

TRIBUNE

27TH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



Vol. 26 — No. 47 — August 14, 1982. Rs. 3.00



**PRESIDENTIAL
STAKES**

**ANTI —
DEFAMATION
POLEMICS**

**SHIPPING
SCANDAL**

INSIDE — SPORTSCORE SPECIAL

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.
noolaham.org | aavanaham.org



Ceylon Hotels Corporation
What

Lihiniya Surf Hotel

(Bentota)

Has To Offer You

Special Family Weekend

**Spend three days & two nights—only Rs.650/- (for two persons)
Children up to 6 years free. 50% discount for children between
6 – 10 years.**

Friday — Western Dinner

Saturday — Breakfast/Lunch/Barbecue Dinner — Band in attendance

Sunday — Sri Lanka Breakfast/Buffer Lunch

Sunday Buffet Lunch

Sumptuous ORIENTAL & WESTERN CUISINE

only Rs. 55/- per head. (all inclusive)

Special to Honeymooners

Rs. 500/- per day

- * Sea Bathing * Swimming pool
- * Table Tennis * Bar * Video films

Reservations or Inquiries:

LIHINIYA SURF HOTEL BENTOTA

T'Phone: 048/5126-8 5486 - 7 or 5111

Travel Bureau
Ceylon Hotels Corporation

48, Hotel Ceylon Inter-continental Bldg., Colombo 1.

Telephone: 23501/23504.

TRIBUNE

Ceylon News Review
A Journal of Ceylon and
World Affairs
Founded in 1954
Every Saturday

Editor: S. P. Amarasingam
Vol. 26 — No. 47

August 14, 1982
43, Dawson Street,
Colombo 2.
Tel: 33172

CONTENTS

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR	1
— <i>Presidential</i>	
EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK	2
— <i>Fourth Estate</i>	
FILM FOCUS	6
— <i>Investigations</i>	
SRI LANKA CHRONICLE	9
— <i>July 25 - 31</i>	
WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF	11
— <i>July 25 - 31</i>	
FOREIGN SCENE	12
— <i>Kampuchea, Bangladesh:</i> <i>Schultz: Baghdad</i>	
AGRICULTURAL DIGEST	16
— <i>Potatoes: Insects:</i> <i>Agribusiness: Tea</i>	
DEVELOPMENT FORUM	20
— <i>Mahaweli: Rice</i> <i>Global 2000</i>	
SPORTSCOPE	23
— <i>Spotlight: Rowing:</i> <i>Chronicle</i>	
CONFIDENTIALLY	28
— <i>Shipping Spree</i>	

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the elections, first the Presidential and then the Parliamentary, will take place very soon, there is a new liveliness in the political arena of the country. The sprightly dancers on our Cover this week symbolise the upsurge of public interest in political affairs. The Third Amendment to the Constitution relating to the election of the President and some of his powers have been presented in Parliament and it will be debated and voted upon shortly. It will be in the Statute Book soon, and if it is challenged in the Supreme Court it will only delay its implementation (even in an amended form) for a little time. But while this Amendment takes shape, the Opposition groups are busy trying to find a "common candidate" to challenge the incumbent president who is seeking a second term as the UNP nominee. All non-UNP parties, except the JVP and TULF, have so far gone on record that it would be necessary to field a single anti-UNP candidate if J. R. Jayewardene is to be defeated. The Tamil Congress however wants a Tamil candidate to give an opportunity to make a case for the Tamil desire to be recognized as a separate nation. But what this means in that the TC wants to out-Eelam the cry of the TULF at a time when the latter is more concerned with the DDCs. But Kumar Ponnambalam wants an agreed common Tamil candidate. It is one thing to speak of a single joint anti-UNP candidate or an agreed Tamil or a common Muslim or Christian candidate but it is something different to find such candidates. There are already three on the field who claim to oppose the UNP. The first to announced his candidature was Maithripala Senanayake of the SLFP (M). His faction of the SLFP is likely to be held as the true SLFP. The next announcement had come from the LSSP which put forward Dr. Colvin R. de Silva as its Presidential candidate. Nava Sama Samaja Party's Vasudeva Nanayakkara immediately said that this party would support Colvin. The CPSL hummed and hawed in a long and verbose statement stating that it would support only a person who was the joint candidate of all anti-UNP parties. The JVP will not support Colvin or the LSSP but the CPSL does not regard the JVP as "anti-UNP." The SLFP (S) wants to have a candidate of its own and feels that all other opposition parties should accept Mrs. B's leadership, and also accept her nominee as the "joint candidate." Though opposition parties my have been willing sometime ago to accept Mrs. B's leadership and her nominees for the presidential election, they do not seem to be willing to do so now. And the choice of Kobbekaduwa as the SLFP (S) candidate has not inspired confidence in non-SLFP parties. The CPSL has laid down three guide lines for the choice of a nominee: (a) repealing the anti-democratic and anti-national features of the UNP's 1978 Constitution; (b) restoring the supremacy of Parliament and the former system of elections; and (c) creating the necessary conditions for the holding of really free and fair elections to a new Parliament. . . . The CPSL thinks that the widest anti-UNP consensus could be obtained on the above basis - it has also stipulated "Whatever the party which such candidate may personally belong he should in such an election be not a candidate of any single party but a joint candidate, commonly sponsored by a number of anti-UNP parties and other democratic forces" It also suggested a few other "agreed measures of interim relief such as the reinstatement with full arrears, of all strikers sacked in 1980 and the restoration of certain consumer and production subsidies." No other party has as yet spelt out its strategy in this way. But what will the CPSL do if there is no joint candidate? The SLFP (S) has indicated in a newspaper "leak" that it may begin discussions for a common candidate on the basis of the three objectives: (1) That Mrs. Bandaranaike's civic right be restored forthwith; (2) that the 1978 Constitution should be replaced by that of 1972 and (3) that parliament should be dissolved and a general election called. How far these conditions would be acceptable to all anti-UNP forces is yet to be seen.

Polemics - I

IN THIS COLUMN in our issue of July 31 we had concluded our note with the comment: "The amendments proposed by the Minister of Justice and which the Cabinet is to have approved 'in principle', looked at from any angle, are tantamount to a total denial of the freedom of the press as known in this country. Not even the draconian Emergency laws of Felix had provisions of this kind to muzzle the press. How the Minister of Justice could have contemplated such legislation is beyond understanding. With legislation of the kind (or even the thought that they were contemplated) the Government and the UNP will distance themselves from large segments of thinking and politically non-aligned segments in the country." We had really written this note and sent it to our printers on July 24 (though by mistake it bore the date 17.7.82.) We were then, as many others were, under the belief that such an anti-defamation law was soon to be placed on the Statute Book. This news was certainly not a concocted creation of the newspapers -- neither *The Island's* nor the *Sun's*. **If anybody is to be blamed it is a source close to a Ministerial source, easily identified but who cannot be publicly named because of the great care taken by these persons not to leave any evidence of their complicity.**

But the day after we went to press (on the 24th) the polemics about this anti-defamation bill not only began to proliferate but also mount in acerbity. The *Sunday Island* went to town with a front page banner headline: UNDER PROPOSED ANTI-DEFAMATION LAWS: RS. 1 LAKH PER DAY UNLESS PRESS STOPS PUBLICATION. The report read: "Under the package of anti-defamation laws proposed by Justice Minister Nissanka Wijeyeratne a fine of Rs.100,000 per day will be imposed on the owner, editor or publisher of a Newspaper who fails to cease publication once a defamation suit is filed against the Newspaper. This fine will continue to add up until such time the 'publication ceases. Top legal authorities are of the view that the proposed laws exclusively reported in *The Island* of last Sunday violated fundamental rights of the Constitution which are justiciable. The fine of Rs.100,000 these authorities state, violated Article 14 (1) of the Constitution by denying the right of publication to a person not yet judged to be guilty of an offence. Article 14 (1) states: 'Every citizen is entitled to the freedom of speech and expression including publication. . . . It is also understood that the Justice Minister' who is keen on having the proposed laws passed early, will shortly consult the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General on the question of appointing a special panel of judges to hear defamation cases. The proposed legislation also provides for the Courts hearing defamation suits to inform the

defendant of the quantum of cash bond or property that has to be mortgaged and if the defendant failed to provide this, the case would be heard ex-parte. Authorities held this provision violated Article 11 of the Constitution which states no person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Another provision of the proposed laws is that defamation cases will have priority over all other cases, and proceedings will continue day by day until the conclusion of the case. This provision, legal authorities have said, would give plaintiffs in defamation cases preferential treatment over plaintiffs in other cases, despite the provision of Article 12 (1) of the Constitution which states, 'all persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law'. *The Island* understands the draft Bill is now with the Legal Draftsman and once the Bill is ready, it would be presented to the President for his observations."

The Island went further and published an interview with Minister of Justice Nissanka Wijeyeratne (by staffer Ravi Casinader). This is the 13th in the series of such Ministerial interviews. It was a long interview which covered a variety of subjects, but it began with the anti-defamation laws: "Question: Why has the Government decided to introduce new anti-defamation laws? Answer: There has been so much of incorrect information that has been appearing in the press, and it was felt that some action was called for in regard to matters relating to the forthcoming general elections where, if a statement is incorrect and of defamatory nature, it should be brought under the scrutiny of the judiciary. But of course nothing has yet been finalised. Since our Government is committed to the concept of freedom of the press, we will give serious consideration to the proposed laws before introducing them in Parliament. Question: Despite all this talk of 'Press Freedom', are't these laws directed at newspapers that are critical of the government? Answer: I wouldn't say so; because sometimes you find our best friends trying to kick the ball into our goal. Question: Has the government forgotten that Lake House which was taken over by Mrs. Bandaranaike has today become a powerful weapon in the campaign against her? Answer: I sometimes wonder whether Lake House tendentiously doesn't try to attack us also. Question: You don't think these laws could boomerang on the Government the way the take over of Lake House boomeranged on Mrs. Bandaranaike? Answer: Anything could either add to or detract from a Government's prestige. But you can never say with certainty unless you are a diviner, what the public reaction would be, But our Government, which has its ears to the ground unlike most other governments, will be very careful to take such steps in accordance with the wish of the people. Question: Do those laws apply to all defamation cases against newspapers or only in respect of those filed by MPs? Answer: I couldn't say, because we are now discussing the proposed laws. Nothing

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

has yet been finalised. *Question*: It is true that the Attorney-General has ruled that the new laws will need a referendum of the people? *Answer*: I don't know whether the AG has given a ruling on the matter. I have not seen any papers to that effect. *Question*: If the AG rules that a referendum is necessary, will the government go for a referendum, or will it, as in the case of the Kalawana by-election, wriggle out of the situation? *Answer*: Government will never break the rules and will act in conformity with the judicial process. *Question*: Some people say that the new amendments to the Constitution and Elections Law, now under consideration of Government are an attempt by the UNP to 'stave off inevitable defeat'. What are your comments? *Answer*: A Government will panic only if there is a strong and united Opposition based on sound principles. But since the Opposition is not united and, on the contrary, is engaged in its own self-destruction, and our Party depends on the will of the people and has a unique record in the electoral process of this country since independence, I do not see any reason why we should fear a "defeat" at the forthcoming election. *Question*: Will any of the proposed amendments be modified? *Answer*: I couldn't say now."

"MIGARA" in his column *Men and Matters* in the *Weekend* of July 25, took the opportunity to dissect the (UNP) CAMPAIGN "OVERKILL" LAUNCHED: UNP ENGAGED IN OLD PROPAGANDA PRACTICES. After opening on a dramatic note, he said: "It was a hectic week for the government. Last-minute preparations to celebrate its fifth year in office were well underway. What with a huge dose of publicity through all the media married only by the surprise disruption of a Sinhala Balamandalaya meeting just on the eve of the quinquennial celebration. The people's attention was focussed on the launching of the United National Party's first propaganda salvo which announced to all the world that elections are round the corner. This was confirmed by His Excellency the President in his first-ever televised speech addressed to the people sitting in the comfort of their drawing room. Yes, Thursday, 22 July was a memorable day. And so, it's election time now the ruling party's propaganda machinery has been set in motion. What of the other? For surely, now is the time to hammer out the message. It is in this formative stage that the voter makes up his mind and spends the rest of the election time trying to justify his first decision. All the parties know that leaving it for later will not help to either convert the unconvinced or to convince the converted. The modus operandi of the UNP appears to be no different to that of the SLFP propaganda pundits in 1976 and 1977. They had and used the powerful state machinery under their control, the independent press had been stifled, there was no TV but there was GFU (Government Film Unit) which (please to remember) was greeted with hoots and cat-calls in the cinemas

throughout the country. It was the 'overkill' publicity campaigns in the Government media which gave rise to rumours and dangerous whispering campaigns that snow-balled into an avalanche...." **Then he went on to refer to two matters which he thought betrayed the same old UNP overkill tactics: first, the way the government had handled the Bala Mandalaya (and Getambe) affair, and second the anti-defamation laws.** Migara seemed to think that the Government had dropped the amendments to the parliamentary elections (to proceed only with amendments about the election of a President) in order to "the want anti-UNP feeling from being mobilised". Other observers who know the UNP style of government suggest that presenting a package of amendments with some that required a referendum was only a strategy to hold back some of them to give the impression that it was done in deference to "public opinion" to sustain the image of the UNP's democratic protestations. But with diversionary tactic the Bill to streamline the Presidential election in the way the UNP wants it has been made easier".

Migara then went "hell for leather" (as the cliché goes) against the proposed anti-defamation bill. "Yet last week, the Cabinet of Ministers also approved in principle a draft proposal made by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Nissanka Wijeyaratne to close down a newspaper once an action for defamation has been filed. It is a proposal outrageous not only in that the Cabinet approved it but that could even be conceived in one's mind". Then, Migara delved into the history of press freedom in this country and referred to a number of incidents in the 1970-1977 period when the UNP was in the Opposition and the fate that overtook the SLFP. "Why is it that with elections coming soon, that such oppressive and anti-democratic legislation is being entertained in the minds of men in political office? At a time when politicians in power must get humbler rather than more arrogant, when they are supposed to woo the people what is the reason of this last-minute exercise in arm-twisting and flexing of muscle? Unfortunately, some still power drunk, arrogantly echo the words 'let's change the law' as if they were magic words and solutions to any problem. These are identical signs of an agonising Government that was swept out of office lock, stock and Sirima in 1977". Then he went on to contrast the propaganda machine of the UNP in 1977 and today: "In 1977, the opposition United National Party had one of the finest efficient propaganda units going. It had three party newspapers in Sinhala, Tamil and English which had a relatively large circulation before the elections, its posters were distributed well. There are booklets, pamphlets and other minor publications freely available at all the propaganda meetings. There were the green caps and the badges. But now there is nothing of the sort. Instead some editors of state run newspapers are summoned to the houses of those in charge of the ruling party's pro-

paganda machinery and are asked to do exactly what some of them were told by the United Front Goebels of yesteryear. And this only leads to 'overkill' as they say, and public resentment when state news is forced down their throats through the press, the radio and now television. Part of this 'overkill' publicity campaign (which does not include official party meetings which everyone knows and expects to be propaganda rallies) is to pounce on every news item that is even slightly detrimental to the Government'. Migara proceeded to refer to another example of overkill UNP propaganda that was counter-productive: "As a classic example of this is the recent protest against the Government's inaction with regard to Sri Lankans working in Lebanon. Instead of seizing the occasion to its advantage (which the Government did only after about three days) they took the typical defeatist attitude of running contrary stories in the state-run newspapers and what was appalling was to hear the behind-the-news programme over the state radio where a humble public official in the Foreign Office was questioned more on 'newspaper irresponsibility', than on the Sri Lankans in Lebanon."

