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A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

A FRONT-PAGE REPORT in the *Ceylon Daily News* of May 25 under the heading RICE FROM US UNDER AID PLAN read: "The possibility of importing rice from the USA under the on-going PL-480 wheat assistance programme, is now under active consideration, authoritative governmental sources said yesterday. These sources said that the US Government had indicated a willingness to increase its PL 480 aid to Sri Lanka from US dollars 17.6 million to US dollars 22.6 million if it is agreed that the additional funds are utilised for rice purchases from the USA. Commercial circles in Colombo said that US rice is expensive but under the generous 40-year repayment terms, including 10 year's grace allowed for PL-480 aid, prices will approximate those payable under spot payment rice purchase deals finalised with China, Burma and Pakistan. **These circles said that a strong US rice lobby, keen on finding new markets for American rice, has been largely responsible for getting the PL-480 commitment raised to enable rice purchases.** US rice, however, is glutinous and from samples received here up to now not acceptable to Lankan tastes. Other samples are likely to be received between now and June when a delegation from Colombo is expected to go to Washington to sign the next PL-480 agreement. Sri Lanka requested assistance from the US Agency for International Development (USAID) for the drought relief effort and supplied information on the failure of the drought-hit domestic rice crop to USAID. The offer of increased PL-480 aid for the purchase of US grown rice is regarded as a response to the request for drought relief assistance which would be of mutual benefit to US rice growers as well as drought-affected farmers here." *Elsewhere in this issue* we have published an article on a large-scale mechanised (rice farm run on a modern commercial lines. In our view, Sri Lanka too must encourage large-scale modern mechanised rice farming (and also of other crops) if this country is to effect a major Green Revolution. Large-scale state and co-operative farms have been tried out in the past but they were failures. Large-scale commercial (private) farming was not permitted because an ideology that emanated from inverted anti-colonialist inhibitions which stipulated that non-plantation crops were the special monopoly of peasants on 2 to 5 acre plots. If two or three large commercial rice farms are set up, in the first place by the private sector (even with foreign collaboration) then self-sufficiency will be attained overnight and exports would be possible. Any suggestion of foreign collaboration with foreign technology immediately evokes sloganized alarms that the country was being "sold" to foreigners. **But if this country and its famers (including the small peasants) are to improve their condition by ending the era of subsistence farming, then improved technology and the benefits and economics of large scale farming become imperative. If the small peasants are to be persuaded to form large co-operative farms, there should be a few large-scale pilot rice and subsidiary crop farms. Research will be necessary to make some of our food crops practicable in large farms. Small may be beautiful, but without large-scale farms (like our plantations) even irrigated agriculture will always be in the doldrums at subsistence level.** *ON THE COVER* we have picture of the famous Sigiriya rock fortress which is a symbol of the ancient glory of Sri Lanka when, it is said, that the country was self-sufficient in rice. Times have changed since the days of the Sigiriya kingdom: population has increased and keeps increasing; and peoples' wants have multiplied. Agriculture too must therefore change. The small peasant farm cannot cope with the demands and problems of the day. Whether private, co-operative, state or collective, farming—at least a significant sector—must be large-scale and run on modern commercial lines.

Corruption - Punishment to Meet the Crime

Last week we published an extract from the Communist Party fortnightly *Forward's* column *Last Page* by *Gamini* seeking to probe the question as to why E. L. Senanayake (ELS) did a double somersault to resign after he had moved from the Ministry of Agricultural Research and Development to Health after the investigations by the Special Committee headed by the President that had looked into allegations of irregularities in a number of Tenders. The *Forward* takes a cynically critical view of the UNP's anti-corruption drive. A further extract from the *Forward* will show how a section of the Opposition press views the developments around ELS.

"Against this background, President Jayewardene began to stage a much-publicised and elaborate charade. In orchestrated succession, he sought and obtained the agreement of the Cabinet, the government parliamentary group and the UNP Working Committee to investigate and deal with all charges of corruption in government and party ranks, however important the accused may be. The fact that he should have gone to all this trouble to obtain an authority which he already possessed was another reason for political circles to think that he had the E. L. Senanayake affair in mind. The next incident in this comic charade was the appointment of special Cabinet sub-committee, chaired by the President personally and with the Prime Minister and senior Minister Montague Jayawickrema as the other members, to investigate the role of E. L. and his Secretary. E. L. has claimed that this sub-committee was set up at his request, but that has not been confirmed by anyone else. On May Day, the eve of the sub-committee's meeting, E. L. staged a demonstration of his supporters at the UNP's Galle Face Rally. It was made clear that if anything amiss happened to E. L. things would not go well for the UNP in the Central Province. According to *Weekend's* columnist Migara, who has a direct pipeline to President's House, President Jayewardene 'did not show any happiness over this incident' and 'frowned at them'. The sub-committee's report and findings have not been published. But inspired leaks in the government owned newspapers said that 'no allegation of corruption had been made nor was there any evidence of corruption'. All that was apparently wrong was that 'the tender procedures laid down by the Cabinet had not been followed'. Nevertheless, Minister E. L. was abruptly transferred from the Minister of Agricultural Development and Research to the portfolio of Minister of Health, while Mr. Gamini Jayasuriya, the Minister of Health who was abroad was abroad was ordered back by the next plane to take on E. L.'s former duties, about which he modestly said, on taking his new office, he knew nothing...."

BUT THE WHOLE ARGUMENT of the *Forward* on the anti-corruption drive revolves around ELS: "Obviously something other than evidence and the merits of the case had weighed with the sub-committee and the President. If E. L. had only been guilty of a technical fault, what was the need to transfer him to another Ministry in so dramatic and damaging a fashion? Why too, was E. L. treated differently from former Minister M. D. H. Jayewardene and former MP Dr. Neville Fernando, who were unceremoniously and immediately booted out for nothing more than expressing disagreement with the government on a particular matter? Once again Presidential confidante, *Migara* gave the answer in the *Weekend* (9/5) 'E. L. has been a loyal party man'. He was 'not going to be sacrificed for the Opposition to make a hue and cry about'. Besides E. L.'s 'political clout' in the Central Province has still to be 'recognized as that of a heavyweight' and the UNP 'could not go to Kandy without his support'. E. L. himself was much relieved. He was cock-a hoop in Parliament claimed that his integrity had been vindicated, attacked unspecified 'journalists' who had hounded him ('a father of ten children') without pity or mercy, and confided that he had 'lost eleven pounds in weight'. As for his new portfolio, Health had 'always been his first love' and he was sure that he would give a good account of himself. He thanked government, his party, and the MPs for the 'confidence' they had reposed on him. Nevertheless, only week after assuming this new post, E. L. dramatically resigns without a reason and the President equally dramatically and without reason accepts his resignation and appoints a successor...."

Forward's columnist *Gamini* concluded on a note of fear that the anti-corruption drive might be used as cover to undermine trade unions: "But even if the President is unable to enforce his 'anti-corruption' drive within his own government and party, he has not abandoned his high resolve. He has now shifted scenes and, according to the latest Cabinet decision will enforce it—in the trade union movement and among the non-government political parties. Officials of registered trade unions and office - bearers of other recognized political parties will also have to declare their assets to the President, even though they do not enjoy power or the opportunities for corruption that power presents. This would have been unobjectionable if the President was the politically neutral figure he used to be. But our 'Executive' President is the leader of a political party, an active politician, and a candidate for election. What guarantee is there that any matter disclosed to him in confidence by a political opponent will be respected? Anyway, if all this is the much-published 'anti-corruption' drive of the President and the government, would even a fool have confidence in such tomfoolery?"

THE QUESTION that is on everybody's lips is WHAT NEXT? AFTER E.L.S.?" Will

the government seek to unearth the Chieftains of the Mafia who have drawn Ministers, MPs, Corporation Chairman, Bureaucrats and others into a net of corruption that has brought disrepute to this government (as they had other governments in the past)? Or will the government prefer to let sleeping dogs lie?

The SLFP English weekly *The Nation* (21.5.82) had three pieces on ELS—(a) *Retribution*; (b) *A Scapegoat Named EL* and (c) *Echoes of a Post-dated Resignation*. For the record extracts from these three pieces will give an insight into the way the SLFP views this matter. "Buddhists believe that the sorrow and happiness that one experiences are the outcome of one's good and bad actions. It is natural therefore that retribution in its full significance should preoccupy the Buddhist mind and rather than define it, and an illustration or two will be infinitely more helpful. A supposedly incorruptible law-officer was recently found guilty of shoplifting and the immediate thought that crossed many minds was that this was retribution for the arrogant and clinical thoroughness that was claimed on his behalf. He prided himself that he was ruled only by the rule-book and a once human being was transformed into a dehumanised form. The case of E. L. Senanayake also deserves attention, in his euphoric mood after the 77 victory, he immediately removed two Inland Revenue officers from the panel of the Land Reform Commission Compensation Board and had them substituted by the Commissioner General himself. Thereafter Minister E. L. was fed with the particulars of Mrs. Bandaranaike's claim for compensation to the LRC and so gave voice in Parliament to his concocted figures. Aghast by the Goebellian numerals, Mrs. Bandaranaike quite rightly demanded a Presidential Inquiry and it was that request that is now glibly used to justify a colossal act of revenge. E. L. with his paunchy gusto allowed himself to be used by a man who in his own words, 'looks at the face and hits the stomach', and today what little is felt of his gusto compared with the 11 kilos that his paunch has shed. Retribution is the word. An unconnected but interesting revelation is that prior to the 77 General Election, E. L. was in default of taxes amounting to approximately Rs. 600,000. A Prosecution had been initiated in the Tax Court. As he was engaged in fighting an election, he was allowed a final postponement to enable him to make payment. He was considered so invaluable then, that immediately after the UNP victory the prosecution in the Tax Court was withdrawn, although no payment was made. Perhaps today E. L. will see the wisdom in the following words of the Buddha—'If a man speaks or acts with a bad intention pain follows him, as the wheel follows the foot of the ox that draws the cart'...."

