

TRIBUNE

27TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



Vol. 26 — No. 46 — August 7, 1982. Rs. 3.00



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TRIBUNE

Ceylon News Review
A Journal of Ceylon and
World Affairs

Founded in 1954

Every Saturday

Editor: S. P. Amarasingam

Vol. 26 — No. 46

August 7, 1982

43, Dawson Street,

Colombo 2.

Tel: 33172

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THE GOVERNMENT must be congratulated for declaring a State of Emergency promptly unlike in the past when delays have cost the country a great deal in loss of property and human suffering. The Jayewardene Government, unfortunately, at the beginning of its rule, entertained inhibitions about declaring an Emergency in view of the criticisms the UNP had levelled against the excessive use of Emergency powers by the former government. Law and order must however be maintained and an "overkill" to contain lawlessness and looting is better than let thugs and rowdies (more often than not prompted by shadowy political figures) run riot. The current declaration of the State of Emergency and the limited press censorship will help to contain underworld elements out for loot and also nip in the bud the activities of political mafias. For the record, the Government communique issued on the afternoon of July 20, 1982 read: "Arising from an incident of a personal nature which occurred on July 26, 1982, between a landlord and a tenant in Galle, certain unruly elements have engaged in violence and arson. In the last four days there have been two deaths and ten cases of arson. Cars have been set on fire and houses and boutiques attacked. Attempts have been made to stop buses and cars and assault passengers. Sixty five persons have been injured and hospitalized. About 70 persons involved in these incidents have been arrested. Stern action has been taken by police and armed forces to enforce law and order. While the situation is now under control there is evidence of people sttempting to make use of this situation to spread these local incidents of violence to other parts of the country to create disruption and communal animosity and unrest. The Government has decided to declare an emergency with immediate effect to protect the law-abiding people of the country. A curfew has been declared within the Galle Municipal area from 7 p.m. yesterday to 5 a.m. today. A press censorship is being imposed. Meetings of recognized political parties will be permitted. All vehicles passing through the Galle Municipal area in either direction will be permitted during the curfew hours. " A further communique issued later stated that a press censorship was also imposed with the proclamation of an all-island State of Emergency. It stated: "The object of the censorship is to prevent the publications of any material which might aggravate or extend to other areas the disturbances now confined to the Galle Municipal area or which might create communal animosity or unrest. Newspaper Editors are, therefore, requested to avoid the publication of news items that might aggravate the present situation or might give rise to any form of disturbances or unrest in the country. While all publications will come under censorship, Editors are advised to obtain prior clearance from the Competent Authority of all items of news covering the following areas: (1) News pertaining to the situation in the Galle area; (2) News pertaining to any type of communal unrest or disturbances in any part of the country; (3) News relating to inflammatory statements made at any meeting; (4) News of any kind that might incite communal unrest or any form of violence." At the time of writing reports indicate that the situation has been brought under control and the lawlessness has not spread outside the Galle area. A great deal of vigilance on the part of the government and the public is necessary to maintain law, order and peace in the country. We have dilettante intellectuals in our midst who seek to evaluate developments in Sri Lanka by yardsticks held sacrosant in other countries and ask "why has the government over-reacted?" The same or similar questions are asked by foreigners brainwashed in Colombo's exclusive diplomatic and commercial cocktail circuit and who are prone to adopt patronising big brother attitudes to anything Sri Lankan.

Reagan & Lebanon

ON THE COVER this week we have a picture from one of the ancient Buddhist remains in present-day Pakistan. We have published an article in this issue about some of the more important archeological places of interest to students of Buddhism in that country. The message of the Buddha is sorely needed in the world of today especially in the land where another great teacher Jesus Christ had lived and worked. Menachem Begin, the Jew, thinks he has the god-given right to flatten cities like Tyre, Sidon and Beirut and wipe out all settlements in the Lebanon where Palestinians (whom the very same Jews had driven out in the first instance from their homelands in what is now Israel) had found refuge. It is an academic exercise to go back to the history of a State created by the diktat of Western military fire-power and which has refused to live in peace with its neighbours or accord comfort to the Palestinians it had deprived of their lands by permitting an independent Palestinian state on its borders. Now Israel wants the Palestinians who had refused to become second-class serfs under Zionist suzerainty to be pulverised out of existence or be sent to distant lands to live in a new kind of refugee (displaced) captivity. Begin and the Zionists complain that Arafat and the Palestinians had become "terrorists" refusing to recognize the right of Israel to exist as a state. US Presidents and Administrations have always taken up the same attitude to the Palestinians but have been willing to pay to keep them in camps as refugees—until they faded out as historical reality. But the Palestinians are made of sterner stuff and they have refused to be erased from the pages of history.

The world, including most people in Sri Lanka (and also *Tribune*), believe that the United States is mainly responsible for the Begin-type Israeli intransigence and brutality displayed more ruthlessly than ever in recent times in a bid to carve out a Greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates as a prelude to creating a new global Zionist empire to match the Holy Roman Empire of old or the British Empire which has just faded out of existence like the proverbial Cheshire cat in *Alice In Wonderland*.

PRESIDENT REAGAN has loudly proclaimed that the United States stood for peace in Lebanon and a fair settlement of the Palestinian problem. Many do not take these protestations too seriously.

Whilst these speeches are made and special envoys shuttle between different Middle Eastern capitals, Israelis have been killing and maiming Palestinians and Lebanese with US-made weapons and planes contrary to the terms on which Washington had supplied such weapons (allegedly for defensive purpose alone). As a result of protests from inside and outside the USA, Reagan has only temporarily suspended the delivery of the dreadful cluster bombs. Last week, *Tribune*, like other newspaper in this county, received a copy of a transcript of President Reagan's press conference of July 28 in which he answered questions on some of the burning topics of the day. A respected popular and very persuasive member of the American, a Establishment Colombo sent a covering note that read: *Dear Colleague, Those who are following closely developments regarding the Lebanon crisis are aware that the two main elements of the policy of the United States government are (1) to work to see that the bloodshed stops. That means implementation of an effective ceasefire. A corollary is to encourage the normal flow of essential services—food, water and electricity—into West Beirut; (2) to work for implementation of UN resolutions 508 and 509 calling for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Special Envoy Philip Habib has tirelessly negotiated with all parties toward that end. I trust you will agree that the appended transcript of President Reagan's July 28, 1982 press conference underscores and makes these and other points forcefully.*

President Reagan no doubt does make his points forcefully and we propose to publish all the extracts from the press conference on the Lebanon question *in extenso* for our readers to judge whether Reagan is more anxious to pull Israeli chesnuts out of the fire than stop the bloodshed as quickly as possible by bringing pressure on the Israelis (whom all the world—except the US—regards as aggressors), to stop its genocidal war and revert even at this late stage to diplomatic negotiations to find a political solution.

Question: Mr. President, I would like to stay with foreign policy, but turn to the Middle East. And I wondered what effect you believe the constant, day-after-day bombing by the Israelis and shelling by the Israelis in Beirut is having on your efforts and your special envoy Mr. Habib's efforts to try to bring some kind of settlement? And, secondly, Mr. Habib has been there nearly seven weeks, and can give us some idea that progress, if any, he is making?

Answer: John, the—there's nothing we would like more than to see an end to the bloodshed and the shelling. But I must remind you it's also been two-way. The PLO has been, and in some instances has—has been the first to break the ceasefire. That

we would like to see ended, of course and we still stay with our original purpose, that we want the exodus of the armed PLO out of Beirut and out of Lebanon. Mr. Habib has been making a tour of countries to see if we can get some help in temporary staging areas for those people. We want the central government of Lebanon to once again, after several years of almost dissolution—to once again be the authority with a military force, not several militias belonging to various factions in Lebanon. And then we want the foreign forces, Israeli and Syrian both, out of Lebanon. Ambassador Habib has been doing a magnificent job. I don't comment on specifics because I know how sensitive these negotiations are and sometimes you lose ground that you think you gained, and sometimes you gain again. I still remain optimistic that the solution is going to be found. As I say, he has returned from that trip to other countries, some of the Arab States and to Tel Aviv. Contrary to some reports or rumours today, there are no deadlines that have been set of any kind. There is an unsubstantiated report now that another ceasefire has gone into effect. Let's hope it will hold. But he continues to believe it is worthwhile to continue the negotiations and I think he's entitled to our support.

Question: Sir, you said that you wanted the bombing stopped if I understood you correctly. Have you conveyed your feelings to Prime Minister Begin?

Answer: When I say that, what I should say is, we want the bloodshed and the conflict to stop. And I am hesitant to say anything further about where we are in those on who might be providing the stumbling block, now, to steps that I just outlined that are necessary to bring peace there. So I can't go beyond that except to say that unless and until Ambassador Habib would tell me that there's nothing more to be negotiated and he can't solve it, I'm going to continue to be optimistic.

Question: As you've said before and as your spokesman have been saying, the PLO chief Arafat has not yet met the conditions that the United States Government has set for direct talks with you. However, do you think that Mr. Arafat is moving in that direction? And would you welcome such a development?

Answer: Well, I think it would be a step forward in progress if the PLO would change the position it has had—and that is that Israel must be destroyed or that it has no right to exist as a nation. And what that would require is agreeing to abide by the UN Resolutions 242 and 338, agreeing that the—that Israel is a nation and does have a right to exist. When I would feel that the United States could enter into discussions with the PLO. I'm not speaking for Israel. That's up to them, and we could not speak

for them. But we're not—we are there as an intermediary offering our services to try and help bring about peace in the Middle East.

Question: Would you also then, support an independent Palestine State, which is what the PLO wants?

Answer: That, again I think is up to the negotiators. We wouldn't impose anything on them, but Egypt and Israel—under the Camp David agreement, they are supposed to enter into now an area of talking of autonomy for the Palestinians. And that, again, is something that has been delayed because of this tragedy in Lebanon. But I think that is up to them as to how that autonomy develops and what they see as a proper solution to the Palestinian problem.

And finally has was asked:

Question: Mr. President, you mentioned earlier the sensitivity of the Lebanese negotiations; did you consider it harmful to those diplomatic efforts last week when several US Congressmen met with PLO leader Arafat and do you feel Congressman McCloskey and the others were either manipulated or used by Arafat to make it look like there was progress?

Answer: I will be conscious of the separation of powers and say it, of course, is the right for Congressmen to go there if they so choose. I don't happen to believe that right now it is a good time to do that or a good idea. But I believe that the Congressmen, themselves, that representative McCloskey himself has said that he now believes that the paper that was signed did not amount to anything and so he's—yes....

HOW CAN ANYONE hope to bring peace to Lebanon and solve the Palestinian question with the attitudes inherent in Reagan's answers? There is not even an iota of sympathy or understanding about the plight of the Palestinians who have been "displaced refugees" from the time they have been booted out of their homeland in 1948 by the superior military power of Western armed Israelis. When the Palestinians failed for over two decades to obtain redress and a new homeland through political negotiations and appeals to the United Nations, understandably, they turned to terrorism and set up armed units in their refugee camps. *What else could they do? Why did George Washington and his colleagues take up arms against the obdurate British colonialists?* Stage by stage, Israel has been helped to expand its original UN-defined boundaries and push the Palestinians further and further back -- through aggression and war. And now Israel wants to drive the Palestinians out of Lebanon where they had found refuge and the UN had established camps. Israel is determinedly

ollowing a genocidal war to kill all the young and trained Palestinians in the PLO if they will not run away to more distant places and countries.

For sometime now, the world has been full of propaganda that seeks to rewrite history to suit the geo-political-strategies of Western Imperialism and world Zionism. They will not succeed, just as the efforts of British historians to tell the story of the American War of Independence or Mahatma Gandhi's (naked fakir) struggle for Indian freedom in a way to make Colonel Blimp happy all failed (in spite of some initial success.) Because of the strength and might of American Power and Western Imperialism the world has to live with Reagan's dicta. Small and poor nations (and even some rich nations) have to pretend to accept the inanities he utters only because they fear punishment in the form of trade embargoes and the cutting off of aid (really credit) that American Presidents now inflict on nations considered dissident. *But this does not invest Reagan or his press conference with infallibility. In the present instance it is only symbolic of helplessness. Nero played the fiddle when Rome was burning; presidents now hold press conference his similar circumstances*

And the USA, although it has assumed the right and prerogative to solve all the problems of the Middle East (for the benefit of its hatchet goon, Israel), the Gulf (with its oil) and the whole world (as a leader of the so-called "free-world") it is far away from finding any solutions especially for the Palestinian problem. Camp David is in shambles and all that it has done is to turn Menachem Begin and the likes of him into soulless Frankensteins to bring death and destruction to everything and everybody in sight - in a bid to establish the glory and might of a Beelzebubian empire based on brute force.

But empires and even nations built on violence do not last. The image of Israel today is that of a hoodlum country that is able to wield the whip because of the money from world Zionist Jewry, arms from the Pentagon and the diplomatic cover provided by the USA. Sooner or later, Israel will have to pay a heavy price for its misdeeds. The day of retribution will come sooner than many expect.

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IN PAKISTAN

Buddhist Remains

by Prof. Ahmad Hasan Dani.

(Dr. A.H.Dani, is a celebrated Pakistani historian and archaeologist. He is currently attached to the Quaid-

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i-Azam University, Islamabad, as Dean. , Faculty of Social Sciences, and Professor of History.)

PAKISTAN is the land of the Indus, the *Sapta—Sindhu* of the Rigveda. It is the home of successive civilizations right from the remote ancient period to date. Its history is a story of those human endeavours which assert the value of culture and morality over force and aggression. It has learnt well the lessons of peace and added zeal to the teaching and preaching of this mission to many aggressive tribes, races and peoples that came and settled in this land. This story of peaceful pursuit is nowhere better told than in the role of Buddhism vividly illustrated in the monuments and art treasures of Pakistan. The first lessons of peace are carved on the Rock Edicts of the **Buddhist Emperor Asoka** at Mansehra in Abbottabad district and at Shahbazgarhi - the ancient Varusha - near Mardan. These edicts have stood the test of time bemoaning over the fate of many an invading horde—the Huns and the Mongols, Timur and Babar - all have gone. But they still stand over the ruins of the old city only to tell to the world that humanity survives through peace. The city has perished but the lesson is engraved on the imperishable rock. Beginning from the time of the Buddhist emperor Asoka, the message of the Lord Buddha has reverberated across the dales and valleys and over the hills and mountain ranges of Pakistan. But above all it is in the ancient city of **Taxila** (Takshasila), where Asoka came twice as a prince, that we have preserved the most ancient relics of the past. The Dharmarajika Stupa near the ruins of the oldest city at Bhir, originally founded by Asoka, received the attention of the successive rulers who succumbed to the influence of Buddhism, Greeks, Scythians, Parthians, Kushanas and many others espoused the cause of Buddhism and lavished their patronage to spread its message in every nook and corner and extend its influence abroad. Their devotion to Buddhism is writ large in the enlargement of the *Dharmarajika Stupa* and the construction of a series of monasteries around it. This is just one example of the many other Buddhist establishments in the vicinity of Takshasila.