Migara draws a gloomy picture of the present state of the UNP propaganda machine and incidentally preaches a homily that UNP should not ignore: "The party's propaganda machinery at Sri Kothe has yet to get going. Instead of conducting the campaign they launched for the 1977 general elections, a hand-picked few close to those in the hierarchy have been co-opted from the state sector to do, in addition to their duties, the task of handling party propaganda. Instead of making it a mass movement, the UNP has classically got into the position the SLFP coalition Government was in. They over-flogged the state media and attempted to stifle the independent press which brought disaster at the polls. After five long years in power, is it natural for those in power to be out of step with the mood of a people towards a government. Today, the ruling UNP officially has a propaganda committee. No media-men of repute of the party are either on the committee or bother to attend its weekly conferences on Mondays where nothing is decided. It is the clear case of them individually doing nothing and as a committee collectively-deciding that nothing can be done. The party news papers also hold a weekly conference chaired by the Chairman N. G. P. Panditharatne but unlike in the pre-77 days where party leader J. R. Jayewardene himself took a personal interest, nothing substantial, strategy-wise or policy-wise is decided. "Sri Kothe" the party headquarters at Kollupitiya is almost an extinct volcano as far as party propaganda is concerned. Instead, like in the bad old days over-reliance on the state-media is relied on. Remote control operations take place. Stories of 'Our Political Correspondent' are relayed via remote control. Some news items are taboo by orders through telephone calls. Features about the development of electorates are planned in

advance to coincide with UNP propaganda meetings. Large sums of money are being spent, often resulting as in the case of one of the state institutions to run to the Treasury asking for supplementary estimates which the Finance Minister himself has condemned as a national crime. The ruling UNP appear to be doing a "hara kiri" operation with regard to its propaganda through its own 'overkill' exercise in the state media and its ineffective organisation of the once exemplary party machinery. **We do not know how valid are MIGARA'S strictures on the UNP but there is no doubt that UNP propaganda has still not taken off the ground. Overkill is not adding to its credibility, and in most UNP propaganda efforts there is more verbiage than matter. If editorials in state-run papers are cut down to a half or quarter of their present verbal diarrhoea, more ordinary people will read them—and that only if they have something to say or a point to make. And it must be made briefly, concisely and succinctly. Rhetoric and an avalanche of words AD NAUSEUM in various declamatory styles under various pseudonyms or editorial anonymity only help to undermine UNP credibility at a rapid pace.**

WHAT PEOPLE HAVE BECOME INTERESTED in recent weeks however is in the polemical battles now raging between the state-controlled and owned papers of *Lake House* and the *Times* group on the one hand and the Upali-owned *The Island* group on the other with the Gunasena chain (*Sun, Weekend*) playing a cautious rear-guard role. This polemical war began a new phase on Sunday July 25. *The Island* and the *Weekend* (Migara) had, as we have shown, continued the hue and cry about the proposed anti-defamation laws. But on this day, the state-owned papers launched a counter-offensive. The *Sunday Times* (25.7.82) had a front page spot flash with the headlines: NO ONSLAUGHT ON PRESS FREEDOM: "The fears entertained by some newspapers and journalists that the government had drafted legislation on anti-defamation laws which would have curtailed press freedom has no basis or foundation at all. Knowledgeable sources in the Ministries of Justice and State have categorically stated that there is no such draft law and no such amendment was discussed at Cabinet level. What is likely to have happened is that the views expressed by officials in the Ministry of Justice and the legal Draftsman's Department have been taken for government decisions." **The point made is that no such Bill as such was discussed in the Cabinet, To cover the ministerial "indiscretion" in indulging in inspired leaks, the blame was cast on officials of the Ministry of Justice and Legal Draftsman's Department for talking out of turn.** And in the centre page of the *Sunday Times* a rather knowledgeable columnist who masks his identity under

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

the pseudonym "An Observer in The Times" let himself go on ANTI-GOVERNMENT LAWS AND PRESS FREEDOM He said ".... "During the past week leading national newspapers blasted the Government with lead stories followed by hard-hitting editorial comments about some proposed anti-defamation laws which they alleged would violate Fundamental Rights and destroy Press Freedom in Sri Lanka. The newspaper exposures spoke of a ruling given by the Attorney General on a draft Bill prepared by the Minister of Justice and the Legal Draftsman's Department relating to proposed new laws on criminal defamation—especially by newspapers about leading politicians in the government party. The newspapers also alleged that "the Cabinet had sought the opinion of the Attorney General on the provisions of a draft Bill that it has accepted in principle. 'The Attorney General', the news item added, 'had reported that the proposed laws totally violated fundamental rights granted by the Sri Lanka Constitution'. One of the main provisions which was severely criticised was a provision to compel a newspapers to cease operating or publishing immediately a defamation case was filed in a Court of Law. Another provisions which was attacked was that which required newspapers to furnish adequate financial security when a defamation action was filed against it. The most surprising thing is that inquiries now reveal that there was no such draft Bill before the Cabinet and that the Cabinet of Ministers had not discussed any such draft legislation nor had the Cabinet referred to a draft Bill to the Attorney General for his legal opinion. As to how some of the leading newspapers got hold of a copy of the so-called draft Bill and as to how they came to write such an important and critical news item is a matter of speculation. Much more can be said and written about this panic in newspapers circles on this matter." The columnist makes two points: one that "no such draft bill" was before the Cabinet and that as such no such bill had been referred to the Attorney General for his observations. He asks the question as to how a draft bill could have got into the hands of newspapers editors is " a matter for speculation." **He speaks about panic in newspapers circles, but the reality seems to be that certain government circles seem to have got more than panic because there has been a "leak" before a draft had officially come before the cabinet as a Bill. The remedy is to sack the Minister or the officials responsible for the leak.**

THEN THE COLUMNIST refers to the misdemeanors of the opposition press: "According to reliable sources, during the recent past - especially in view of the impending Elections -- some of the Opposition Press has begun to launch a malicious smear campaign against leading politicians and Cabinet Ministers of the present Government. For instance on 8th June Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, the Minister of Trade and Shipping raised an issue of privilege in Parliament about a news item and read the article published on

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

Page one of the "Aththa" newspaper of 28th May 1982. The *Aththa* article had alleged moral misconduct by the Minister and his senior officials on a trip to Bahrain when in fact the Minister had not been in Bahrain on those days but had been in Sri Lanka. It was a totally false news item and criminal proceedings have now been instituted against the paper. Mr. Malli-maarachchi, the District Minister of Colombo and Mr. Adikari the Deputy Minister of Lands and Land Development had also complained of recent malicious and defamatory newspapers attacks on them." From this, he goes on to insist that there should be strong anti-defamation laws and is unhappy that all publishers of newspapers were not rich enough to pay due compensation. "According to the Registrar of Newspapers there are over 150 newspapers presently published in Sri Lanka, both daily and weekly, and as everyone knows, except for the leading national papers most of the other papers give the names of individuals who have no financial means or assets as the Publisher. So that even if you sue and win your case you cannot recover the damages. Whatever the pros and cons may be against strong anti-defamation laws on the one side and the necessity to maintain Press Freedom on the other, it is now clear that the so called proposed draft Bill was a fiction and at most, such provisions were only suggestions possibly made by bureaucrats which may have been put down into the form of memorandum for discussion only. The Attorney-General may have commented on the views expressed by these officials. But certainly there was no draft Bill and no discussion of such obnoxious provisions by the Cabinet of Ministers."

Why this columnist indulges in such an obvious contradiction in terms in hard to say. The draft bill is called a fiction, in the next sentence he refers to a "suggestion" that bureaucrats may have reduced to a "memorandum" and also to the fact that "the Attorney General may have commented on this memorandum". The public are not concerned whether there was a draft bill or not, but it is enough for the public that there was a document which was referred to the Attorney General—such reference could not have been done by the officials: only by a Minister or the Cabinet could have done it. It is not difficult to find the culprit.

The article then turns for comfort to the President: "President Jayewardene is a strong believer of Press Freedom and of the necessity to protect and persevere it. As he stated in his Message to the Nation on 22nd July to commemorate the Government's 5th Year in office: 'Freedom of the press is the freedom to purvey news and the freedom to criticise is ensured to all sectors of the Press including the Opposition Press. It is not the policy of this Government to punish or thwart the Press however harsh they may be in their criticism.' And the final touch is to give gratuitous

advise newspaper editors as to how they should behave: "It appears that the newspapers and their Editors have unnecessarily panicked about a draconian law against Press Freedom when there was in actual fact no such draft Bill or Cabinet decision. If on the other hand, any and every view that is expressed by bureaucrats are to be regarded as decisions of the Government it will lead to a hopeless situation and no Government can be blamed for such a situation. In our view, these responsible newspapers and their editors who spoke so harshly of the proposed obnoxious draft Bill should have carefully checked the facts. They could have easily asked the Minister of Justice or the Minister of State - both very amiable men -- and they would have cleared the position the foul air with it."

If a news item comes from a Ministerial source and a document is made available with all the hall marks of authentically as official (a document sent up or to be sent up to the Cabinet) what need is there to go on a voyage to ask certain Ministers for confirmation -- -- most of them may be ignorant and those in the know (or guilty of the indiscretion) will deny it. As to the Minister of Justice he had let the cat out of the bag in his interview with "The Island." Perhaps the columnist did not know that the Minister of Justice had said more than he should have in an interview with The Island. Finally, on this fateful Sunday (July 25) a new Grassroot columnist (full of verbosity and pomposity) in the *Sunday Observer* after a repetitious discourse (with nothing new to say) on presidential candidates ended his piece with the same chorus for the weekend: "Last week several newspapers criticised the government alleging that it was attempting to introduce new anti-defamation laws that were a total violation of press freedom and fundamental rights. According to the news item one of the proposed laws made it mandatory for a newspaper to cease publication immediately a defamation case was filed against it. Headline news stories and hard-hitting editorial opinion appeared condemning this 'horrendous piece of proposed legislation'. Now it transpires that there is so such Amending Bill as disclosed by the newspapers. What some officials have been discussing as possible areas for legislation has been construed by some as accepted government policy and Cabinet decision. It is said that President Jayawardene himself had expressed surprise at such proposed legislation and had asked from what source the newspapers had got this information. The President is well-known to recognize and protect press freedom and it is absurd to think that such legislation can enter the statute book during his term of office."

To Be Continued

FILM FOCUS

Investigation Branch

There exists a silent service in the National Film Corporation (NFC) which perhaps is the only direct physical link between the Corporations and the cinemas in Sri Lanka. This is the *Investigations Branch* that maintains a constant check on the sale of tickets, the accuracy of the daily returns and the banking of the dues owing to the NFC. The surprise element in its visits to the cinemas keeps the theatre management and staff on their toes, for the penalty for transgressing the requirements is very heavy. This branch commenced work in 1973, with only a strength of three officers which has expanded to nearly sixty today with the increased workload. An experienced officer W. Kumara heads this unit. He is also an Assistant Supdt., in the Sri Lanka Police Reserve. His staff fan out in small units almost daily from the NFC headquarters to the Colombo cinemas and those in the outstations, and this column is personally aware that they get about their duties without fuss or favour, without distracting the audience attention from a film, during show times. Lodging and logistics problems face them in the outstations, particularly a lack of vehicles to get from one cinema to another for quicker detections if any. Your columnist found time to watch them getting about their duties on the reopening day of an outstation cinema recently, and it was "Kiribath" for them only after they had completed the checking of the records, without being overawed by the occasion or the VIPs present. They were quickly on their rounds again in the rain and the cold.

In certain remote areas, it has not always been rosy for them, for resistance had come in the form of thuggery and threats when certain incriminating detections had been made as at Maho and Dambulla areas recently. Investigations into malpractices, dishonesty etc., are held at the head office in Colombo, legal representations are permitted and the benefit of any doubt has always been given to the Exhibitor in question. This column hopes that none will grudge this little bouquet, that is being handed out to the Investigations Unit, at a time the NFC is grappling with many Exhibitor and Producer problems. This column however has a point or two to make on the accuracy of the "points system" for cinemas which is also in the sphere of the Investigations Unit. A few glaring cases of discrimination in this matter have reached the ears of this column, and it is only fair that no cause for such complaints should be left unattended. The Manager Investigations should personally satisfy himself that such assessments are done without bias, for -distribution of new films depend on them and exhibitors should be given a clean deal in the matter for their outlay. This column pointed out one such instance of clear discrimination in Hatton, a few months ago, and is happy to note that the wrong has been since righted. To digress a little on this matter, this column has been made aware that points are still

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

allotted to cinemas that play the National Anthem, although this practice stands withdrawn by another NFC circular, because of the discourtesy that prevails in many cinemas when the Anthem is on. Since every point counts in a close assessment, it is best that a uniform and revised scheme is introduced to close such loopholes that might prevail to the detriment particularly of the smaller exhibitors, who are bitter about the present scheme.

WATURA KARATE (Sinhalese): Director/Producer K.A.W.Perera has an exclusive style of presenting his creations, ranging from the historical and fictional to true to life themes, that audiences are usually assured of an absorbing fill in the fare that he spreads out. He strains to steer clear of the formula line too, which adds flavour to his films -- and *Watura Karate* is one of such *genre*. A few shots ring out in an office and the cashier lies dead -- an incident around which is carefully woven a crime thriller that involves three colleagues of the victim who happened to be at the scene of the crime, one of them being the killer. While the innocent amongst them is indicted and sentenced on faulty evidence, a missing postal bag surfaces to get the clues into place, till the villain is unmasked. The youthful and refreshing actor, Jayantha Perera (son of K.A.W.) represents a "philosophical" human pivot around whom the plot unfolds as he loses his heart to a village beauty (Manohari Wimalatunge in her maiden appearance) quite unaware of the parental antecedents that sent an innocent man to jail. Strand by strand the mystery comes apart cleverly, with some convincing and praise-worthy performances from Sonia Disa (who repeats a similar role as in KAW's in *Bengalu Walalu*), Somi Ratnayake, Joe Abeywickrema and Herbert Amarasakera in that order with Fireddie Silva providing comic relief briefly. This column does not wish to dissect the story further and spoil it for you, but would exhort every picturegoer to see for himself the skeletons in the family cupboard, spilling out, till justice prevails, at curtains. The film is also reinforced by the music of Premasiri Khemadasa and the camera work of M.A. Gaffoor that combine well with the Direction while only the title perhaps remains an unfortunate misnomer, that could affect the films takings.