It will be noted that there is a personal angle to this approach and many ask whether it is not true that a supposedly incorruptible law

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officer who was recently found guilty of shoplifting" was not the top hatchet man of the Felixian terror during the SLFP rule from 1970-1977. Questions are also asked about what the SLFP had done in the same period about allegations made against top SLFP politicians and the way certain politically patronised businessmen—including one who has since become a top international multinational tycoon—had minted billions (not millions) by making a mockery of the laws of this land.

People also ask whether "THE NATION'S" allegations about ELS's Income Tax dues are correct. Has ELS paid up the pre-1977 tax arrears or has the matter been forgotten? This is one matter which will become a talking point in the 1983 General Elections.

Agonistes in the article *A Scapegoat Named EL* raises some interesting questions which the government cannot ignore. The sharp edge of the SLFP onslaught can be dented by the question "what was done when the SLFP was in power?" and catalogue a list of allegations of corruption that had cried aloud for investigation and corrective action. The *Agonistes'* article reveals SLFP's propaganda strategy: "The UNP leadership has only come out with flying colours displaying brazen dishonesty, hypocrisy and political bankruptcy in the brief episode which culminated in the final exit of E. L. Senanayake from the Cabinet. It was a well planned fraud and deception practised on the masses of this country as a face-saving device at the tail end of the Government's term of office to white wash its corrupt image in the eyes of the people. The episode has only revealed the Government as a whitened sepulchre as the people are no longer in a mood to be taken for a ride by the antics of the UNP leadership. The final upshot was that EL was forced into the role of both the biblical scapegoat and sacrificial lamb".

From this, *Agonistes* goes on to point out that the evidence before the special committee (with the President himself) was enough to find ELS guilty. Why was he not called on to resign in the first instance? Why the attempt to save ELS by a whitewash switch in Ministeries? Then *Agonistes* goes on to point out: "In fact, what transpired in the Cabinet on Wednesday amounted to a vote of censure on the President and a reversal of the findings of the sub-committee. So Ranil threw the first stone followed by Vincent and Lalith and E. L. had to go into the political wilderness.. All this is well and good. But what the people want to know is how, where and when did these acts of corruption take place and who were the actors and participants in this sordid drama. Does the government think that by stage-managing certain events, it could hoodwink the people and hide from them the full evidence of facts and the part played by corrupt persons in this drama? *if*

the Government thought it fit in the interest of good public life to expose the alleged misdeeds of Mrs. Bandaranaike and her Cabinet colleagues and even Judges of the Supreme Court with the full fanfare of publicity in Parliament, the press and radio, why is the Government not making available to the public in the same way the misdeeds of those persons who recently had to resign important offices in public life? Why has not the Government given full details about all evidence which led to the resignation of the former Member for Kamurupitiya, the former Member for Hewaheta and also those matters which are the subject matter of charges against the 2nd member for Beruwala? Why are details of the acceptance of tenders by the Ministry of Agriculture not placed before the public? Why are these matters not exposed before the Special Presidential Commission and why is the government reluctant to take steps to have these persons deprived of their civic rights?"

Agonistes has Mrs. B on his mind: 'Not one charge of corruption was proved before the Special Presidential Commission against Mrs. Bandaranayake. But she was deprived of her civic rights? Why were Lalith and Ranil silent on this aspect of the matter? Why does not the President go on the air and tell the people that Bunty Soysa will soon go before the Special Presidential Commission and expose all the activities of the UNP VIPs who had to resign their offices and that they too would soon be deprived of their civic rights? Is the Special Presidential Commission only there as a forum to expose the alleged misdeeds of the SLFP and deprive the President's political opponents of their civic rights? If only the President would have the courage to have the corrupt activities of all those MPs and the Ministers who resigned exposed and investigated by the Special Presidential Commission even at this eleventh hour, then and then only would the people agree with *Migara*, the Presidential spokesman, that Sri Lanka has come out with flying colours as an example in good Government.....'

Finally *Agonistes* raises two questions that are made to look like a touch of J. R. family bandyism—as a reply to the charge that had been successfully flung at the Ratwattes and Bandaranaiques and their kith and kin. "The public would also like to know how much public money was spent to promote the candidature of the President's brother for election to the International Court of Justice. Corruption in public cannot be confined to committing irregularities in the awarding of tenders. Corruption in its wide sweep includes all activities in which public money is wrongly and improperly used to promote the private interests of the ruling class and their kith and kin. Appointing Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe under this definition of nepotism is also a form of corruption. So are Udaa-

gama and Mahapola. Come on, Mr. President the ball is in your Court'.

The final piece *Echoes of a Post-Dated Resignation* recalled what *The Nation* had said in earlier issues about the ELS affairs, praised *Migara* for highlighting many hidden aspects of the ELS drama and concluded with a question that will no doubt be repeated many times in the future: "Does one need more evidence than this to prove the corrupt nature of this Government? Here was a case of a Cabinet Minister charged with questionable practices involving millions of rupees of public funds. Every one in the government was convinced that he should be sacked forthwith; but yet the leaders of the government had throughout it fit and proper to prolong his span of ministerial life merely for the sake of enabling him to enjoy the privileges of ministerial office whilst on a private visit abroad. We would only ask one question from the President. How does he describe this shameless behaviour on the part of his Government? Is it abuse of power or if not, what do you call it? Will the Government which thought it fit to deprive the civic rights of Mrs. Bandaranaike, for enforcing the public Security Act during a real civil war in the country also consider referring this to the Special Presidential Commission to determine whether this constituted an abuse of power or not?"

There is one lesson the UNP (and any government) should learn from political drama like those generated by ELS. Most governments (including the SLFP and UNP) are inclined to sweep everything under the carpet by making any "corruption" a personal matter. In this case, the government and the press has made this charge of corruption that has erupted into a personal ELS matter. **Should the emphasis be on ELS or corruption as a malady that must be rooted out wholesale? It is one thing in find comfort in the fact that ELS has been compelled to resign, and people are wondering (like the Opposition press) whether it will not end purely as an ELS matter.**

Would it not be better for the government to make out that the ELS affair is only the beginning of a general drive against corruption in high places? Mere statements and declarations are not enough. Action is essential. And ordinary people have began to ask: should not ELS and others guilty of corrupt activities and smuggling be deprived of their civic rights? This question will haunt the UNP during its election campaign unless the government metes out punishments to fit the crime even to its party stalwarts and adherents.

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Henry Fonda

It was a very generous gesture by Ceylon Theatres Ltd., to have sponsored the 1982 "Oscar" Awards ceremony of our TV screens recently. A memorable and heartwarming moment on this telecast was when actress Jane Fonda came up stage to accept the Best Actor "Oscar" on behalf of her father Henry Fonda who was not well enough to be present, though overwhelmed by the presentation which had eluded him for many many years. In 1981, however he received an Oscar in recognition of his contribution to cinema in general, but the specific citation came to him only this year, when he teamed with another great actress, Katherine Hepburn in the film *On Golden Pond*. While we eagerly await the arrival of this Academy Award winner on our screens, let us go down the years to spotlight the hard road that Henry Fonda trekked for nearly five decades to reach the pinnacle of fame in Hollywood. My first recollection of this great actor was in the role of Frank James, brother of Jesse James (Tyrone Power) in a hard ridden Western, where the brothers held up many banks, before Jesse was betrayed by a member of the gang, roled by John Carradine. In a sequel "*The Return of Frank James*", Henry Fonda repeated the role to avenge the death of his beloved brother.

Actor Henry Fonda was born in 1905, in Nebroska, a descendant of early Dutch settlers, who founded the town "FONDA" in New York State. Intending to become a newspaperman, young Fonda enrolled at the University of Minnesota, as a trainee journalist, but dropped out after two years and became an office boy at an Omaha credit company. In 1925, he was asked by a friend of the family, the mother of the one year old Marlon Brando, to play the leading role in an amateur production of the *Playhouse* in question thus rising later to the post of an assistant Manager in the establishment. Three years later while he was play- ing a lead in New England Summer Stock, his path crossed that of a group of young theater aspirants who had formed their own company. In this group were Joshua Logan, Myran McCormick, Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart. From "bit" roles, he grew in stature as an actor with his rather exclusive brand of histrionics, that he could not shake off even in light, serious, or even in cowboy roles. His leading lady was usually Margaret Sullivan, and he married her in 1931, to divorce her just two years later. He then took an important role in the Broadway first edition of *New Faces*, which opened out for him more opportunities in the film world. Enthusiastic rave notices appeared in his first major title role in *The Farmer Takes A Wife* both on stage and

screen, from whence his rise was meteoric. Within a year or two he was an established star and by the end of that decade was famous and internationally admired. Fonda's engaging sincerity, natural style of delivery and a characteristic American personality proved pleasantly infectious on the screen. Then followed landmarks in his film career in *The Trial of the Lonesome Pine*, *You'll Only Live Once* and *The Spawn of the North* and moved over rapidly to the peak of his screen career as *The Young Mr. Lincoln* and *The Grapes of Wrath*, a perennial. He proved his versatility further by taking on lighter roles in *The Lady of the Eve*, *The Male Animal* and *The Magnificent Dope*. In 1936, he was happily anchored in marriage to Frances Gaynor and produced two children Jane and Peter both of whom became well known film stars with Jane Fonda carrying away a couple of Oscars before her father finally followed suit this year. This column wishes him many more stary years in the decades ahead, for the likes of him are a very rare breed on the Hollywood scene.