At Giri, Mohra Moradu, Pippala, Bhallar and Jaulian, the Buddhist stupas and monasteries still stand with lively sculptures in stone or stucco to tell the story of the Buddha. Overlooking the Greek city site of Sirkap, the stupa dedicated to the memory of Kunala reminds one of the mundane wickedness that beguiled the queen. All around the city the *Sangha* and its companion stupa evidence the Buddhist glory that once belonged to this land. In the words of the Chinese pilgrims this land became a second home of Buddhism and merchants to have a view of the holy relics and to profit from the learning of the famous universities at Takshasila. All these materials are to be seen today on the other side

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of the Margalla hill where once flourished the ancient capital of Takshasila. On this side of this hill is developing the new capital of Pakistan at Islamabad which continues the old history to our own time. Stretching this complex area of hills and hill slopes, we could move eastward fifteen miles along the road leading to Lahore and witness the lofty stone stupa at Manikiala.

IT IS STILL MORE REWARDING if we move westward and arrive at **Peshawar**, the ancient Purushapura, the capital of the Kushana emperor Kanishka, who is recorded in tradition to have summoned here the fourth Buddhist Council. Whatever may be the truth, it is in his coins that we find for the first time the definite image of the Buddha and it is during the reign of the Kushanas that the Buddhist art of Gandhara reached its highest peak. It is here in Purushapura that for long stood the famous Kanishka Vihara, the relics from which are now preserved in the Peshawar Museum. In this museum the finest specimens of the Gandhara sculpture are exhibited in a manner that relates the life story of the Buddha in stone. At the same time the evolution of the art from the beginning to its decline and decay is properly represented. These art treasures remind us of the Kanishka vihara, about which Hiuen Tsang writes: "From the time it was built, many authors of Sastras have lived herein and gained the supreme fruit (of *Arhatship*.) Their pure fame is widespread and their exemplary religious character still survives. In the third tower (double-storeyed tower) is the chamber of the honourable Parsvika but it has long been in ruins; but they have placed here a commemorative tablet to him... To the east of the Parsvika's chamber is an old building in which Vasubandhu Bodhisattva prepared *Abhidharmakosha Sastra*; men, out of respect to him, have placed here a commemorative tablet to this effect. To the south Vasubandhu's house, about fifty paces or so, is a double storeyed pavilion in which Manorhita, a master of the Sastras, composed the *Vibhava Sastra*."

THESE OLD MASTERS are now dead and gone, but about twenty miles away from Peshawar to the north-east at Charsadda stand the ruins of the famous city of Pushkalavati where the Greeks Scythians, Parthians and the Kushanas all held their court. The city lay at the junction of Kabul and Swat rivers - the old Prayaga still recalled in the present village name of Prang. Out of these ruins one of them may be the stupa of the Buddha's eye-gift. About fifteen miles away to the north stand the grand ruins of Takhti-i-Bahi, excelled "by the architectural diversity of the ruins and by their romantic mountain-setting." Let us pause for a while and have a look. What a maze of buildings crowning every bend of the hill! In the

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centre is the main establishment with the original monastery and the accompanying stupa by its side. But the monastery, where an inscription of the Parthian ruler Gondophares was found, rose up to two storeys with its attached kitchen, refectory and other parapet walls, and the stupa got enlarged more and more until it was encumbered with numerous small votive stupas. A later royal donor surrounded the court of the stupa by rows of niches, which once sheltered Buddha figures. The enthusiasm for religion was not complete. A new chapel was planned and built at a higher level showing a complete integration of the central stupa and the surrounding niches, which are crowned by beautiful overlapping domes. The attraction increased and the monks doubled. A second hall of assembly was built at a lower height of the hills. These later comers erected twin stupas decorated with friezes of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas in plastic modelling. Opposite stood the colossal figures of Buddha in stucco and plaster. A few monks withdrew themselves away from the crowd and built for themselves at a lower height of the hill/small dark cells where they could meditate in perfect calmness. The pleasure and luxury of life had driven them away from humanity to seek refuge in lone individuality.

Such isolated life was rare. On the other hand, we can proceed ahead along the old Buddhist road and cross the Malakand pass and land in the beautiful valley of Swat. Near at hand are the Buddhist monasteries at *Chakdara*. The excavated materials are now collected and exhibited in Dir Museum. Onward to Mingora our journey is guided by a number of large-size Buddhas carved on rocks by the roadside. In Mingora at the site of Butkara, on the bank of a small stream, a cluster of stupas within a half-exposed monastery can be seen. The central attraction is the main round stupa, which was rebuilt several times in different periods. At the base of the latest stupa we can see the plastered sculptures, to which paint has also been applied. All round the main stupa there are numerous votive stupas erected by the pilgrims in memory of their visit. It is from these stupas that stone sculptures have been obtained and now exhibited in the Swat Museum. Beyond Mingora the carved Buddhas show the old path and lead the pilgrim onward to Gilgit where numerous stupas still await the spade of the archaeologist. In the past Buddhist manuscripts have been recovered from Gilgit. Onward, the path leads on to Sinkiang and China and opens up the beaten track of the pilgrims of the past. This was a part of the Silk Route - the golden route - along which the Buddhist missionaries travelled and carried the message of the Buddha from Gandhara to the east. These relics of old lit the knowledge of the past and they constitute the rich Buddhist cultural heritage of Pakistan.

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Critics

It proved a revelation to this column how complex and intricate an art film criticism has become, when it laid its hands on a copy of a very lucid book on the theory and practise of film criticism and the approach made to it by nine well known critics in Hollywood. This book by Edward Murray has classified critics into the following categories: amateur, sociological, auteur (a reaction against the sociological), psychonalytic, mythological, judicial, pluralistic aesthetical and non aesthetical, the ethological and the congenital. This alone makes film-making seem easier by comparison to film criticism. The exhaustive and exhausting analysis in the book not only humbled this column, but provided an insight as to why Directors and Critics have their private "battles" no sooner a new film is released (remember the Beddegama controversy.) Critic Paul Kael emerges clearly in this book as America's best critic and one possessed with remarkable gifts that steered clear of the high brow variety, which this column too abhors. for the flight it takes over the heads of average picturegoers. Kael herself summarises "that the role of a critic is to help people see what is in the work, what is in it that shouldn't be, and what is in it that could be. He is a good critic if he helps people understand more about the work than they could see for themselves; he is a great critic if by his feeling and understanding for the work, by his passion, he can excite people so that they would want to experience the *more* of the art that is there, waiting to be seized. He is not necessarily a bad critic if he makes errors in judgement (for one man's food could be another man's poison in films, a contention of this column always.) He is a bad critic if he does not awaken the curiosity, enlarge the interests and understanding of his audience."

Even more relevant today locally is Kael's extended discussions on "Movies on Television." She observes that old movies -- generally on TV always -- are out of perspective for those who did not live through that past, because the pictures are all jumbled together and out of historical sequences. The better film she says are still good on the small screen (TV) in spite of the shrinkage, visual distortions and structural violations, because "the bare bones of the performance, dialogue, story, good directing and (especially important for close range viewing) good editing, can still make most old movies, more entertaining than almost anything new on TV." And reverting to films, Kael concludes that "If one thinks it so easy to be a critic and more difficult to be a poet, may I suggest that he tries both -- for he will discover why there are so few critics and so many poets." And where does all this leave this column which can never

aspire to the heights of a Kael, a James Agate or a Stanley Kauffman in grading films, but to take consolation by living closer to what the late Alfred Hitchcock expected of film critics and condescendingly uttered "You see, when a director has been let down by the critics, when he feels that his work has been passed on too lightly, his only course is to seek recognition via the public. of course, if a film maker thinks solely in box office terms, he will wind up during routine stuff, and that is bad too. It seems to me that the critics are often responsible for this attitude. They drive a man to make only so called public acceptance pictures. Because he can say to himself I don't give a damn about the critics my films make money, and what is more -- you can't take a (film) review to the bank."

RIDEE NIMNAYA (Sinhalese): This column besides having reviewed D.B.Nihal Singh's "Welikatara" with pleasure in the past, recalls a brief encounter with this reputed film maker, when he adorned an administrative seat in the State Film Corporation not many years ago. Having read a couple of film reviews in this column, he said "You write well," and ever since, these words had proved a feather in the cap of *Film Focus*, coming off from one who is accepted as an all-rounder on the local cinematic scene. And so to his latest film "Ridee Nimnaya," cast in the mould of Pather Pancholi by Satyajit Ray who has been referred to in Indian film circles as an exemplary portrayer of poverty in that country in celluloid. It is the same grinding effect that underlines this well photographed, but slow moving story. Set in the deeply rural regions, where a family of five -- two daughters and a son --, living off the "soil" and "toil" of the sole breadwinner, in a hand-to-mouth existence is uprooted off it, as the burdens mount, to seek shelter and Adams Ale, only in the shadow of a Walauwa, where goodwill oozes only, at a price. There is a thin line of pride that pervades the poverty line of this indigent family, personified so cleverly by the elder daughter who remains cold and unrelenting even on an empty stomach, while her younger sister fawns and accommodates but only up to a point. The son hits the high road, having burnt his books that fail to sustain a future dream, in search of employment and strikes rock in baggy trousers, that sags and boomerangs after a time. Quite strangely the emphasis veers at this stage at a tangent and towards a "Soyza" who invades the village for his smuggling and oogling activities. He turns tough, only to be cut to size cleverly by the righteous village schoolmaster who turns his nose against moral pollution. Well, this in a nutshell and seering realism is the long and short of this pathetic story. It is buttressed with some excellent acting performances in the following order-Shanti Lekha (Mother), Neil Alles (Village Schoolmaster) with a difference) Swarana Mallawaratchchi (Elder Daughter) Somasiri Denipitiya (Father), Nadika Gunasekera (Younger Daughter) and Sanath

Gunatilaka (son), the last named however was a wrong pick for the role, as he hardly symbolised the hardness of a bitten and bitter youth exposed to the rough and tumble of the heartless *milieu*. This film appears to have stood long in the queue, and Director Nihal Singh, who held the reins of administrative power one in the NFC as its General Manager should have the remedy for this *malaise* which is squeezing the local film industry right now. His film however is an honest one providing much food for social thought and action—experience it visually, for there will be no regrets.

CARRY ON ENGLAND (English): From the Falkland rendezvous to a more nocturnal one in Queens Royal Chamber England has held the media spotlights of the world for quite some time now, and yet it carries on regardless. This Peter Rogers Production and an Arthur Rank release however slips back to 1940, when the Nazis were having the better of the exchanges with England and Sir Winston Churchill's rallying call ringing in their ears. And in the midst of this crisis, was that mixed unit in the woods playing a few harmless sex games, under the command of a pint sized captain and over-bawling Sergeant. The frolics and the double *entendre* of the *Carry On* series were rather weakly presented, in the absence of the late Sidney James and Leslie Phillips. A very light film to be viewed in the spirit and the word of the English humourist Douglas Jerrold who said "if an earthquake were to engulf England tomorrow, the English would meet and dine somewhere among the ruins, just to celebrate the event". Well readers, that is how England carries on—so reserve a chuckle for this film.

JAMES N. BENEDICT

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MINI STORY — 2

Doped

By AJAX

Mohideen was the Camp's chief butler. He was one who could make the toughest flesh soft. How he did it, and the formula for softening flesh do not concern us now. We'd investigate that later. The happy fact is that, that night we had early dinner. Elk liver in gravy; Elk fried; Elk devilled; Elk soup and Elk this and the other was the menu for our banquet in the wilds of Pallang Oya, where we were the only human beings in 1954. The labourers had their tent, within earshot. My camp was under a huge Black berry tree -- on which a cobra lived, we called him Lokka and we placed food for him. That is a different story and a different matter.

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In my tent was a dog. His name was Bruno. We kept Bruno inside the Tent. Bruno outside, is naughty. He loiters about and one day he tried to be funny with an elephant and the elephant gave chase and the chase ended by our Tent. When Bruno came in we had to scare the elephant away with "choolu" lights -- that is flames of fire on handmade twigs. That is a different story. So Bruno, remained in barracks in the Tent that night after a very sumptuous meal. And by 10 p.m. we went to bed. Bruno and self inside Wimalasuriya, my camp labourer outside, on his bed, under lean-to-roof of the tent. Mohideen, the mischievous, was in the other tent. After a heavy dinner, in the jungle surrounded by elephants, bears, leopards and wild buffaloes, sleep does not come easily. Sleep, it is true, is man's most consoling thing. But when it does not come, man in the jungle is restless. In this climate of fear, music is a great soother. The labourers sang. Wimalasuriya, who cannot sing sang too. Self switched on the Berec Saucepan Model Radio, and Bruno was restless. Over-eating is one thing that makes man uneasy. So it came to pass that we rolled about on our camp beds, awake. The time ticked on. The BBC's Asian Service was on. The country had gone to sleep -- but not me. We couldn't.

Mohideen is a master cook. His dishes were most palatable. By 11 p.m. the singing music and laughs in both tents, and Bruno attacking his own shadow, in the tent, were unusual features. I tried to get up from my bed, but I couldn't. I called out to Wimalasuriya. He replied, that he too could not get up. We both yelled for Mohideen. Those in the other tent shouted back, they could not get up. That's where the trouble began and that's where the story begins. It was a nightmare. The bed seemed to rise into the air, one moment and come down with a bang the next. Everything happened. Everybody laughed—some incoherently. Everybody sang. There was a babel of sounds. Bruno ran around the tent attacking his new shadow. In the other tent, everybody was heard to be chirpy, gay, garrulous and cheerful. When we slept nobody knows. The BBC kept company. And things went blank. The following morning, our Tracker arrived at the tent as usual at 6.30 and called out. We replied we couldn't get up. He went to Mohideen. Mohideen himself was worse off; but he has told our Tracker what he had done.

Lime trees had tender lime fruits. The tracker brought a few, sliced them and made everyone of us, chew and swallow; followed by long draughts of water. Minutes later, it worked. We could get up, although still drowsy and Mohideen, the mischievous, confessed that he had, in all good faith introduced a lot of cannabis into the chillies and the Tracker told us that was why beds rose into the air, and why we could not get up. The day was declared a holiday—with baths in the then undammed Pallang oya. First the Elk and now we were doped.

