simple and direct. However the problem was to find a devoted band of "cultivation officers" who would be with the settlers and work with them. The selection was not difficult if screening, inquiring and questioning etc., were directed to pick the man in mind. But the selectees may not have any idea of the job they are to do, nor the experience how to win the confidence of the settlers, to listen to their suggestions. The obvious thing was to give them an intensive course of training in all possible aspects of "Cultivation" and how to handle the settler problems at his door step. To carry through this programme of training, Malwatta Farm at Amparai was taken over, cleaned up, and these was forceful ejection of squatters. A 400 Ac. farm was set up complete with housing, lecture, rooms, tools and implements etc., to train 120 officers—"Extension Workers", allowing 20 to fill in the drop outs during the training period. The training period was two normal cultivation seasons. Training covered 80% of the time doing the job and 20% of the time listening to why and the wherefore. The training had problems. The trainees must do and understand the traditional methods of cultivation and techniques before they could discuss the "farmer problems" with settlers whose past experience may have been the "traditional techniques". So the instructors could not be found among the specialists, Agricultural Officers and experts. As instructors, twelve seasoned, experienced and down-to-earth cultivators were selected as guides and instructors in the field. They could not explain, but they were able to show how to do, and when to do and explain what happens when a seed is sown and when to sow to get the results. Each "cultivator trainer" had ten trainees to work with him. These cultivator trainees became employees of the Board etc.

The explaining, talking why and the wherefore, were entrusted to some competent lecturers of the *Hardy Institute*. The training was intensive, meaningful and objective. When the trainee took up his assignment, he knew how the traditional cultivators mind worked and how he could infuse new techniques to the traditional methods. Both the cultivator and the trainees—designated "Extension Worker"—understood each other and why the E. W. wants things done in a particular way. At the end of the training period, each trainee was posted in the "Colony" with 50

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

For Chillies

By Ariya Abeysinghe

colonists to work with. He had to live within his unit, stock all the inputs the unit required including implements, such as sprayers etc. During the cultivation season, the Extension Worker, calls his cultivators out, go with them to the field and work with them. To assist him two "cultivator leaders" were selected from his 50 farmer unit. The three of them pushed the group to get through the cultivations, methodically and in time, and manage the distribution of water. The cultivators worked in groups of their own choice or individually. The work of the E. W. (Extension Worker) was supervised by A.I.I.—Agricultural Officers etc., to the apex from where new techniques were sent down to the cultivator level. This is a detail we hope to discuss later if time permits.

The main object was to develop an Extension Worker who is only familiar with the traditional methods, to guide and train the new settler to adopt new methods and to a regular programme of work—"to do the job when it had to be done", to break him into a way of life which he may have not experienced before, to get together the settlers so that they come to know each other and select their own team for group action, to provide the necessary inputs within their settlement and this from one individual—"the Extension Worker" and not from several scattered over the scheme. This kind of "spoon feeding" if we may say so, is very necessary in new settlement schemes and with new settlers uprooted from "Organized Societies" if the targets are to be achieved. The Extension worker was their immediate contact for everything they needed. settled down and took root to his plot the unit of extension was to be enlarged by withdrawing some of the E. W. —50—100, 100 to 200 units in a period of five years. We do not think the scheme survived that long. As usual with every change of government, either new ideas are introduced or what was started previously was abandoned. The latter was the common practice.

The development of the down stream is what has to be accelerated now under Mahaweli. This is very important as we know how successful we are today in our Original Programme of five/six years. We should not be misled by the numbers brought into the settlements—they mean nothing. What we have to count is how many are settled down permanently and are using effectively the facilities to produce the crops planned at the end of the five year period. This is where all our resources should be directed now. The success is evaluated by the number of new settlers we have been able to fix from 1977/83 and are deriving a good income. That has to be the success story we have to tell the people for the sacrifices they have made.

Concluded.



Chillies, like politics, are sometimes hot. When prices go up consumers grumble and when prices come down producers get disgruntled. No curry in Sri Lanka is complete without chillies. In East Europe paprika, in West Europe capsicum and in the East various varieties of pungent chillies are available. An organisation of Rajangana farmers have now started to export green chillies to Middle East. This is the first attempt by produce groups to be directly engaged in produce-marketing. In order to quantify the market for chillies, it is difficult to distinguish trade statistics of paprika and capsicum because they are both categorised as one item. Both paprika and chillies belong to the genus capsicum. The analysis of world trade statistics of both paprika and chillies between 1971 and 1980 reveals that world average imports in the region 36,000—40,000 tonnes valued around US\$ 40—60 million. Capsicum is only the spice second to pepper. Of the total demand and supply of chillies 2/3 consist of paprika and mild varieties of capsicum and 1/3 composes variety of capsicum known as chillies.