ALIEN (English): This 20th Century Fox Production in 70mm and a 6 Track Stereophonic sound mixes both fact and fiction from the unfathomed space realms, and compresses the surprises and shocks into a space station *Nostramo* wherein a monstrous visitor from outer space keeps posing grave problems to the crew of Seven and a cat. A Censor Board warning that the film would be too strong for weak hearts turned me to valium for a tranquilised nerve suc- cour, before I braved the Majestic Cinema, tailor-made for maximum stereophonic booms. It was a tense audience that trooped in to sit out the nerve racking moments of this film, which was indeed a rare cine achievement and resultantly crowned by an Oscar for its special visual effects which had everyone in a terrible and horrifying spell, and a maelstorm of terror, and tension, with the stereo sound and the lurking camera maximising the suspense. With every nook and computerised corner of *Nostramo* dissected, the space station takes flight to trace a battered space- tug. An astronaut carries back, unwittingly, a blood- thirsty and galectic horror which keeps gathering proportions by the minute into the station in flight, and a battle for survival reigns amongst the crew, one of whom is a Robot. *The Alien* reveals its supra-intelligence by picking his victims singly, till he meets his match in the only survivor—a woman—who flushes him into outer space and away from *Nostramo* in the nick of time. The exacting roles of the crew, as they were killed out in bloody con- frontations with the shapeless visitor, contributed much to the success of this film. Special mention must however be made of actress Sigourney Weaver, who by her cool headed performance in this film, has spelt out a future for her in Hollywood. There was no doubt that marrows were chilled and minds curdled throughout the films run—yet the production was a rare and brilliant piece of cine fare that is

hard to come by. An experience of a life time, do not miss it at any cost, for it is educational (where space stations are concerned) and informative in the larger contest of space ventures, where only a few steps have been taken into the vast unknown.

IN VERSE

CALIFORNIA SUITE (English): Over to veteran journalist and film reviewer, E. C. T. Candappa to evaluate this film—a penalty he has paid with pen and pleasure for sitting out this film with me. *California Suite* at the Empire is a film which deserved a wider audience. On the evening we saw Neil Simson's scintillating lines from a adaptation of his own successful Broadway play fell among large empty spaces in the auditorium which was a great pity. One wondered whether scripts of this kind are receiving ever diminishing audiences in this country with the slow but steady disappearance of those whose taste is cultivated enough to catch the finer shades of English language humour. Leaving enough of a margin for that deficiency, the pastiche of four unreal situations was delectable enough at a very basic level to sustain more than adequate audience appeal. They were a couple wrangling most elegantly over who was to have the custody of their teenage daughter. When the husband is played by the dashing Alan Alda and the impeccable Jane Fonda (and "impeccable" in the only word one would have used for her distinguished and recently award winning Dad, Henry Fonda) with the unmatched Simon lines, there's very little more that one could have asked. But then one also had Walter Matthau, who stands alone in his unrepeatable brand of acting, juggling with the most inconvenient plant of a Tequila tipping blonde, before the expected arrival of his wife, plus Michael Caine and Margaret Smith coming into the USA for a possible film Oscar for the latter, plus the utterly funny non vacation of Bill Cosby and Richard Pryor who with their respective spouses find that everything but just everything goes wrong. If the script was so promising no writer could have hoped for a better cast or surer direction. The four parts of the film are held together by the right changes of pace and mood, by skilful cutting and remarkable sensitivity to the alternating moods. Those who saw the film would have obtained the five star class performance all round appropriate to the lavish setting. It is possible that only thing that was miscast, considering the genere of this film. was the exhibitor's outlet—*ECTC*.

James N. Benedict

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LATE ARRIVAL

I looked around
And found
The conspicuousness
Of your absence,
And felt the shock
Of a fleeting thought
Cross my mind—
Where were you ?

The minutes fled by
On heavy wings,
Leaving me expectant,
Yet afraid.
Knowing in my mind
That pitfalls wait
With gaping jaws
For the unwary.

And then you came
Through the door,
Nonchalantly smiling
Away the ice
Around my heart—
Crumbling into nothingness
The core
Of my fears.

It was only
A traffic block—
The anticlimax
Of, A late Arrival.

Lorraine.

✘ ✘ ✘

THIRD WORLD

My heart leaps out to that Hungry Man
Cleansed fists his breast did strike,
No unkind thoughts did he express
Though drenched in bloodsweat distress,
The frame is seen through flesh membrane thin.
What sad thoughts ever would to his mind cling ?
But the pain and anguish of his ordained plight
Never eclipsed the exquisite peace radiated
bright.

My heart leaps out to that Hungry Man
Whose heart harsh thoughts never did ring
His gut parched dry, his eyes shrunken in
Can death for him have its sting ?
The pangs of hunger to face I dare
The poor are born silently to bear
The cult of hypocrisy new wedded to greed.
Can screen most eyes from the poor man's need.

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My heart leaps out to that Hungry Man
 In death total liberation can find
 With love brimming full though he had no food
 Can this paradox the world ever make good?
 Intense is the suffering the poor must bear
 Because the rich do not know what it means
 to share.
 The world moves on in a frenzied search of gains,
 But that Hungry man I shan't see again.

A. B. C.

A REVIEW

D. B. U.

JOURNAL OF THE DUTCH BURGER UNION OF CEYLON Vol. 69 (1981). At a time when serious scholarship leads a furtive existence and the ingredients of a true discrimination are threatened by the advancing swamp of pop-culture, it is heartening to welcome the re-appearance, after thirteen years, of a new volume of the JDBUC. In its heyday, and from the beginning, it upheld the solid virtues and sturdy commonsense of the Dutch Burgher community proclaiming its intellectual vigour and vitality amidst the shifting political tides of pre-Independent and post-colonial Sri Lanka. The sixty eight volumes which preceded the present issue represented not only Dutch Burgher pragmatism at its academic best but also reflected its positive approaches to the questions of endeavour and intelligence in the ranks of this dwindling, yet resourceful, community spawned by the Dutch presence for over 150 years in this tropic isle.

Volume 69 which spans the year 1981 is a brave reminder of a tradition of learning, and esteem for the concerns of the mind, which remain a major part of the Dutch heritage. Coinciding, as it does, with the long delayed institution of the Dutch Museum, it offers a congenial and familiar platform for the revival of interest in the Dutch period of Sri Lanka's history, and its systematic exposure in the light of contemporary scholarship. One hopes the journal will flourish in new directions and become a permanent landmark in the tiny world of English letters. The phoenix issue is certainly full of meat and as packed with flavour and lasting relish as a spicy Dutch "smoren".

Under the inspiring leadership of the new President, Justice Percy Colin Thome, himself no mean scholar and virtuoso of the arts, one wishes the Union will lengthen its stride and keep the journal alive. An ebullient President and a live-wire Committee can be relied upon to seek the co-operation of all those here and abroad, who will benefit by its continuation. May it live to celebrate its centenary issue, and, in the process, throw further illumination on the many-

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facets of the Dutch impress on Sri Lanka, still to be revealed.

This volume contains many good things, foremost being the President's own carefully researched contribution on the final phase of the Dutch settlement in the island, an episode not as inglorious and lacking in resolution as previously believed. Justice Colin-Thome lays bare the entire scenario of foreign intrigue reacting on domestic timidity which precipitated the surrender. Mr. Sam Mottau, that indefatigable archivist, provides a succinct and well-balanced review of Dutch activities in Ceylon, and continues from Vol. 58, with a suitable introduction by him, another instalment of translations by Edmund Reimers of the Minutes of the Secret Committee of the Dutch Political Council in Ceylon, 1762-1766, centering on the Dutch invasion, capture, and sack of Kandy in 1765. Poems by the incomparable C. A. Lorenz and the indomitable R. I. Spittel complete confection—substantial as a breudher and as delectable as a "poffertje".

H. A. I. Goonetilleke

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

Reference No. 9/2/2/16

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 189/11 of 23.04.1982

SCHEDULE

<i>Name of Village.</i>	:	Pallewela
<i>Name of Land.</i>	:	Panchawatte - Alias Kabilladowa watte
<i>Lot & Plan No.</i>	:	Supplement No. 2 F. V. P. No. 442 Lot No. 252

In Kumarapattiya Grama Sevaka Division, in the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division of Uvaparagama, Badulla District, Uva Province.

N. C. Harvie

The Kachcheri,
 Badulla.
 Date: 21-04-1982.

Acquiring Officer &
 Additional Government
 Agent, Badulla District

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

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

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at

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May 16 - 22

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

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

SUNDAY, MAY 16: The Vote of the Elections Department for next year is estimated to top Rs. 112 million according to draft estimates; the department is now preparing estimates to include financial provision for three elections in the 1983 Budget, which will be presented by the Minister of Finance and Planning later this year. Prisons saw a decline in the rate of admissions of convicts and remand prisoners during the last two years reversing the trend in the past; a study by Prisons Commissioner J. P. Delgoda suggests that new job opportunities here and abroad have kept most of unemployed youth away from crime—*SO*. Change the heart of man and thereby change the destiny of the world is the theme on which the world's Buddhist leaders and scholars from 14 countries will hold their historic five day meeting in Colombo beginning June 1—*ST*. The United National Party is to have a permanent committee to inquire into complaints of corruption among its members; it is to be appointed by the party leader, President J. R. Jayewardene and will comprise of eminent senior members who are not Parliamentarians or those holding public office; they will inquire in detail into complaints referred by the leader and report to him their findings for necessary action. Social Services Minister Asoka Karunaratne is to call for a ban on the adoption of Lankan children by foreign foster parents. Authorities in Switzerland yesterday barred a private agency from bringing babies from Sri Lanka for adoption—*WK*. The government wants foreign employment agencies to select recruits for jobs in the Middle East on recommendations made by Members of Parliament; at a recent conference, the Minister of Labour, Capt. C. P. J. Seneviratne had with representatives of leading employment agencies, he had requested agencies to select at least 15 from each electorate on the recommendation of each MP—*IS*. The Government has made order through the Ministry of Defence directing the Army and Police to take early action to produce in Courts those who have been detained for terrorist activities—*VK*. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications hope to

give all employees in the Postal service salary increments very soon—*RR*.