TENDER NOTICE

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

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

Tenders for construction of compost toilets and wells, at Malkaduwawa slum and shanty improvement project will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Department of Buildings, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday 18.08.1982.

Tenders for Construction of sinking ward 2, 4, 14 & 16 Colombo South Hospital, Kalubowila will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Department of Buildings, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A. M. on Wednesday 18.08.1982.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer, Kurunegala, before 4.15 P.M. on 13. 08. 82 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 1,000,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo or any kachcheri outside Colombo.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer/ Colombo East before 4. 15 P.M. on 13. 08. 82 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 700,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo or any Kachcheri outside Colombo.

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

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

K.C. Samaraweera,
Director of Buildings.

K.C. Samaraweera.
Director of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
P.O. BOX 504,
COLOMBO 1.
28. 07. 1982.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
P.O. BOX 504,
COLOMBO 1.
29. 07. 1982.

July 18 - 24

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

CDN—Ceylon Daily News; *CDM*—Ceylon Daily Mirror; *CO*—Ceylon Observer; *ST*—Sunday Times; *SO*—Sunday Observer; *DM*—Dinamina; *LD*—Lankadipa; *VK*—Virakesari; *ATH*—Aththa; *SM*—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; *IRD*—Information Dept. Press Release

SUNDAY, JULY 18: The proposal to amend the Constitution for an early presidential election was in essence an enhancement of the franchise; what was due in 1984 could now be done earlier; who could criticise having an early election, said Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, Minister of Trade and Shipping, in the course of an interview. Prime Minister R.Premadasa has made a personal donation of Rs.500,000 to start the Gramadoya Mandala Fund, Air Lanka's earnings for the first half of 1982 has topped the one billion rupee mark, Chairman Captain Rakitha Wickremanayake said yesterday—*SO*. The Government will effectively control the activities of all finance companies and other non-banking institutions; for this purpose the Monetary Board of the Central Bank has issued a series of directives to these institutions which become effective from August 1. Sri Lanka's forest resources are fast dwindling; the forest cover will be reduced from 24 percent to around 12 percent by the turn of this century; this startling revelation is made in the Sri Lanka Forestry Review undertaken by the World Bank in 1979/80 and by the Sri Lanka Forest Resources Development Study undertaken by a Swedish Consultancy firm funded by the UNDP—*ST*. The Women's Bureau has recommended to Government that the maternity leave for working women be extended to at least three months, with a view to encouraging working mothers to breast feed their infants; this recommendation is contained in the Bureau's survey report on Breast Feeding and Maternity leave conducted in collaboration with UNICEF—*WK*. The General Secretary of the All Ceylon Tamil Congress Mr. Kumar Ponnambalam has requested the President to introduce legislation for Identity Cards or Passports to be used for the purpose of voting—*VK*.

MONDAY, JULY 19: Six policemen and two informants were paid a total sum of Rs.80,000 from the police reward fund by IGP Rudra Rajasingham for

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 7, 1982

tip-offs and excellent police work that led to a significant anti-terrorist breakthrough in the North recently. Two Sri Lanka diplomats will be temporarily attached to the British Embassy in Beirut to ensure more effective co-ordination between the British authorities there are Lankans in the Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry said in Colombo yesterday—*CDN*. A National referendum will be required to place a new anti-defamation law on the statute books, the Attorney General has ruled, according to Ministerial sources; his observations came after the Cabinet sought his opinion on a draft bill which it had accepted in principle—*SU*. Joint plan of action by the Police and Labour Department is in the offing to impose a total prohibition on domestic child labour—*IS*. The Police have uncovered a planned insurrection in the North by the proscribed Liberation Tiger Movement; police sources said today; the plan was divulged by terrorists leaders under interrogation—*CO*. The Ministry of Education is making arrangements to give jobs to 230 teachers who lost their jobs for participating in the 1980 strike—*DIV*. The Government is likely to take steps to give trainee nurses a monthly allowance of Rs.300 each—*DV*.

TUESDAY, JULY 20: The Attorney-General's Department is faced with a shortage of State Counsel to conduct prosecutions. Sri Lanka will shortly enter the New York money market for a long-term commercial loan to be guaranteed by the United States Agency for International Developments; authoritative commercial sources said that the loan will be spread over at least 25 years will be in excess of US dollars 21 million (about Rs.420 million). A large number of Middle East bound passengers disappeared from the Katunayake Airport on Sunday when one woman in their group was detected carrying a forged passport. The Elections Commissioner Mr. R.K.Chandrananda de Silva, has written to the seven MPs belonging to both the Maitri and Sirima groups of the SLFP informing them that they are deemed to have vacated office as ex-officio members of the relevant Development Councils by the reason of their having failed to attend meetings of those councils for more than three months without first obtaining leave of such councils—*CDN*. The Central Committee of the SLFP (S) and the general membership are wondering why Mr. Anura Bandaranaike who was billed to address three public meetings organised by the party had failed to do so—*CDN*. The Defence Ministry yesterday called for an immediate crackdown on Lankans caught smuggling narcotics; this came after Customs detected four Sri Lankans attempting to smuggle in large quantities of heroin and hashish into the country on Sunday night. The Court of Appeal yesterday stayed the order of the Fort Joint Magistrate who ordered release sky pirate Sepala Ekanayake on bail on Friday; but Ekanayake was not able to raise the money. The Second Secretary to the Sri Lanka High Commission in London, S.B.Atugoda

and the First Secretary to the Sri Lanka Embassy in Rome A.H.Seneviratne have been temporarily assigned to Beirut to help Sri Lankans stranded in the war-torn city, the Foreign Ministry announced—*SU*. Victims of communal violence in August 1981 are also to receive compensation shortly. A special Committee headed by retired Supreme Court Judge Mr.I.M.Ismail has been appointed to inquire into the August 81 incidents and recommend the amount of compensation payable to the victims. The Treasury came under heavy fire by officials of the Agriculture Department for obstructing increased production of paddy, at a recent Inservice Training Programme held at Gannoruwa recently—*IS*. The Open University will start nine more courses to commemorate its second anniversary on July 22; the courses are the Postgraduate Diploma in Education (Part 2); Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Science, Certificate in Technology (civil), Certificate in Technology (electrical) Certificate in Technology (telecommunications) Certificate in Technology, (Textiles), Foundation Courses in Levels 1 and 2—*CO*. The Government is taking steps to train one million people in industrial work to work in 100 industries; the training period will be six years—*DV*.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21: A government decision on whether the food stamps scheme, now costing the economy over Rs.1,500 million annually, will continue, must be taken shortly, authoritative official sources said yesterday. The new MP for Hewaheta Miss M.A. Rupa Sriyani Daniel will take her oaths today when Parliament meets at 3 p.m. Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel yesterday promised that he would present the next budget in November despite Mrs. Bandaranaike's prophesy that he would not be able to do so—*CDN*. The Government will shortly consider a proposal to establish a Foreign Employment Bureau in palce of the Foreign Employment Division of the Department of Labour with a view to securing a fare share of the overseas employment market for our manpower—*CDM*. A package deal for Sri Lanka's exports is now before Cabinet; it envisages the abolishment of turnover tax on all export transactions including the export of gems and jewellery, the establishment of a Project Development Fund for traditional exports, a compensatory grant for non-traditional products and a reduced rate of interest on working capital for export projects. A van carrying contraband worth around 1.4 million rupees, believed to have been smuggled from Sri Lanka was caught by a unit of Indian Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in Madras after a dramatic car chase over several kilometers. The lack of funds is a severe setback to the completion of the remaining six volumes of the Tripitaka—*SU*. Despite all reservoirs being full the Electricity Board has been compelled to use Gas turbines to meet the power demands in the country. The Central Committee of the SLFP (M) has unanimously decided that Mr. Maithripala Senanayske

should contest the forthcoming Presidential Election as the Party candidate—*IS*. A reward of over Rs.100,000 will be given to those who give information about malpractices in Government Department and Corporations—*DP*.

THURSDAY, JULY 22: Cabinet yesterday approved a bill to amend the constitution, enabling an incumbent President to call a presidential election after four years in office; authoritative governmental sources said that the Attorney General had examined this amendment and expressed the opinion that no referendum was needed to enact it. On the recommendation of the President, Cabinet approved a new scheme of compensation for members of the police services who die on duty. Window panes were smashed and furniture and electrical equipment damaged during a meeting of the Sinhala Bala Mandalaya at the All-Ceylon Buddhist Congress Headquarters at Buller's Road yesterday—*CDN*. The International Development Association an affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to help transmit hydro power from the Accelerated Mahaweli Project to Colombo and other parts of the country; the transmission of this vital power supply will be constructed with assistance from the IDA running to US \$ 36 million (Rs.720 million)—*CDM*. The anti-hijack Aircraft Bill was passed in Parliament yesterday without a division; the TULF neither voted nor spoke on the Bill—*SU*. The Central Trading Agency of the International Red Cross yesterday sent 134 messages to the Sri Lankan Red Cross Society of 134 of our nationals who had been located in Lebanon—*IS*. Gem smuggling has reached such enormous proportions that it is even affecting our tourist industry, Tourist industry, Board sources said yesterday—*CO*.

FRIDAY, JULY 23: In an address to the nation made on the fifth anniversary of his government, President J.R.Jayewardene told his countrymen last night that "very soon we will have an election -- I cannot say the date of that election, but elections are part of the democratic process." Deputy Minister of Defence T.B.Werapitiya told Parliament yesterday that Police were investigating Wednesday's incident at the meeting of the Sinhala Bala Mandalaya at Baudhhaloka Mawatha, Colombo. Agricultural Development and Research Minister Gamini Jayasuriya has directed the Paddy Marketing Board to buy ground nuts from farmers at the present floor price of Rs.6 per kilo. Prime Minister R.Premadasa told a delegation of the State Administrative Service Association that government servants would be given priority in the allocation of flats in the housing schemes of the National Housing Development Authority—*CDN*. Four Sri Lankans who returned home yesterday from war torn Lebanon claimed that the British Embassy requested that they sign a bond guaranteeing the payment of Rs.12,000 each when they reach Sri Lanka—*CDM*. Lankans may be compelled

to carry their National Identity Card to areas designated security zones; the lines on which this should be enforced is now receiving the attention of the Defence Ministry; it has already consulted the Attorney General to ascertain the legal implications and whether fresh legislation is necessary. Police are conducting inquiries into the incidents at the Sinhala Bala Mandalaya meeting and nothing can be said until investigations are completed, Deputy Defence Minister T.B.Werapitiya told Parliament at adjournment time yesterday—*SU*. President J.R.Jayewardene said yesterday that no one could accuse him of being corrupt or being involved in any corrupt act during the forty years he has been in politics the President, speaking to the Nation through Rupavahini said that both as President and as leader of his party, he will do all he can to eradicate corruption—*IS*. The Department of Immigration and Emigration is taking steps to issue passports at all kachcheries; this would make it easy for the people to get their passports the department spokesman said—*LD*.

SATURDAY, JULY 24: A very large number of murder cases have been pending for over three years in the various judicial zones of the country according to figures compiled by the Justice Ministry. Mr.G.E.S. Seneviratne assumed duties as Director of Meteorology yesterday; he succeeds Mr. Ian de Mel who has retired. Two thousand and nine hundred policemen including reservists and 100 police vehicles will be on duty during the Kandy Esala perahera. The Defence Ministry has asked the Intelligence Services Division and the CID to investigate certain anti-government posters that have come up this week in Dehiwela and Mount Lavinia—*CDM*. President J.R.Jayewardene will forfeit one year of his six year term of office if an early Presidential election is held this year authoritative legal sources said yesterday. Five Sri Lankan women from Lebanon returned to the country on Thursday night, the first group to arrive here at Sri Lanka Government's expense and with the help of the British Embassy in Lebanon—*CDM*. Sri Lanka is to introduce safeguards against being used as a dumping ground of consumer products restricted or banned in several developed countries; urgent regulations are to be drafted into a new "Anti-Dumping" bill to be formulated on the findings of an international scientific team. The Italian government will be seeking the extradition of hijacker Sepala Ekanayake next week—*SU*. Only a President elected by the people can seek re-election after completion of four years of his six year term office according to a proposed amendment to the Constitution which also says, a President elected by Parliament to serve the remaining term of a former President who had either died in office or resigned shall not be entitled exercise this right—*IS*. Citing India as an example, Attorney at-Law S. Nadesan Q.C., has stressed that all work connected with Elections should be entrusted with a Commission; he further said that

such a Commission is an essential requirement for free elections—*DP*. Health Minister Dr. Ranjith Atapathu expressed a belief that the shortage of doctors in the country will be overcome within the next three years; for this purpose the number of Medical students in universities has been increased and that instead of the 240 students being passed out now there will be 400 students obtaining their degree in medicine every year in the future—*VK*.

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WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

July 18 - 24

ASIA

INDIA: In a forecast made about Premier Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States, diplomatic sources said that it would lead to a new and friendly dialogue between the two countries. In an interview with the US weekly *Parade* Premier Indira Gandhi said that she was not anti-US and her goal was to be friends with the US, the Soviet Union and China. Retiring President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy regretted that Indian opposition parties had not been able to organise an alternate government to Premier Indira Gandhi's. He also observed that the ruling Congress Party had been in power since 1947 except for a brief period of two years and there had been no marked improvement in living standards of a majority of the people. Indian Foreign Ministry denied reports that Indira Gandhi will enter into arms transactions during her visit to the US. **PAKISTAN:** As a protest against a ban imposed by military authorities on the participation of lawyers associations in political activities, directly or indirectly, the lawyers of the Lahore High Court boycotted the Courts. **BANGLADESH:** Bangladesh's Head of State Lt. Gen. Ershad said that he would not compromise his country's sovereignty to seek an amicable solution to the Ganges water-sharing dispute with India. **CHINA:** According to *Beijing Review* there were many obstacles on the road to rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union, one being the expansionist policy pursued by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and Indo-China. The Chinese *People's Daily* warned the new US Secretary of State George Shultz that he would harm US-Sino relations if he yielded to the pressure of pro-Taiwan lobby in Washington. China rejected the Vietnamese proposal of a non-aggression treaty with China as a pre-condition for the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea as absurd and ridiculous. The *People's Daily* said that such moves would allow Vietnamese a free hand to dominate not only Indo-China but South East Asia as well. **THAILAND:** Reuter reports from Bangkok said that Vietnamese troops have pulled back their troops from the Thai Frontier to about five to ten kilometers. **VIETNAM:** The IMF has turned down a Vietnamese request for 150 million dollars in Special

Drawing Rights to support her balance of payments: **SINGAPORE:** Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thath arrived in Singapore to have discussions on Kampuchea. Foreign Minister Dhanapalan said that the Vietnamese Foreign Minister had hinted of a support for guerilla movements in South Asia unless they altered their anti-Vietnamese posture. Mr. Thach said that if the ASEAN could persuade China to sign a treaty of non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of Indo-China Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. **SAUDI ARABIA:** According to the Middle East Economic Survey it was unlikely that Saudis will agree to change their oil prices and reduce production. King Fahd of Saudi appealed to Egypt to join the Arab fold as early as possible to reinforce the strength of the Arabs. **IRAQ:** Iraq claimed that it had killed 12,000 Iraqis since the fresh outbreak of war on July 13. **LEBANON:** Lebanese Premier Shafi Wazzar has rejected all prospects of a possible peace treaty with Israel. The idea was mooted by Israeli Premier Begin. In a surprise attack PLO guerillas behind the Israeli lines made three attacks and killed a few Israeli troopers. Yasser Arafat had appealed to his Arab and Islamic brothers to provide him with swords instead of prayers. Israeli planes renewed their bombing of Palestinian positions in Western Beirut. **ISRAEL:** Premier Begin said that the PLO guerillas will be thrown out of Beirut if they do not leave the place voluntarily. He told a delegation of American Jews in the Knesset that fighting in Lebanon would over soon and after that there will be no more fighting for many years. **SYRIA:** President Al Assad said that Syria would not withdraw its troops from Lebanon as long as Israeli forces were there. Reports from Iraq said that Syria would change her stand if Iranian forces cross into Iraqi borders.