SINCE 1970 there has been three important changes in the world trade in chillies: (i) Japan which was a leading producer and exporter of chillie gradually disappeared as a producer and exporter and became an importer of chillies; (ii) China emerged as a major exporter of chillies; (iii) The development programme of chilli production in Sri Lanka has some interesting features. Sri Lanka became almost self-sufficient in chillies after being the world leading importer and consumer of chillies. Sri Lanka produced chillies in 16,965 hectares of rainfed land 19,295 hectares of irrigated land totalling 36,250 hectares. The production was in the region of 31,995 M. T. in 1977-80. The total acreage of chillies in Yala and Maha was 62,966 acres and production was 25,467 M. T. The main chilli growing areas in Sri Lanka are Kurunegala, Matale, Moneragale, Jaffna, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Hambantota and Kalawewa.

THE GENUS CAPSICUM has many strains, from the mildest paprika such as Spanish *pimento para* the mildest paprika such as Spanish *pimento para pimentan* to the most pungent chillies such as Cayenne, Birdseye, Tabasco. Chillies Pequin, Japanese Hontoka and Santaka, Ancho and Bombay cherries. The varieties are numerous but commercially capsicum can be classified into 4 broad categories on the basis of colour, size pungency and the end-use to which the commodity is put. There are *C. pendulum*

and *C. pubescent* which are mainly concerned in South and Central America. *C. annum* and *C. frutescens* are mainly cultivated in tropical regions mainly in India and Sri Lanka, Malaysia. In India and Sri Lanka the most common varieties are types of *C. annum*. In Sri Lanka *C. Annum* is grown and there are 3 types. They are MI-1, MI-2 and *Santaka* (and now the 4th — PC td. **World trade** in chillies consist of 2 types. *Firstly*, paprika which is sweet pepper traded mainly in ground form. *Its* chillies, the hotter and more pungent varieties of capsicum and which are traded both in ground and whole form. Paprika is produced mainly in Spain (the largest producer), Bulgaria, Mexico, Morocco, Yugoslavia and certain countries in the near East such as Turkey, Jordan and Syria. Paprika is used mainly in a very common dish called gulash in East Europe. Chillies are exported mainly from large number of Asian countries. They are India, China, Pakistan and Indonesia. Mexico and some East African countries are also notable exporters and certain small suppliers like Bangladesh also trade in chillies.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MARKET for paprika and chillies is the *United States* which imports 12,000 tons annually. The ratio of paprika to chilli is 2:1. The *EEC countries* are the next biggest market. They import 14,500 tons annually of which 56% is absorbed by the Federal Republic of Germany, 20% by France, 10% by Netherlands and UK. In these markets paprika accounts for 3/4 of the total imports of various types of capsicum. The main importers of paprika are GDR and Poland in *East Europe*. USSR is also import market for paprika. Once a major producer and exporter of capsicum namely *Japan* is now an importer' importing mainly hotter varieties of chillies to the tune of 2,200 M. T. per year. The outlook in the world for capsicum and chillies are favourable and demand it is expected will continue to grow in the traditional markets and now in new markets like the petrodollar countries in the *Middle East*. **The growth in demand will be more in favour of paprika than in favour of chillies.** 60% of import of paprika and chillies are mainly used in the food processing sector and especially in the meat industry where it is used as colourant and also for flavouring. **Significant quantities** are also used in preparing of snack foods like potato, manioc chips and crisps and soups. **In the USA, Western Europe, UK, Federal Republic of Germany and in Sweden, large quantities of chillies and capsicum are imported for the manufacture of chilly oleoresins and chilly extracts. Considerable imports are done from Spain in the form of paprika Oleoresins and it may worth while for countries like Sri Lanka producing red chillies also to produce chillies oleoresins and chillies extracts as convenient products for the food industry.**

The urban house wife will get interested in this convenient flavour product in comparison to grinding chillies in their homes. In a situation like today with difficulties of getting domestic servants and with husband and wife working, chillies oleoresins and extracts are definitely going to find a ready market. *A joint collaboration with importers in developing countries in Europe to manufacture oleoresins will boost up the cultivation of chillies in Sri Lanka.* It must be mentioned that the world annual demand for capsicum and chilly is in the region of 36,000—40,000 tons and 1/3 of the market is for red chillies. The additional annual demand will be in the region of 2,500—3,000 tons.



BOOK REVIEW

Economic Trends

INSIGHTS INTO SRI LANKA ECONOMY 1970—1980 and SRI LANKA ECONOMY IN CRISIS IN THE EIGHTIES, *Logos Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1981. Published by the Centre for Society & Religion.*

FORECASTING is a human necessity. Our day to day behaviour is a performance based on our expectation of events in a space-time frame. Forecasting for the community or for a nation is necessity. The customary basis for such forecasting is the performance of the community in recent years and the assessment of the potential of the economy or society to behave in the period ahead—other things remaining the same. But other things don't remain the same. We therefore have to assess the possible changes in "other things" and then see how our economy is likely to perform in the period ahead. This is what the Centre for Society and Religion has been trying to do in its two excellent books *INSIGHTS INTO THE SRI LANKA ECONOMY 1970—1980* and its recent publication *SRI LANKAN ECONOMY IN CRISIS IN THE EIGHTIES*. This is indeed a socially valuable operation which concerned people in Sri Lanka should appreciate. It is not simply a matter of agreeing or disagreeing with what is said in the two documents. What is important is that an assessment is actually made. The stage is set for a serious discussion and not just a mounting of political party slogans of one form or another.