MONDAY, MAY 17: Large number of Lankans are now seeking admission to Italy for domestic service there and between 4,000 and 5,000 visa applications await processing, the Italian Embassy in Colombo said. A little over Rs. 1 lakh and two thousand books were collected on the first day of the Jaffna Public Library Week now on in Colombo. Industries and Scientific Affairs Minister Cyril Mathew told the 3,000—strong workforce now finishing the Rs. 1,005 million cement factory at Kankasanturai that they must finish their task by July—*CDN*. Lankans seeking job opportunities in West Asian capitals will be able to receive basic training in handling modern equipment child care and a variety of other chores; a programme for this purpose is being organised by the People's Bank in collaboration with a private sector concern and a state organisation. Lankans will soon be empowered to challenge in courts the assets and liabilities of persons holding public office; provision to this effect will be contained in far reaching legislation the government will introduce in a bid to tackle allegations of corruption in high places. Police yesterday cracked down on an illicit slaughter house in the City, rescued several animals lined up for slaughter and took into custody the carcasses of two cows. The Tamil United Liberation Front's criticism of terrorist activity is encouraging, the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, Cyril Mathew declared last Friday—*SU*. The President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene is expected to make his first official visit to the North in August this year; Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Mr. Cyril Mathew said that the President would inaugurate the commissioning of the fully automated Cement Factory at Kankasanturai. The Jaffna University Students' Council has called off its token strike and will attend classes from today: thirty-three students including seven undergraduates, arrested by the Police for distributing leaflets had been released after their statements were recorded—*IS*. Negotiations are underway to establish a direct air link between Japan and Sri Lanka and to open a branch of a leading commercial Japanese bank in Colombo said a member for the Sri Lanka-Japan Business Cooperation Committee—*CO*. The Government is taking steps to close down the milk factory at Modera and hand it over to the Prima Milk Society; more than 600 workers are likely to lose their jobs. The Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation which comes under the Agricultural Department and Research Ministry will be handed over to the State Plantations Corporation. Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne, it is believed, will be appointed chairman of this Corporation, *ATH*.

TUESDAY, MAY 18: The CID has questioned a politician for several hours on Sunday regarding the detection, by Colombo Customs, of goods valued at Rs. 800,000 consigned in his name several months ago; the packages came into Katunayake as unaccom-

panied baggage in the name of this politician but were not cleared by him. Prime Minister R. Premadasa yesterday announced the setting up of a scholarship fund in appreciation of five pioneering artists Messrs. A. C. G. S. Amarasekera, L. T. P. Manjusri, G. S. Fernando, Wilson Hegoda and Henry Dharmasena. A Rs. 507.5 million project to upgrade technical education will be launched next year, with aid from the Asian Development Bank, the Swedish International Development Authority and the United Nations Development Programme. Mr. Ranjan Wijeyeratne had been appointed Chairman, Land Reform Commission in addition to his duties as Chairman, Agricultural Development Authority—*CDN*. Errant bus crews will be taken to task for not running buses according to time schedule and not displaying destination boards and route numbers. The Chairman, Sri Lanka Central Transport Board Dr. Gamini Wijesekera, has instructed Operations Managers of the Regional Transport Board to take immediate action against such crew members—*IS*. Labour Minister, Captain C. P. J. Seneviratne has not requested employment agencies to give West Asian jobs to Lankans on MP's recommendations, an official announcement said yesterday. Intelligence units of the Armed Forces yesterday made a major breakthrough in their investigations into the clandestine West Asian link that Urban guerillas of North Lanka have established; Army operatives took into custody one of the lead contacts who is believed to be the recruiting officer for specially selected young militants to be trained as commandos in a guerilla training centre in Lebanon. Opposition and TULF leader A. Amirthalingam was mobbed by hundreds of demonstrating students who surrounded the vehicles in which he and his wife were travelling yesterday morning at Jaffna; some of the students shouting slogans and denouncing the TULF and Mr Amirthalingam, were turning boisterous when several other students intervened to prevent any untoward incidents—*SU*. Lanka Cement Ltd., the project sponsored by the Cement Corporation to boost the country's cement production is not attracting sufficient investors because of insufficient tax benefits provided to investors, according to informed sources—*IS*. The CID has informed the University Grants Commission that the *New Left* forces were fomenting unrest in the universities to create student strikes in the election year—*CO*.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19: India is taking a long hard look at its visa policies and it is likely that Lankans travelling by air to India will shortly lose their privilege of a visa-free trip to that country once every six months; the Indian High Commission in Colombo said yesterday that there have been recent press reports in India that Delhi is reviewing its visa policy—*CDN*. Sri Lanka has become a high level alcohol guzzling country like many other developing nations presenting governments with a dilemma warns the World Health Organisation—*CDM*. The lure of lucrative employment in Singapore has left a large number

of Lankans, mostly girls, in the lurch; eighteen of them, 16 girls and two boys, who were forced to return to Colombo last week have bared an organised racket in which local girls are being inveigled to work for Singapore's sweatshops. The Singapore Government has clamped down a ban on workers from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India; a batch of 121 Lankan workers were deported and flown to Colombo; some of these workers made unsuccessful attempts to obtain employment in Malaysia and Brunei but were turned back—*SU*. The absence of the unemployment statistics in the 10 percent sample study of the 1981 Census released by the Department of Census and Statistics a few weeks ago has led to speculation among economists whether or not unemployment has increased—*IS*. The Sri Lanka Export Promotion Council has come forward to construct industrial factories on its own expenses for individuals and establishments who are prepared to turn out Palmyrah coir; at the same time with a view to encouraging exports of palmyrah products the Council has decided to negotiate with the Department of Inland Revenue for tax exemptions for a period of five years—*VK*. The University Grants Commission is taking steps to seek additional powers to remove indiscipline in universities, student unrest and administrative shortcomings; this matter will be discussed and a finality arrived at the meeting of the Commission to be held on the 20th and 21st of this month—*DP*. The Colombo Municipality will take action against anyone who throws rubbish in front of their houses or shops. From the 1st of June this law will come into force. And anyone who breaks the law by throwing dirt on the road will be given six months imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000/—*DV*.

THURSDAY, MAY 20: Oil companies from four countries including India, have demonstrated a keen interest in possible rehabilitation and development of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation's sprawling Trincomalee oil storage complex; the deadline for international offers invited last month by CPC expires on May 31—*CDN*. The Minister of Finance and Planning Mr. Ronnie de Mel is now investigating what steps should be taken against commercial banks passing on the Business Turn Over Tax to their constituents; the Minister in his Budget speech announced that 5 percent BTT would be imposed on commercial banks in view of the large profits made by them. Cabinet Ministers will delegate powers and duties under their purview to district Ministers, for the implementation of the Development councils Act; this decision was made yesterday after Cabinet examined the report of the committee of secretaries appointed to report on the devolution of powers. A total clamp down on the clearing, felling or collection of timber in state forests was imposed by government yesterday. Six radio receiving stations are to be operated along the coastline shortly under the air-sea rescue programme initiated by the Ministry of Fisheries—*SU*. With a view to implementing the

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decentralisations of powers of Cabinet Ministers through Development Councils certain powers of such Ministers will be passed on to District Ministers—*VK*. Co-operative Society employees getting involved in fraud and corruption will be remanded and they will not be granted bail—*DP*. The Cabinet has decided to increase charges in all Government hospital paying wards; this will come into effect from the 1st of June 1982.—*ATH*.

FRIDAY, MAY 21: A police investigation into allegations that the SLFP was organising protests against Mrs. Bandaranaike's civic rights deprivation has revealed that a separate action committee had been formed of a select group of the SLFP to make the protest a violent one; Deputy Defence Minister T. B. Werapitiya has reported to a parliamentary select committee. Sri Lanka and South Korea will set up a Business Corporation Committee before the end of the year, Mr. C. P. de Silva, Chairman of the Sri Lanka - Japan Business Corporation Committee said yesterday. Two Sri Lankan youths were arrested for allegedly attacking 2 others, also Sri Lankans, with unlicensed revolvers in a busy market area in South Madras late last night, police said; the arrested persons revealed during interrogation that they belonged to the Sri Lankan underground extremist group Liberation Tigers fighting for a Tamil State, Eelam in the island, police said—*CDN*. In future Cabinet Ministers must be designated in accordance with the designation given them on their appointment by the President, Mr. J.R. Jayewardene; this directive has been issued by President; according to this directive, Cabinet Ministers cannot be known by functions assigned to them subsequent to their original appointment—*CDM*. The ruling United National Party last night announced the appointment of a five-member committee led by A. C. Guneratne to go into allegations of corruption levelled against the members of the party and to report its findings to the leader of the party—*SU*. Undergraduates of the Peradeniya University came out on strike last morning following the suspension of five students who are accused by the University Authorities of hooting at the Prime Minister's motorcade last Saturday. Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike made a bold promise yesterday to give people their essentials on subsidy; she said that her party had already decided to provide subsidised food items and other essentials; this promise was made at a largely attended meeting at Ratmalana, where, after an year, she and her son Anura addressed the people from the same platform—*IS*. President J. R. Jayewardene has ordered the Treasury officials to finalise the payment of compensation to those who were affected by the violence in May-June last year in Jaffna—*DP*. The Government of Finland will give Sri Lanka Rupees 60 million to develop Sri Lanka's wild life sanctuary, health services and livestock development; Mr. Ronnie de Mel, Minister of Finance who participated in a conference

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at Helsinki reluctantly had talks regarding this matter and was able to get this money—*DV*.

SATURDAY, MAY 22: A top police team will shortly leave for Madras in connection with the arrest there on Wednesday night of Velupillai Prabhakaran, one of the most wanted northern terrorists; "his arrest is a very significant breakthrough, the best we have had in years", a senior policeman said in Colombo yesterday—*CDN*. The public has been warned by the Bureau of Counterfeit Currency that Rs. 100 notes with a yellowish background might be forgeries—*CDM*. The entire student body of Moratuwa University yesterday staged a strike and launched a poster-campaign in protest against the admission of students from the Kotalawela Defence Academy to the Moratuwa University. A ferry service between Kankesanthurai and Nagapatnam in India will be launched soon—*SU*. The Govt. will sell 50,000 tons of urea fertiliser to Burma and in exchange get rice worth the cost of the fertilizer—*DV*.