EUROPE

WEST GERMANY: Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had combined a business-cum-holiday and flew to the United States. It is hoped that he would attempt to heal the rift between the US and her West European allies. **CYPRUS:** A fact finding eight-member committee, including Sri Lanka, appointed by the Non-aligned Movement to visit Beirut for an on-the-spot study could not visit as the Lebanese government would not guarantee their security or access, because these were now controlled by Israeli forces. **SOVIET UNION:** The Soviet Union now has 1,008,000 doctors or 388 doctors per 10,000 population. thousands of people, including Westerners staged a peace march in Moscow. **UNITED KINGDOM:** The security of the Royal Palace continued to agitate the legislature which had announced a major security shake up. Premier Thatcher believed all expectations of an early election and said that it will not be held for one year. The

Social Democratic and Liberal Alliance announced that they will make radical changes in the electoral system on Britain when they came to power. An IRA bomb blast killed nine men and injured 52 people in the heart of London. British mass media lashed against this killing and attacked the Irish Republic and North Americans who support the IRA.

AFRICA

MAURITIUS: The visiting President of Seychelles Albert Rene said that his country would give full diplomatic backing to Mauritius to assert its sovereignty over Diego Garcia. The Parliament has approved a plan to investigate the circumstances under which Diego Garcia was passed on US through Britain before independence.

AMERICA

UNITED STATES: President Reagan ruled out speculations that former Secretary of State Kissinger would be sent to the Middle East to handle the PLO guerilla issue. Israel has accepted the that it made use of cluster bombs when it invaded Lebanon. The US was worried over the renewed fighting between Iraq and Iran as it might cut off the Gulf oil route. The US has no fears of Iraq and Iran oil supplies. The Reagan administration would negotiate with the PLO only after it recognized Israel. There had been no change on the US attitude to PLO. Secretary of State George Shultz said that he was opposed to the proposals to call back US troops from Western Europe: that would weaken the confidence of the allies and strengthen the hands of the Soviets. President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East Philip Hahib will visit Syria, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt, apparently in a move to find suitable havens for the PLO. President Reagan's plan to resume production of nerve gas was blocked by the House of Representatives.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

THE DECLINE AND RISE OF

The American Peace Movement (1945-81) - 3

By George T. Chalden

3. THE RISE OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT (1979—)

In 1979 the national debate over SALT II revived public interest and concern. In addition, the widespread anti-nuclear energy protests of 1976-78 had

Tribune, August 7, 1982

lead many to see nuclear war as the other, more dangerous, side of the same coin. Also activity in Britain, Europe and Japan regained vigor, and this reinforced things back and forth. In Europe fears had arisen over military speculation that limited nuclear wars might be fought and won, largely on their territory. Because missile accuracy had improved, on both sides, there was talk of surgical strikes at military targets, deftly taking out silos. This madness raised similar fears here and throughout the world. Another factor was the series of horrific computer mistakes and failures during 1979. People saw their fate at the mercy of a computer chip, and many took action, supporting or joining peace groups. Physicians For Social Responsibility, last heard from in the 60s, suddenly revived; and others took, on new life. On the political scene, Reagan's landslide sobered up the Left and Center as nothing else could do. Regan's blantant, rampant militarism, incredible before Nov. 4 is now a reality, endangering the peace everywhere. **The election was a contest between non-entities, both certified Establishment men, between Twiddle de Dee and Twiddle de Dum and with the winner, the last gasp of 1950s type capitalism won. However, the electorate was not turning to Reagan, it was turning away from Carter, the direct cause of the debacle, and in fact, a majority did not vote for either. Ted Kennedy should have been the Democratic nominee in the first place; he likely would have won and this dangerous turn to militarism avoided.**

In 1976 the expected Watergate landslide for Carter failed to materialize. The longer the voters watched Carter and sized him up, the less inclined they were to vote for him, and in another week Ford would probably have won. The historical lesson the Peace Movement needs to learn here is simple enough: its candidate for national office will have to be anti-Establishment; and this requires the early development of a strong American left, be it Democratic or Socialist, and it likely will have to be the latter. Once Carter got into the White House a strange crowd began to descend on it. Jeans, pot and rock were "in" even at the highest levels. Around Washington Freaks proliferated, jeans was their uniform and they marched to rock music; and there they began The Great American Freak Fair and Extravaganza (or GAFFE for short). The political results of four years of this juvenile nonsense showed up soon enough in 1980, though it was not the first time Freaks had fouled up the Democratic Party. Nixon's very effective campaign pitch in 1968 and 1972 had been: "You may not like my policies, but would you rather have long haired mobs of freaks and revolution in the streets?" Little was accomplished for peace in Carter's term. In four inept years his arms control efforts blundered from defeat to defeat.

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 7, 1982

IN SUMMING UP the Peace Movements goals and prospects in the 1980s, after its long slumber in the 70s, it should first be noted that much the same crowd of Freaks, who nearly wrecked the war resistance of the 60s are back again in peace groups of the 80s. Apparently peace groups are the last refuge of Freaks. In any diverse, broadly based and loosely joined group factions will always be found with ulterior motives. The important thing is to identify them early and then safely contain them, eliminating them from the leadership. As the danger of nuclear war increases in the 80s, so should the strength or the forces of peace. It may well be that a decisive confrontation between the two will occur. People the world over may just become so fed up with the nuclear balance of terror, with its constant threat of doomsday, and its astronomical budgets—ever increasing—that they may simply refuse to put up with it any longer. A point will then be reached where blind allegiance to nuclear war-crazed government will start disintegrating, where tax support will decline, and where general resistance to such insanity will become the vogue. This would eventually lead to either a peaceful political transition, or, if such a crazed government assumes dictatorial powers, to open rebellion, thus forcing a confrontation, on a mass scale, with governmental authority. In such an eventuality the Peace Movement world wide, would need the most massive demonstrations in human history; not in the thousands but in the millions. These would involve the international general strike—a global strike for peace, for the scrapping of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons, submarines aircraft and their bases, at home and overseas; and also boycotts, and, if need be, blockades and occupations of command posts. This of course will primarily be directed at nuclear powers—the US, the USSR, France, Britain and China; and in such a situation, patriotism would be the last refuge of fools.

TO SUCCEED, this would require the broadest possible public support from many nations—West, East and Third World. That kind of support can only come from the mainstream. A Freak infested Peace Movement, such as that of the 60s, will only drive it off, thus insuring defeat. The spirit will be everything in gaining victory, and the Freaks would kill that before it got started. Let the case be stated in the plainest terms possible: There is no way the Peace Movement can win with sex addicts, junkies, wayout libbers, smut lovers, buggers, dykes or street people. Nobody can win with them, not even in California or New York, City, where Freaks abound, especially in the media, in the major newspapers, the film studios and the TV networks. (In the TV and movie studios, Freaks have acquired in the last decade, a near, stranglehold. They have been attempting for several years to produce shows for normal mainstream America and with ghastly results. For the mental

health of the country production in the studios should be returned to mainstream people. A house cleaning of Freaks is not enough studio : production should be moved out of California and away from New York City.)

The resistance to nuclear war—and war itself, of any kind—has entered a period of rapid growth. The 1980s will be a decade of global cooperation, of world solidarity, of planetary association, organization and unity. These will be the prerequisites of a strong Earth force for world peace and the ending of nuclear terror; one able to confront, contain and vanquish the forces of war: The transnational industrial-military complexes of both West and East, fanatical nationalism, Big Brother rule, Survivalists, preachers of Armageddon, arms traffickers, terrorist or criminal groups capable of acquiring tactical nuclear weapons, and finally, and of great importance, intolerable population pressure on inadequate food resources in Third World countries including China. This inadequate would be aggravated by crop failure of a sudden and unforeseen nature, as by flood, drought or insects. If world assistance is not forthcoming, or inadequate, the consequences, especially in the case of a nuclear power like China, would be unpredictable and highly perilous to world peace. It would also act as a catalyst, precipitating a North-South confrontation, whose ramifications could grow to the most dangerous extents (A better term for North-South might be Temperate-Tropical, as it more accurately described the hemispheric nature of the division).

To vanquish these many forces of war, the Peace Movement needs the best and the finest, the strong and the healthy - spiritually and those morally and sexually healthy, not sick and diseased of mind and spirit. Then the Peace Movement will fly on the wings of the morning, not crawl in the midst of darkness.

5331, Monroe St.
Los Angeles, Ca, 90038.

Concluded . . .

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FAIZ AHMAD FAIZ

“I saw Beirut with my own eyes . . .”

“I was in Beirut until June 24 and saw with my own eyes what the city was reduced to after the Israeli air raids and massive artillery shellings. The inhabitants were hardly able to extinguish the fires and pull apart the ruins of the houses to rescue people buried

under them. Tens of thousands were made homeless. The city hospitals were unable to accommodate all the wounded. I shall for ever keep in my memory the picture of that barbarity. The Israeli soldiers and those who are giving them orders are criminals. They must answer for their heinous deeds”. This was said in an interview conducted by an MN correspondent with Pakistani poet *Faiz Ahmad Faiz*, a well-known in public figure.

Question: Living in Lebanon, you evidently met many PLO activists. What do you think about the charge of “terrorism” made against this organisation by Israel and some circles in the West?

Answer: I shall answer immediately and categorically: the terrorists are the ruling circles of Israel. Terrorism has long become their favourite method of policy. As to the PLO and the whole of the Palestinian people, they can be called the victims of terrorism. Practically from the very first days of Israel’s existence, Tel Aviv adopted a course that drove Pakistanians to terrorism, depriving the Palestinian people of a homeland by force. I have many friends among the PLO activists, and I do not believe the stories about the ‘terrorist nature’ of this organisation. Tel Aviv says that the present-day aggression against Lebanon is in reply to the assassination attempt on the Israeli Ambassador in London. But after all, there is no proof that this was done by the PLO. Moreover it is quite possible that this was done by the Israeli intelligence service, which gave the army the pretext for aggression. Now the Zionists say they will make all Palestinians leave Lebanon no matter where. They are not even interested in what the governments of the countries to which they intend to forcibly evict hundreds of thousands of people, think on this score. What is it then if not a manifestation of terrorism? I would even call this a display of the psychology of fascism which judging by some publications in the Israeli press, has been increasingly penetrating the minds of people. The terrorism unleashed by Tel Aviv on Lebanese soil can be compared with the crimes of the Nazis on occupied territories during World War II or with the tragedy of Son Mai. And we all know that the aggressor is given support and backing by the United States.

Question: Only quite recently, when it was a question of the situation in Afghanistan American propaganda claimed that the USA was helping the faithful Moslems in the struggle for the right to set up a society according to the model they had chosen. Today Washington openly supports Israel in its unprecedented aggression against other peoples, including the Moslems. How would you characterize this contradiction?

Answer: There is no contradiction here. This is a clearly expressed manifestation of hypocrisy. Washington gave its backing to the gangs of Afghan bad-

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mashes because it needed this for pursuing an anti-Soviet policy. The US has never defended any "faithful Moslems" and is not going to do so. It has always supported Israel in its urge to force these Moslems on their knees, and supplied it with weapons and money. It is American bombs and shells that fell on Beirut. I do not see any contradiction. The USA is the enemy of the Moslems.

Question: How do you assess the present-day military alignment of forces in Lebanon?

Answer: Israel has introduced into that country a wellarmed army which is assessed to number about 100,00 officers and men. Warships, aircraft and large tank units have been committed to action. But the Palestinians are staunchly holding their ground. Many prefer death to surrender, I am convinced: However strong its army might be, all the same Israel will not be able to win. History has shown that terrorism and aggression have always entailed retribution.

—Moscow News

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JARUZELSKI

Has Won the First Round

By **Batuk Gathani**

London, July 19: A great deal about what happens next in Poland depends on how the military ruler, Gen. Jaruzelski views the unfolding scenario. The country has entered politically the most sensitive week since the authorities in Warsaw declared martial law seven months ago. Apart from being a shrewd tactician, Gen. Jaruzelski is proving to be an uncanny politician, whose carefully balanced reshuffle last Friday, within Poland's communist ruling elite, prompts most observers to wonder if this is not a bold attempt to maintain continuity of the political structure evolved during the last quarter century. It is being pointed out that despite the first military takeover in the history of European communism, Gen. Jaruzelski rules with ease and confidence. And apart from all that he has displayed an uncanny political knack keeping a safe distance between Warsaw and Moscow, without offending the latter. At best the relations between the Soviet Union and Poland are both cordial and correct. **On the domestic scene,** Gen. Jaruzelski has managed to keep the economy a going concern, despite Poland's monumental indebtedness to the West and total dependence for energy and vital raw material supplies on the Soviet Union and other COMECON nations. In fact, Gen. Jaruzelski is acquiring

the reputation as an outstanding pragmatist and a patriot -- a quality which is deeply admired by highly emotive Polish masses. In order to placate both the dissidents and hardliners -- a unique and unusual political feat on its own -- Gen. Jaruzelski has embarked on a delicate balancing act. Last Friday, for example, Mr. Stefan Olaszowski, a powerful and ambitious hardliner was removed from his post as press and propaganda chief. At the same time the unimportant and harmless liberal intellectual Mr. Hieronym Kubiak was asked to surrender his culture portfolio. Some Solidarity activists were released and sent into 'voluntary' exile as guests of the Americans. In fact, the Americans were taken aback by this action. The other day, when this correspondent discussed this particular point with a Polish diplomat here, he warily smiled and quipped: "You see we have no intention of making national heroes out of dissidents. Let them go to the West as propagandists and the Polish people will realise their true worth." Having solved the immediate problem of containing the challenge of dissidents and also easing out the hardliners from his administration, the next task of Gen. Jaruzelski is to find a way of continuing with political and economic reforms, under the umbrella of communism. This is indeed a daunting task and today looks as challenging as it did on December 14, when Poland went under military rule. Since then, he has managed to survive and even politically prosper by keeping the Soviet troops at bay.