In the *first book* there are several statements on the human situation in Sri Lanka as a whole. It is not just an exercise of presenting a technical and statistical statement of events and trends which is a sterile operation of ivory tower academists. The contributors have dared value judgements and have challenged the responses of conscience. In that book

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

Fr. Balasuriya comments on Incomes, "Power and Justice." Godfrey Gunatilleke presents the issue of "Reducing Poverty and Inequality—Past Trends and Future Prospects". Esmond Wickremasinghe sets out "The Policies of the UNP" and does so critically. And finally, Prof. H. A. de S. Gunasekera (who is no longer with us) gives his views on "Foreign Loans and its Impact on our Economy". All this is the meat of the process of socio-economic change now taking place in our country.

The new book, out recently, *Sri Lankan Economy in Crisis in the Eighties* logically carries the discussion further. This it is. The time of assessment has come. Let us look at the situation with unflinching eyes. Echoing "Reaganism" solves nothing. For us in the Third World "supply side economics" has to be watched with a "demand side ethics". We cannot emulate the stupid consumerism of the "developed" world which is mistakenly called "progress" or in a roundabout way "economic growth". In our efforts at economic change and economic "progress", we have to clear our minds as to what it is we want—and for whom. Hence the social value judgements that prevail in all our economic evaluations.

THE INTRODUCTORY SECTION of the book is a study by Sunil Bastian on *Present Trends—an Overview*. The present government introduced its fourth Budget at the end of 1980. By now the main characteristics of the present policies are clear. Sunil Bastian sets out these policies clearly and makes an assesment. The IMF package—the standard formula and financial supports subject to "conditionalities" has been applied. The first flush of activity is over. The time has come for evaluation. How far have we moved towards self-reliant development? Towards self-sufficiency in food? What happened to the new rural bourgeoisie born of the social change of 1956? And the comprador classes, the bag-carriers of multinational international capitalism? Has the "export led growth" reduced our "import dependence for essentials? And what of inflation and the cost of living? These are some of the issues discussed by the writer. The greater part of the book consists of Fr. Tissa Balasuriya's study *Sri Lanka Economy In Crisis*. This section begins with a broad over-view of the trend in the last three decades—and the basic gains and shortfalls. It then sets out the promises of the United National Party for a better future. In this context the events that followed are analysed. The positive gains are listed as also the weaknesses of the policy change.

WE ARE NEXT GIVEN a view of the content of development and the key features of changes in 1978, 1979 and 1980. The structure of the GNP in 1978 shows the flush of activity and the clearance of the backlog of stalled economic action. In 1978,

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

"Manufacturing, mining and utility services" makes up 10.5% of the GNP but by 1980 the configuration changes and it becomes 2.1% Likewise with "construction" from 28.3 % it falls to 11.0% The liberalised economy shows a continued expansion of trade—the import both of capital goods and consumption goods. Trade expands from 7.4% in 1978 to 8.0% in 1980. Of course the growth of GNP shows the remarkable rise to 8.2% in 1978 in contrast to the figure around 4% previously. The cumulative expansion is sustained at 6.2% and 5.5 % in the subsequent years. But there are only the marco-level aggregates. What of the human consequences? How has domestic production responded in key fields? Sadly, tea, rubber and coconut production have all dropped in volume of output. And we, cannot blame this on the weather! Furthermore it brings out the lesson NOT realised adequately by Sri Lankan economic pundits that devaluation and currency depreciation does not stimulate an expansion in our exports, weather not withstanding. Tea and rubber are not produced on a factory line of pushing raw materials at one end and getting finished product at the other in response to price advantages. Devaluation and currency depreciation increase the burden of our food import bill, the rupee price of capital goods and fuel, the service charge on the the foreign public debt in terms of Rupees and create many headaches for fiscal management.

The book makes a brief review of the *Mahaweli Project* and the *FTZ* and the *Prima Flour* milling project and adverts to the need to make a deeper cost benefit analysis. Tourism too comes under review. The sections on Trade, Money and Balance of Payments brings alive to the concerned reader the issues that matter, and the implications on the quality of life of the masses. Importantly the study points out that national Macro data may hide social implications. For example the terms of trade when looked at in terms of mass consumption items gives a different picture from the overall data. While the Central Bank gives these and related data year by year there is a need to review the trend. This book does a valuable service to the busy reader by setting out features of the trend. We wish it the widest possible readership.