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WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

May 16 - 22

ASIA

INDIA: Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi faced a "midterm test" of her popularity as Indians went to polls to elect four State Governments and seven members to the Central Parliament. Her biggest challenge was in West Bengal and Kerala where Marxists were dominating for a long time. Indian Premier Indira Gandhi received the Order of the Golden Ark from Prince Bernhard of Netherlands for saving tigers from extinction in India. Indira Gandhi said that there was pressure on the flora and fauna forced by economic development and growing population. These were to be reconciled. While in the Kerala State elections Congress (I)—led alliance gained a victory over the Marxists, in West Bengal Marxists led Left Front captured power. In the Himachal too Gandhi's Congress gave way to Bharatiya Jantha Party of Vajpayee a former Foreign Minister. **ISRAEL:** Premier Begin told a Cabinet meeting that PLO guerillas have invalidated the ceasefire by violations and Israel has not taken any action as they were interested in the preserving the ceasefire accord. Israelis opened two new air bases at Ramon and Orda and warned that its planes would strike against its enemies wherever they were. According to Zaire news agency AZAP, Zaire has decided to renew its diplomatic relations with Israel and had informed the Arab Ambassadors in Kinshasa. **SAUDI ARABIA:** Saudi Arabia broke its diplomatic relations with Zaire over its move to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. The Saudis said that the decision went against

the wishes of their people, world opinion, the United Nations and international bodies. **BANGLADESH:** Bangladesh Government has decided to impose restrictions on the unscrupulous exports of labour to Middle East. Bangladesh government arrested two ministers who were in charge of manpower. **VIETNAM:** Vietnam was confident that the question of an anti-Vietnam government in Kampuchea will not materialise. Vietnamese were aware that the Chinese and the ASEAN group members differed widely on the ways and means of achieving their goal of uniting anti-Vietnamese forces. **AUSTRALIA:** Australian Premier Fraser said that Britain would expect its allies to find a solution to the Falklands issue. If not it would bring far-reaching consequences to the alliance. Deputy Premier Doug Anthony said that the proposed EEC price rises showed contempt for other major agricultural countries. The decision would affect Australian exports of beef, grains, sugar and dairy products.

AFRICA

EGYPT: US engineers and a US company will help Egypt to replace the cracked blades of the Aswan Dam turbines. The project will be financed by US Economic Aid to Egypt. A band of thirty Soviet civilian experts will return to Cairo to resume work at a Soviet built Steel complex. **ZAMBIA:** President Kaunda said that it was strange that the Jews who suffered oppression under Hitler had been using the same methods against the Arabs and Palestinians now. President Kaunda was visiting Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain during the week and said that he was ready for more talks with South Africa if they were meaningful. **ALGERIA:** Algeria, Syria and Libya had called on the Arab States not to restore relations with Egypt till the latter renounced the Camp David accord. This came in the midst of indications that conservative Arabs may relax diplomatic and economic boycott of Egypt following Israel's withdrawal from Sinai peninsula.

EUROPE

WEST GERMANY: West German Parliament discussed legislation designed to discourage immigrants entering the country purely for financial benefits. The government felt that the liberal laws which permitted asylum seekers did not have the desired effect and was abused by scheming "sluicing" gangs which make a big business of the deal. After a meeting in Hamburg President Francois Mitterand of France and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that EEC's economic sanction against Argentine would continue as long as Argentine forces continued to occupy Falklands. **LUXEMBOURG:** At the early part of the week EEC members, Italy, Denmark and Ireland expressed their reservations as to the feasibility of continuing the economic sanctions against Argentina. NATO'S Secretary-General Joseph Luns expressed

the hope that Western alliance would stand behind Britain on the Falkland issue. Once again the NATO ministers reaffirmed the Western doctrine of military deterrence, a dialogue with Moscow and a broad programme for disarmament as a guiding principle of their relations with Soviet Union. EEC members half heatedly agreed to extend the economic sanctions against Argentine by one week only. Italy and Ireland were reluctant and feared domestic problems if they supported the move without any reservations. **SOVIET UNION:** In an address to the Soviet Communist Youth Organisation President Breznev offered to impose an immediate freeze on its strategic nuclear arsenals if the US too would follow it up. Moscow papers played up the issue of corrupting influence of the West in Soviet Union as the Congress of the Young Communist League was preparing for its four yearly Congress. The press had been averse to Soviet youths wearing western made T Shirts, Jeans and US made chewing gum and dancing in Western style discotheques. **ITALY:** Pope John Paul appealed to both Britons and Argentinians to be above narrow patriotism and solve the Falklands dispute. "Recourse to reason makes a man a civilized being; one who is not reduced to being able to settle differences only by the use of force", said the Pope. **UNITED KINGDOM:** Nepalese Gurkha soldiers will join the British forces in Falklands while the Secretary General of the UN was frantically searching for a solution to the Falklands both Argentina and Britain were heading for a showdown in the area. The US *Aerospace Daily* reported that a Soviet satellite passed on the information regarding British destroyer Sheffield and it helped the Argentines to locate it and bomb it. The visit of Pope John Paul to Britain appears to have now become a prestige battle. Two British Catholic Archbishops flew to the Vatican in a British military aircraft to Vatican. Vatican earlier said that Pope may postpone his visit to Britain as the Falklands crisis deepened. As the hopes of UN solution faded by the end of the week Premier Thatcher warned that an armed conflict cannot be avoided indefinitely. Doubts were expressed in Britain whether the taking over of Falkland would solve the problem once and for all. Though such action may spell doom for the present military junta its successors will be more vociferous and determined to take it back. As the UN peace moves failed British forces have started dropping troops in Falkland and major out break of war was to follow over the week end. Britain appealed to the Security Council that it would oppose every resolution that would inhibit her from acting in self-defence. **SPAIN:** The Catholic Church was facing difficult times in Spain. At the shrine of St. Teresa of Auila in Torner, which the Pope is scheduled to visit in October this year a cleric described himself as "Pope Clement" declared that Roman Catholic Church was heresy. "Pope Clement's car was thrown into the river Torner and his 8 bishops were attacked by the congregation.

AMERICA

UNITED STATES: According to a Washington based study group the population of the world has doubled since 1946 and would reach the 10 billion mark in the year 2050. The rate of growth of population in Africa was the highest and had been justified in terms of development. The highest interest rates in United States have compelled many small farmers to go out of business. United States welcomed Brezhnev's move to negotiate on arms reductions but refused to accept the call for a freeze on nuclear weapons. US aerial bombers were sent to England to free similar British planes to be used in the Falkland dispute. **UNITED NATIONS:** Secretary General de Cuellar said that his peace initiative on the Falkland crisis was almost over and the matter has to go before the Security Council. The Secretary General announced on Tuesday 20th that his peace efforts have failed. **PERU:** War Minister of Peru said that Latin America should unite to help Argentina against Britain. He also said that Peru should help Argentina with all types of military aid. **ARGENTINA:** Argentine forces claimed that they have repulsed the British attack by knocking out 8 warships and shooting down 5 aircraft. Argentine Foreign Minister said that his country did not want any special resolution passed in the UN Security Council; he only wanted the world to know about the truth.

THE FOREIGN SCENE

FALKLANDS

Oil & Pride Jinx

Lima, May 20: The "damaged imperial pride" of Britain and "euphoria of nationalism" in Argentina apart, there are important geopolitical reasons—one of the richest oil deposits in the world being dominant among them—at the core of the Malvinas (Falklands island) dispute. Stressing this aspect, former Peruvian Foreign Minister Gen. Mercado Jarrin says that extensive oil prospecting has been carried out around the Malvinas over the past five to six years. There are, in the seabed around the Malvinas, oil deposits at least 10 times larger than the British North Sea deposits which might turn the region into another Saudi Arabia, according to the Strategic Research Institute of Washington. The Institute, in a study published five years ago, confirmed a British expert report about the discovery of a million sq. km. area, with 10 established oil wells, around the Malvinas.

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Oil prospecting in the Malvinas region was performed by the British Petroleum Company whose main shareholders are the British Admiralty (51 percent) and the British Crown (20 percent). According to Gen Jarrin, whose analysis of the conflict is carried by the Peruvian daily *Observador*, the Malvinas are of exceptional geo-political importance for the control and domination of all access to world petroleum routes. They are at the same time, the key for access to the Drake Passage and the entire South Atlantic and Antarctic region, he said. Gen. Jarrin says that the contradiction between the seemingly insignificant Malvinas Archipelago and the exceptionally large military effectives, being used by Britain to regain the area, can be explained by such comprehensive and significant geo-political reasons.

Another "marked contradiction" resulting from the current "undeclared war" over the Malvinas, according to him, is the fact that many effects of this conflict can be envisaged already, regardless of its outcome. In Gen Jarrin's assessment, the weakening of the ties between North and South Americas, as well as Latin America's orientation towards cooperation among developing countries along the "South-South" lines, is the first inevitable consequence of the British-Argentine conflict. These new developments, resulting from the United States' support to Britain and "disappointment" with the conduct of West European countries, will now compel Latin America to turn to itself and extend its own manoeuvring from in the general East-West confrontation. Gen. Jarrin also dwells on the military aspects of the consequences of the Malvinas confrontation stressing that an inevitable major revision of the concept of the sea power and fleet "is imminent".—*Tanjug*.



INDIAN OCEAN

New Delhi Conference

New Delhi, The Indian Government is reported to have rejected a US request for extending berthing facilities to ships from Diego Garcia in Indian ports. Diego Garcia, a strategic island in Indian Ocean about 1,600 kilometers from Indian shores is being modernised with facilities for nuclear warships with runways for the biggest US bombers and made a key centre for the US rapid deployment forces. World Peace Council President Romesh Chandra briefing newsmen on the conclusion of the three-day World Conference on the Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace in the Capital recently, said that the 3,000 million dollars US aid to Pakistan was an attempt to make it a bastion of US imperialism and assign it the role of Shah of Iran used to play. The delegates to the con-

ference, representing over 60 countries and 17 international organisations, expressed concern at the "extremely" dangerous situation created by the "unprecedented" US arms build up and extension of its military network in the Indian Ocean region. Mr. Chandra said that the New Delhi declaration on Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be conveyed to the special session of the UN opening on 7 June. A delegation of the conference would present the declaration to the UN General Assembly president and other members. The conference passed a number of resolutions which condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. It also severely criticised the US provocations and threats to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the US attempts to prevent a peaceful democratic solution to the Cyprus problems on the basis of the UN resolutions.