London, July 22: Gen. Jaruzelski's Poland today finds itself at the crossroads and after his address to the Polish Parliament (Sejm), both his critics and admirers have not the foggiest idea what his exact intentions are. To start with to placate his most severe critics both at home and in the West, the Polish strongman today released many political detainees and relaxed martial law regulations. He also announced the postponement of the proposed visit of the Pope to next year when the situation in Poland is expected to be "more calm". But he made no mention of the Solidarity leader Mr. Lech Walesa, and his close associates who are still interned. Speaking to the Sejm on the eve of Poland's Liberation Day today, Gen. Jaruzelski announced the resumption of cultural, social and religious clubs -- a gesture to the intellectuals -- easing of foreign travel curbs and the reopening of international telephone and telex lines. But he made it clear all the same that when Martial Law was finally lifted, the Polish authorities might retain special powers, including withholding the right to strike. **Considering the realities of the Polish situation,** these are substantial concessions from Gen. Jaruzelski who is not only the head of Poland's military establishment, but also has the advantage of close rapport with the Polish masses. By any standards he is a popular figure in Poland, and Poland has a tradition of heroworshipping its Generals and Marshals who led Polish armies to victory over invaders. The Polish

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people believe it was Gen. Jaruzelski's action in seizing political power and declaring martial law in December, which kept Soviet troops away. In the European capitals there are endless debates on the validity of this thesis, but the fact is that Gen. Jaruzelski is looked upon by a vast majority of the Polish as the saviour of Poland. This is why, his statement that Poland is still really too unstable to survive total relaxation has got home to the masses.

In his speech to the Sejm yesterday Gen. Jaruzelski went out of his way to stress that his decision to release political prisoners and usher in political liberalisation should in no way be interpreted as a gesture to the Western countries, which have been demanding greater freedom in Poland in return for an end to the economic sanctions. He maintained that Poland was an independent country and his Government's decisions were influenced by neither the Western nor the Eastern power bloc. In fact, he blamed Western elements for encouraging subversion and counter-revolution in Poland. If the coverage of political events in the Western media is any indication Gen. Jaruzelski has a point. The same Western media which are so upright and complaining of violation of human rights and demanding restoration of democracy and humane treatment of masses and individuals by authorities are both callous and unconcerned about Israel's atrocities in Lebanon and the dastardly behaviour of fascist regimes in the third world countries which are generously helped by the West with weapons to remain in power. Polish authorities are also conscious of the fact that Western countries badly need to resume their normal trade relations with the Eastern bloc countries. They are aware that the Western allies are increasingly divided on the wisdom of maintaining sanctions against Poland at the risk of causing a Polish bankruptcy that would have disastrous consequences for the Western banking system. The Western Governments are working on a joint response to the latest Polish moves.—Hindu.



INSIDE ISRAEL

Protest Grows

By Marion Woolfson

This report from inside Israel, published in *New Statesman* (July 8, 1982) reveals that powerful voices inside Israel have been courageously denouncing the ghastly war mania of Regin, Sharon & Co.

ISRAEL'S LATEST WAR has provoked more internal criticism than anything the country has experienced before in its thirty-four year existence. In part, as the western press has reported, dissent has taken the form of mass demonstrations—in Tel Aviv on July 3 as many as 100,000 marched to protest against the invasion of the Lebanon. More significant than such head-counts, however, is the depth of the protest movement, which now spans Israel's entire political spectrum. More than ever before, the fundamental tenets of Zionism are being questioned. For years Polish-born Professor Israel Shahak, who was in a Nazi concentration camp as a child and is Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, has been mounting a lonely campaign against the "Nazification" of Israeli society. As a result, he has been ostracised by many of his academic colleagues. Now however, some of them are saying -- also publicly -- that he was right. Even before the invasion of Lebanon took place, the dissenters were holding press conferences, buying advertising space and writing letters to the press, and now they are becoming increasingly outspoken -- and desperate. *At one press conference on June 14, Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz, a world-renowned expert on Judaism and one of Israel's most brilliant scholars, used the term "Judeo-Nazi" to describe current Israeli Government policies. "We have already done what Hitler did in his first six years in power", he said, adding that, if the right to self-determination of the Palestinians continued to be ignored, there would be "periodic slaughters, internal disintegration and decay". There were only two options, he believed; either to fight on to total destruction or to partition the country between the two peoples.*

CHALLENGED ON THE SUBJECT OF PALESTINIAN TERRORISM, Professor Leibowitz pointed out that Israel's present Foreign Minister was a member of the Stern gang who had murdered the UN mediator in Palestine, Count Bernadotte. At the same press conference the famous Israeli poet, Nathan Zach, spoke of Israel's "final solution" to the Palestinian problem; he also said Israel had become "ugly and barbarous" and looking at its leaders, he was beginning to feel doubts about the justification of establishing a Jewish state. More than two months ago, on April 25, Professor Abraham Wasserstein wrote, in a letter to the independent daily *Ha'aretz*, that as an Israeli who had been born and brought up in Germany and whose parents and sister had been murdered by the Nazis, he was aware that mass genocide did not happen overnight. It had begun in Nazi Germany with "spontaneous" attacks on individual Jews, and German professors did not stand up and say they were ashamed of being governed by gangsters. He added that he was ashamed of having a government that did not punish Jewish terrorists who attacked

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Arabs and which 'uses the Holocaust as a counter in its political haggling and calumnates those who disagree with it as anti-Semitic.' Professor Wasserstein concluded: "I want to be able to say to my grandchildren that we did not keep quiet like those "good" Germans. And I therefore, ask you to publish this letter while we still have a free press." *Haaretz* printed a number of replies supporting his letter which was also published in the *Jerusalem Post*. One development which has caused Israel's ultra Right-wing Government much concern has been that officers who have served in the occupied territories have been publicly condemning what they describe as "widespread and official brutality and violence." *At another press conference, organised in May by the recently resurrected Peace Now movement, Major Benny Barabas from Tel Aviv and a number of other officers said it now legitimate to treat Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza with extreme cruelty. Reservists, they claimed, were ordered to shoot at and beat up people. A captain called Neria spoke of 'repression, humiliation, maltreatment and collective punishment.' Inhumane behaviour had become legitimised, he said. 'Soldiers are sent into (Arab) villages in the middle of the night. They drag people out of their homes, concentrate them in groups and assault them,*

Lieutenant Shuki Cohen said that, to the settlers in the occupied territories, 'Arabs are filth and even the settlers' small children speak in those terms.' Settlers have been 'entering (Palestinian) houses, beating people up, smashing their property and running riot.' Comparisons were made with Nazi treatment of Jews, "Soon," said Lieutenant Rami Avai "we will be lining all those people up against a wall and shooting them." Now, in a move which has caused further shock-waves in Israel, reservists who have just been demobilised after fighting in Lebanon have denounced the invasion and the "appalling suffering inflicted on the civilian population." At a demonstration in Jerusalem on June 27 in which 800 people took part, Professor Yehoshua Porath said the war had been unnecessary because the PLO had observed the ceasefire for a year. The Government, according to Professor Dan Meron, has been "disseminating lies and misinformation" in order to justify the invasion. For the first time in Israel's history, women have inaugurated their own protest movement with a gathering in Jerusalem of 200 women dressed in mourning who sang protest and peace songs. The dissenters are still comparatively few in number, but the fact that they are giving voice as they are, and in the middle of a war is likely to have as big an impact on the long-term future of the Israeli state as the immediate fate of the PLO in Beirut.

DAYAN'S MEMORY

Savaged By His Son

By Eric Silver

Jerusalem: Barely six months after his death, Moshe Dayan has been savaged in print by his elder son, Ehud, as a shameless womaniser, a money-grabbing self-publicist and a negligent father. People here were saddened rather than shocked by the first extract from Ehud Dayan's book, *Life as a Sideshow*, published in the evening paper *Ma'ariv*. Moshe Dayan's peccadilloes were never a secret, and the general was always a flawed hero in his own land. What dismayed readers was the bitterness, shading into petulance of the son's indictment and that he had to parade it. Even *Ma'ariv* dissociated itself from his diatribe. So did Moshe Dayan's novelist daughter, Yael, who acknowledged Ehud's sincerity but regretted that he had not made this accounting with their father while he was still alive.

Ehud, a 40-year old farmer and ex-paratrooper, began by recalling how Dayan's children and his second wife Rachel, went to the lawyer to read his will. "The widow," he wrote, "honoured us with her presence. Three quarters of an hour later, the lift disgorged into the streets three embarrassed survivors and one millionairess." The former Defence and Foreign Minister left his fortune to Mrs. Rachel Dayan, who sold his archaeological collection alone for \$ 1.5 million to the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The children resented not only their disinheritance, but what they saw as the way Dayan betrayed their mother, Mrs. Ruth Dayan, more than a decade earlier.

Ehud condemned his father for the "avarice" with which he "translated Israel's wars into pounds," adding gratuitously: "In an enlightened country like England, you would never have passed the NCO's course." The pursuit of money, he wrote, drove Dayan out of his mind. "Even when your life was flowing out of you, you turned the treatment into cash. Before you were out of intensive care after your cancer operation, you sold your clinical experiences to a newspaper. If you could, you would have sold your intestines by the metre." As for Dayan's sex life, Ehud said: "A third rate whore recorded you in bed then blackmailed you for hush money." Anticipating his critics, Ehud concluded: "Some may say woe unto the father whose first born son eulogises him like this, but I would answer woe into the son who has such a father'—.

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TRIBUNE

Agricultural Digest

LETTER

Chillies Or...?

Sir, I am sending you a cutting from the *Sun* dated July 27, in which the C.W.E. has called for quotations from *suppliers abroad* for 500 metric tons of dried chillies, shipment August/September 1982. The advertisement reads thus: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRIED CHILLIES. Quotations are invited from suppliers abroad for the supply of 500 metric tons Dried Chillies for shipment during August/September 1982. Offers should be addressed to reach the Secretary, Tender Board, C.W.E. 440, Union Place 2, not later than 10 a.m. on 20.8.1982. Tender forms could be obtained from the reception desk at No.440, Union Place, Colombo 2, on payment of a non-refundable deposit of Rs.100/- in this office. Further particulars could be obtained from the Deputy General Manager (Imports) C.W.E. 440, Union Place, Colombo 2 - Telephone No.93487.Co-operative Wholesale Establishment. Secretary, Tender Board."

I do not grow chillies but many of my friends do. They have been increasing their acreage and they had planted new plots this month also. They were hoping to plant more "off season" in the next two months. But no sooner they saw this advertisement they have stopped all new chillie planting.

There is nothing else they can turn to. They cannot find a steady market for perishables like vegetables. Their lands are highland but they have water. The only agricultural produce they can now grow with an assured and ready market is ganja, *cannabis*. If the Government insists on importing dried chillies and other items that can be grown here -- then our farmers cannot be blamed for turning to *cannabis* cultivation. It is profitable not only for our farmers but for also the guardians of the law who are supposed to detect the "narcotic" herb. There is a scheduled "cut" for them for not seeing the ganja plants on the ground in the midst of other foliage. These officials develop a Nelson's eye on *cannabis* cultivation if they get their share of profit. It is only when these law enforcement eagles do not get their share there are "detections." With the large contingents of tourists, many of them in the starred hotels in the NCP, it is not difficult to get a ready market for ganja.

I am an old reader of *Tribune* and I am aware of the campaigns you have carried on against the import of agricultural produce that can be grown here—chillies, onions, potatoes, dhals etc.etc. But you have failed. The importers lobby, deeply entrenched in the C.W.E, is far too powerful. The more chillies we import, the more cannabis that will be grown.

The Government must decide what it wants. Each time there is an import of chillies or onions or potatoes, local production is restricted. If full sufficiency is to be attained there should be a total ban on imports and producer's must have the confidence that it will be maintained. A shortfall for one season with high prices should not make the government rush into imports. The SLFP and JVP in their campaigns in the farming areas have promised a total ban of the import of such produce and farmers are naturally attracted by such a policy.

Talawa,
20.7.82.

E.H.T.

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DARJEELING TEA

Problems

Me publish below extracts from the Indian papers the "Economic Times and the "Business Standard" about development in the North Indian tea gardens mainly centred in the Darjeeling area. These extracts will be of interest to readers in Sri Lanka. —Ed.

MOVE TO REVIVE DARJEELING TEA INDUSTRY WELCOMED—The possibility of sanctioning an incentive scheme by the Centre for rehabilitation and modernisation of tea gardens in Darjeeling has cheered concerned interests. Such a project is urgently needed considering that the plantation industry in the said area is in a poor shape. *Since bushes in Darjeeling are more than 50 years old, production has become uneconomic because of low yield a hectare in the face of steadily increasing operational costs. Most of the estates are therefore incurring cash losses as the price unit realisation is below the production cost. June 1, 1982, Business Standard.*

DARJEELING TEA : TRANSPORT SUBSIDY SCHEME URGED : Mr. S.N. Bagla, president of Tea Association of India, has suggested that the Rs. 40-crore revival package for Darjeeling gardens, now awaiting clearance of the United Finance Ministry, should be supplemented by steps for substantial reduction in garden excise, removal of 14 paise per kg. West Bengal entry tax and introduction of a transport subsidy scheme. Mr. Bagla mentioned this in his address to the annual general meeting of

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the Darjeeling branch of the TAI held in Darjeeling on Wednesday, June 22, 1982, *Economic Times*. **Darjeeling Tea Gardens Need Aid** : The nervousness caused by a dismal tea year in 1981 has been replaced by a fear psychosis from the very beginning of the current year in Darjeeling tea industry with hailstorm damaging the high-priced first flush tea in many hill gardens. In fact, 1981 ended as the worst season in the last ten years. Speaking at the ninth annual general meeting, Mr. M. M. Mantri, Chairman, Darjeeling branch of Tea Association of India thus summed up the tea scene while pleading for much publicised Rs. 40 crore package of revival assistance to hill gardens which in its final stage is now awaiting Union finance ministry's clearance. He also stressed the need for rationalisation of Darjeeling tea marketing procedures, flow of finances and tea tax structure. The exemption of wealth tax announced in the last Central budget for the tea industry has helped only a few affluent gardens. Mr. Mantri added the problem-ridden hill industry had an inherent dynamism for revival and growth but lacked government's sympathy in any tangible form. He said the new season started with a huge stock of unsold tea carried over from the previous year when even good quality teas were sold below average cost of production. The total crop also registered a fall in 1981 by one million kgs. compared to 12.28 million kgs. in 1980. Again, during the period, the average yield also decreased from 669 kgs. to 614 kgs per hectare. Though during the last ten years the total area under tea rose by an insignificant 145 hectares, the actual bush population declined due to inability of the gardens to fill in the vacancies. During the decade spanning 1970-1980, the average cost of production in Darjeeling industry rose from Rs. 11.65 per kg. to Rs. 30.15 while the price realisation rose from Rs. 12.23 to Rs. 25.92. Thus, the increase in production cost by 15.9 percent over the increase in price realisation by 11.9 percent not only wiped out the low profitability but has introduced an element of sickness in the industry. *June 29, 1982—Business Standard*.