G. I. O. M. Kurukulasuriya

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TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

SPOTLIGHT

World Cup Final

All good things must come to an end. And so it was with the "greatest show on earth", the 1982 World Cup Soccer final between Italy and West Germany at the Bernbau Stadium, in Spain, when the Italians proving the better side engraved their names for the third time on the glittering Gold Cup. First things first and ALLROUNDER pays tribute to *Rupavahini* for the splendid job they did in telecasting the prestigious final "live" from the earth satellite station at Paddukka. There is no doubt that each and every television set would have been on to watch this epic battle. ALLROUNDER is informed that millions thronged the TV sets installed in show rooms around the country to have a glimpse of the final and we are sure all soccer fans will join in giving *Rupavahini* a big, big hand.

The Cup final did not reach the high standard usually expected of it. Nerves probably got the better of players of both teams. But yet it was furious battle all the way with the Italians ultimately proving their superiority to beat West Germany by 3 goals to one. As for the Italians they would hever deserved to win the Cup on their form in the First Round games. They had goalless draw against Poland, 1-all with Peru and Cameroun, but squeezed into the second round with Poland on a better goal average. However, while Italy went into the final unbeaten, their opponents West Germany lost their first game to the Algerians, but came through to the Second Round also on a better goal average. In a semi-final meeting with France, West Germany must thank their stars for ultimately pipping France on the post in a penalty shootout. This is how the two teams fared in the tournament: **FIRST ROUND** - Italy drew with Poland nil all, one-all: with Peru one-all with Cameroun. West Germany lost to Algeria 1 - 2, beat Chile 4 - 1 and Austria 1 - nil. **SECOND ROUND** - Italy beat Argentina 2 - 1 and Brazil 3 - 2. West Germany drew with England nil all and beat Spain 2 - 1. **SEMI-FINAL** - Italy beat Poland 2 - nil and West Germany beat France in a penalty shootout after extra time and a 3-all draw. **FINAL**: Italy beat West Germany 3 - 1. The final itself like the semi-finals were stereo-typed

that is what European style football is all about. The four semi-finalists were all European teams - - Italy, West Germany, France and Poland. Every soccer fan lamented the absence of the glamour boys, Brazil in the final.

The Brazilians are jugglers and conjurors of the ball and had they graced the final, spectacular football would have been on show. The Brazilians surprisingly went out of the final losing 3 - 2 to the Italians when a draw would have seen them into the final. A near 100 thousand crowd inside the stadium and some one billion people on TV watched this final. The majority in the crowd shouted for the Italians as the West Germans sacrificed their popularity after their disgusting performance against Austria which game they won by one goal to nil to make certain of their place in the Second Round. By this they deprived Algeria, to whom they lost in the first game a place in the Second Round. The West Germans indulged in "passive play" which prompted the FIFA to clamp down on this type of play in the future. Striker Paola Rossi was the toast of all Italians. He slammed a hat-trick against the Brazilians and then appeared from nowhere to head in the vital first goal in the finals to chart their course to victory. Rossi's was a fairy tale ending. Discarded from the game for two years over an alleged betting scandal, he ultimately finished the tournament a hero. For winning the Cup each Italian player is assured a fee of 65 thousand dollars.

Rossi took prizes as "Player of the Tournament" and "Top Scorer." He received the 4,000 dollar Golden Ball Trophy when he was voted "Man of the Finals" by the journalists and his six goals in the tournament earned him the 3,700 worth Golden Shoe Trophy from a firm of sportswear sponsors. All credit to Enzo Bearzot the Italian Manager for guiding his team through to earn the tag of World Champions. After a lacklustre first round performances where his team drew all matches, he galvanised them into a fearsome force to bring to earth Brazil and Argentina formidable football playing nations. "This is the most beautiful day of my life," said 55-year old Bearzot two as reporters pressed him for his reactions. And what would he do now? "Before I decide on my future, I need a few days rest and serenity," he said drawing contentedly from his pipe.

ON THE TOPIC OF FOOTBALL, the Maharaja Organisation must be congratulated for agreeing to sponsor the TV show of the quarter-semi and finals of the English Football Association Cup 1982 Tournament. Soccer is undoubtedly the most popular game in Sri Lanka and the Maharaja Organisation will certainly earn the gratitude of all soccer fans. Football fans would now have the opportunity to watch football that is of top class thank to this Organisation. Maharajas can proudly claim to be the biggest contributors

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

as sponsors of sport in Sri Lanka, what when one considers the numerous contributions made by them to cricket, soccer and the one million rupees to the Sugathadasa Stadium fund. According to a spokesman from Maharajas they were inundated with a bagful of letters and their switchboards were buzzing congratulating them for sponsoring the English F.A. Cup, quarters, semis and finals. It is understood that they are toying with the idea of telecasting the World Heavyweight fight between Larry Holmes and Gerry Cooney. ALLROUNDER hopes this too will be a reality.