VISWA ROOBAM (Tamil): Director Tirulogachander and acting maestro Sivaji Ganeshan team together again and with that versatile actress of appeal, Sujatha present a story that hugs the South Indian formula line, to please the masses, with a more escapist than realistic theme and also sufficiently dent the box office. Sivaji is the righteous village tough who finally bows to the vested interests and deserts the rural roots, together with his wife (Sujatha) and son, for the glitter of city life with hopes, but is inveigled by a smuggling trio whose lives he saved from an enraged elephant in his village once. He is jailed and the modesty of his sister outraged in his absence, leading to the suicide of the latter. He returns from the cooler in quest of revenge, and topples the gang that betrayed

him and violated his sister, in a most bizarre manner, that baffles the Police. He also fattens himself financially as a result, and whilst under the searching questions of his now grown up righteous son (Sivaji again), who turns to the mother for the truth. Historionics of a high order prevails, but only to rephase soon after into unbelievable dramatics and coincidences that sustain the story to an incredible limit. There is action aplenty however, with Sri Devi contributing to the love interest and Sundararajan shining as usual. The Sivaji-Sujatha combination fell far short of the "Deepam" class yet the crowds are bridging the difference at the Box office. You are free to join them if in the same mood!

James N. Benedict

Govt.



Notice

Notice Under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, (CAP. 460) Amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act No. 28 of 1964.

Reference No. ATH 1/316

It is intended to acquire the land described in the schedule below. For further particulars, please see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No 195/16 of 03.06.1982

SCHEDULE

<i>A. G. A's Division</i>	Colombo
<i>Situation</i>	: Ward 37, Kollupitiya, within the M. C. Limits of Colombo.
<i>Village</i>	: Kollupitiya.
<i>Name of Land.</i>	: Assmt. Nos. 26 & 28, Dharmapala Mawatha and Assmt. Nos. 4, & 8 Ananda Kumaraswamy Mawatha.
<i>Lot No.</i>	: 1
<i>Plan No P. P. Co</i>	: 5389
<i>Kachcheri,</i> Colombo.	H. C. Gunawardane District Land Officer of Acquiring Officer of Colombo District.
<i>Date :</i>	7th July 1982.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION

NATIONAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY NOTICE TO PUBLIC SERVANTS & CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

It has been decided to compile a list of Govt: and Public Corporation *employees* who do not own houses but are in possession of buildable land within the *Municipal Limits of Colombo* and are unable to construct their own houses due to the paucity of financial resources.

The National Housing Development Authority wishes to assess the feasibility of granting assistance to them immediately.

Those interested are kindly requested to forward their applications as per specimen form given below, under registered cover to the Director Manager (Colombo City), National Housing Development Authority, Third Floor, National Housing Secretariat, Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2 to reach him on or before the 31st August, 1982.

Chairman,
NATIONAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Specimen Application Form

1. Full Name :
2. Designation :-
3. Official Address :-
4. Residential Address :-
5. Details of land owned :-
 - (a) A.G.A.'s Division :-
 - (b) Extent :-
 - (c) Boundaries :-
6. Whether the land has been obtained from a State Institution :-
7. Whether the land is anyway encumbered. If so, give details :-

I certify that the information given above is true & correct.

Date :

Signature of Applicant.

July 25-31

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

CDN—Ceylon Daily News; *CDM*—Ceylon Daily Mirror; *CO*—Ceylon Observer; *ST*—Sunday Times; *SO*—Sunday Observer; *DM*—Dinamina; *LD*—Lankadipa; *VK*—Virakesari; *ATH*—Aththa; *SM*—Silumina; *SLDP*—Sri Lankadipa; *JD*—Janadina; *SU*—Sun; *DV*—Davasa; *DP*—Dinapathi; *CM*—Chinthamani; *WK*—Weekend; *RR*—Riviresa; *DK*—Dinakara; *EN*—Eelanadu; *IS*—Island; *DI*—Divaina; *IRDP*—Information Dept. Press Release

SUNDAY, JULY 25: An all-out offensive to wipe out terrorism in the North is being mounted and all available manpower resources are being moved to Jaffna, I.G.P. Rudra Rajasingham said yesterday. President J.R. Jayewardene will preside over a mass rally today at 3.30 p.m. at Dompe Pugoda Central College grounds to mark the completion of the Government's fifth year in office. The government's policy for the years ahead is to teach all rural families a variety of new trading skills to promote the cottage industrial abilities of the people said Prime Minister R. Premadasa when he opened the Day and Night Bazaar at the Fort last evening—*SO*. Several construction entrepreneurs who have invested millions of rupees in real estate are faced with bankruptcy as there are no takers for these buildings. Government will shortly introduce new schemes that would divert the heavy workload at Magistrate Courts, compounding minor offences without judicial proceedings—*WK*. Under the package of anti-defamation laws proposed by Justice Minister Nissanka Wijeyeratne a fine of Rs.100,000 per day will be imposed on the owner, editor or publisher of a Newspaper who fails to cease publication once a defamation suit is filed against the Newspaper—*IS*.

MONDAY, JULY 26: Sri Lanka's tea production for the first half of this year has declined very sharply against last year's January - June figures with the crop loss estimated at 14.6 million kilos. A series of changes in admission for those seeking admission to the faculties of medicine, science, vet. science and agriculture from the academic year 1985-86 and thereafter, has been announced by the University Grants Commission. The first Kumbal perahera of the historic Kandy Esala pageant will parade the streets of Kandy tonight leaving the Sri Dalada Maligawa at 8.35 p.m., the auspicious time. The Kumbal perahara will be held daily till July 30—*CDN*. There are more beggars than the country's premier rehabilitation centre can cope with; this has set a serious poser for the authorities

who are grappling with the proliferating beggar population in the city. Police reinforcements were rushed to Kalmunai division from Batticaloa yesterday following a clash between the Police and the public at Sammanthurai. The High Court will decide on the future of Sepala Ekanayake the Sri Lankan who hijacked an Alitalia jumbo jet on a flight from New Delhi to Bangkok. Although the offences against Aircraft law passed on Wednesday by Parliament will become law this week after the Speaker gives his assent, informed legal sources said yesterday the Attorney General would not file fresh indictments against Ekanayake—*SU*. The TULF leader Mr. M. Sivasithamparam MP made a demand that innocent Tamil speaking people in Jaffna being attacked by the Security Forces should be completely stopped—*VK*. Minister of Transport and Muslim Culture is expected to introduce legislation to impose the 2½ percent poverty tax (*Zakkath*) from all Muslims in the country—*DP*.

TUESDAY, JULY 27: The Red Cross Society Headquarters in Colombo yesterday received 76 messages from Sri Lankans living in Lebanon. A total of 217 such messages have been received up to now—*CDN*. No legislation with regard to Development Councils will be introduced in Parliament at this stage; this comes in the wake of widespread speculation about legislation to strengthen the DC concept was being thought of by the government. There is likely to be a postponement of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference scheduled to be held in September due to the Iran-Iraq war—*CDM*. Government yesterday called for a full investigation of a false tea propagnada campaign in Australia, which is suspected to be a cover for a fund-raising programme by separatist organisations in Sri Lanka; the probe was called for the Defence Ministry after preliminary investigations revealed that the money collected as "profits" by this Australian-based tea company had definitely not been passed on to the Sri Lankan plantation workers as claimed by them. Sri Lankan medical officers who overstay the period of leave approved by the Department of Health Services to obtain post-graduate qualifications abroad will not be reinstated in their original posts when they return—*SU*. The Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Communist Party has decided to support Dr. Colvin R. de Silva as Presidential candidate; the Communist party will not be contesting the Presidential Election, sources in the Central Committee of the CP said yesterday. Italy yesterday formally asked Sri Lanka for the extradition of Sepala Ekanayake through documents submitted to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, according to an Italian Embassy spokesman—*IS*. About 5,200 university certainties will not have to sit the G.C.E. (A level) again because the University Grants Commission will release the list of university admissions before July 31 the latest; this assurance was given by the Secretary to the University Grants Commission Mr. Wijeratne Banda this morning—*CO*. The Ceylon Ceramic Corporation has proposed to put up a glass and bottle manufacturing industry shortly—*DV*.

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28: Hector Kobbekaduwa the former Minister of Agriculture and Lands, will be the SLFP (S) candidate for presidency, Mr. Anura Bandaranaike told a propaganda meeting at Katugastota on Sunday. The Labour Department is interested in modelling the new foreign employment bureau it plans to set up on the lines of the Overseas Employment Corporation of Pakistan; last week the Cabinet approved a proposal from the Labour Minister to set up a foreign employment bureau in place of the existing foreign employment division of the department—*CDN*. Sri Lankan hijacker Sepala Ekanayake who seized an Italian plane last month and collected a 300,000 dollar ransom will be tried under the new air piracy laws the Court of Appeal was told yesterday. We will be giving a chance to the people, before long, to gauge the quantum of work we have done within the last five years said the Minister of Finance and Planning Mr. Ronnie de Mel addressing a large gathering in the Hewahetta electorate following the opening of a Bank of Ceylon branch. The two Foreign Ministry officials in Beirut have so far traced 226 Sri Lankans in Lebanon; this information has been conveyed through the Foreign Ministry to the relatives of these Sri Lankans by telegram states a release from the Ministry.—*SU*. Police and Railway investigators at the conclusion of their probe into the derailment on July 9 of the Batticaloa night mail train near Gal Oya Railway Station have reported definite sabotage but ruled out the involvement of any employees of the Railway—*CDM*. There is considerable rethinking among certain sections of the TULF as to whether a candidate should be fielded by the Party for Presidential stakes—*IS*. Senior members of the SLFP are perturbed over the reported decision to nominate Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa to contest the presidency when the central committee of the party has made no decision or met to discuss the issue—*CO*. It was decided at the National Security Council meeting yesterday that the Police will be responsible for security services during the next general elections and that the Armed Forces will take over from them once the elections are over—*DP*. The Minister of Education Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe has spent about 57,090 rupees on air travel during the period 5th June to 17th June; these helicopters are said to be from the air force—*ATH*. Workers at the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation are on strike. The Union has told that until all demands are met they will be on strike—*ATH*.

THURSDAY, JULY 29: IGP Rudra Rajasingham has sent out a grim alert to heads of police divisions countrywide saying that the "overall picture of crime in the island is not at all satisfactory and a matter of great concern". There are 8.1 million voters on the electoral register today an increase of 1.5 million from the number entitled to vote at the 1977 general elections. The Para-Medical staff in the health department will be allowed private practice shortly—*CDN*. The Government yesterday categorically denied that a

cabinet paper relating to defamation and the press was submitted to the Cabinet—*CDM*. Security precautions adopted after the killing of four policemen at Nelliady, have hampered police inquiries into conventional crime in the north; while the shutters remain up on the several Police stations that were closed following the attack on the Anaicottai station, Police officers in the remaining 16 do not venture out without adequate security cover. The newest thing in counterfeiting is the printing of unfamiliar dirham (Gulf) currency notes. Several students who succeeded in gaining admission to the universities faculties of medicine and engineering this year are to be deprived of the opportunity to follow these courses in the wake of administrative bungling and delays in the processing of Advanced Level exam results and university admissions—*SU*. Eight Sri Lankans fighting along side PLO guerrillas in Lebanon have been captured by the Israeli troops according to the Consul for Israel in India, Mr. Yosef Hassen—*IS*. With a view to accelerating the payment of pensions to retired teachers all work connected with the payment of pensions will be computerised—*VK*.

FRIDAY, JULY 30: The IGP, Army Commander and Transport and Muslim Affairs Minister M.H. Mohamed rushed to Galle following some violence in this southern town which threatened to escalate yesterday; troops from Colombo were also moved to Galle to help supplement regular police patrols; authoritative official sources said that two people had been killed in the incident and over 20 others injured; there were also some cases of arson attacks on houses and mischief reported. The third amendment to Sri Lanka's 1978 constitution will be presented to parliament on August 3 by Prime Minister R. Premadasa—*CDN*. Those possessing unlicensed television and radio sets will be granted an amnesty for one month from August 2 to enable them to obtain their licences from any post office. The long drawn out battle for the ownership of the SLFP headquarters situated at Darley Road, Colombo came to an end yesterday before the Maligakande Magistrate Mr. I.K. Wimalachandra; the Magistrate gave his order stating the ownership belongs to Mr. Maithripala Senanayake—*CDM*. Government is not likely to introduce new tax measures in the forthcoming budget; in a bid to strictly adhere to this, the Ministry of Finance and Planning will impose drastic cuts on financial allocations to ministries, departments, corporations and other statutory bodies. A pilot project will be set up shortly to assist small self-help groups in deprived rural areas to meet their specific economic and social needs. Two youths went on an orgy of violence in Jaffna on Wednesday night following an attempt to extort money from the owner of two ships; the youths who arrived on bicycles, around 9 p.m. first entered a shot near Nachimar Kovil, the place where two police officers were killed at a TULF meeting and demanded the day's collection—*SU*. Sepala Ekanayake who hijacked an Alitalia aircraft at Bangkok airport will not be extra-

dated to Italy; he will be tried in Sri Lanka under the recently passed Offences Against Aircraft Act. Some far reaching studio and transmission improvements are to be brought about immediately at Rupavahini to bring it into line with other international TV systems.—IS. Yesterday the Minister of Shipping Lalith Athulathudali told the Board of Directors of the CWE to increase all salaries of the workers—ATH.

SATURDAY, JULY 31: The Government decided yesterday to declare a state of emergency to contain incidents of violence which erupted in the Galle district earlier this week; authoritative official sources said yesterday that the decision to declare an emergency was intended to strengthen the hand of the authorities to prevent the spreading of such incidents to other areas. The Health Department yesterday warned people in Colombo and the suburbs to pay more attention to personal cleanliness to avoid shigella dysentery now reported in the city—CDN. All personal bodyguards of members of parliament were yesterday directed to closely check and test, if necessary, any parcel addressed to MPs. Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini's special envoys who arrived here last night are to seek Sri Lanka's support to shift the venue of the Non-Aligned summit conference from Baghdad to another site—SU. The Government yesterday declared an all-island Emergency and Press censorship; a curfew was imposed from 7 p.m. yesterday until 5 am today within the Galle Municipal area. Wall posters displaying a slogan, "We are functioning under the leadership of Prabhakaran" have been pasted on walls in Jaffna by a proscribed movement—VK.



WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

July 25-31

ASIA:

INDIA: Premier Indira Gandhi's visit to the US this week may help to defrost the strained relations between the two countries. Mr. Zail Zingh sworn in as the 7th President of India speaking at the swearing in ceremony said that "communal frenzy, caste distinctions, political apathy, fissiparous tendencies violence and the cult of terrorism can only contribute to enervating the great legacy left behind by statesmen, leaders, saints, sages and seers of our land". In Washington, an agreement was reached between visiting Premier Indira Gandhi and President Reagan to obtain low-grade uranium from France. India would guarantee that it would not use the uranium fuel for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. **BANGLADESH:** The Head of State of Bangladesh has suggested that the venue of the forthcoming non-aligned summit be changed from Baghdad.

MALAYSIA: The bilateral textile agreement reached between Thailand and European Economic Community was seen by other ASEAN members as an attempt to divide and rule adopted by EEC. Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama said that he may undertake a visit to Peking to discuss Tibetan situation. He admitted that things had improved in the urban areas in Tibet but the rural areas remained largely unchanged. **THAILAND:** Members of the Thai civilian defence in group protested against the visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach. They carried banners denouncing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. ASEAN officers in Thailand expressed satisfaction over the visit of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister. **CHINA:** People's China intensified its campaign against US interests over Taiwan by publishing a letter written to Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Ching-Kho by a senior Peking official indicating that both Chinese could co-exist after the reunification. The revision of Japanese historical texts for school children softening the aggressive policy adopted by Japanese before and during the second world war against China and Korea had led to protests. Japanese Government expressed its regrets over what happened during those days but had not made any change in the text which described the invasion as "advances" instead of "aggressions". Chinese feel hurt that Japan has opted to gloss over the massacre perpetrated on the population of Nanking. **JAPAN:** The Lockheed bribe scandal has revealed that the former Premier Tanaka distributed nearly 8 million dollars of bribe money received from the US Aeronautics Company to 26 members of this ruling party and two journalists. **IRAN:** Former Iranian President Bani Sadr said in Paris that the war between Iran and Iraq will help only the US because they want neither of these parties to win a war but to keep them in a state of permanent crisis. Premier Mousavi said that Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territories was essential for the any settlement arrived at restoring peace in the Gulf area. Iran accused USA for violating the Algiers Agreement under which US Embassy hostages were released. **IRAQ:** The question of holding the Non-aligned Summit as scheuled had run into difficulties. While Iran and many others suggested a change of venue and postponement Iraq said that nothing short of national catastrophe can change the venue. **LEBANON:** A signed statement given to some US Congressmen by Yasser Arafat, accepting all UN resolutions on Palestine, has led to various interpretations. While one party claimed that Arafat had accepted the existence of Israel others claimed it was only conditional. PLO leader Arafat had discussed with the Lebanon government plans to evacuate his forces to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. But still a decision has to be taken on the future of the guerillas of Fatah Organisation. Meanwhile the Ministerial Committee of the Arab League which met in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, announced a six point plan to solve the Lebanon crisis. It mostly

consists of guarantees to PLO evacuation and international force to maintain peace in Beirut and suburbs. **ISRAEL:** Israel refused to accept the claims that Yasser Arafat had agreed to recognize it after 35 years. Foreign Minister Shamir said that it was an "exercise in deceit" to escape from the current situation in Beirut. For Premier Nabin suggested that the PLO guerrillas be put in Israeli detention camps as no Arab nation was interested in accommodating them. Israeli Chief of Staff Raphiel Eilar said that the UN Interim force in Lebanon had established a close and systematic intelligence cooperation with PLO guerrillas. But UN officials had denied the allegation.

AFRICA

EGYPT: Egypt was still unwilling to accept the PLO guerrillas. An official statement issued during the visit of US special envoy Habib said that any exodus of Palestinians from Lebanon should be diverted to a national home referring to West Jordan and Gaza Strip. **SOMALIA:** The opposition SDSF fighting with Government forces, warned the Moslem countries of Egypt and Saudi Arabia not to extend any help to, the Mogadishu Government. In the meantime US officials have confirmed that they were offering military help to the Government under an agreement. **ZIMBABWE:** The main air base at Thornhill airport was attacked and several aircraft were damaged. The attacks may have come from opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's camp based in Bulawayo. **SOUTH AFRICA:** Foreign Minister Botha said that SWAPO leader Nujoma had ordered the assassination of internal leaders in Namibia, and that the acts of sabotage and threatened assassinations were encouraged by the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and hence it makes the Cuban issue very vital for any discussion as the grant of independence to Namibia. Premier Botha said that it was true that South African secret service had provided logistical aid and supplied weapons to mercenaries who were involved in the Seychelles coup attempt. Mercenary leader Michael Hoare was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for the seizure of Air India 707 Boeing.

EUROPE

UNITED KINGDOM: The *Sunday Times* stated that it was the French technicians in Argentinian Navy who helped them to prepare French made Exocet missiles which sank British naval ships during the Falkland crisis. Britain appears to have won the war in Falklands as the American bombs used by the Argentinians failed to explode. US Defence Department was informed of this situation and a British Commander confessed that the Argentinian bombs have exploded. **FRANCE:** French Defence Ministry sources denied London reports that French technicians were involved in the Argentinian missile attacks on British ships. They claimed that there had

been "no double" talk after the declaration of the embargo. Nearly 54 persons including school children were burnt to death in a road accident.

AMERICA

UNITED STATES: The commissioning of the 82nd nuclear powered submarine *Baltimore* will bolster US's Navy. US authorities said the acceptance of all UN resolutions by Arafat does not in anyway mean the acceptance of resolutions 242 and 338 which guaranteed Israeli's right to exist. Indian Premier Indira Gandhi made her visit to the UN nearly after a decade. President Reagan said that Indira Gandhi's visit would lead "to greater confidence in one another's role on the world stage and rediscovery of how important we are to one another". Defence Secretary Weinberger said that Iran was being run by a bunch of madmen and posed a major threat to West Asia. President Reagan had submitted a good behaviour report of El Salvador and had made a request to Congress to continue with American aid. President Regan emphasised that the US would not abandon its long time friend Taiwan. The US has expressed concern over the military build up in Cuba. It is considered to be the best military equipped nation in Latin America second only to Brazil. **ARGENTINA:** In a post re-evaluation of the performance of the Army commanders Argentina has demoted four of them. **CUBA:** President Castro said that Cuban troops would resist any South African invasion of Angola and that Cuban troops would stay in Angola until South Africa withdrew its forces from Namibia. **MEXICO:** Mr. A. M. M' Bow, Director General of the UNESCO said that the invasion of commercial television could impoverish the development of individual national cultures. Addressing a inaugural meeting of the UNESCO he further said that the advance of modern technology in this field would harm the creativity of each people. French Cultural Minister Laug said that each nation should take steps to preserve their own national identities from transnational television companies and also accused US of intellectual imperialism. But the US representative Allen Weinstein rejected Laug charges as "mindless and shop worn cliches".

THE FOREIGN SCENE

ANTI-VIETNAM COALITION

Who Benefits?

By Omega

The leaders of the three anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean liberation forces in exile, Prince Sihanouk, Son Saan and Khmer Rouge leader Kheiu Symphan, signed

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

a declaration on June 22 to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. The declaration was more or less based on the Khmer Rouge's proposal enunciated a few months back for the formation of a coalition. By the declaration it was agreed to follow the following principles: "tripartisan, equality and non preponderance, consensus in decision making and the Khmer Rouge to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs." It was virtually a sell-out of the ASEAN groups and democratic components of the coalition to Chinese backed Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot. The facade of democracy has been maintained by offering the Presidency to Prince Sihanouk and Premiership to Son Saan. The formation of the coalition was undoubtedly a success for the president diplomatic maneuvering of China and the ASEAN groups; and whether this coalition will reach the anticipated goal is entirely a different proposition. The need to have such a coalition was prompted and necessitated by the approaching annual sessions of the UN General Assembly. The ASEAN group and China are keen to have the UN seat of Pol Pot but had realised that there was a considerable waning in the popularity of the Pol Pot Democratic Kampuchean set up. While the US was prepared to support the two non-communist Kampuchean resistance forces it was reluctant to extend its support to Khmer Rouge forces. Australia last year withdrew its recognition to Democratic Kampuchea and abstained from voting for Pol Pot seat at the UN. Last year there were 37 anti - Pol Pot votes and 31 abstentions. The ASEAN feared more abstentions this year as the ten European Economic Community members indicated that they may reconsider their yes votes this year. It was such development that compelled ASEAN, especially Singapore and Thailand, to work out a scheme for coalition as expeditiously as possible. But still there is a doubt whether the UN would consider accepting the coalition which is entirely a new Government and not the one unseated by the formation of Heng Samrin government aided by Vietnamese forces in Phnom Penh.

BESIDES, there is as yet no guarantee of any military support to the coalition. It is doubtful whether ASEAN could help them with military ware; none of the western powers has promised such help. The only source of military help would be from China and as the ASEAN group has succumbed to the Chinese intention of punishing Vietnam for her pro-Moscow stand, ASEAN now stands exposed to the full geopolitical strategies of China. But before affording any credence to the anti-Vietnamese democratic Kampuchean coalition government in exile the international community may want to satisfy itself as to the real motivation and relative strength of the respective coalition partners. For a casual observer the coalition may possess all the paraphernalia required to give it a representative garb; but it cannot deceive a perceptive observer. The coalition itself is a bundle of contradictions and it reached its destination via a circuitous

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

route. It is not a voluntary organisation; it has been thrust upon them by outside forces playing sub-continental politics. The coalition appears to have been formed not to solve the problems of the Kampuchians but to extract concessions and guarantees for certain countries in the region. The ASEAN group of countries fear the expansion of communist influence in the region whether it comes from China or Vietnam, but mainly from China as these countries have had already experienced the Chinese-instigated guerilla movements based on the large populations of overseas Chinese. All these countries have put their communists behind the bars. Yet it is strange that they should go to bed in a coalition with a power which they fear most. It is therefore not surprising that they have continuously attempted to persuade the Vietnamese for help to contain China. During the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister to Singapore Mr. Dhanapalan suggested that Indo-China and ASEAN could come together to contain China once the Kampuchean problem was solved. This shows that ASEAN has more fears of China than Vietnam, yet unwittingly they have fallen prey to China's strategies. Khmer Rouge is admittedly a faithful ally and a tool of China in the Coalition Government and is stronger than the other two coalition partners in numbers and military strength. Therefore, eventually, even if a successful solution is worked out to China-backed Khmer Rouge stands to gain more than the other two "democratic" elements.

THERE ARE ALSO OTHER REASONS which militate against the success of this coalition. The Heng Samrin Government in Kampuchea is strongly entrenched in power and there appears to be no cracks in the Government. A Constitution was framed and elections were held. The Khmer people in Kampuchea have endorsed the Heng Samrin regime. The frontiers of Kampuchea are well guarded and it will be difficult for any of the tripartite leadership to operate inside Kampuchea to carry on propanganda. And the presence of the hated Pol Pot group will militate against the coalition gaining support inside the country where people have the most fearful memories of the Khmer Rouge. Prince Sihanouk, the President of the Coalition was selected for his "international reputation" but he is not liked even by Son Saan. Khmer Rouge support him only to the extent it serves its own purpose. Khmer Rouge appears to have yielded on China's advice to the pressure of ASEAN to agree to the coalition in order to win back international credibility via other two partners and by keeping Pol Pot in cold storage. But Kampuchean masses who experienced nearly four years of torture and massacre (and this fact had been recognized by the international community) will not welcome them. The Kampuchean masses according to all reports

prefer to have Vietnamese soldiers in their midst, rather than the Khmer Rouge soldiery.

Vietnam is no doubt anxious as any other country in the region to find an early solution to the problem. Vietnam, devastated by nearly four decades of Imperialist wars and later Chinese invasions, was keen and bent on developing her own economy and could ill afford to station nearly two lakhs of her soldiers in another country. Nor is she in a mood to get herself involved in yet another long drawn out war. But that does not mean that she could be pressurised to sit in a conference table with Khmer Rouge forces. It is now a fact of history that Vietnamese forces entered Kampuchea not merely to rid the country of the murderous Khmer Rouge forces, but also to safeguard her frontiers from a Government which had links with China. Therefore the international community cannot expect the Vietnamese to enter into any truce with Khmer Rouge who are admittedly open protagonists of China. It must also be remembered that Hanoi still wields influence in Kampuchea and she is not an unwelcome guest there. As more and more literature has been put out by those involved and directed the political events of the region it becomes apparent that Kampuchean were suffered because they were misunderstood. American bombings of the 1970s were caused by the hatred of the US strategists to the Khmer Rouge who were regarded as being under the influence of Hanoi. This was not so. The Khmer Rouge, were always under the influence of Peking, betrayed Hanoi refused to join her Paris discussions and wrought hardships to Kampuchean people. An early solution to the Kampuchean problem will be forthcoming only when the ASEAN group and China, together with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council will guarantee secure borders all along the Indo-China borders. No amount of coercion will bring Vietnam to the Conference table. Vietnam has twice pulled out its soldiers from non-strategic areas in Kampuchea and had told Singapore and through her the ASEAN partners, that her intention was not confrontation with or containment of China but friendship with all the countries in the region. Would not his add to her credibility?

✘ ✘ ✘

BANGLADESH

E. F. F. Remains Suspended

By S. Bashar.

Dacca, : There is little possibility of resuming the Extended Fund Facilities (EFF) of International Monetary Fund (IMF) to Bangladesh for the fiscal year 1982-83. IMF agreed to provide for Banglsh 800 million SDR under EFF for the period 1980-83. But after releasing only 60 million SDR of the agreed

amount, the IMF suspended the Extended Fund Facilities (EFF) for Bangladesh since the beginning of 1981. The IMF's plan for suspending the facilities were that the Bangladesh govt. did not abide by the terms and conditions of the agreement for the EFF. Moreover, the IMF had reservations about the performance and activities of Bangladesh in the economic field. To discuss the question of the remaining EFF, a seven member IMF mission visited Bangladesh last month. It was the third mission that visited Bangladesh since the suspension of EFF last year. Like the previous two missions, the third one, led by Mr. Georgi Szapari discussed with the Bangladesh officials the possibility of resuming EFF and for that purpose, the pros and cons of Bangladesh' economic situation were viewed in the parley. It was expected that the visit of the third IMF mission to Bangladesh would be fruitful and the suspended EFF would be resumed as Bangladesh fulfilled some of the terms of IMF. One of the IMF's allegations about Bangladesh's economic policy was that Bangladesh extended bank credit far beyond its limit. In accordance with IMF's conditions, Bangladesh adopted a very tight bank credit policy, subsidy on the ration goods was reduced, price of fertilizers was enhanced and the Bangladeshi Taka was devalued several times. But these measures could not satisfy the IMF bosses.