SICK TEA GARDENS : CENTRE VEToes RESCUE PLAN FOR DARJEELING TEA GARDENS : The Union finance ministry has blocked the Tea Board plan for rejuvenation of the old and sick Darjeeling tea gardens though the planning commission had approved of it. The tea Board plan envisages a 10 year, Rs. 40 crore reconstruction programme of the sick and old Darjeeling gardens under close supervision of the Board. The 80 odd gardens which are in need of assistance from about a total of about 90 have expressed their inability to accept the loans at the present annual interest rate of 12.5 percent. The industry wants the rate to be scaled down to 6.25 percent which would require the Centre to subsidise it. *The Centre, however, has not agreed on the ground that this would create a precedent*

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for other industries to raise similar demands. The subsidy in this case is estimated to be about Rs. 5 crores. Doubts have been expressed in some quarters about the quality of tea that will be available from the Darjeeling gardens after the rejuvenation is carried out. The Darjeeling variety is known as China bush. There is an opinion in certain quarters that the replantation may make the Darjeeling tea lose some of their premier qualities. Meanwhile, a Sri Lanka team of planters is now visiting the Indian tea gardens. Sri Lanka has received a large World Bank loan for rejuvenation of its tea gardens—*July 6, 1982—Business Standard*.

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VANISHING

Tropical Forests

Tropical forests in the world are rapidly being cleared. These forests cover 6 percent of our planet and house 50 percent of its plant and animal species. A UN report said that Asia is losing 1.8 million hectares of tropical forest every year. Despite this, several affected nations recently destroyed UN efforts to produce a global action plan, for wise management of the forests. Not to be deterred, the UN Environment Programme had organised a campaign for World Environment Day on June 5. The theme was For Every Child A Tree,, and also to alert children and adults to the importance of trees in sustaining other forms of life.—ED.

THE UNITED NATIONS is quietly abandoning its hopes for a "global action plan" for the wise management of the world's jungles, a resource which is rapidly disappearing. Experts have been working on such a plan since 1980. It was to have been unveiled this year to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the UN Stockholm Environment Conference in 1972. But important forest nations such as Brazil, Zaire, Venezuela and Burma fearing that the UN plan would conflict with their national sovereignty, stayed away from a key meeting early this year, and the plan was abandoned. The need for such global strategy appeared obvious in 1980, even though there was sharp disagreement over the rates at which the world's "tropical moist forests" (TMF—a term which includes rainforests, swampforests, "cloud forests" and moist deciduous forests) were disappearing. A 1979 study estimated annual TMF loss at 5.6 million hectares, an area the size of Togo. A 1980 US National Academy of Sciences report put yearly deforestation at 20 million hectares, an area larger than Senegal. Then last year the UN Food And Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

in an authoritative satellite study with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) put annual loss of all tropical forests—wet and dry—at 7.3 million hectares, an area slightly larger than Sierra Leone. Well over half of this annual loss occurs in Latin America. TMF is an old natural phenomenon. The very word “jungle” suggests lush fertility. For plants and animals, this is true; the 6 percent of the planet’s land which is TMF contains half the planet’s species of living beings. But, strangely, most jungle soils are virtually sterile, the nutrients from rain and air are recycled repeatedly in leaves and bark and the humus of the forest floor. When TMF is cleared, the underlying soils often dry brickhard under the tropical sun, making farming impossible. Yet today clearing for farming is the main cause of TMF forest loss. Forests also disappear before ranchers, road-builders, miners and logging companies.

IN NIGERIA AND THE IVORY COAST; where forest loss is about 10 percent annually, agricultural clearing “has significantly jeopardised the future of forestry in these countries and wasted a considerable potential wealth, much higher than that of the logs extracted before clearing”, according to a 1981 FAO report. Yet many government of TMF nations, not understanding the ecology of these forests (and not being able to control what happens in their forests, anyhow), see TMF land as a place to lose large numbers of the land hungry poor. In Latin America, where over 90 percent of the arable land is owned by 7 percent of the landowners, it is more politically acceptable to let the poor settle on poorland than to reorder an entire social system. As the forests go, so go the tribal people who live in them. This century more than one tribe per year has been wiped out in Brazil alone, according to Robin Hanbury-Tenison, chairman of Survival International, which champions the cause of tribal people. Most die from diseases accidentally brought by settlers and road-builders. Some were deliberately poisoned, shot and exposed to tuberculosis and smallpox, according to a 1968 Brazilian government report on the now defunct Indian Protection Service. These forest dwellers are the only people in the world who understand the ecological relationships at work in TMF, and who can earn a sustainable livelihood there, according to a 1981 World Bank report. The projects of outsiders have almost always failed, and in some cases the settlers are driven to steal food from the Indians.

SCIENTISTS EXPECT the jungles, given their genetic variety, to provide the world with disease-resistant varieties of key food crops, with new medicines and even with new oil plants, which can be used for food or fuel. A survey of 1,500 Costa Rican plants found 15 percent with possible anti-cancer properties; and the US National Cancer Institute has said that the elimination of TMF plants would be a major setback in the fight against cancer.

Hanbury Tenison believes that TMF is a unique environmental issue: “There is no counter-argument. Unlike nuclear energy, the clubbing of baby seals and air pollution, there is not one scientist in the world who takes the opposite side—who says that TMF should be wiped out. It just seems to happen.” Despite this, the FAO efforts to formulate a tropical forests “global action plan” which emphasized national sovereignty failed.

AT THE SECOND EXPERTS MEETING in Rome early this year, Brazil (with 33 percent of the world’s TMF) and Zaire (6 percent) did not bother to attend. Other notable absentees were Colombia, Venezuela and Burma. Meeting political opposition from the forest nations which did attend, the experts gave up on the plan and suggested that vague international responsibility be given to the existing FAO Committee on Forestry Development in the Tropics. “The tropical forest nations seem to want things to continue as they are. They are not ready for change.” The meeting was a great disappointment”, said a Western expert who attended. A major hurdle may have been the suggestion in the meeting’s discussion paper that the answers lay not in new forestry techniques, but in basic, and politically challenging changes in society. “The serious situation of the world’s tropical forests” is caused mainly by “the poverty of the neighbouring populations” the paper said. “Tropical forest resource management must therefore, included among its prime objectives that of alleviating rural poverty.” It also suggested that affected nations must begin to put their own houses in order before they can expect much help from outside: “Finance may become more readily available if in developing countries political decisions to promote the management of tropical forest resources are adopted and converted into practical action “This would stimulate the international community to provide much greater financial assistance than it has in the past—*Earthscan.*



SOVIET RESEARCH

Tea And its Fragrance

By Anton Alexeyev

What gives tea its fragrance? Man has known tea from time immemorial. But until now its manufacturing technology has undergone little change. For a long time, tea growers passed their secrets down from generation to generation and the technique of converting the green leaf into tea remained a sealed book. Only in 1935 did Academician L. Oparin prove that the technology of tea was based on intricate

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biochemical processes. It was discovered that the cells of the leaves had to be destroyed before tea could be obtained. A long time ago people used to roll the leaf into tiny tubes and they destroyed the cells of the valuable plant without even realizing it. In time the necessary machines were developed—tea machines or rollers. But these rollers have quite a few defects. For instance, when they were created, the only purpose was to roll the leaves into accurate tubes and thought was not given to the destruction of the cells. That is the reason why not all the cells were torn apart. This hampers the main fermentation process. Also, the designers' efforts to improve the rollers did not produce the desired result.

Then, scientists began to think of other ways of blowing up the cells. At the A. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry they discovered the necessary explosive low temperatures. When deep frozen quickly,

ice crystals swell inside the leaf, and destroy the cells. This "explosive" technology has an important advantage. Biochemical processes in dried leaves from stage to stage in strict sequence, and when quickly defrosted, unusually intensive fermentation takes place in each destroyed cell and consequently, in the entire mass as if it were a reactor. This results in an accumulation of more free amino acids. And more importantly, a further biochemical transformation leads to the formation of substances which taste like flowers or fruit and smell of roses. This can be tasted immediately after the green mass is defrosted. Moreover, deep freezing gives a higher quality tea in a much shorter time. Also, frozen raw materials can be stored for as long as is necessary thus removing the seasonal rhythm of tea production. Last but not least, it gives tea production the opportunity to be fully mechanized and automated. And tea will become even more delicious.—*Moscow News*.

Export Duty from & Subsidy payments to the Rubber Industry

	Export Duty Rs. in Million	Replanting Rs. in Million	S U B S I D I E S		
			New Planting Rs. in Million	Factory Modernisation Rs. in Million	Fertiliser Rs. in Million
1973	141.5				
1974	284.3				
1975	139.6				
1976	197.4	11.1	—	0.05	
1977	260.6	12.6	—	0.13	
1978	1,001.0	19.0	0.6	1.4	
1979	1,239.0	35.2	1.6	1.1	29.3
1980	1,386.5	48.2	2.2	3.3	37.9
1981	1,432.5*	5.5	0.02	1.7	39.0
1982	1,095.0+				

*Provisional

+Approved Estimates.

TRIBUNE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

RICE CULTIVATION—1

Walagambahuwa Pilot Project

**RICE-BASED CROPPING SYSTEMS IN THE
MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES (1976—1981).**

Reporter: *Derrick Schokman* Published by Deputy
Director of Agriculture (Research) No. 1, Sarasavi
Mawatha, Peradeniya, May 1982.

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"Let not a single drop of water which falls on the land, flow into the sea without benefitting man." (Parakrama Bahu 1, 12th century.) This is a review of the experiences gained in the process of introducing a new cropping systems program to the poorly irrigated ricelands in the Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts, based on the research technology derived from the Walagambahuwa Project. Even though incomplete, it will serve as a springboard for future evaluation and remedial action if necessary.

7. INTRODUCTION: In 60 percent of the total rice area water is a scarce resource, which is made available through systems of irrigation. There are major irrigation schemes which depend on large reservoirs and river dams, and minor schemes served

by small village reservoirs and stream diversions. The well-being of the farmers and substantial increases in food production depend on the efficient use of water. Recent studies have revealed that there is much mis-management and waste in the use of irrigation water. This could be corrected by a change in the croppings system technology, utilizing the tradition and experiences of the past. A Cropping System Program was accordingly initiated in 1975 by the Government of Sri Lanka and the International Development Research Centre of Canada in collaboration with the Cropping Systems Network of the International Rice Research Institute.

Minor Irrigated Schemes: The first exercise in this program was directed to the minor irrigation scheme in the dry zone, where the shortage of water has severely restricted the progress and welfare of the farming community. There are about 120,000 ha of partially irrigated ricelands which depend on small reservoirs. These reservoirs are dependent solely on the run-off from their catchments. The annual rainfall is bimodal, with the heaviest precipitation (930 mm. average) occurring between mid-September and January, followed by less rainfall (380 mm average) from March to May. The reservoirs begin to fill up in late November/December, at which time it is the traditional practice for farmers to commence preparing the fields for the rice crop. This practice derives from ancient customary laws (sirit), which consider water as a communal holding which must be used at the least risk for the good of all.

Accustomed as the farmers are to growing 4-months cultivars, they very often find the stored water inadequate to mature a successful crop. Past experience has shown that many farmers in the Anuradhapura District have been unable to take a successful rice crop except once in every 4 - 5 years when the rainfall exceeds 1200 mm. Even then the yields are low (1290 kg/ha average). This unstable cropping systems derives from the traditional practice of depending solely on stored water in the reservoirs. The minimum evapo-transpiration requirement of a rice crop is about 500 mm. The average rainfall in the dry zone is well above this critical figure, and should therefore be adequate to raise a successful rice crop every year, provided the farmers can be persuaded to begin cultivation earlier and make maximum use of the rainfall before resorting to stored water. This change would in no way upset the existing custom in regard to the equitable distribution of water

Walagambahuwa Pilot Project: A pilot project for experimental purposes was consequently located at Walagambahuwa -- a village settlement in the minor irrigation system -- to investigate the feasibility of implementing such a change in the time for cultivation. For this purpose, improved 3 months cultivars were substituted for the traditional 4 months cultivars to further minimise the risk factor. The progress of

this experiment from its inception in 1976/77 to 1979/80 has been reported in the Cropping Systems Working Group Meeting (G.W.E.Fernando and S.H.Upasena). For the purpose of this review a brief summary of the pertinent results is shown in Tables 1 and 2:

TABLE I

Cropping Patterns at Walagambahuwa from 1976-1981

Year	Rainfall (mm)	Cropping Pattern
1976/77	817	Rice-Pulses
1977/78	1,036	Rice-Rice-OFC
1978/79	925	Rice-Rice
1979/80	742	Rice-Rice
1980/81	1,065	Rice-Rice—OFC

OFC Other Food Crops.

TABLE II

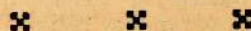
Rice Production at Walagambahuwa

Year	Average Output per farmer (kg/ha/year)	Total Output (ka/ha)
1976/77	1,548	46,440
1977/78	3,509	105,264
1978/79	3,972	119,196
1979/80	4,644	139,320

Except in the first year, when farmers were accustomed themselves to the new technology, it has been possible to take two crops of rice a year at Walagambahuwa. Production has shown a steady increase over the whole cropping extent. This has been achieved by introducing improved management techniques particularly fertilizer application at a moderate level to match the farmers, moderate financial resources and levels of management.

Recommended Technology: The results of the Walagambahuwa experiment suggest that the unstable rice-cropping pattern previously practised under minor-irrigation schemes in the dry zone, can be stabilized and improved if the following technology is followed: 1. Substitute improved 3 months cultivars of rice for the traditional 4 months cultivars; 2. Advance the time of cultivation to September/October with the first onset of the rains instead of waiting for the reservoirs to till, in order to utilize the incidental rainfall and prevent squandering the stored water; 3. Conserve the stored water in the reservoirs only for supplementary irrigation of the first rice crop if necessary, and to take a second rice crop or other food crops in the following dry season; 4. use moderate levels of fertilizer to boost yields.