TO THE LOCAL SCENE the First Trials to pick a team for the Asian Games in New Delhi in December was fairly successful with two athletes staking their claims for selection. Weemon Prematilleke and G.H. Wimalasiri staked claims for inclusion in the 5,000 metres team with timings of 14 minutes 35.1 seconds and 14 minutes 35.5 seconds. The qualifying time set was 14 minutes 44.1 seconds. The Qualifying Standard for the Discus Throw was set at 164 feet. Although A.M.M. Jayakody established a new Sri Lanka record when he threw the Discus of 136 feet 9 inches, bettering the previous record set by Jerard de Silva which was 136 feet 2 inches, it was well below the qualifying standard.

ATHLETES from the outstations once again showed their prowess when Ave Maria Convent, Negombo swept the opposition offered by their better trained counterparts from Colombo to carry away all the trophies, including the coveted Lake House Trophy at the Girls' Athletic Championships conducted by the Sri Lanka Schools Athletic Association. Deepika Rodrigo from Anuradhapura MV who left her mark at the Junior Trials to select the team to South Korea, maintained her winning streak at this meet too, bettering two of her records in the under 19 age group -- the Discus and the Javelin. She also won the Putt Shot event. She threw the discus a distance of 110 feet 9 inches to beat her record set last year (106 feet) by 4 feet 7 inches. Later she hurled the Javelin 122 feet 6 inches to better her previous record of 104 feet 11 inches by 17 feet 6 inches. Simone Van Heer, another promising young athlete from Holy Family Convent, Bambalapitiya won the under 19 100 metres and 200 metres and the Long Jump.

THE LOCAL CRICKET scene was marked with the holding of the Annual General Meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in Sri Lanka. All the office-bearers were elected uncontested with the expected battle for the post of Assistant Secretary between Michael de Zoysa and S.Skandakumar turning out to be a damp squib with de Zoysa withdrawing from the contest. Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development and President of the Board of Control

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

who has given an altogether different image to cricket and who will be the last to take the cricket for our admission to the International Cricket Conference as full members, was rightly given a second term as President. A President as dynamic as Gamini will be hard to find. Mr. Vincent Perera, Minister of Sport, must not hesitate to allow Gamini to continue as President as long as he wishes, for the good of the game. Recently ALLROUNDER happened to read in certain newspapers, articles on office-bearers and attacks on them for not having played the game. What is amusing about the whole thing is that the writers of these articles have themselves not played the game. One need not claim to have played the game to hold office, an important office at that. What one requires at the top of every sports body is someone with the enthusiasm and dedication and administrative ability, one whom sportsmen and sponsors will be glad to support. ALLROUNDER was not a little amused to read article in certain sections of the press that only those who have played in a particular sport hold office in the Controlling Body of that sport. Apparently these articles have been spawned by those who have been disgruntled at not being appointed to a particular sports body. What is sorely needed today is not "expertise" but dedication and honesty. Sports writers who have been taken in by these articles should remember that the argument is specious. Can only an agriculturist be a Minister of Agriculture or only a doctor a Minister of Health?

How puerile!

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SPORTS CHRONICLE

July 4 - 10 :

SUNDAY, JULY 4: Trinity won the "lion's share" in the first leg of the *Bradby Shield* encounter when they beat traditional rivals Royal by 9 points (2 penalties and a drop) to 6 (2 penalties) at the Longden Place yesterday. Sattissara MV beat Wesley College by 15 points (2 goals 1 penalty) to 4 points (1 try) in an *Inter-School Rugby* match played at Havelock Park yesterday. Ramblers had it easy when they beat Dematagoda Playground by 38 points to 14 in the W. H. Saverimuttu Trophy *Women's Basketball Tournament* played yesterday at Vihara Maha Devi Park.

MONDAY, JULY 5: Nawaloka Group emerged champions at the *Mercantile Double Wicket Cricket* tournament at the M. C. A. grounds yesterday when they beat Mackwoods (Winthrop's) in the final; Nawaloka scored 12 for 2 and then dismissed their opponents for a paltry 2 runs. Mahanama scored an easy 76-run first innings win over Hindu College Bambalapitiya in their *Under 17 (Div. III) Tournament*

Cricket match at Bambalapitiya yesterday; Mahanama 175 and Hindu 99. In *Boxing* Royal College won the *Phelps Memorial Trophy* for the second successive year at the ABA Junior Championships conducted by the Amateur Boxing Association of Sri Lanka which was concluded at the Army Gymnasium Galle Face on Saturday. CR & FC's 24 points (4 goals) to 6 (1 goal) victory over Air Force in their *Clifford Cup League Rugby* match yesterday at Longden Place, closed the gap in the Points Table with the CG&FC. Army scored a 16 points (2 goals and a penalty) to 10 (a goal and a try) win over Police in a power-packed Second Round Clifford Cup Rugby match at Galle Face yesterday.