The IMF's credit terms for the developing countries are becoming harder day by day. Now the IMF's terms include, total withdrawal of subsidy from food and fertilizers, withdrawal of subsidy from the public sector, increase of price of power and petroleum products, 30% devaluations of local currency etc. Similar terms and conditions were also raised by the World Bank and western donor countries. But it was not possible for a country like Bangladesh to comply with all the terms in view of the situation prevailing in the country and thus the IMF's loan remains suspended. Meanwhile, the new national budget of Bangladesh which came on the 30th June last, announced further reduction of the government subsidy on food-rationing, fertilizers etc., and also foretold total withdrawal of subsidy gradually. The developing countries like Bangladesh are now in deep crisis for increase of import bills and at the same time reduction in the export earnings. Due to international recession and inflation, volume of imports reduced though expenditure in this sector increased manifold. On the other hand, export earning decreased through volume increased substantially. The terms of trade deteriorated and the difference between export and import volume growing alarmingly. To get rid of this crisis, Bangladesh and some other developing countries had to go to IMF for loans on emergency basis. After long discussions and reviews, loans under EFF were granted to Bangladesh, but after releasing only one-fifth of the amount it was suspended for an indefinite period. And now after adding terms after

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

terms, it is virtually impossible to get the rest of the loans.

The economic observers believe that the hard terms extended by the IMF instead of funds will make the country's deplorable economy more crippled. The IMF bosses may impose their hard terms without giving a look at the hard necessity of a developing country, but it is possible for a government to give away the national interest to comply with the terms of a loan-giving agency? The IMF was created in 1945 with the objectives of promoting international monetary corporation; facilitating the balanced growth of international trade; promoting exchange stability; granting of credits to members in dealing with temporary balance of payment difficulties. It is beyond doubt that those objectives were fixed for the well-being of the world economy, particularly of the developing nations. **But the present structure of IMF is such that it does not protect the interest of the developing nations, rather it protects the interest of the western industrialised countries. So there are growing demand from the developing countries for the restructuring of the IMF as well as setting up of a new economic order in the world.**

✕ ✕ ✕

GEORGE SHULTZ

The Bechtel Boss

By Claudia Wright.

IN THE THREE DAYS before General Haig's resignation (on June 25), the White House disintegrated to a point of contradiction, chaos, and loss of personal control that has rarely been seen before during an international crisis. In picking Shultz, the White House was motivated by the urgent need to have a man at the State Department whose loyalty and amiability will help settle White House nerves and allay outside criticism, while implementing to the letter the stances which Reagan has decided are necessary for his reelection campaign in 1983-84. Where Haig was splenetic, Shultz will be phlegmatic -- a change of humour, but not of policy. On first appearances, Shultz, the millionaire President of Bechtel Corporation, one of the 25 largest companies in the US, is the sort of Republican who might be expected to preserve the Administration from the votes of no-confidence it has recently been getting from Wall Street and international markets. He sits on the boards of Dillon, Read, the stock brokerage; J.P.Morgan and Morgan Guaranty Trust, the banks; General Motors and Sears Roebuck, the retailer. He and Bechtel have grown increasingly richer by foreign construction projects and the export of American technology abroad.

TRIBUNE AUGUST 14, 1982

This side of his activity, however, will produce some of the toughest questions Shultz will face from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when it meets to consider his nomination. As a pipeline builder for the oil and gas industry, Shultz inclined not to interfere with the Soviet European gas pipeline contract, but he will adhere faithfully to the President's policy. Mr. Reagan's decision to reverse the commitments he gave to the Europeans on that issue (during the Versailles summit in June) not only contradicted General Haig's recommendations, but also those of Shultz himself who had been the President's emissary in Europe and Japan before the summit conference met. Shultz may face another test of conflicting interests on nuclear non-proliferation and American technology exports. His corporate interest in exporting reactors and nuclear technology will coincide solidly with the Reagan effort to ease non-proliferation controls over such exports to countries like South Africa, Taiwan, and Argentina. This will agitate several Senators. On the other hand, Shultz is the man who approved an agreement last year with Mitsubishi and in 1980 with Hitachi to provide nuclear technology to the Japanese. The same companies are currently embroiled in indictments by the FBI and Justice Department for allegedly trying to steal computer technology from IBM.

SHULTZ'S FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS, however, will be that his personal views on East-West relations and international economic policy -- which do not differ markedly from those of the State Department or of Haig for that matter -- are not those of the President. Though the latter's simplism in these areas can be worked on by the former economics professor and university dean, Shultz has not been appointed to that role. The new Secretary of State will also lack the opportunity to appoint enough senior staff to make even a subtle difference to American diplomacy in the short run. The price of any move he makes will be a tacit deal with Senator Jesse Helms and other Right-wing Senators, who are determined to hold the Administration to a hard economic line with the Soviet Union and to intransigence on arms control. He must also accommodate the erstwhile liberal bloc of Democratic Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee who are intensely pro-Israel; and happy for their own political purposes this year, looking to the Presidential election ahead, to press the Administration -- and Shultz -- into a corner over the Middle East. If Shultz appears "soft" on the Arabs, both Senator Alan Cranston and Senator John Glenn, who are presidential contenders on the Committee, have an asset to exploit for pro-Israel support. If Shultz appears "tough" on the Arabs, he will be putting himself in the same bind that Haig was in. He may try to satisfy all sides, or try to be both soft and tough, including the possibility of inviting Henry Kissinger back into government service as a Middle East negotiator. Kissinger has been anathema to the Republican Right-wing, but he carefully

15

cultivated Shultz whom he describes in his memoirs as the "one American to whom I would entrust the nation's fate in a crisis." The Administration's relations with the Israelis would be eased if Kissinger, in whom they have confidence were in charge of the settlement. **There is in reality no room for American policy to adopt either an anti-Israeli or a pro-Arab position with Shultz's appointment. Instead, the contradictions will continue. The White House cannot run its empire without the Israelis, but neither can it retain the loyalty of its tributary Sheikhs, Emirs and Sultans by relying so obviously on Israeli force alone.** -New Statesman : July 2, 1982.



US & CHINA

The Baghdad Summit

New Delhi: There is great deal of pessimism among Non-aligned diplomatic circles in the Indian capital about the future of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM). It is one thing to make rhetorical pronouncements about the need to strengthen Non-aligned unity in order to have an impact on the troubled world, but it is another to be able to sustain the NAM in the realities of today. *The Baghdad Summit* is in the balance. It is felt that if it takes place on scheduled dates in the Iraqi capital in early September it will have poor attendance and that at a low level of representation. Unless Iran agrees to a truce to cover the period of the Summit, also giving time for delegations to get there and get back, it may be difficult to hold the Summit at all. Iraq does not want a postponement or change of venue. This many regard as obdurate obstinacy as unrealistic as Iraqi incursion into Iranian territory in September 1980. Nearly all non-aligned diplomats here in Delhi say that their countries are agreed that a NA summit is an urgent need in the present world situation, but that as matters stood today a summit seemed a remote possibility unless Iraq agreed to a postponement or a change of venue. **It is also felt that main beneficiaries of such a nonaligned setback (almost a debacle) will be the USA and China, countries which from different ends have wanted to shatter the NA movement unless, of course, it adopted policies which suited their geo-strategic imperatives. It is an admitted fact that after Algiers both these Powers had stepped up their efforts to undermine the Movement, and at the Colombo and Havana Summits their activities to denigrate the movement had reached such intensity that many wondered how the Movement had survived without an actual break or split.**

The USA and China now have reason to be happy that the NAM is in such bad straits. Both Washington

and Beijing are silent about the Baghdad Summit at the moment but the story will be different if a dynamic Seventh Summit becomes a concrete possibility. Political circles in Delhi are happy about the reply that Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed had given the Iranian delegation which had gone to Colombo to demand that the venue of the next Summit should be changed from Baghdad, especially the fact that the Minister had said that developments on the international scene made it imperative that heads of state of the nonaligned countries should meet to discuss some of the major economic and political issues concerning the third world. Since 1970, from the Lusaka summit to the Havana summit, non-aligned summits have been held regularly and every endeavour should be made to ensure their continuity. Another point that was well received in the Indian capital was that he told the visiting Iranian delegation that any country intending to attend the forthcoming Baghdad summit of the non-aligned nations should not be considered pro-Iraq. Neither should those asking for a change of venue or the postponement of the summit be considered as supporting Iran. Many N. A. countries felt the way Sri Lanka did; that it is unfortunate that the Iran-Iraq dispute had still not found a solution and hope that this matter would soon be resolved to the satisfaction of both countries, and also that the summit and the war had been linked and this linkage made it difficult and delicate for non-aligned countries to make decisions pertaining to the summit. Unfortunately the Iranians do not seem to be in a mood to listen to such pleas.

TRIBUNE

Agricultural Digest

BETTER THAN SOYA

The Incredible Potato

By Robert E. Rhoades

Below is an extract from a lengthy and exhaustive article about "The Incredible Potato" in the May 1982 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. We publish this with due acknowledgements to the prestigious journal read and respected all over the world. Potato is an up and coming agricultural product in Sri Lanka, but we have to go a long way to help farmers (not only in the hill country but also in the irrigated "dry lands") to grow what can become staple adjunct to rice.—Ed.

THIS IS THE VEGETABLE that conquered the world: the peasant's staff of life, the gourmet's delight, nutritious, delicious, lauded and maligned the paradoxical potato, the amazing spud. Among the first Europeans to see the unimposing plant the Indians called *papa* were conquistador Francisco Pizarro and his rowdy band. When they overran Peru in the 1530s, they were unaware of the buried treasure beneath their feet. They rode roughshod over the *papa*, in hot pursuit of the Inca Atahualpa and his fabled gold. **Introduced into Europe over the next 50 years, the potato began four centuries of world conquest. The Inca Empire has vanished. Spain's glory is only a memory. King Potato keeps on reigning. Compared to the vast benefits this versatile plant has bestowed on humankind, all the gold of Peru becomes small potatoes. Today the potato is produced in 130 of the world's 167 independent countries. One year's crop at consumer prices is worth 106 billion dollars, more than the value of all the gold and silver the Spanish ever carted out of the New World.**

The average annual crop (291 million tons) could cover a four-lane superhighway circling the world six times. The potato is so nutritious, that a man in Scandinavia lived healthily for 300 days on only spuds dressed with a bit of margarine. *It takes seven pounds of potatoes, about 23, to total 2,500 calories, the approximate adult daily requirements; so eating a spud without rich toppings is no more fattening than eating a pear—the potato itself is 90.9 percent fat free.* An acre of potatoes yields almost as much food as two acres of grain, and when the water that composes about 80 percent of potatoes is squeezed out, they provide annually more edible dry matter than the combined worldwide consumption of fish and meat. Without potatoes meat production would slump and meat price skyrocket; nearly half the world's crop is fed to livestock. Potatoes are for more than eating: distilled into vodka and aquavit, processed into starch, paste, and dye, convertible to fuel for our cars. One never knows when a new and startling use will be found for the potato: Gangster John Dillinger reportedly found one when he carved a pistol from a potato dyed it with iodine, and escaped from prison.

WHAT HAS MADE THE POTATO KING among vegetables? Fruitfulness, hardiness, nutritiousness—and above all, versatility, which is why in India a jack-of-all-trades is called *alu*, potato. The potato yields more nutritious food more quickly on less land and in harsher climates than any such major crops as wheat, corn, or rice. On average it matures faster than any of these staples—in 90 to 120 days, and edible tubers can be harvested after a mere 60 days. **Nutritionists rate the quality of potato protein higher than that of the soyabean,**

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

and a single spud can supply half the daily vitamin C requirement of an adult, a fact sea captains early guessed at when they carried potatoes to prevent scurvy among their crews. If captain and crew had been cast away on an island with a bushel of potatoes, they could have grown a ton of food within a year and survived. With milk they could have held out indefinitely. A potato crop is as well suited to backyard gardening as it is to large-scale commercial production. The potato is so hardy and adaptable that it grows from below sea level behind Dutch dikes to almost 14,000 feet up in the chilly Andes and Himalayas, from the Arctic Circle to the Straits of Magellan, and in the scorching deserts of Australia and Africa. Only in the sultry jungles, where high humidity encourages wilt and other diseases, does the potato languish. If however, the world's temperature should drop a few degrees as some climatologists predict, the cool-weather-loving spud will become an even more important food crop. It may also become a useful source of energy in the decades to come. We may be burning potato gasohol in our cars.

IN OUR OWN DAY man is processing the potato for a better life in this world, and in ways stranger and more intricate than freeze-drying. The success of these efforts could determine whether the human race will survive the population explosion. In Tubingen, West Germany, at the Max-Planck Institute for Biology, genetic engineers have fused two botanical cousins, the potato and tomato, to produce pomatoes and topatoes. These hybrids, they hope, will someday produce food above and below ground, and share their best qualities. "The potato is at an exciting point in its history:," Dr. Georg Melchers, the scientist behind this new discovery, told me. "It's one of the most promising plants to which genetic engineering can be applied." In Asia and South America I met scientists who are pioneering the commercial growing of potatoes by "true seed", the tiny seeds produced in the potato plant's berry. By this method potatoes can be grown much like grains. A hundred-pound sack of seed will sow more than a thousand acres. By contrast, the universal method used by farmers requires more than a thousand tons of potato tubers to seed the same amount of land. If perfected, the trueseed method could revolutionize potato growing. In China about 25,000 acres are sown to seed. . . .

Director General Richard Sawyer, my boss is a native of Maine who organized our internationally funded centre in 1971. "The potato is the forgotten crop in a world with a grain mentality," he told me, "It was never seriously considered as part of the solution to world hunger. Our goal is to make the potato available and inexpensive for everyone by the year 2,000. You know, it is still a rich man's food in many poor nations. . . ."

To Fight Insects

by Wayne Hyde

Nature may have the best answer to the farmer's problem of controlling those insects that damage crops. That's the belief of Dr. Anthony Waiss, a research chemist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. U. S. farmers have tried insecticides; they have tried sterilizing insect male populations; they have tried attractants. But farmers report that insects are still causing a significant amount of damage to field and vegetable crops. There are nearly 1,500 plant species that manufacture their own chemical compounds that poison insects. Waiss believes that better understanding of these compounds could lead to breeding plants with greater resistance to harmful crop pests. If these compounds could be isolated, plant breeders could select varieties which contained the highest amount of insect toxicants. Research in this field is not new. Plant insect toxicants were reported more than 200 years ago. But strong support for built-in plant resistance research developed only as recently as the 1950s.