To be continued.....



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The Paddy Bogey

We publish an abbreviated version of the two-part article in the "Ceylon Daily News" (July 2, 1982 et seq.) by Bonnie Fernando entitled ONLY A THIRD OF "MAHAWELI NEEDED FOR RICE. A reader has sent us this article after reading the piece we published last week on a "Mahaweli Nightmare". Bonnie Fernando has raised a very significant question, but he glosses over, in a light hearted way, the fact that the Mahaweli bureaucrats had failed to pay due heed to this problem (This part has been left out in this extract because the real night mare the Mahaweli will soon face is no laughing matter). We are publishing this article to draw attention to a problem that cannot be ignored—Editor.

Kotmale, Victoria, Maduru Oya and Randenigala. These four projects are the heart of the Accelerated Program of Mahaweli Development (APMD). It tempts people to make an equation of it: APMD equals KVMR. The earliest plan for some eight years ago was to take thirty years of planning to get 90,000 acres for cultivation with a quarter already cultivated. Phasing meant concentrating in spot projects. Polgolla and Bowatenne were the first. APMD aims at 392,000 acres, mostly uncultivated. Acceleration does not mean doing a small part of it fast. APMD's benefits dwarf the total benefits of all multipurpose projects from 1948. Completion dates are K, 1985; V, 1984; M, 1983 and R 1982 September. "Apart from hydro energy Mahaweli means water for fields, paddy fields predominantly. *The simple questions arise at once. How much water for how large an acreage of fields? Too little, too much, or enough? Enough is enough, and enough in rice is self-sufficiency. There comes the first little-known fact: exporting rice can be a fool's game because absurdly enough, Lankan rice does not suit the palates of other rice-eating nations. Enough has to be self-sufficiency. That is not a fixed amount in production because harvests are not guaranteed. Nature guarantees nothing.*

"FLOODS AND DROUGHTS affect harvests. Take the past year. The drought from December to March reduced the harvest so much tha rice had to be imported. The pattern of drought-hit years has emerged. There is a dry year every five or six years. We had it in 1976 and in 1981/82. It may recur in 1987/88. When the figures are mulled over, questions arise. Has population change been taken into account in assessing how much rice we need. Yes. Has average yield been worked out? Yes. There was a time when all that an acre of paddy land could produce statistically was 40 bushels. Miracle rice shot that up to one hundred but the miracle turned sour when oil based

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fertilizers got dear and proneness to pests came in. Now for a few facts. In all, there are 1,275,000 acres for rice. The breakdown is (in thousands of acres) irrigated by major schemes including Mahaweli's H area 548; minor schemes 373; rainfed 354. That was for 1980/81. The total Maha harvest was 73 million bushels, averaging a sensible 58 bushels an acre. Yala for 81 produced 33 million bushels. The total for the two 80/81 seasons was 1, 500 metric tons, 160m. bushels.

How much do we eat? A table helps here including that other convenient staff of life, wheat. Taking the period 1976 to 1980 in thousands of metric tons, the figures are revealing.

Year	Rice Eaten	Wheat eaten	Rice Imported
1976	1,291	557	625
1977	1,519	599	798
1978	1,378	638	275
1979	1,330	549	310
1980	1,489	316	189

. . . . which means, just 189,000 m/tons short or self-sufficiency. The devil was drought.

When the Mahaweli is in full bloom, will we not have more rice than we can conveniently eat and which from all accounts we cannot export? Toss the figures any way you like and the conclusion is clear. We can in due course, have more irrigated land than we need for self-sufficiency in rice.

The Mahaweli people, backed by the friendly cooperation of people in agriculture, have already been seeking answers to that one. More important what do we do with the acres not needed for rice? . . . Of the 300,000 acres which at the Mahaweli will help bring in, about 90,000 acres are needed for rice. The 200,000 acres have to grow diversified crops and the utterly pressing need is to find out what, where and how, before the accelerated program is completed. A great deal of practical study is on order and this writer feels that it needs very high priority.

* * *

BOOK REVIEW

Global 2,000

By Mark Brake

Mass starvation, on a more massive scale even than today. World energy shortages. Deforestation and ecological catastrophe. Tens of millions in city slums, leading the collapse of urban services. This is the official perspective of capitalism for the year 2,000.

In 1971, the Club of Rome, an informal association of Industrialists, scientists, economists and planners, created a sensation in the developed world with the publication of its report, *"The Limits To Growth"*. The report argued, on the basis of computer modelling, that the limited physical resources and unchecked pollution would impose inevitable barriers on the progress of economic growth for the world's population. Furthermore the report argued population would not stabilise in the near future but would tend to overshoot to an ultimately unsustainable level and then, finally, collapse to much lower levels. The reaction of the capitalist classes was predictable. Some argued that technology was bound to come to the rescue of our 20th-century growth assumptions. Others maintained that predictions of shortages had been made since time immemorial and that, therefore, these predictions must be equally false. Anxiety for the long-term prospects of the planet have remained very much alive since, and five years later, President Carter commissioned a study on the probable changes in the world's population, natural resources and environment during the remainder of this century. The result of the study, a 766-page *Global 2000 Report to the President* was published in the closing months of the Carter administration, and is now published in this country. Although the study was made in 1975, the general impact of the report—that "serious stresses involving population, resources and environments are clearly visible ahead"—is as relevant today as when it was commissioned.

THE REPORT comes to the most alarming conclusions: "If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically and more vulnerable to disruption. Serious stresses involving population resources and the environment are clearly visible ahead. Despite greater material output the world's people will be poorer in many ways than they are today. For hundreds of millions of the desperately poor the outlook for food and other necessities will be no better. For many it will be worse. Barring revolutionary advances in technology, life for most people on Earth will be more precarious in 2000 than it is now -- unless the nations of the world act decisively to alter current trends." Furthermore, the report continues: "the time for action to prevent this outcome is running out. Unless nations collectively and individually take bold and imaginative steps towards improved social and economic conditions, reduced fertility, better management of resources and protection of the environments, the world must expect a troubled entry into the 21st century." Carter's civil servants are clearly worried at the prospect of "disruption" leading to the loss of their precious resources, and even they concede the consequences of the present trends of the capitalist stranglehold on the Third World. However, there is no technological fix, as some "experts" would have us believe, which can singlehandedly solve this worldwide crisis of capitalism,

and no amount of pious posturing from Carter's (or Reagan's) "humanists" will alleviate the plight which hundreds of millions of people in the Third World face under capitalism and landlordism.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION between 1975 and the year 2000, is expected to increase from 4 billion to around 6.35 billion. Secondly the world's population will be growing faster in the year 2000 in absolute terms than it is at present. Almost all of this rise will occur in the developing countries of the Third World which will then account for almost four fifths, or 80% of humanity. Almost half of this 2.2 billion increase in population in the final quarter of this century, will live in cities. By 2000, 10 cities of the underdeveloped world will have populations of more than 12 million, with Mexico City top of the list at 31 million (half the present population of the whole of Britain), and almost 400 cities having population of above one million. The current conditions in those underdeveloped nations were reported two years ago by the Brandt Commission. Already 15 million children die each year in the 'South'; 800 million are absolutely destitute; and up to a quarter of children die before the age of 5. However, the report does not tell us that 'over population' is essentially a case of too many people with too little access to the means of production and consumption. This is a political problem. To adopt family planning policies that simply aim 'to stop the poor from breeding' is to treat the unequal distribution of wealth and power as if it were a biological problem rather than the direct result of the capitalist system.

IN THE THIRD WORLD children are usually the only resource that starving villagers can rely on -- -- the rest is owned by the rich. Birth rates do not fall until living standards improve --or until poverty is so great that new children are more of a burden than an asset. Clearly, then, under the existing economic stranglehold of imperialism the developing world will face even more severe conditions. The growth of cities in the less Developed Countries will place unprecedented pressure on sanitation and other public services. Already, the fastest urban growth occurs in uncontrolled slums and shanty towns, where sanitation is practically non-existent. Indicative of this fact are the 3 million inhabitants of the world's largest slums in Mexico City. In order to keep pace with growing needs, the equivalent of three Londons will have to be built to house the people of Mexico City. The underdeveloped countries will have to triple urban services during the next two decades; but "*the chances of this happening*", the report says, "*are unlikely at best.*" Unlikely, that is under capitalism. The report continues by drawing the conclusion that the world's population cannot be fed adequately in the year 2000. Not that there isn't enough food produced in the world today to feed everyone -- there is. The problem is that, as with wealth,

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there is no equitable distribution of food on a global scale, and even more importantly, the distribution and use of land in the Third World is based only on the interests of landlords and capitalists. World food output will rise, it is estimated by 90% (compared with 50% increase in world population) but most of that increase will go to the advanced capitalist countries which are already well fed. In some areas, by 2000, there could be a "calamitous" drop in food per capita.

What the report fails to indicate in clear terms is that there is no lack of food or raw materials or energy but that the poor are denied access to them. In many cases it is basically a question of who owns what : (1) Food The world grain trade is controlled by five private corporations: Continental Grain and Cargill (US), Bunge (US-Brazil), Louis Dreyfus (France) and, Andre (Switzerland). (2) Energy: Seven private oil companies control the petroleum industry: Exxon, Mobil, Gulf, Shell, Texaco, Standard and BP; (3) Metals: Six aluminium producers control bauxite production: Alcoa, Alcan, Reynolds, Kaiser, Anaconda and Revere. INCO (Canada) and Le Nickel (France) dominate the nickel industry. The oil companies are assuming control of the copper trade. (4) Sea: Six mining consortia have been formed to exploit the ocean's beds mineral resources. (5) Land: Worldwide 30% of landowners own 80% of the land. The large landowners are the least productive.

To be concluded...



TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

Rugger Imbroglia

THE CLIFFORD CUP RUGBY TOURNEY which draws thousands of spectators and now drawing to a close was thrown into utter chaos recently with the Referees' Society of the Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union requesting their members not to blow in tournament matches. This was the sequel to an alleged assault on Referee Rodney Paternott after the Air Force-Havelocks Clifford Cup match played at Police Park where the home team was the Air Force. The Referees' Society at a suddenly gotup meeting on Thursday, July 22, decided to boycott all rugby matches until action was taken on the "Paternott affair." Owing to this sudden boycott the Havelocks-Army game to be played on Friday, July 23, did not

come off. But after a boycott of two matches—Army Havelocks and CR & FC - CH & FC—the Referees' Society, which apparently came under heavy fire from the parent body decided to call off the boycott and one of their members Moosa blew the game between the Police and the Kandy Sports Club at Police Park on Sunday, July 25. **We do not condone the action of the spectators at the conclusion of the Havelocks-Air Force game, but we certainly condemn the manner in which the Referees Society registered their protest. They hurriedly convened a meeting on the eve of the Army-Havelocks match and without adequate notice to the media, public and the participating clubs unanimously decided to boycott all matches. Action no doubt must be taken to protect the referees and touch judges from assault by unsporting spectators who cannot take defeat, but the Referees, Society instead of acting with more foresight and restraint, set about registering their protest in the wrong way.** When the Referees' Society took the decision to boycott all matches, they should have given adequate notice to all concerned. But this was not done and what one saw at Havelock Park on Friday, July 23, where Havelocks were hosting the Army caused great confusion and pandemonium. It all ended in the bringing to ridicule the governing body, the Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union.

Both the Havelocks and the Army were present to go ahead with the match, apparently not aware of the boycott decision taken by the Referees' Society. But what was most amusing in this ugly episode was that the President of the Havelocks Sports Club, Quentin Israel, also happens to be President of the Referees' Society and it is alleged that when the referee nominated for this game failed to turn up the Havies refused to play. The Army who were the guests insisted that the game be played. There is provision made in Rule 26 which states: "The referee for all matches should be appointed by the Referees' Society. However should a referee so appointed fails to turn up, then a referee for the match could be appointed on the following basis: (a) a referee initially agreed upon between the teams or (b) failing such an agreement, he should be appointed by the home team. Law 6 (A) (i) of the laws of the game of rugby football." *With the Army agreeing to the above law, the Havies who were the home team and the reigning champions cut a sorry figure and tarnished their rugby image by refusing to play. The Army has quite rightly requested for a walkover. Rugby stalwarts like Y.C. Chang and Indrajit Coomaraswamy offered their services to officiate at this match, but these offers were apparently turned down by the Havelocks—the home team.* Action against the alleged spectators involved in the assault of referee Rodney Paternott and the touch judge was promised by Air Vice Marshall Dick Perera. Then one wonders why this rush by the Referees' Society to put the tournament into

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confusion and disarray? The Sri Lanka Rugby Football Union must act immediately and censure the Referees' Society for their cowardly and irresponsible behaviour. The SLRFU, when doing so, must remember that the game's the thing and that it is too good a sport to be spoilt by a few who think that they can hold everyone to ransom to satisfy a passing whim.

The Referees' Society did not take long to realise their folly and call off the boycott much to the relief of rugby fans and the Kandy-Police game on Sunday July 25 was blown by one of their members. The game on June 24 between CH & FC, top contenders for the Clifford Culb this year, and the CR & FC was blown by former Sri Lanka skipper Indrajit Coomaraswamy. In this game the CH & FC who were riding on the crest of a wave of successes were brought down to earth by a fighting CR XV beating them 19 -10. Had CH won this game they would have made certain of the trophy. But now they must win one of the two remaining games to make sure that they engrave their names on rugby's glittering blue-riband. The SLRFU did well in awarding the CH & FC a replay against the Airforce which game they won convincingly when it was first played. However they ran into a storm for playing explosive winger Chandrisha Perera back from England without obtaining prior permission from the governing body. Results of matches on July 23, 24 and 25: Havlocks-Army not played as scheduled because referee failed to turn up : CR &FC beat CH & FC 19 - 10; Navy beat Airforce 16 -12 and Kandy beat Police 14 - 11.