TUESDAY, JULY 6: Kurunegala RFC scored a comfortable 38 points (3 goals 5 tries) to 9 (1 goal, 1 penalty) win over Uva in their *Upcountry League Rugby* match played at Kurunegala. Medical College clinched an exciting win over Law College by 7 games to 6 in their annual *Table Tennis* match played at the Law College tables. The CR & FC which participated in the *10th Open Invitation Meet* conducted by the Deccan Athletic Club in Bangalore returned last Tuesday with 15 golds, 10 silver and 7 bronze medals. Army Bullets crushed Puttalam New stars by 18 goals to nil, in their *Second Round FA Cup* match on the Prison Grounds yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7: A fine knock by S. Kapugahadeniya (60) and good bowling by J. Weerapathirana (4 for 29) enabled Nalanda College to beat St. Josephs College Colombo by 55 runs in their *Under 16 Div. 1 Inter-School Cricket* match played at Darley Road last weekend. Nalanda College 217 for 8 and St. Josephs College 162 for 7. Dharmaraja came storming back in the second session after a 3 - 6 deficit in the first half to rout Lumbini by 26 points (2 goals, 2 tries, 2 penalties) to 6 (2 penalties) in their *Rugby Match* at Nittawela on Sunday. Despite forfeiting 5 points against the Airmen, the CH & FC still head the Points Table in the *Clifford Cup League Rugby* Championships with 32.4 followed by CR & FC (31.6), defending champions Havelocks (29.0), Police (26.6) Air Force (23.0), Army (21.6) Kandy (12.4) and Navy (0.8). The two brothers Harsha and Harinlal Aturupane, agreed to split points off a Queen's Indian Defence opening in their game in the 10th and penultimate round of the *Second International Rating Chess Tournament* which concludes today at Ananda College. The *Indian Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams* opened their tour of Sri Lanka on a positive note with victories over Horana's Volleyball Club. The tourists won the men's match by two sets to one (15-1, 0-15 and 15-2) and the women's match by three sets to one (15-10, 7-15, 17-15 and 15-4).

THURSDAY, JULY 8: Sri Jayewardenapura Kotte's *Junior Cricket* teams scored a double when their *Under 15* team beat Maharagama's Practising School by 87 runs in a match played at Kotte and their *Under 17* team scored a first innings win over St. John's Panadura at Panadura. Beat Maharagama Practising School by 87 runs. SJVP 87 and Practising School 78. Beat St. John's Panadura on the first innings. St. John's 131 and SJVP 187 for 4 at close. Rain helped Ananda Sastralaya Kotte to hold St. Thomas Kotte to a no-decision in their *Under 17 Division 3 Cricket* match played at Baddegama Kotte. Ananda Sastralaya 137 and St. Thomas Kotte 66 for no loss. Ananda beat S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia. Ananda 150 and S. Thomas 119. Ananda beat Sri Sumanagala: Ananda 127 and Sri Sumanagala 95. Kelaniya's Gurukula MV scored an easy first innings win over St. Marys Chilaw in an *Under 17* match played at Wattala. St. Marys Chilaw 99 and Gurukula MV 151 for 8. Trinity routed Vidyarthi for a paltry 15 and scored an outright win in an *Under 15 Tournament Cricket* match played at Police grounds recently. Trinity 84 and Vidyarthi 15. S. Thomas, Gurutalawa beat D. S. Senanayake MV Colombo 2-1 in an *Under 13 Hockey* match played at Gurutalawa. A good spell of pace bowling by Jayalath Fernando (6 for 18) gave Hotel Ceylon Intercontinental an easy 5 wickets victory over Metropolitan Agencies in the *Mercantile E Division 50 Overs League Cricket* tournament match played at the BRC grounds recently. Metropolitan Agencies 73 in 26.3 overs and Hotel Ceylon Intercontinental 77 for 5 in 25 overs. Jewelarts qualified to meet Heath in the final of the *Mercantile E Division Knockout Hockey* tournament when they defeated Singers 3-1 in the semi-final at the NCC grounds. St. Benedicts, Kotahena scored a convincing nine wickets win over St. Joseph Colombo in an *Under 15 Division 3 Group A* match. St. Joseph 49 and St. Benedict 66.