For some years now, Waiss and his staff have been working on the identification of these natural chemicals which give insect resistance to plants. For example, they have found a toxic chemical known as "tannin" present in cotton plants. They believe that tannin can protect cotton from one of its most damaging pests, the tobacco budworm. Studies have shown that when tannin was added—at the rate of only three-tenths of one percent—to the cotton plant, the budworm larvae population in the plant was significantly reduced. Similar studies are being conducted on the corn plant's resistance to the corn earworm, and on sunflower's resistance to the sunflower moth. One of the most interesting facts to have emerged from these tests is that, unlike chemical pesticides, nature's toxic chemicals are strategically located so that the plant consumed by humans either do not contain the resistant compounds, or contain only insignificant amounts. Waiss reports: "Built-in resistance is the most economically and ecologically sound of all possible methods for controlling insect damage. This method will give us another weapon to use against insects and decrease our dependence upon pesticides and cultural practices. Plants with built-in resistance have chemicals toxic to insects right where they are needed—on the plants.::—USICA.

✕ ✕ ✕

India's Green Revolution

By Bharat Dogra

IN RECENT YEARS the "green revolution" of India has been widely discussed. While in some areas such as Punjab agricultural growth has been very rapid, for the country as a whole the progress has been limited as is evident from the fact of widespread undernutrition and that we still have to import food grains. The per capita availability of pulses has declined sharply and the country has been forced to import massive quantities of edible oils in recent years. While the gains have been limited the costs have been heavy, particularly those incurred in the form of foreign exchange. Imports of chemical fertilizers and pesticides have to be made at very high prices which have no relation to the actual cost of production. **These trends in India's agricultural growth have to be seen in the context of the efforts of western agribusiness to promote particular types of agricultural development strategies in third world countries which are in keeping with their profit maximising objectives.** In recent years, the United States has lost in some important areas of industrial growth to Japan and Western Europe but its capacity to produce an important share of the world's food and feed grains has become the most important factor in retaining economic supremacy. As a Western author states, "*The commercial survival and the status as a world power of the United States depends enormously and increasingly on its ability to sell its farm and agro-industrial products abroad. It is clear that the adoption of particular agricultural strategies by developing countries, specially big countries like India is of concern to western agribusiness.* If, for example, India relies mainly on land reforms, intensive cultivation by small peasant proprietors and use of local resources to increase farm production, then there is not much scope for agribusiness to sell inputs to India. On the other hand, if the emphasis is on concentrating the use of technical inputs in some developed areas, then the agribusiness firms can hope to sell large amounts of chemical fertilisers pesticides farm machinery etc. to India.

IN ORDER TO GIVE A PARTICULAR ORIENTATION to agriculture of developing countries, the developed countries have longterm programmes in which students and officials from developing countries are influenced to believe in the Western ideas as being right for their country and also convinced that their personal career advancements is based on spreading these ideas. The following extract about the Participating Training Programme (PTP) of the USAID (United States Agency for International Development) which

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

have been taken from a US government document "Winning the Cold War—The US Ideological Offensive" is significant in this context. "They return to their homes to add not only increased skill and competence, but whatever they have absorbed of the values of our society.... The opportunity for broad social and political orientation exists at every stage in the total experience and participant has while in the US...." It should be further added that agricultural trainees have always received special attention in the PTP." **Susan George** tells us in her book "How The Other Half Dies" that as early as in 1953 the Rockefeller Foundation, through its Agricultural Development Council, was focussing on training "agricultural economists and technocrats" for India. According to Harry Cleaver writing in the Trojan Horse, it also joined forces with the USAID'S PTP to provide elites who would help mould the rural economy into forms compatible with "technological change and social stability. According to Krishna Moorthy writing in *Far Eastern Economic Review* (24 January 1963) the Ford Foundation sent an expert mission to India which called for adequate supplies of fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds,..." and other "green revolution type elements and whose recommendations formed the basis for the Indian government's Intensive Agricultural Districts Programmes, also called the Package Programme, concentrating on the better off areas which was to serve as a trial for the spread of the green revolution. **Susan George** continues, "The India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1952 called for an allocation of \$ 5 million (from interest on the loans) for reform of higher education in India, to be accompanied partly through exchange of students and faculty. Subsequent bilateral agreements allowed six American state universities with particularly strong departments of agriculture to send teams to India and divide up its entire area among themselves.

To Be Concluded

RING-BARKING

For Better Yields In Tea

TREE SURGERY (RING BARKING) must indeed be a new concept in young tea management. And this new technique is claimed to have been developed by Dr. A.K.Dutta and Prof. A.K.Neog in the Department of Tea Husbandry and Technology of the Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat. The technique involves removing a ring of bark from the main stem about 20 cm from the ground level, leaving a narrow strip of bark in the ring, undamaged. In this system, no pruning is done for frame formation of the tea plants. As no growing part is removed, the growth of the young plants becomes much quicker and vigorous. *A field experiment has been undertaken this year where different clonal plants have been subjected to this treatment in a larger plant population. Results obtained so far are stated to be very encouraging and this technique may prove to be very useful and economical as far as training of young tea plant for frame formation and yield are concerned.*

The likely benefits from this technique will be early return of substantial quantity of crop from the young plants (about 1000 kg. made tea per hectare in the first year of planting); an ideal and vigorously growing frame with increased number of plucking points a plant; and extension/replanting made less costly and thereby induce the planters to uproot old uneconomic bushes and go for fresh planting at a faster rate. *However, as tea is a perennial plant, it will require a few years more to draw a final conclusion on the performance and suitability of this new technique. But as it is an entirely new approach as far as young tea management is concerned and the initial results are found to be very promising in the greater interest of the tea industry, this method should be made known to all concerned so the interested persons may try it in different tea growing areas.*

Export Duty from & Subsidy payments to the Coconut Industry

Export Duty Rs. in Millions	S U B S I D I E S					Assistance to allotees one Acre or Less. Millions
	Replanting Underplanting Rs. in Millions	New Planting Rs. in Millions	Fertiliser Rs. in Millions	Rehabilitation Subsidy Scheme for small Holdings Millions		
1973	32.6					
1974	161.8					
1975	65.1					
1976	5.2					
1977	14.1					
1978	344.9					
1979	335.0	1.4	2.4	60.4	2.8	0.2
1980	218.2	2.8	5.4	118.6	4.8	0.1
1981+	240.8	3.8	7.4	47.5	4.5	0.2
1982*	197.0					

*Provisional +Approved Estimates.

TRIBUNE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

TO VISIT

Mahaweli Areas

AN APPEAL has been made by the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) of the Mahaweli Ministry through the press to all persons who wish to visit the Mahaweli Project areas to first contact the Coordinating Officer of the Mahaweli Authorities so that arrangements could be made for them to visit these areas. The CECB statement reads: "The accelerated Mahaweli Project areas such as Kotmale, Victoria and Maduru Oya have received a large number of visitors over the last two or three months. Some visitors appear to be going to these sites after 6 p.m. in the evening. Much though we would like to assist anyone wishing to see the Accelerated Mahaweli areas, it is not possible always to accommodate visitors after 6 p.m. On the other hand, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development does not wish to see that anybody who goes to see the Mahaweli sites is turned away without getting the full benefit of the visit. "It would therefore be in the interests of all concerned if those who propose to visit these areas first contact the Coordinating Officer of the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka in Colombo on the telephone 548649 or 548650 so that suitable arrangements could be made for the members of the public to view the Project Areas".

x x x

RICE CULTIVATION—2

Improved Methods

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

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

Let not a single drop of water which falls on the land, flow into the sea without benefitting man". (Parakrama Bahu I) (12th Century). This is a review of the experiences gained in the process of introducing a new cropping systems program to the poorly irrigated rice-lands in the Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts, based on the research techno-

logy derived from the Walagambahuwa Project. Even though incomplete, it will serve as springboard for future evaluation and remedial action if necessary.

Target Areas: The Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts, which comprise the initial target area for the extension of the recommended Walagambahuwa technology, contain nearly 80 percent of the small reservoirs. Both these Districts will benefit from special development projects sponsored by the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations. Minor reservoir rehabilitation is a primary feature of both development projects. The construction of new minor reservoirs is also being undertaken in the Kurunegala District. The gross cultivated and harvested extents of rice during the rainy season (Maha) and the following dry season (Yala) are given below -

Rice (ha)	Anuradhapura District		Kurunegala District	
	Maha	Yala	Maha	Yala
Cultivated	39,000	4,000	32,600	18,000
Harvested	34,650	3,420	29,650	13,310

(Agric. Impelementation Program 1981-82).

Only 12.5% and 55.2% of the fields in the Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts respectively are cultivated in the dry season. That there is scope for extending the Walagambahuwa technology to these districts is therefore apparent. Rice production is carried on in the valleys where Low Humic Gleys predominate. The content of nitrogen and phosphorous in these soils is generally low. It is essential therefore that the timely cultivation of short-aged rices is supported by at least a moderate level of fertilizer application to achieve satisfactory results.

Strategy of Implementation and Organisational Set up: The introduction of the new technology to farmers in the Anuradhapura and Kurunegala Districts is the function of the Extension Services of the Department of Agriculture. Key officers in the Implementation Program have been trained by IDRC and IRRI in Croppings Systems practices. Subordinate staff have also been given the opportunity to study the on-going Project at Walagambahuwa and to participate in relevant workshops and seminars to discuss the pros and cons of implementation procedure. The Extension Organisation in each District is comprised of agriculturally trained staff, headed by an Assistant Director of Agriculture, assisted by segment officers who co-ordinate the work. Each Segment officer has a team of Agricultural Instructors and village Extension workers to carry the "message" to the farmers.

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

This is achieved by a System of Training and Visits. A specially trained group of *Subject Matter Officers*, attached to the Office of the Assistant Director, acts as a liaison between research and extension staff. Their function is to "brief" the Agricultural Instructors and Village Extension Workers regularly on the new technology. The Agricultural Instructors, in turn, prepare a fortnightly calendar to enable Village Extension Workers to visit farmers and advise them on the new techniques. The fortnightly program of training and visits, is constantly monitored by Segement Officers and Agricultural Instructors. Any deficiencies or inconsistencies in the program which cannot be remedied at the extension level are referred back to the Regional Research Stations at Maha Illupallama (Anuradhapura District) or Makandura (Kurunegala District). The Regional Research Centres operate on Adaptive Research Service which works in close liaison with the Extension Service to tackle these problems either by experimentation or demonstration in farmers fields using, as far as possible, the same resources available to farmers.

Settlement	1st season Production before project (t/ha)	1st season production after project (t/ha)	Yield Increase (t/ha)	2nd season Production (t/ha)
1.	1.5	2.0	0.5	nc.
2.	1.4	2.7	1.3	nc.
3.	2.1	3.6	1.5	2.0
4.	1.4	2.5	1.1	nc.
5.	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.0
6.	na.	2.8	—	nc.
7.	1.8	2.6	0.8	nc.
8.	1.5	2.0	0.5	nc.
9.	1.2	2.2	1.0	nc.
10.	1.8	2.6	0.8	nc.

na=not available

nc=not cultivated.

To be continued . . .

x x x

Ten Tanks Project: in the first phase of implementation ten minor village irrigation schemes in the Kurunegala District were taken up for development in 1978/79 to study the impact of the new technology, freed of the apron strings of the special co-ordinating research-extension team which operated at Walagambahuwa. The total extent under cultivation in this project was 125 ha. The results (Wijesooriya and Kumarasinghe) are given in Table 3. The initial phase of implementation was successful in that the Settlements cultivating improved 3 months cultivators in terms of the Walagambahuwa technology were able to increase their production levels in all instances during the first season from 0.5—1.5 t/ha (except in No. 6 where the statistics were incomplete). In the following season, only the 3rd and 5th settlements attempted a second cultivation, producing average yields of 2.0 t/ha. That the other 8 settlements were unable to emulate the *Walagambahuwa* example is significant. It may have something to do with the run off capacities of their reservoirs being inadequate to serve the irrigated areas under their command for two seasons cultivation. Walagambahuwa is fortunate in that it has a relatively large catchment and a small command area. Or it may have something to do with the fact that plantings were late (November-December).

TABLE 3

**"Ten-Tank" Project, Kurunegala District
1978/79 to compare rice production under
traditional and new cropping systems**

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

BOOK REVIEW

Global 2000 - 2

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 2000.

THE DEVELOPMENT (OR LACK OF IT) of the capitalist world's resources is dictated by imperialism, through multinationals, who will control an estimated 80% of all production in the capitalist world by 1985. These monopoly capitalists have built their position on cheap energy, cheap materials and cheap labour, supported by the diplomatic and military power of the imperialist states. The major ecological problem identified by the report is the very rapid decline in the world's forests. Currently, approximately 1/5 of the world's land surface is covered by forests; but at the present rate of deforestation—an area half the size of California per year—the forests are likely to be reduced to one sixth of the world's surface by 2000. Deforestation on this scale will lead to many major problems. Firstly, the people of less developed countries depend heavily on wood for heating and cooking, what food they can get. Collecting wood fuel is a full time occupation for some. In other parts, eg. the Ganges plain of India, wood shortages force the

poor to burn animal dung and crop wastes, otherwise used for land fertilisation, with disastrous effects on the productivity and health of their arable land. Secondly, deforestation will also lead to "extensive erosion and will destabilise water flows, adversely affecting the agriculture on which a quarter of the world's total human population depends. In the tropical zones of Africa and Latin America, deforestation will lead, in many cases to the loss of nutrients, and to reduction of the soil quality, essential for the recovery of the forests. Desert encroachment can be anticipated in parts of nearly every continent." Again the inferences are crystal clear. The longer the world economy is based on capitalism, the greater is the danger of a total ecological collapse. The sooner production-for profit is replaced by production-for-need, the better are the chances of human survival.