The World Peace Conference on the Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace in its declaration viewed with concern the nefarious designs of the US and its attempts to disturb peace in the Indian Ocean zone and other regions. The US nuclear base in Diego Garcia is capable to attack many littoral states in West Asia and the Gulf, Africa and South Asia. The declaration observed that US had its military bases in other areas of the Indian Ocean which included Oman, Bahrain, Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia South Africa and Australia. The US was also continuing its attempts to acquire facilities for military activities in Sri Lanka, particularly in the Eastern part of Trincomalee. Mr. Romesh Chandra said the the US and its allies were trying to block the convening of the conference. In this context the World Conference stressed the importance of convening the session of the UN ad hoc committee and called upon the governments of the Indian Ocean countries to study the possibility of organising such a session in their own region. The UN conference to be held in the first half of 1983 should elaborate a broad international agreement on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and would be the first important practical step towards the implementation of this proposal of littoral and hinterland states. A resolution on South Africa vehemently condemned the racist and criminal regime for its brutal repression against the Blacks.



SOVIET OFFER

To China-For Talks

By Vinod Taksal

Moscow, May 20: The Soviet Union, pursuing a policy of all-round detente has again called for improvement of relations with China "without any preliminary conditions" and "without any detriment

to third countries". The call has been issued in today's *Pravda* in a lengthy article by I. Alexandrov, a pseudonym representing the highest Kremlin opinion. Significantly it comes at a time when an important emissary from Moscow, the well-known Sinologist Kapista, is visiting China. Improvement of Soviet-Chinese state-to-state relations is long overdue, the article says and in part reiterates President Brezhnev's speech on 24 March in Tashkent, in which he had said that the USSR "never considered the state of hostility and alienation between our countries to be a normal phenomenon." The article expresses the Soviet belief that a "real possibility" exists now for improving bilateral ties, and says that to miss this or to deliberately bypass it would contradict the interests of both the peoples and the world. Stressing the possibility of making Sino-Soviet relations "a stabilising and constructive element on a regional and global scale", *Pravda* underlines that only "those in the West" benefit from the Sino-Soviet enmity. The Soviet approach to China, the article however hastens to reassure Peking leaders, is not opportunistic or determined by striving to cash in on the current difficulties between China and the US. Nevertheless, the daily takes the opportunity to caution China that imperialists "have never been, are not, and will never be" friends of socialism. "They only look for a chance to bleed white the Socialist states by dragging them towards confrontation, and arms race." This is borne out by the historical experience of China itself and the present-day reality.

Reiterating that the Soviet Union did not and does not threaten China, has no territorial claims to it, has never supported the "two China" theory, and does not interfere in Chinese affairs, despite criticism of its foreign policy, *Pravda* in effect suggests that Mr. Brezhnev's Tashkent speech was not a shot in the dark but a sincere statement of principled policy. In fact, Mr. Brezhnev's speech plays a special role in the Soviet initiatives and was "a proof of our honest approach to Soviet-Chinese relations and of our desire to facilitate the process of their normalisation", *Pravda* said. The daily expresses Moscow's readiness to resume "at any time" the border talks and to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in border regions. However, the article rejects "a whole range of preliminary demands" made by China on the USSR—including an end to support and aid to Mongolia, countries of Indochina and Afghanistan, Soviet troops withdrawal from the Chinese border and recognition of China's "rights" to vast areas of USSR itself—for resumption of the talks. These "obviously unacceptable preliminary conditions" bordering on ultimatums, demanded as "payment" for possible improvement of relations, in no way testify to the Chinese desire to find a way out of the blind alley in which the ties are at the moment, the article says and accuses China of deliberate unwillingness to

normalise relations. "We want China to be a good neighbour to all countries without exception, those bordering on it and laying close to it, including the Socialist countries, and seek to achieve this," *Pravda* says and implicitly asks China to heed the neighbours' calls when it points out that Vietnam, Indochinese states and Mongolia have been constantly desiring "good relations" with it.—*Patriot*.



DISARMAMENT

Czech Statement

**STATEMENT BY JAN STRUCKA, THE
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC, TO THE COMMITTEE ON
DISARMAMENT.**

THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION would like to deal with an important question, the significance of which is increasing especially in the light of the approaching special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament. I mean the elaboration of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament. The socialist countries support the initiative of the non-aligned countries to elaborate such a programme which was approved by the first special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They take an active part in the work of the ad-hoc working group of the Committee dealing with this question. As it is well-known, the group of socialist countries submitted in the working group more than a dozen of working papers. *The Czechoslovak delegation*, as a coordinator of the group of socialist countries in the question of the CPD, would like to introduce the agreed position of the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia on the contents of the CPD. The delegations of these countries are convinced that the solution of the problem of disarmament is of universal and historical significance: the disarmament should play a crucial role in the question of prevention of war and in ensuring a genuine security for the peoples of the world.

DISARMAMENT being the material guarantee of the international security should in the present conditions represent a capital direction of common efforts of all the countries of the world to eliminate the international tensions and to build a universal and lasting peace. The limitation of the armaments and disarmament clear the path to the solution of global problems of humanity. Certain positive results in the field of arms limitations were attained

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in the course of the 1960 and the 1970s. International agreements have been concluded on the prohibition of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof on the prohibition of use of bacteriological weapons, on the prohibition of military use of environmental modifications techniques, agreements were also concluded on strategic arms limitation, certain measures were initiated for the purpose of strengthening confidence in Europe. A definite procedure was established for disarmament negotiations on both a multilateral and a bilateral basis. All this shows that real measures in the field of arms limitations are possible and practicable. What has been done has created certain basis for further steps in the direction of arms limitations and disarmament. A complex of concrete tasks and measures agreed upon by all member states of the United Nations has been adopted at the first special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament which fully retain their topicality.

However the 1970s gave way to the 1980s a new impetus was given to the arms build-up. The exacerbating of the arms race is accompanied by the propagation of doctrines declaring the "possibility" and 'acceptability' of nuclear war and justifying the cause to achieve military superiority. War hysteria is being spread and animosity between States and peoples are being instigated. These actions have brought about the interruption of negotiations on most important subjects of the arms limitations. The arms build-up represents a mortal danger for civilization, threatens to bring to a deadlock the efforts aimed at the solution of vitally important international problems in the field to economic, social development, culture, health care and the prevention of the environment. The task to reduce the arms race and curb it has now become especially urgent since the instruments of war are undergoing deep changes. New types and systems of weapons are being developed, mainly those of mass destruction which can render control, and consequently also their agreed limitation and prohibition more difficult and even impossible. The development of military technique has constant destabilizing effects on the world situation and increases the military danger.

THE ARMS RACE can and must be stopped. To meet this task it is necessary to elaborate and to implement the programme of urgent and radical measures that would not only stop the arms race at its various aspects but would also pave the way for achieving the main goal—general and complete disarmament. The Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament should become an agreed complex of measures, aimed at the cessation of the arms race and implementation through stages of genuine disarmament within the frame-work or established terms. The

decision to elaborate such a programme, adopted at the first special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament is an expression of peoples effort to halt the arms race. As to the objectives of the CPD the socialist countries consider, that the programme's immediate objectives should be the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the implementation of urgent measures which would bring about the cessation of the arms race and pave the way to a stable peace. The ultimate goal is the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The implementation of measures, envisaged by the programme, must promote the strengthening of international security as well as the security of each individual state. The real security can only be ensured through the limitation, reduction and destruction of armaments, through disarmament.

ONE OF THE BASIC GOALS of the programme must be the consolidation and further development of all the positives which has been so far achieved in the field of curbing the arms race. The implementation of the CPD must promote the preservation and deepening of the process of relaxation of international tensions and the strengthening of the basis of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the development of mutual trust and cooperation among them. The CPD must undoubtedly contain the chapter, on principles. All member states of the UN must reaffirm their adherence to the objectives of the UN Charter and the commitment to strictly observe the principles enshrined in the Charter in the process of the elaboration and implementation of measures aimed at the limitation of armaments and disarmament as well as to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the SSODI.

THE NEGOTIATIONS should be aimed first of all at the limitation and the cessation of the quantitative increase and qualitative improvements of armaments, mainly of the weapons of mass destruction and the creation of new means of war so that in the long run scientific and technical achievements could be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. There's no type of weapons that could not be prohibited or liquidated on a mutually agreed basis. All States are obliged to promote the efforts in the field of disarmament. This applies first of all to the States with nuclear weapons and to other militarily significant States. At all stages the existing balance in the sphere of nuclear power with constant reduction of its level must remain unaffected. Together with the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons the reductions in the field of conventional weapons must be carried out. The States with largest military potentials bear special responsibility in this process. The adoption of disarmament measures must be carried out on a just and balanced basis so as to ensure the right of each State of security and so that no State or group of States can at any stage of the implementation of the programme obtain advantage to the detriment of other States. The

aim of each stage should be non-detriment to the security with possibly lower levels of armaments and armed forces. The principle of equality and equal security must be strictly observed. The process of the limitation of armaments and of disarmament must be carried out without interruptions. States must refrain from acts which might adversely affect disarmament efforts and display constructive approach in the interest of achieving agreements.

To be concluded.