FRIDAY, JULY 9: Jaffna Central College beat St. Anne's Kurunegala on the first innings in an *Under 17 Inter-School Cricket* tournament. Jaffna Central 212 and St. Annes 122. The Matale Thomians remained unbeaten in the current *Under 15 Cricket* tournament when they scored their third successive win over Vidyarthi MV at Matale recently. Earlier they won over Sri Rahula and Trinity. St. Thomas Matale 200 for 8 dec. Vidyarthi 53. Tea Research Institute beat Police by 5 wickets in a *State Services Tournament E Division Cricket* final played at the Health SC grounds, Colombo recently. Police 107 in 31.4 overs and T. R. I. 105 for 5 in 27.2 overs. Rahula MV Matara scored an easy first innings win over S. Thomas Matara in an *Under 17 Cricket* match played at the Uyanwatte esplanade recently. Rahula MV 92 and S. Thomas Matara 44. Army Colts kept their unbeaten record

TRIBUNE, JULY 24, 1982

intact with a fine 20 points (2 goals, 2 tries) to 4 (1 try) victory over Navy Dreadnoughts in their *B Division Inter-Club League Rugby* match played on Wednesday at Galle Face. CH & FC Kabaragoyas routed the Colombo University by 28 points (2 goals, 4 tries) to 6 (2 penalties) in another *B Division Inter-Club League Rugby* match played on Wednesday at Maitland Crescent. Kalutara Vidyalaya trounced Alutgama MV by 7 goals to nil in an *Inter-school Under 15 Soccer* match played at the Kalutara esplanade. Lakdasa MV, Kurunegala beat Dharmaraja College, Kandy by two goals to nil in their *Under 17 Schools Soccer* tournament match. Dharmaraja College Kandy scored a fine 4 goals to 1 win over St. Peter's College, Bambalapitiya in their *Under 19 Soccer* tournament match for the Singer shield played at Bambalapitiya.

SATURDAY, JULY 10: In a "Home and Home" *Final Small Industries A* beat *Small Industries B* to take the *State Services Six-a-Side Cricket Title* at the Municipal grounds yesterday. Lumbini MV scored five first innings and two out-right victories at the *All Island Schools Under 17 and Under 15 Cricket* tournament matches. Lumbini's *Under 17 Teams* beat St. John's outright and scored 1st innings wins over Thurstan and Isipatana and their *Under 15* teams beat Hindu College outright and Thurstan, Mahanama and Veluwana on the 1st innings. *Under 17:* St. John's 73 and Lumbini 175 for 4. Thurstan 151 and Lumbini 184. Isipatana 145 and Lumbini 167. *Under 15:* Hindu College 74 and Lumbini 142. Mahanama 126 and Lumbini 127. Veluwana 64 and Lumbini 136. Thurstan 78 and Lumbini 90. Sri Lanka's National Champion Harsha Athurupane won the *1982 International Rating Chess Tournament* by two points when he scored an easy victory over D. S. Senanayake MV School boy Ishan Weerakoon in the 11th and final round at Ananda College. Jewelarts SC beat Health SC by 4 goals to nil in the *B Division Final* conducted by the *Mercantile Hockey Association* played at the NCC ground yesterday. In a scrappy game, S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia beat St. Anthony's Kandy by 13 points (a try and three penalties) to nil in their *Rugby* match at Havelock Park, yesterday. The Thomians led 7 - 0 at half time. It was Vidyatha all the way. They trounced Ananda by 18 points (a goal and 3 penalties) to nil in the first leg of their annual *Gopallawa Shield Rugby* match at Maitland Crescent yesterday after a scoreless first half. Navy created the biggest upset this season when they stunned CR and FC by 9 points (1 goal, 1 penalty) to 8 (2 penalties) in their second round *Clifford Cup League Rugby* match played yesterday at Longden Place.



CHILDREN'S

Forgotten Games

CHILDREN NOWADAYS are not interested only in computer and TV games, robots, skateboards and the cube, say ethnologist Dr. Alios Doring. Many games their grandparents played are still very much in vogue, he claims. Dr. Doring spent over a year questioning 1,300 old people about the games they played as children. His aim, as commissioned by the Bonn department of ethnology, was to find out what changes children's games have undergone over the past century. *Stilts, kites* and *diabolo* were ever-greens, he found, but *skipping* and *hopscotch* were just as popular as ever too. *The top*, kept spinning by whipping it with a rope, has even staged a comeback. Toy manufacturers stopped making tops about 20 years ago, but so many parents and children have been clamouring for them at toy shops that they have started making them again. But many old games have disappeared, Dr. Doring says, because grandparents and parents have failed to hand them on to the children. In Cologne, on the other hand, there has been a revival of *skipping rhymes* sung by children at play. An older person seems to have shown a child the games he or she played long ago and the children promptly relearned the old favourites. That still leaves many old games that have gone for good. Old people Dr. Doring questioned were enthusiastic about willow twigs they had made sticks or *whistles* out of as children.