IN A PLANNED SOCIALIST ECONOMY it would be possible to achieve an harmonic relationship between human society and nature. In *Capital*, Marx warned that capitalist production "disturbs the circulation of matter between man and soil and prevents the return to the soil of its elements." The Global 2,000 study's energy projections for the year 2,000 do not indicate an early relief from the world's energy problems. The report outlines the fact that world petroleum production will peak before 2,000 and that a world transition away from petroleum dependence must take place, emphasising the confusion in which the capitalist investors find themselves in with regard to future energy directions. It is suggested in the report that higher oil prices will encourage the adoption of alternative fuels and technologies. However, the energy situation presents yet another impending crisis for capitalism since the apparently safe alternative provided by a thousand years of reserves of coal and the projected nuclear power programme, are now seen as increasingly dangerous future energy options. Despite recent advances in reducing air pollution in many industrialized countries air quality is likely to worsen as increasing amounts of fossil fuels (especially coal) are burned. The nuclear power programme also presents insurmountable difficulties, with the risk of radioactive contamination of the environment due to nuclear power accidents, increasing in likelihood with the increased use of nuclear power. The massive problems, as yet unsolved associated with radioactive wastes are amply indicated by the fact that some of the by-products of reactors have half-lives 5 times as long as the period of recorded history. **Faced with these alarming and potentially disastrous problems with the future development of world energy availability, one has to conclude that massive investment, at a hitherto unprecedented scale, in alternative energy technologies (including solar, geothermal, wind, tide and water powered technologies) is necessary. Such massive investments cannot be provided by the meagre piecemeal**

contributions of private investors, but require the facilities of state investment through the nationalisation of the necessary industrial and monetary resources and processes conducive to technological progress in these alternative technologies. Due to the growth of population, shortages of water will be more frequent and severer than today. Moreover, deforestation will destabilize water flows, while irrigation and the use of pesticides and fertilizers will contaminate fresh water.

THE REPORT sees the possibility that these conditions may even lead to outbreaks of war. "The world will be more vulnerable to the disruptive effects of war. The tensions that could lead to war will have multiplied. The potential for conflict over fresh water alone is, underscored by the fact that out of 200 of the world's major river basins, 148 are shared by two countries and 52 are shared by 3 to 10 countries. Long standing conflicts over shared rivers such as the Plata (Brazil Argentina), Euphrates (Syria, Iraq) or Ganges, (Bangladesh, India) could easily intensify". What are the conclusions workers can draw from this? From the standpoint of capitalism, the Global 2,000 report shows horrors without end, a catalogue of disasters and catastrophies. But for the mass of the population of the underdeveloped countries the nightmares already exist. Even in the period of the 1950s and 1960s a period of boom for the main capitalist countries, there was an inexorable and agonising squeeze on the living standards of the world's hundreds of millions of poor. Today hundreds of millions linger on the brink of starvation; hundreds of millions more are condemned to illiteracy, disease and early death. What for the West has been a period of relative "stability" and "harmony" has been one of uninterrupted social distress in the Third World, punctuated by wars, social upheavals and revolutions.

THE AUTHORS OF THE GLOBAL 2,000 report have looked into the future and seen—from their own class standpoint—what Marxists have also anticipated: that the increasing economic and social crisis in the underdeveloped world will lead to even greater upheavals in the future. The instability of the past three decades will be as nothing as the generalized crisis of the capitalist world makes itself felt in the weakest countries in the chain of capitalism—in other worlds in the least developed countries. Revolutionary explosions in the colonial and ex-colonial world will be inevitable as the hundreds of millions of workers and peasants seek a way out of the impasses of capitalist and landlord social relations. The established order will be challenged time and time again. But in addition, to challenging the basis of capitalism in the Third World, these social explosions will undermine social stability in the main metropolitan countries of capitalism. The authors of the report bleat about the dire necessity of "the nations of the

world" to take "hold and imaginative steps" but this merely begs the question. Marxists see all these questions from a class standpoint. It is not a matter of the better or more efficient application of science, or biology or agronomy, but a question of social relations, of class relations. What obstructs the rational development and use of resources is, on the one hand, the private ownership of the means of production, and that particularly means in the underdeveloped world, the ownership and use of land. On the other hand, development is also held up by the straight-jacket of the separate national interests of capitalist classes and also diehard bureaucracies. Global 2,000 presents perfectly accurate perspective for human development on the basis of capitalism and landlordism. But that means that there is also another perspective: for the socialist transformation of society. The fight for socialism is clearly the only possible fight for humanity in general. Every eighteen months, a million million pounds are spent on arms around the world. If these resources were used for the benefit of society and if, in addition, the world's resources were properly planned and utilised for social use then what is loomigg as a nightmare for capitalism can become its opposite. Global 2,000 can become the beginning of a dream; of a society that for the first time allows humanity to raise itself to its full height.

Concluded



SPOTLIGHT

* **Swimming** * **Cricket**
* **Boxing** * **Rowing**

IN THE DAZZLING SPOTLIGHT of the local sport-scene recently was that amazing 17-year old **swimming** sensation from Royal College, Julian Bolling. Taking part in the Age Group Swimming Championships held at the Josephian pool, Bolling stroked his way to as many as 15 records in the space of six days of swimming. Just back from Australia where he had a one-year stint of coaching, Bolling's was a truly fantastic effort and he certainly deserved all the rave headlines and write ups given him by the local scribes. There was no doubt that the meet belonged entirely to Bolling. He made the final day

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

a memorable one by smashing a five-year old 400 metre Individual Medley record which was lying to the credit of Bangladesh's M. Khan. This five-year old mark stood at 5 minutes 30.9 seconds and Bolling in erasing it clocked the fantastic time of 5 minutes 22.1 seconds. Bolling's feats made certain of the championships for Royal College. He helped them to 334 points. St. Joseph's College were second with 293 points and newcomers to swimming D. S. Senanayake Maha Vidyalaya did well to take third place with 176 points. Bishop's College took the **Girl's Title** with 408 points with Ladies College second with 335 points and St.-Bridget's Convent third. Girl swimmers who showed their prowess at this meet were Purnima Sundesan of Bishops College and Tanya Perera of Ladies College.

This meet went to prove beyond doubt that **Julian Bolling** is of star class and our most promising aqua man at the moment. Everytime he dived into the pool he came out with a record or a near one. Julian has it in him. He swam to the manner born. Incidentally Bolling hails from a family famous for its sporting traditions locally and abroad. To start with he is the son of Tara and Ralph Bolling. Both Tara and Ralph were top class swimmers during their time and had several records to their credit. Tara is the daughter of cricketing maestro Colonel F. C. de Saram and niece of Koo de Saram. Koo also played cricket and tennis for Sri Lanka. Julian also becomes the nephew of Oosha and Neil Chanmugam. Neil was one of the best allround cricketers produced by Sri Lanka. Neil's two daughters, Anuk and Deepika, too, participated to this meet and won some events. Oosha, too excels at tennis and golf. Julian has a very bright future and with further concentration and hard work he can no doubt make the Mark Spitz mark.

CONGRATULATIONS from "ALLROUNDER" and "TRIBUNE" to the Colombo Hockey and Football Club for emerging **Clifford Cup 'A'** Division Rugby Champions after 20 years. At the start of the season, skipper Karunasena and coach Yu Cey Chang saw several of the club's stalwarts crossing over to seek new pastures. The captain and coach were a disappointed duo owing to this exodus and where other captains and coaches would have despaired they took up the challenge to produce a team that would cock a snook at their detractors and bring home the glittering Clifford Cup. Winning the confidence of the players loyal to the club and instilling in them that no players is indispensable, the captain and coach set about rebuilding their fortunes and today they can all sit back and relax, contended that they had achieved what they set out to do. Their deserters and detractors must certainly be sulking in silence. Every member of the team played his part to perfection and CH & FC fully got the trophy that had eluded them for the past 20 years. Every member of the team was lavish in his

praise for captain Karunasena and coach Chang. A stickler for discipline, Chang, with a never-say-die approach to the game set about putting his charges through their paces in all seriousness. There was no time for fun and frolic. He instilled in them the axiom that hard work pays, and the players rallied to win that coveted rugger trophy. The squad is not satisfied in winning the Clifford Cup. Their next aim is the Knockout Trophy. If they play as they are doing now they are sure to drink deep from this trophy too. Good luck CH & FC.

BOB WILLIS, ENGLAND'S NEW CAPTAIN who took over from Keith Fletcher is certainly showing more than ordinary potential as a leader. He is doing an exemplary job with the talent at his disposal. He won the One-day and Test series against India and now looks set to do the same against the Pakistanis who are led by one of the greatest all-rounders in the game today, Imran Khan. Willis apparently has the knack of doing the impossible. When his critics wrote him off before the Australian tour of England last year as a spent force in fast bowling, he hit back at his with a vengeance. He did not sulk or call his critics names. He proved they were wrong with a frightening spell of bowling that wrought havoc among the Australian batsmen who had earlier won the First Test. He has the Aussies mesmerised for the rest of the series and finally won the series for England. Now after his appointment as captain, he seems to be blossoming into a refreshing allrounder. His performance with both bat and ball in the First Test against Pakistan is an indication to go by. He shows much more responsibility now in his approach to the game and in the First Test against Pakistan when England were tottering at 212 for nine in the second innings he joined wicket keeper Bob Taylor and keeping his end up and offering a straight bat at everything hurled at him by the Pakistanis he added a record-breaking 79 runs for the last wicket. This partnership saw England through to safety and set Pakistan a difficult 313 runs to get for victory. The Pakistanis crumbled 199. Willis was brought in as a stop-gap captain. At the rate he is performing he should be a strong contender for captaincy for the tour of Australia later this year. Willis paid a tribute to Ian Botham after the victory. He said that he had to force the allrounder to quit bowling after 21 overs on the trot. "He was so tired he couldn't retaliate", said Willis. Botham had injured his hand before the match and aggravated it trying to catch Mansoor. "Obviously it was very painful. But happily he was able to grab the ball", said Willis.

Imran's reasons for his side's defeat:—"We had very inferior opposition in the names leading up to the Test and the batsmen have virtually blasted their way through stands of 150 or more. They tried probably to maintain the same momentum—but it did not work". . . . Also there is the question of nerves. We do not play a lot of Test cricket and a lot of our

batsmen are a bit too tense when the big occasion comes. I have only played seven Test matches in two-and-a-half years." Imran also added: "In the first innings I was disappointed with the umpiring. We thought there were a few decisions, especially lbws, where the batsmen got the benefit of the doubt when we were bowling, and then Muddassar and Zaheer did not get the benefit when we went into bat. . . ." "We have no complaints, however, about the light this morning. The batsmen were initially worried about it but we bowled at England in their second innings in similar light." "In the meantime, the Pakistanis have called for a replacement. Medium pacer Jallaludin will join the Pakistan squad. A replacement had been requested owing to the injury to fast bowler Saifraz Nawaz.

THE GUNARATNE BROTHERS, Udaya, Samal and Rohana **boxing** in grand style enabled their school St. Sylvester's, Kandy to carry away the prestigious **Stubbs Shield** at the meet concluded at St. Thomas' College Hall, Mount Lavinia. In the years gone by this meet was one of the most prestigious to be held in Sri Lanka. But sad to say this meet in recent times has not got the publicity it deserves. The fault for this lies with the Sri Lanka Schools Boxing Association. The Gunaratne brothers in doing their part for the school brought back memories of the Bulner brothers who carried all before them in the late sixties and early seventies. The Bulner brothers came under the tutelage of former Sri Lanka boxer Derrick Raymond and those years were the glorious ones for St. Sylvester's College, Kandy. St. Sylvester's came out on top with 35 points while Royal were second with 34 points and S. Thomas' third with 32 points. Trinity College, Kandy, too, had a boxing star in U.T. B. Kiridenna who was adjudged the Most Scientific Boxer in the Senior Weight Class.

The awards: *Sir R. E. Stubbs Shield* to the champion school—St. Sylvester's College, Kandy. The *Colonel T. Y. Wright Challenge Trophy* to the Best Boxer (Seniors)—U. T. B. Kiridenna (Trinity). The *C. V. Bhatt Challenge Shield* to the Best Boxer (Juniors) Sanath Kumara, (St. John's). The *Basil Fonseka Memorial Cup* to the Best Loser (Juniors) E. P. Seneviratne (St. Thomas') The *T. B. Jayah Challenge Cup* to the Best Loser (Senior)—M. I. Odyar (Trinity).

WITH AN OVERALL POINTS tally of 26, the Madras Boat Club beat the Colombo Rowing Club 11 points to carry away the **Deepan Trophy** for the seventh year in succession. The 'A' Fours, the main event for the meet was won by the Indians by three lengths. The Madras team comprised G. Naryan (Bow), B. Vijayan (2) Z. Patel (3) S. Kesu (stroke) and V. Sriram (cox). Sriram is also the manager of the MRC. The locals

to be successful at this meet were the Moheed brothers Fahim and Ali, and J. Ponniah. The Moheed brothers won the 'A' pairs event and Ponniah the 'B' Soull event.

ALLROUNDER

x x x

HIGHLIGHTS

Madras-Colombo Regatta

By Our Rowing Correspondent

This regatta was held in non-stop rain, sometimes at gale force, in the evening of Saturday 31st July at the Colombo Rowing Club on the Beira Lake. When the first crews, the "A" scullers, were ordered on the water, the Steward of Boats, who has had some experience of what rough water on the lake can be like, wondered to himself if the scullers would get to the start, a thousand yards away, without their boats becoming water-logged and sinking, but the schedule had to be kept if the last races were not to be rowed in the dark. The Colombo sculler, Ajith Goonewardena, reached the start first and it was some little time before V. Venkataraman of Madras got there, but the Steward had the satisfaction of seeing for himself after the race was over that the sculling boats were about equally filled with water, for Madras won this race. The *next race*, between the "A" pairs, was a thriller, and the Colombo Moheed brothers, Ali and Fahim, had the satisfaction of beating the pair which had come first in the last All-India regatta, their Nationals. Ali Moheed nearly lost this race by stopping rowing some yards before the finish, but he soon realized his mistake and recovered in time for his boat to beat the other by about the length of a canvas. The *third race*, between the "B" scullers, was dramatic. Jeya Ponniah, the Colombo sculler, won it by even a shorter distance, and then overturned, probably in exhaustion. The umpire's launch rushed to his rescue and fished him out and brought him ashore and he had to be carried into the boathouse. Then the launch returned to right the boat and the club carpenter towed the water-logged boat back while the launch carried on.