TRIBUNE AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

PERFORMANCE

State-Run Plantations

By A Special Correspondent

With the implementation of Land Reform Law the management of plantations which remained the exclusive domain of Private Sector entrepreneurs for over a century came into the hands of State Organisations. This was about 7 years ago. It is unfortunate, however, that Study Groups and individuals have tended to evaluate the performance of State Plantations managerial units from over-simplified lopsided angles, basing their calculations only on overall statistics and the narrow yardstick of profitability. Some also viewed the performance with blinkers.

These State Plantations organisations have hereafter been at the receiving end of unfair criticisms. It is only fair to evaluate the performance of these Organisations in a more realistic manner, by spotlighting some of the features without which interpretations of statistics are inclined to be blurred and conclusions reached tend to be devoid of true perspective. In this context, it must be stated that maximum profit earnings are not the sole objective of these Organisations, in contrast to former Agency House imperatives.

The State Organisations are frequently called upon to perform and to meet targets and other aspirations of national interests such as generation of employment, worker welfare schemes, estate/village integration etc. These important features tend to be overlooked when reports are submitted on performance. The key factors which contribute to profit are:- (a) Levels of production; (b) Cost of production and; (c) Sale averages.

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In the case of TEA, the two main State managed Agencies viz. The Janatha Estates Development Board and Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation generally manage approximately 141,300 hectares which represents 57.74% of Sri Lanka's tea acreage. The figures shown below would indicate that the unit levels of production of these two major Institutions consistently far exceed the national average. In assessing these results. It should be borne in mind that in 1980, the Tea Industry in general suffered a setback due to the unprecedented drought; in the first and second quarters of that year which adversely affected crops. The extent under private holders is said to be under-stated and this would result in the smallholders level of yields naturally being overstated:-

Yield per hectare

	1978	1979	1980	1981 (to end Sept.)
JEDB	1,066	1,226	1,150	972
SLSPC	987	1,069	1,034	919
Others	835	706	605	Not known
National	958	993	922	Not known

Annual Crop in Million kgs.

JEDB	69.5	76.0	70.6	59.7
SLSPC	52.8	62.9	49.4	43.9
National	499	206	191	156.59

Turning to cost of production, statistics show that the unit production cost of these two State bodies at estate level are comparatively higher than the respective national figures.

Cost of production at estate level

	1978	1979	1980	1981 (to end Sept.)
JEDB	11.17	12.42	15.65	16.36
SLSPC	11.54	13.08	16.93	
National	10.50	12.70	15.50	

This is understandable when the following combination of factors is taken into account:- (i) The production cost of the State Institutions include the levy for over-heads, and from recent origin, interest on stocks in hand. (ii) The wages paid and facilities afforded to workers in the State owned estates are higher than those granted on private estates. (iii) State units carry a higher cadre of staff and workers, as a result of their obligations towards generation of employment. (iv) The inputs by way of funds siphoned for fertiliser and maintenance of agricultural practices, have never before been as generous as now, where the JEDB and SLSPC are concerned. It would be pertinent to mention, that even renowned Agency Houses did not hesitate to make cuts in funding and also adopt exploitation methods for higher production, when trading results

were not upto expectations.

Average Sale Prices

	1979	1980	1981 (to end Sept.)
JEDB	12.11	17.36	17.24
SLSPC	12.90	18.97	18.86
National	12.21	18.31	18.32

In examining the Sale Averages merely comparing with the Next Sale Averages of State Organisations against the national, would be incorrect unless other factors such as weight of teas from different growths, mix of marks, are also taken into account. The assessment here could, therefore, best be done by indicating the prices realised elevational-wise, as obtained from Tea Board Statistics and these are before deduction of Brokerage, sales tax etc.

High Grown Sales Averages

	1979	1980	1981 (to end Sept.)
JEDB	12.62	17.53	17.24
SLSPC	14.55	19.65	20.00
National	13.41	18.37	18.37

Mid Grown Sales Averages

JEDB	11.17	16.40	16.65
SLSPC	10.51	15.89	15.86
National	10.39	15.89	16.18

Low Grown Sales Averages

JEDB	13.16	20.67	20.39
SLSPC	12.64	19.82	19.66
National	12.55	20.24	19.96

Very little criticism could be levelled against the two State Institutions on the respective elevational prices attained against the national, when all factors are considered.

In the case of RUBBER, a clear interpretation of the statistics indicated will be revealed enough.

Yield per hectare

	1978	1979	1980	1981 (to end Sept.)
JEDB	1,032	1,013	1,057	787
SLSPC	819	883	951	708
Others	822	778	617	N/A
National	845	820	716	N/A

Annual crop in million kgs.

JEDB	21.0	20.6	20.7	15.4
SLSPC	20.3	23.1	26.1	19.4
National	156	153	133	

Cost of production at estate level

JEDB	6.34	9.43	8.34	9.16
SLSPC	7.01	8.55	9.18	
National	4.85	6.86	8.20	

The remarks on the higher cost of production where the State Institutions are concerned for: made tea equally apply for Rubber.

The majority of Sri Lanka's rubber approximately 65% is in the hands of the smallholders, most of whom manufacture smoked sheet as compared with the State Institutions which concentrate on Sole Crepe, Pale Crepe etc. It is further known that the cost of production for smoked sheet is significantly lower than manufacturing costs of crepe. Sales averages indicated below are self-explanatory. However, a note should be made that the national averages are purely a reproduction of the RSS1 prices and therefore, have no bearing whatsoever with actual sale averages achieved by smallholders. These naturally will be lesser than the figures indicated.

Sale Averages

	1978	1979	1980	1981 (to end Sept.)
JEDB	7.59	12.75	10.33	
SLSPC	6.83	11.94	9.62	
National (RSS1)	6.92	9.15	10.62	

The above figures if carefully analysed, will serve to establish that criticisms levelled at the major State Institutions are generally without foundation. The figures in question have been extracted from:-(a) Central Bank Publications, (b) Performance Reports, and; (c) JEDB Records.

* * *

FRUIT GROWING

Obstacles & Difficulties - 2

By T. H. Parsons

THE INTEREST OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC in fruit growing, as previously mentioned, can be considerably increased if stimulated by the example of additional and larger orchards. If this interest is gained it will be necessary to inaugurate measures for the extension of fruit areas in all favourable localities. Many who are interested in fruit cultivation are not prepared to take a large proportion of their capital on their own endeavours in the direction of fruit production as they realize that they have insufficient knowledge of the technical aspect of the subject, and that they lack sufficient time to supervise and conduct such an enterprise. However, given the facilities

for purchasing shares in fruit-growing corporation, or association, or a co-operative society for fruit growing, many would be quite prepared to contribute to it knowing that such a corporation or society would provide the skilled labour and supervision necessary to give the enterprise a fair chance of success. **Such measures are very necessary since in the beginning fruit cultivation is all expenditure and no return. After four of five years profits could be expected from most varieties of fruit and would increase year by year. Other fruit, such as mangosteens, would need a longer initial period before they begin to show returns. Further, within reason, the larger the area opened and the better cultivated the orchard, the better the profits. It is also very advisable to restrict the varieties of any one fruit to a few good types, since this will help considerably in later stages in the marketing, packing, grading etc. of the fruit which would lead to better returns.**

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES, therefore, in successful fruit production are, the knowledge and practice required to produce the best quality fruit, the organization necessary to handle and dispose of such fruit efficiently, and production on a sufficiently big scale in the various suitable parts of the Island. The last is important since it leads to a wide variation in the fruiting season of even a single variety of fruit. To summarize, the difficulties and obstacles generally met with in the present limited efforts at fruit production are: (1) The area under fruit is far too limited and insufficient to afford any true guide as to its scope and profit-bearing possibilities; (2) Lack of knowledge of the best varieties of fruit suited to any given area and lack of facilities for acquiring good quality fruit stock in the absence of any private or reliable nurserymen. This however will gradually be remedied; (3) In general, the methods of cultivation are too primitive. The land is not properly prepared and the initial holes for the plants are too small to encourage or ensure good growth from the outset; (4) Little attention is paid to weeding or suitable ground covers, and a sufficiency of manure is rarely afforded the plants. Too close planting distances are too frequently seen and the space requirements relative to soil and climatic conditions are not properly realized; (5) Pruning or thinning of the orchard tree is not practised and although in most tropical fruits this need only amount to the removal of dead wood or of too thick growth it is rarely if ever attended to; (6) The advantages of soil aeration at the proper time are not understood and the general health of the fruit trees suffer accordingly; (7) There are many superstitious notions in vogue which prevent the villager from growing certain fruits though he may live in the best locality for such fruit; (8) Irrigation facilities are in many places very indifferent whilst in others, where a good supply of water is

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available, more water than necessary is given. A. Scheme of controlled irrigation seems to be necessary and should be worked out for the varying soil conditions and different types of fruit; (9) No really large plantations yet exist, cultivation being restricted to very small scattered areas and often to only a few trees of each fruit; (10) Marketing facilities hardly exist or where they do, are very imperfect. On present out-turn the difficulty is not so noticeable as it will be when larger areas are taken up; (11) Sufficient use is not made by the grower of the literature on fruit cultivation now available in the form of articles, bulletins and leaflets. Particularly is the need for educating the grower regarding the essentials that give rise to the various pests and diseases and how to meet such conditions. Demonstrations in such subjects given in the various Experiment Stations throughout the Island could be made more use of by the grower. (12) Lastly, but most important, the lack of capital necessary to initiate the opening up of much larger areas to afford the best cultivation possible up to the period the trees may be expected to give returns. Few private individuals are prepared to so speculate but the formation of local fruit growers' associations or other similar organisations should materially assist in overcoming this difficulty. Few other countries have in fact made much headway in the absence of such facilities, Should the enterprise progress as is hoped, it may be necessary in the future for Government to institute legislation to control the imports and exports of fruit, to prevent immature or unripe fruit being placed on the market, to institute a government standard for marking, grading and packing, for the supervision of packing sheds to be undertaken by responsible agricultural officers, and other similar requirements. There is much available data from other countries to act as a guide when this country reaches a stage of production which warrants such regulations.