BUT WHERE ARE CITY KIDS to get hold of *willow twigs* these days? There is no longer anywhere for them to play at *marbles*, and when they chalk hopscotch squares on the pavement they promptly get into trouble. Many old people told Dr. Doring that children today had much less time and even less room in which to play than they had. They have less time because they often have to travel a long way to school, have lessons in the afternoon and more homework to do. Traffic is so busy that they can no longer play *catch—as—catch—can* or *roll a hoop* down the road. There is a clear trend toward regimentation, with children being sent to playgrounds they often dislike. A further problem is that children used to visit a local school and went out to play together in the afternoon. Now they often attend a variety of schools, some far apart and friends at school are seldom in a position to team up for play in the afternoon. Finding *play-mates* has grown harder. Children nowadays next to never make toys of their own, and typical boys' or girls' toys seem to be on the way out too. There are boys that play with *doll* and girls that play at marbles. Dr. Doring catalogued over 600 games, and he was often asked whether old games might not be taught anew to ensure their survival. His oldest informant, Hubert Offen from Waldfeucht, near Beinsberg, is 107. His favourite game a century ago was called *Horsemill*. It consisted of ramming a post into ice and fixing a chain to the post. Then the kids careered round the post on sledges. —GERMAN TRIBUNE

● Bank Shares ● Canard ● Hotel Corp.

IS IT NOT A FACT that the Communist Party daily *Aththa* on July 2 had a front-page splash that a "leading business man with foreign connections" was trying to buy 51% of the Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd. -- (of *Mind—Your—Language* fame?). That the *Aththa* further stated that the government owned 49% of the shares in the Bank whilst 51% was held by individual shareholders? That the *Aththa* also stated that the businessman hoped to purchase the 51% by "next week" and that he (the businessman) had taken big loans from other banks and had not been able to pay them? The *Aththa* also stated that one the "other Banks" has sued him for the repayment of the monies due? That as the *Aththa* stories often had "comebacks" many people treated them with a little caution, but in this case commercial circles (especially those dabbling in stocks and shares) have confirmed that this businessman (everyone can guess who it is) has been stealthily buying up the Bank's shares directly and through proxies and faithful "catchers"? That some even feel that he has already gained control of nearly 30% of the shares? That he was already in control of the biggest block of shares held by the public? That those in the world of finance point out that if this businessman gained 51% control he could run the bank as he wanted? That he could then transfer the loans in the other bank (or banks) to this bank (which will pay off the loans in the other banks?) That thereafter everything will go on swimmingly and the loans continued without repayment on the due date? That business circles point out that in the national interest a public company (especially one owning a bank) should not be the property or come under the control of a single individual? That the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank have powers to prevent this kind of piratical skulduggery? That it will be a tragedy if the Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd., is compelled by a businessman who grabs 51% of the shares to under-write or take over his loans?

IS IT NOT TRUE that according to the Ceylon Daily News of June 10 Minister Lalith Athulathmudali had "condemned a canard spread in the Mount Lavinia area that Swedish milk was 'not good' although international experts had reported otherwise? That he had said that this kind of story does not contribute to the progress of the community?" That milk of Swedish origin was being distributed free to children in the electorate? That a whisper campaign had been started to say that the Swedish milk was 'bad and that no one should drink it? That many had wondered who had started this "canard"? That people in the

trade and in the milky way say that all such canards about milk and milk powder originate from the dark recesses of a multinational dairy company which wants to have a sole monopoly in this island? That one pre-requisite for such a monopoly is that all other competitors should be driven out or be discredited? That if Minister Athulathmudali wants such "canards" stopped then the activities of the multinational in question should be kept under control? That for one thing the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act should be invoked to bring to book the culprits who over-stamped a consignment of infant milk powder whose validity had expired, by pasting a new expiry date? That if such scandals are hushed up, canards about Swedish milk powder and condensed milk will proliferate?

IS IT NOT CURIOUS that "the Hotels Corporation head office was plunged into darkness" a few days ago? That the papers reported that the Electricity Board had cut off supplies for non-payment of dues (in the region of about a lakh of rupees? That there is no doubt that something is wrong with the affairs of the Hotels Corporation? That according to a report in *The Island*: "..... the profits of the Ceylon Hotels Corporation have been reduced by almost 50 percent in the last financial year, the dividend paid to shareholders too, has been reduced appreciably. In 1980, the profits of the Corporation amounted to Rs.5.7 million and a dividend of 21 percent was paid to shareholders. But in 1981 the profits had fallen to Rs.2.9 million and a dividend of 6½% only will be paid. The fall in profits is attributed to high cost of fuel, the fall in revenue of the Corporation shops, increased wages and the fall in tourist arrivals to the country. This is revealed in the annual report of the Corporation issued by the Chairman Mr. Nimalasiri de Silva. According to the report, apart from the fall in the tourist arrivals, the resthouses have been meeting with keen competition by "guest houses" that operate in the vicinity of the Corporation-run rest houses. The only profitable operations of the Corporation have been the restaurant at the BMICH and the Air Port plus the tie-up with BOAC. The Corporation has lost Rs.607,288 in the Railway restaurant operations, Rs.462,305 in tourist transportation and Rs.349,811 in the tourist shops. The Corporation has made Rs.553,154 from the BMICH, Rs.749,451 from the Airport restaurant and Rs. 1,866,661 from the BOAC Agency services the report states." That there was a shareholders' uproar at the Annual General Meeting which was held towards the end of June? That this column will deal with some of these matters (and other lapses on the part of the Corporation) soon?

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