THE CRICKET SCENE was marked with meeting of the International Cricket Conference at its headquarters at Lord's in London on July 21 and 22 at which meeting in Sri Lanka was represented by the Board President, Gamini Dissanayake and Secretary Muski Mohammed. At this meeting the draw for the next Prudential World Cup Tourney was held in June 1982 was made and Sri Lanka new entrants to the International Cricket Conference and first winners of the ICC trophy for Affiliated Members were drawn into Group A with England, Pakistan and New Zealand. In Group B are the reigning champions — West Indies, Australia, India and this year's ICC Trophy winners Zimbabwe. This World Cup Tourney will begin on June 8 and the final will be played at Lord's on June 25. To avoid freak results the countries will play each other twice during the round robin series. The winners of England, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and New Zealand group will meet the runners up in Group B (West Indies, Australia, India and Zimbabwe.) The other semifinal will be made up in reverse order. Two days instead of three have been set aside for each match so that the competition is completed in the allotted period. At this meeting the Board President and Secretary successfully negotiated and concluded Sri Lanka's cricket itinerary up to 1989 which we reproduce below:

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The Programme: Sri Lanka tour to India 1982: September 12, One-day international at Jullundur, 14-15 vs. Ranji Trophy Champions at New Delhi; 17-22 Test match at Madras; 26 One-day International at Bangalore. *Sri Lanka tour of Australia 1983:* January 31 arrive in Melbourne. February 3 to 5 vs. Victoria; 6 vs. Victoria (limited-over); 8 vs. ACT (Limited over); 11-13 vs. New South Wales, 15-17 vs. Tasmania; 17 leave for New Zealand. *Sri Lanka tour of New Zealand 1983:* February 17 arrive from Australia. 18-20 v. Canterbury at Christchurch; 21 travel; 22 to 24 v. Combined Minors at New Plymouth; 25 travel; 26-28 vs. Auckland at Auckland; March 1 travel; 2 one-day International at Napier; 3 travel; 4-8 First Test at Wellington; 9-10 travel; 11 to 15 Second Test at Christchurch; 16 travel; 17 one-day International at Dunedin; 18 travel; 19 One-day International at Auckland; 20 rest day; 21 departure. *1984:* July-August tour of England to coincide with West Indies tour of England (One Test.) *1985:* January - March to Australia - Test series and (World Cup one-day series starting February 5 to March 11). *1986:* March - April receive India (Test series) September - October receive New Zealand (Test series). *1987:* February - March receive Pakistan (Test series); June Possible World Cup in England — One-day, Sept - Oct to Pakistan — Test series and possible World Cup in Pakistan if not held in England. *1988:* June - July To England to coincide with West Indies tour of England. *1989:* February receive England (Test series.) **Thanks to Gamini Dissanayake, the Board President the Sri Lanka cricketers have a cricketing bonanza awaiting them in the future.**

In Sri Lanka recently was former Australian Test umpire Colin Egar who predicts that Sri Lanka could become a force in World Cricket soon. Egar was one of the umpires in that epic tied-test between Australia and West Indies in 1961 in Brisbane. Egar, who will manage the Australian team to Pakistan, soon recalled the tied Test: "The match and the series will never be equalled in the history of the game. Even 21 years later when I look back on that game it takes about 13 minutes to describe the event." While in Sri Lanka, Egar had discussions with the Umpires questions posed.

SNIPPETS: *England beat India* in the Test series by one match to nil and also won the One-day internationals. At the time of writing England convincingly beat Pakistan in both One-day internationals. With the Pakistanis led by Imran Khan quickly finding their form the Test series between the two countries should be keenly and closely contested. *Guillermo Vilas* of Argentina won the US Pro Tennis Championships by beating American Mel Purcel 6 - 4, 6 - 0. This is the sixth title that Vilas has won out of nine tournaments. He has finished second in two other tournaments. *Former England opening batsman*

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Geoff Boycott one of the rebel cricketers to tour South Africa and to suffer a three-year ban from Test cricket imposed by the Test and Country Cricket Board completed 1,000 runs for the 20th consecutive time in the English Country Cricket journey. *The Basketball Federation of India* has invited officials from Sri Lanka, Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Burma for a two-day International Referees clinic in Madras starting on September 3. Mr. Alan Rae, a member of the F. I. B. A. Technical Commission will be in charge of the clinic. *Isipatana* scored their 15th consecutive victory over Thurstan in their rugby "big match" by 7 points to 3 to carry away the Abdul Jabbar Trophy. *Browns* took the Mercantile A Division hockey title. After sharing 4 goals at full time, the "tie-breaker" saw Browns clinch the title by 4 goals to one. The final was played on the NCC grounds.

ALLROUNDER

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SPORTS CHRONICLE

July 18 - 24

SUNDAY, JULY 18: Trinity are the winners of school rugby's richest award—the *Bradby Shield*. Yesterday, in a mudlarker's game they beat Royal in the second leg by 6 points (2 penalties) to 4 (a try) at Nuttawela. Lumbini Maha Vidyalaya scored a hard fought 11 points (2 tries, 1 penalty) to 7 points (1 try 1 penalty) win over Nalanda Vidyalaya in an *inter school rugby* match played at Police Park yesterday. Dharmaraja College Kandy beat Vidyartha College, Kandy 3 points (a penalty) to nil in an *inter school rugby* match played at Peradeniya yesterday. Ramblers scored a close win over Garudas by 27 points to 21 in the key *W. H. Saverimuttu Trophy women's basketball* tournament match played yesterday at the Depot Police Courts.

MONDAY, JULY 19: Defending champions Havelocks, staged a great late rally after being led 0-13 to make it 13 - all on "time" —but the moment Len de Silva put over the crucial kick at goal for Havelocks near the 25 yards flag, Referee Rodney Patternott and the linesman were assaulted by a section of the crowd. Army beat Navy by 19 points (a goal a try and 3 penalties) to 10 (a goal and a try) in a Second Round *Clifford Cup Rugby* match at Galle Face yesterday. Army "Colts" continue to lead the table of points in the B Division *inter-club League Rugby* championships followed by CR and FC "Bees", Police "Griffins", Havelocks "Bambaras", CH and FC "Kabaragoyas", Air Force "Dhipmunks", Navy "Dreadnaughts" and Colombo University. Sudu Hapuge Piyadasa of the Ratnapura District put up a fine performance, leading from the start to win the National Marathon yesterday in a record time of 2 hours 32 minutes 04 seconds, bettering the previous

record of 2 hours, 32 minutes 30.4 seconds established in 1980 by W. G. Ariyasena.

TUESDAY, JULY 20: St. John's Jaffna scored a first innings win over Maliyadeva in their *Under 17 tournament cricket* match played at Kurunegala. St. John's 127 and Maliyadeva 117. St. Sylvester's trounced Dharmaraja by six goals to nil in their *Kandy Schools Hockey* Tournament match played at Bogambara.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21: Mobile Marine A won their *Mercantile D Division final match* against Nawaloka at the NCC grounds on Saturday on a faster run rate. Nawaloka 146 for 8 in 31 overs and Mobile Marine 74 for 4 in 16 overs. Kurunegala's Lakdasa MV beat Dharmaraja Kandy by 2 goals to nil in a *Sir John Tarbat Shield tournament Under 17 soccer* match at Kurunegala. MV Shamrocks scored a 41 - 36 win over Police in a *Exter Shield A Division Men's Basketball* match played at St. Peter's College courts.

THURSDAY, JULY 22: Lester Hannibal (63) and Jayalath Fernando (4 for 23) gave Hotel Ceylon Intercontinental their second victory and a place in the Final Round of the *Mercantile E Division (50 overs) League Cricket* Tournament, when they beat Whittall Boustead by 6 wickets at the BRC grounds. Whittall Boustead 134 all out in 42 overs and Hotel Ceylon Intercontinental 134 for 4 in 39 overs. Brooke Bonds emerged champions in the *Mercantile A Division cricket* tournament defeating Ceylon Tobacco C in the final. Brooke Bonds 110 all out in 30 overs and Ceylon Tobacco 66 all out in 25.3 overs. CH & FC are assured of the *Clifford Cup* this year after Defending Champions Havelocks were held to their second draw by the Airmen on Sunday. CH now have 41.4 and Havelocks 34.0 followed by CR & FC (31.8), Army (30.2), Police (27.2), Air Force (25.4), Kandy (17.0) and Navy (5.4).

FRIDAY, JULY 23: Milton Anthony one of Bloomfield Club's top cricketers in the mid-fifties died of a heart attack on Tuesday at the age of 49. Duleep Mendis' XI were 192 for 4 at the close on the second day of the *Five Day Cricket Trial* to select the team for the Indian tour against Bandulla Waranapura's XI at the P. Sara Stadium yesterday. The total came off 61 overs and took 230 minutes. There was no play on the first day Wednesday due to heavy rain.

SATURDAY, JULY 24: A chanceless unbeaten 143 by Bernard Perera in 377 minutes off 258 balls with 13 fours helped Duleep Mendis XI declare at 391 for 8 wickets—scored in 507 minutes off 131 overs—in the *First Cricket Trial* at the Sara Stadium yesterday.

CONFIDENTIALLY

CSC's Spending Spree

IS IT NOT TRUE that one of the major talking points in commercial circles in the city centre round the goings-on in the Ceylon Shipping Corporation (CSC) or has it been renamed Shipping Corporation of Sri Lanka (SCSL) ? That last week this column drew pointed attention to two stories on the front page of the *Ceylon Daily News* (July 15 and July 16) which savoured of pre-emptive smokescreens to shield the CSC from oncoming stormy weather? That there is no doubt that something is brewing? That one of the many memoranda going the rounds makes some interesting revelations and also raises some pertinent questions. That one memorandum that has caught our attention is entitled CSC's "SPENDING SPREE"? That we propose to publish extracts from this to give our readers an idea of what is being said and discussed? That a preliminary investigation of our own reveal that though the memorandum is written with a critical and unsympathetic slant, the facts on which they are based are correct? *That if the CSC or anyone else feels that the facts are not correct or that the comments are unfair we will be happy to publish their version of the great saga about Sri Lanka's Shipping Corporation?* That the memorandum opens thus: "The fleet of the Shipping Corporation of Sri Lanka as it stands today is 11 vessels consisting of conventional and container vessels. The country's exports on the other hand are basically agro-based products i.e., of tea, rubber and coconut with a limited quantum of manufactured items. The need therefore for a massive expansion of the national fleet in the context of a somewhat static level of exports from these sources seem to be totally unwarranted. The expansion programme covers not only the number of vessels but also the size, type and constructional design of such vessels. Shipping experts in Sri Lanka pointed out that all neighbouring countries with the only possible exception of Singapore utilise self-sustained vessels. i.e., vessels able to discharge/land with their own gear. They are also multipurpose carriers i.e., being able to carry containers and/or break-bulk commodities. It is a well known fact that the Shipping Corporation of India for instance which has a diversified fleet of over 135 vessels hasn't even a single "Third generation vessel." A "Third generation vessel" is one of that has no gear to discharge/land and is called a gearless vessel solely dependent on shore assistance. With no gear on board extra space otherwise occupied by gear would be able to accommodate additional containers as such vessels are built for the carriage of containers only. In this context it is most intriguing to note that the Shipping Corporation of Sri Lanka on the other hand has overnight gone into acquiring gearless vessels. Two such vessels already serve the Colombo/Singapore

sector. The capacity of these vessels is in the region of 170 containers or 170 TEUS. By TEUS is meant a 20 feet equal unit. A lifting capacity of these vessels have been however greatly reduced and is reliably understood to be attributed to a blunder in the construction and / or supervision by a corporation high-up concerning the vessel's stability. Now on account of this blunder, a 1000 tons or more of solid ballast has to be taken on each trip. This is not only limiting the cargo to be landed but also contributing to higher fuel oil bills. Such vessels could call only at limited ports where there is shore gantry cranes and in such instance the cost of the freight derived from agro-based commodities will be very much higher when compared to manufactured items. **Is it surprising then that the Shipping Corporation of Sri Lanka has made a loss of almost Rs.15 million during the 1st quarter of 1982 and anticipated a loss of Rs.100 million by the end of this year? How "competent" the ship owning Shipping Corporation of Sri Lanka is, can be gauged from the fact that:1.) it uses third generation vessels to transport dates from the Middle East and sprats from Singapore 2.) it uses its Chartered container vessels in addition to its own vessels to sail to UK ports half empty 3.) it charts outside tonnage (vessels) at about US \$ 9000 - 10,000 per day for no compelling reasons but vested interest and 4.) it is unable to programme -schedule its fleet to meet the requirements of the trade....."** That the memorandum then names names and suggests that it would be necessary to investigate the hand behind the time/voyage charters of outside vessels to the Corporation. That one such vessel was the famous "California" and now it is the "Marvel Mary". In the meantime two more additions to the Corporation fleet are due namely the LANKA SRIMANI and another which will be placed in the Far East Trade. These vessels have a lifting capacity of about 450 containers. Going on past performance it is very unlikely that the Corporation would secure even 150 containers, but even if they are able to lift limited break-bulk cargo the question still remains as to how they could be discharged as these units are also gearless. In computing the viability of these vessels obviously the Corporation has not taken into account the Port stay of these vessels which according to shipping circles should not be more than 36 hours." That the memorandum goes on, "Let us look at another important aspect. The Shipping Corporation vessels are known to await tea shipments that are virtually in the auction stage. With the high rates of interest payable to Banks a skipper rather than holding to his shipments awaiting a national carrier would like to ship his exports at a very earliest opportunity.

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 7, 1982

"It is to the credit of the people of Ceylon that during two thousand years and more they obeyed this decree and continued to pay their homage to one who was a brave man and a just and humane ruler,"

—G. P. Malalasekera in "The Pali Literature of Ceylon,"
Colombo, 1928 p. 25

THE TOMB OF ELARA

at

Anuradhapura

with Appendices and Notes

by

Dr. James T. Rutnam

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MUST BEIRUT BE DESTROYED?

**AFTER DRESDEN,
AFTER WARSAW,
AFTER HIROSHIMA,
WILL MANKIND ALLOW BEIRUT TO BE ADDED TO
THE LONG LIST OF DEVASTATED CITIES?**

IN THIS BELEAGUERED CAPITAL, THE RUBBLE IS PILING UP
AND THE DEAD CAN NO LONGER BE COUNTED.

IN THIS BESIEGED CITY, THOUSANDS OF LEBANESE AND
PALESTINIAN CHILDREN, THE HOPE OF THEIR TWO PEOPLES,
LIVE UNDER TERROR AND THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

IN BEIRUT, PEOPLE ARE THREATENED WITH EXTERMINATION,
AND A CULTURAL OBLITERATION IS IMPENDING. FOR, IN BEIRUT,
ARE ALSO TO BE FOUND REPOSITORIES OF THE CULTURAL
HERITAGE OF THE PALESTINIAN AND LEBANESE PEOPLE.

THE ANCIENT CITIES OF TYRE, SIDON AND NABATIEH ARE
ALREADY IN RUINS, AND THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE ALREADY
LOST.

WILL THE WORLD STAND BY INDIFFERENTLY IN THE FACE OF
THIS PERIL? WILL HUMANITY ALLOW BEIRUT TO BE DESTROYED?

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