The "B" pairs was rather a tame affair with Madras, A. Swaminathan and A. Sirinivasan winning fairly easily. Then followed the tea interval right on scheduled time, but then the programme got a little behind. The "B" fours race, the race which followed the tea break, which had been allotted half an hour, was interesting. Madras won this by four lengths, both crews rowing well, their four comprising K. Adhia, S. R. Sattanathan, V. Venketaraman, M. R. Ravindra and R. Venkataraman as coxswain. The Colombo crew, all school boys, never gave up. The Madras

crew, except for Sattanathan, whose father had himself rowed in Madras-Colombo races, were well-experienced oarsmen. They would have been the "A" crew were it not for their former "B" crew, now the "A" crew, beating them in a trial race before left for Ceylon. The race was interesting because it showed up Colombo's weakness. There was very little difference between the crews except that it was noticeable to the experienced eye, that Colombo was just by that fraction of a second in time, failing to gather before taking their stroke, which fault would have considerably weakened their thrust. Now to the *piece de resistance*, the Madras-Colombo Challenge Fours, which is a handsome trophy, competed for by the best crew that each Club could form. The Madras crew who won, beating Colombo also by four lengths in this race, are the current junior National Fours champions in India, and comprised all school boys under eighteen, G. Narayan B. Wijayan. Z. Patel, S. Kesu and V. Sriram as coxswain. The Colombo crew, comprising the Moheed brothers, Srimal Wickremasinghe, Suren de Silva and C. Athukorale as coxswain, led for about half the course and were then overtaken by the winners. The winners were very short at the finish, too short it seemed in fact for good rowing but indicative of their businesslike approach to winning races, and Colombo showed to the trained eye that lack of cohesion as a crew that had showed up sometimes in their practices, and when their might have shortened up with effect, they kept their strokes long.

x x x

SPORTS CHRONICLE

July 25-31

SUNDAY, JULY 25: Sri Lanka skipper Bandula Warnapura picked his lost form yesterday and played a long and sustained unbeaten innings of 116 on the fourth day of the five-day *Board of Control Trial* at the Saravanamuthu Stadium. His knock helped his side to make 302 for 4 wickets in reply to Duleep Mendis' XI total of 391 for 8 wickets declared. CR & FC who seemed to have lost their will to win in the last two games when they lost to bottom of the table Navy and Kandy pulled off a superb win over top of the table CH & FC by 19 points (1 goal, 1 try, 3 penalties) to 10 (1 goal 1 try) to bring CH & FC's string of nine consecutive wins to an end at Longden Place yesterday.

MONDAY, JULY 26: The *Five-Day Trial* between Duleep Mendis' XI and Bandula Warnapura's XI fizzled to a tame draw at the Sara Stadium yesterday. Mendis' team scored 391 for 8 declared and 167 to which Warnapura's team replied with 351. Kandy scored yet another fine victory over Police by 14 points (1 goal, 2 tries) to 11 (2 tries, 1 penalty) in their Second-Round *Clifford Cup League Rugby* match played

yesterday at Police Park after the scores were level (4 all) at half time. C. A. B. Marasinghe of Badulla first breasted the tape in the Ace Athletic Club 10,000 metres road race with a time of 32 minutes 5.3 seconds at Galle Face yesterday.

TUESDAY, JULY 27: Dharmaraja defeated St. John's Jaffna by 6 wickets in a Division 3 pre-quarter final under 17 cricket match at Kandy. St. Johns 165 and Dharmaraja 181 for 4. S. Thomas Mount Lavinia are in the All-Island Schools Under 15 Div. 111 Cricket Tournament Quarter-Finals; they beat Royal easily in a pre-quarter final at Reid Avenue on Sunday. Royal 164 for 9 and S. Thomas 165 for 4. After a titanic struggle De Mazenod College, Kandana, just edged out St. Sebastian's College, Moratuwa (65 - 63) in the last twenty seconds of play and emerged champions in the boys Under 17 Schools Basketball tournament.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28: East-West Enterprises defeated C.W. Mackie by 18 runs in a F Division Mercantile Tournament cricket match at Bloomfield grounds despite a hat-trick by Z. Dorai for C.W. Mackie. East West Enterprises 125 for 9 in 29 overs and C.W. Mackie 107 all out in 26 overs. Metropolitan Agencies Sports Club beat Satchithananda, Shockman and Pasupathi by 101 runs in their Mercantile E Division Tournament match played at the Bloomfield grounds recently. Metropolitan Agencies 166 for 9 and Satchithan and a Shockman 65 all out in 28.3 overs. Sri Dharmaloka, Madhya Maha Vidyalaya won the District Championship with an overall tally of 227 points crushing traditional rivals St. Anthony Wattala who had been dominating the athletic scene in this region for the last fourteen years. Renown SC emerged champions in the Colombo League Division 3 football tournament when they routed Sunnymount SC 9 - nil on Sunday at Campbell Park. It was a stiff challenge, but S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia, showed enough fluency to get the better of St. Peter's by 6 points to nil in the inaugural match for the Archibald Perera Memorial Challenge Trophy at Maitland Crescent last Friday.

THURSDAY, JULY 29: Kalutara Planters' SC beat Tissa Sports Club by 118 runs in a Kalutara District inter-club tournament cricket match for the Sir Cyril de Zoysa Challenge trophy at Kalutara on Sunday. Kalutara PCC 166 and Tissa SC 48. Mobile Marine B beat State Bank of India by 7 wickets in a Mercantile F Division cricket match. State Bank 83 and Mobile Moovers 84 for 3. Army Colts continued their good form beating CR Bees by 16 points (a goal a try and 2 penalties) to 3 points (a penalty) in the B Division rugby League match played at Galle Face yesterday

FRIDAY, JULY 30: The Isipatana A team entered the quarter-finals of the All-Island Schools Under 17 cricket tournament when they beat Ananda B in a Pre-Quarter Final at BRC grounds. Oceanites Cricket Club Wattala has organised an all-Island

six-a-side softball cricket tournament for the D. M. Hettiarachchi Challenge Trophy sponsored by the Hettiarachchi Group to mark the first anniversary of the Club.

SATURDAY, JULY 31: A record opening partnership of 242 runs by Suresh Harding with 14 fours enabled St. Thomas College, Kotte to amass 352 and gain a first innings win over Bandaranaike MV in the Under 17 schools cricket tournament match played at Kotte—St. Thomas 352 and Bandaranaike MV 202. Full back K. D. Nanayakkara kicked CH & FC to a 12 points (4 penalties) to 10 (1 goal, 1 try) over Army in their rugby match at Galle Face yesterday—and gave them the Clifford Cup after twenty years. St. Thomas Mt. Lavinia clinched the Gratiaen Cup Trophy when they beat Sathisara MV by 12 points (a goal, two penalties) to nil at Longden Place, yesterday. Vidyartha completely outclassed and outplayed Ananda to win their Second Leg Schools Rugby match by 32 points (2 goals, 5 tries) to nil at Nittawala yesterday and retained the Gopallawa Memorial Challenge Schield for the fourth consecutive year. Vidyartha led 14—0.

MAKE

TRIBUNE

A Weekly Habit

— For News Behind The News —

**SUBSCRIBE
IMMEDIATELY**

Subscriptions will be received at the current rates: Rs. 160 for 52 issues, Rs. 90 for 26 issues and Rs. 50 for 13 issues.

Foreign Rates on Application

TRIBUNE

43 Dawson Street
Colombo 2
Tel. 33172

TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

TENDER NOTICE

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

Tenders for construction of New Post Office at Hanguranketha will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Department of Buildings, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A.M. on Wednesday 25.08.1982.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained from District Engineer, Nuwara Eliya before 4.15 P.M. on 20. 08. 82 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 600,000/- 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.

04. Contractors the have already submitted tender documents from D. E. Nuwara Eliya.

K.C. Samaraweera
Director of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
P.O. BOX 504,
COLOMBO 1.
06. 08. 1982.
TRIBUNE, AUGUST 14, 1982

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

Tenders for Construction of Balance Work-District Switching Centre, Vavuniya will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Department of Buildings, Colombo 1, up to 10.00 A. M. on Wednesday 25.08.1982.

02. Tender Forms could be obtained From District Engineer/ Vavuniya before 4.15 P. M. on 20. 08. 1982 by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 1,500,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo or any Kachcheri outside Colombo.

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

K C. Samaraweera
Director of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
P.O. BOX 504,
COLOMBO 1.
03. 08. 1982.

More About Shipping

IS IT ANY SURPRISE that the questions we raised last week and the extracts we published form a memorandum going the rounds in Colombo has evoked many questions from our readers? That before we deal with these questions we shall revert to a few more of the matters stressed in the Memorandum? That we had concluded the piece last week with a query about tea exports? That to continue: "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 interests payable to Banks a shipper rather than holding to his shipments awaiting a national carrier would like to ship his exports at the very earliest opportunity. Since the subject of shipping comes under the Ministry of Trade the question that arises is whether it is good business and in the interest of our trade for shipments of our exports to be delayed in our ports in order to subsidise our national carriers. This certainly does not seem to be in the interest of the nation." *That thereafter the Memorandum moves on to the problem of the Central Freight Bureau?* "Next we come to the working of the Central Freight Bureau of Sri Lanka a Government organisation set up in the mid 70s to rationalise the calls of ships and ensure economic loads to vessels not to mention the promotion of trade and assistance to shippers. What is the role it plays today? The Central Freight Bureau merely acts as the protector of the National carriers by aggregating all the cargo for the Shipping Corporation vessels and concurrently putting the exporter into difficulties by holding his shipments until the Shipping Corporation vessel is in a position to carry the cargo. The shipper normally has certain obligations commitments to ship the goods of their clients by certain dates to prevent the need for extending the validity of Letters of Credit. That is not all. For even the importer who does not get his goods in time would in sheer disgust turn to other markets. The Shipping Corporation of Sri Lanka and the Central Freight Bureau were set up to promote trade and be of assistance to shippers. When a vessel belonging to the Shipping Corporation loads up to 5,000 - 6,000 tons at a given destination her port stay could be anything over a fortnight. Now this same quantity of cargo had it not been for the protection afforded to the Shipping Corporation of Ceylon through the Central Freight Bureau would have been lifted at at least by 3 - 5 vessels averaging a port stay of 2 - 3 days. With the result shippers are able to realize their funds early, and so do the importers in obtaining their goods. To these benefits must be added foreign exchange earned resulting from port charges /stevedoring/water/fuel provision of supplies etc. when 3 - 4 foreign flags call at Colombo. Notwithstanding these benefits, the offi-

cial at the Central Freight Bureau are alleged to be playing a lucrative game in the allocation of cargo. It is only this context that we could understand why Sri Lanka charters vessels like *Lanka Athula* and *Lanka Abaya*, both German charters and this despite the fact that it already has tonnage of its own. The chartering business pays high dividends. . . ." **That suggestions have been made that an investigation will reveal interesting link-ups in the chartering business with some top business personalities in town?** That it is further alleged then the operations of the Freight Bureau reduces the profits made by the exporter, increases the cost to the nation and lines the pockets of some individuals? That these may be wild allegations but many feel that a prima facie case exists for an investigation.

That remedial action must taken to remove transparently objectionable features that do harm to our internal and external trade? That the Memorandum next deals with **the coastal service** that was inaugurated after much publicity including TV coverage for only the Food Department to cancel the contract as the cost factor per ton of flour from Trinco/Colombo amounted to US \$ 15 which equals the freight charge of a similar commodity from Bangkok or Burma. These vessels are now found idling day in and day out or put on the Colombo/Karachi service or taken on 'bare boat' charters which means that the expenditure on crew and fuel etc., have to be borne by the charterers i.e., Ceylon Shipping Lines. Further a delay charter time is payable at the end of the charter in an amount representing ware and tare/damages etc., which would total to an amount equivalent to the cost of the fuel. Being German charters a commission becomes payable to the owners' local agents of the charter in Sri Lanka. It would be seen how the shipping interest form an invisible web of commissions to cushion them from inflation etc. Even if the anti-corruption committees would want to correct this situation it seems too late as recession has set in and the world over there is excess tonnage. If the Corporation wants to charter their third generation gearless vessels now the freight rates they could earn would be too low to meet their interests commitments. Bearing in mind the fact that the Shipping Corporation has placed further orders for such vessels in Argentina the current situation would become aggravated. It is also remoured that the Shipping Corporation is now attempting to have gear installed in these gearless ships. . . . " **That we have raised these matters because the public are deeply concerned about the financial stability of the Shipping Corporation in so far as it affects the economic stability of the country? That in the words of the another of the memorandum,** "if the new breeds of termites that are feasting on the liberal use of national wealth are allowed to breed, multiply and spread in the name of the twin God, of Acceleration and Liberalisation hasn't the author justification for being concerned about the stability of democracy itself?"

JUST OUT

THE INDUSTRIALISED NATIONS OF THE WEST AND THE THIRD WORLD

By

S. P. Amarasingam

In this study, we have set ourselves the task of examining this new methodology and strategy of the continued exploitation of the developing world. We will scrutinize the mechanics, the techniques and arithmetic of how the western governments and monopolies still virtually plunder developing countries in the same way the old colonialists had done. The new sophistication is to have a larger local elite to share some of the booty and collect the crumbs. But this does not change the exploitation of the majority of the people and the natural resources of the countries concerned.

The real question is to find out the true nature of the economic relations between the developed and underdeveloped groups of countries in the present world market economy. An effort will be made to unravel the intricacies that stem from this question. To understand the problem more clearly we will look at developments in Sri Lanka as well as some other Third World countries. But an overview of the major developing countries involved in the market economy of the world dominated by the industrial nations of the West will reveal the true character of the present confrontation between Rich and Poor countries or what is euphemistically called the North-South crisis.

**Price: In Sri Lanka - Rs. 50 a copy plus postage Rs. 2/50.
Abroad - £ 3 or US \$ 5.00 plus postage.**

Tribune Publications,
43 Dawson Street
Colombo, 2
Tel — 33172

Printed and Published by S. P. Amarasingam for Tribune Publications, at Tribune Printers at
43, Dawson Street, Colombo 2 on August 14, 1982

RELY ON



ENGINEERING SKILLS

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL CO., (ENGINEERS) LTD., have been here in Sri Lanka for a hundred years and more, making machinery for the Plantation Industries and exporting it far and wide.

Our engineering expertise has since been diverted to other sectors of industry. This unrivalled experience, intimate knowledge of local conditions, unique skills and reliability of service is now available to the investors in the Free Trade Zone and other areas.

WE OFFER YOU OUR EXPERTISE IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND OUR TECHNICAL SKILLS IN PROJECT ENGINEERING, CIVIL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, REFRIGERATION ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, AIR CONDITIONING AND THE MANUFACTURE OF TEA, RUBBER AND COCONUT MACHINERY

OUR CONSULTANCY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COULD MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE TO THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING AND SPEEDY COMPLETION OF YOUR PROJECT.

We are also a retail organisation for many reputed foreign suppliers of industrial equipment and heavy machinery.

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVT. HOUSING AND
CONSTRUCTION.**

GOVERNMENT OWNED BUSINESS UNDERTAKING OF
COLOMBO COMMERCIAL COMPANY (ENGINEERS) LIMITED

121, SIR JAMES PEIRIS MAWATHA, COLOMBO 2. P. O. BOX 1191 SRI LANKA.
BRANCHES: BADULLA, HATTON, KANDAPOLA, KANDY, RATNAPURA
TELEX: 21416 A/B CCC CE *CABLES:* EXTRACTOR