Concluded



16. VITAMIN C" CONTENT OF SOME LOCAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruit	Vitamin C Mgm per 100 gm or c. c.
Nelli	468-479
Cashew Apple	320-350
Guava	127
Papaw	61
Orange	57
Grape Fruit	48
Mandarin	45
Pomelo	41
Lemon	37
Lime	31

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Jaffna Mango	55
Parrot Mango	48
Rambutan	35
Tomato (Salad Type)	27
Peach	26
Durian	25
Sour Sop	15
Custard Apple	16
Pineapple (Kew)	20
Pineapple (Mauritius)	15
Passion Fruit	13-14
Tree Tomato	1
Banana	8-12
Mangosteen	1
Ripe Jak	7
Pomegranate	4
Grape	1
Avocado Pear	3
Apple	2

Vegetable

Kathurumurunga	181
Drumstick Pods)	80
Drumstick (Leaves)	236-240
Spinach	66
Chillies (Large)	98
Mukunuwenna	33
Onions (Small)	11
Gotukola	14
Ash Plantain	less 1

Source: Department of Agriculture.



CLIMATE

And Crops

In recent years predictions of changes in the global climate and of effect such changes might have on agricultural production have run from one extreme to the other. Some "futurists" have foreseen a continuation of the recent cooling trend, leading eventually to catastrophic crop failures in the higher temperature latitudes. Others have argued that a projected warming trend, driven by a build of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will cause equally devastating droughts in the lower latitude.

In response to such concerns the National Defence University five years ago organised a major interdisciplinary study to investigate possible global climatic changes to year 2,000 and to estimate the likely response of crop yields to these climatic changes. Their "probabilistic answers" established five scenarios describing "plausible" climatic changes to the end of the century; the scenarios were characterized as large cooling, moderate cooling, slight warming

and large warming. The majority of the experts appeared to favour the slight warming scenario as the most likely one.

The authors of the report caution that their conclusions are "subject to considerable uncertainty regarding the expected zonal changes in precipitation". Moreover they add, for most crops "climate-induced yields trends would be masked by both the year-to-year fluctuation of yields and the enhancement of yields due to technological change as crop yields, they estimate, will be several times larger than the effects of climatic change.

Scientific American

TRIBUNE MAHAWELI FORUM

SETTLEMENT

System H

SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE: The pattern of settlement was based on the cluster system as opposed to ribbon settlement pattern along canals or scattered settlement mainly with the objective of providing easy access to basic services and even possible amenities such as pipe-borne water, electricity supply for domestic purposes etc., in the future. The land holding size for irrigated agriculture was determined as 1 hectare (2½ acres) after careful study of the experiences gained in the earlier settlement schemes and also based on the results of two pilot settlement projects conducted in Maha Illuppallama and Pelwehera. This size was considered an economic unit for cultivation during both Maha and Yala seasons and was expected to generate high farm incomes and also maximise farm employment while reducing on costly mechanisation. The smallest settlement consisted of a hamlet with 100 to 125 families and four to five such hamlets formed a village centre where basic services for the farming population were provided. Two to four such village centres were placed under the umbrella of a township which catered to around 3,000 farm families. The township was provided with social infrastructure facilities at a higher level, like post offices, multipurpose co-operative societies, peripheral hospitals etc.

By August 1981, 21,600 settler-families were settled in a farm area of 21,852 hectares (54,000 acres) in an area of approximately 24,291 hectares (60,000 acres) set apart for new settlement in System H. Apart from those within the project area, farm families have been

brought in for settlement from over 25 electorates, including Kundasale, Gampola, Medawachchiya, Maskeliya, Walapone, Kotmale, Hanguranketa, Uduuwera and Kandy.

ASSISTANCE TO SETTLERS: Assistance was given to the new settlers to transport household goods to the hamlets, a hut allowance of Rs. 1,000/- per family, basic agricultural implements, seed and planting material for the first cultivation season and food rations from the World Food Programme for a period of 15 months for maximum of five members per family. These food rations included wheat flour, sugar, cereals, dryfish etc. and was of great benefit until the farmer reaped his first crop from his allotment.

The original concept of management by a resident project manager supported by deputies in agriculture-community development and water management had shown certain inadequacies especially in attaining horizontal coordination at different levels, more particularly at the village level. Therefore, a unitary system of management based on the results of the pilot study conducted in H5 area has now been adopted by the Mahaweli Authority in the entire project, except in Galkiriyagama (H9) where the responsibility for agricultural production and marketing is vested with the Ceylon Tobacco Company. In this unitary system of management, each unit consisting of about 200 farm families in about 12 to 15 contiguous "turnouts"—(a turnout is the irrigable area under a field canal)—is under a unit manager who is responsible for all services to all farms under his unit. He is assisted by an agriculture extension worker and a jalapalaka sevaka or ditch-rider. Several of these units constitute a block, managed by a block manager assisted by specialist officers in agriculture, community development, marketing and credit, land administration, water management and administration. The overall responsibility of project management is vested with the resident project manager, who in turn is assisted by deputies in agriculture, water management, community development, etc.

WHAT LARGE-SCALE

Rice-Farming Means

By David Lee

IN THE LETTER TO THE EDITOR this week we have drawn attention to a press report that indicates that in addition to wheat, Sri Lanka is likely to import rice from the United States under PL-480. Readers will recall that the outgoing Minister Mr. E. L. Senanayake had made a song and dance that Sri Lanka in 1980 was already very close to self-sufficiency in rice and that with the 1981/82 harvests

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is would have enough for export. A great many tamashes were organised to commemorate this self-sufficiency and there was also a Gilbert and Sullivan performance at the Colombo Harbour exporting a shipload of rice to Indonesia. But the 1981 drought has shown that E. L. Senanayake's boasts were not rooted in firm reality. Rice production has certainly increased—at least to keep off-market prices within the reasonable limits. This check on prices is also no doubt due to the imported buffer-stocks of rice. The Government has good reason to import rice in this election year.

TRIBUNE has for a long time been of the view that if our non-plantation agriculture is to reach out from its present subsistence level farming it has to adopt the economies of large-scale commercially-run farms—be they private state, collective or-cooperative. We publish an article from the magazine INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, April 1981 to show what a large-scale modern rice farm can do. Big Falls Ranch is a pretty good advert for large-scale commercial farming. Enough rice is produced on its well managed 8,000 acres to satisfy 80% of Belize's demand and leave tons more for export. Impressive output stems from the polity of making maximum use of modern inputs, with intensive production techniques keeping operating costs on the ranch below those prevailing in the States"—Ed.

FROM ITS NAME you might think that Big Falls Ranch (BFR) was a huge spread devoted to beef rearing in Texas, USA. you'll be wrong. For Big Falls Ranch is in the small Central American country of Belize. And while cattle are reared on the ranch, Big Falls is mainly about the intensive production of rice. It is no coincidence that since Big Falls started up, Belize has changed status from rice importer to major rice exporter. This year, 12 years after a trial commercial crop of 600 acres was planted at the ranch, Big Falls will export nearly 8,000,000 lbs. of rice to Caribbean countries. The 300,000 inhabitants of Belize consume some 60 lbs. of rice per head annually—Big Falls meets 80% of that need. Employing 107 people including a number of expatriates, BFR has been managed by Booker Agricultural International since 1977. Located some 30 miles from the Capital Belmopan, rice production is now carried out over 8,000 acres of cleared ground on a rotation with cattle production. The cattle which are sold to a partially government controlled agency, are rotated behind the rice and go into the paddies three weeks after harvesting. The ranch extends to 33,000 acres, mostly jungle. Using the two varieties CR-1113 from Costa Rica and CICA-8 from Colombia, the enterprise now grows its own seed which is cleaned and treated with Arasan. Two crops are grown annually. The first,

the A crop which is the best yielder is planted between November 15—January 15, with harvesting taking place from the end of March and completed in May. The second, the B crop, is sown between March 15—June 15, and harvested from September until the first week in December. This year's A crop, now being harvested is expected to yield an average of 1.75 tons per acre over 2,100 acres. The B crop, which will be planted on 3,200 acres usually yields an average of 1.5 tons. In 1980, 10.5 million lbs. of paddy rice was produced (60 lbs. of milled rice is obtained from 100 lbs. of paddy rice).

PLANTING is done aerially using a Cessna light aircraft which can take a 1,600 lbs payload, although at Big Falls Ranch 1,200 lbs. is the norm. Prior to planting, the rice seed is chitted by being dipped in water for two days to absorb moisture. Then it's incubated for 24 hours to gain heat and start the germination process before being planted on the heavy clay adobe soil, which has a ph rate of between 5.5 and 6.5. The Cessna sows the rice seed, which has a germination rate of between 85%—90% at 80 lbs. to the acre. On each trip the aircraft is working for 12 minutes, sowing just under two acres in a minute. In some of the fields the need is for the seed to just lie on the surface, but in others it has to be bedded in. When the freshly planted rice has become established to a height of two inches, the paddies are flooded and remain waterlogged until the water is run off three weeks before harvest. That requires vast quantities of water and it comes from a system of irrigation channels which is fed from two canals for 90 days throughout the growing season. As the only irrigated rice farm, in the country, Big Falls Ranch extracts the water it needs from the Belize river using twin Caterpillar pumps, with each pump delivering 13,000 gallons a minute. Fifteen days after planting, another Cessna aircraft (used exclusively for aerial spraying) applies a herbicide tank-mix of Propanel and Molinate for post-emergent control of seedling weeds and some broadleaved weeds, particularly barnyard grass (*Echinochloa* Spp) and sedges (*Cyperus* Spp.) However, if good control is not accomplished with this application, 2, 4D is sprayed 42 days after the rice is planted to kill the remaining sedges and the broadleaved weeds, such as water lilies and goose grass. Other herbicides used are Paraquat and Dalapon—either pre-plant or post-harvest. Four insecticides are used for pest control. Toxaphene for the serious problem of cut worms; Malathion for cut worms and stink bug—an equally serious problem; Monocrotophos for leaf hopper and stink bug; and Carbofuran for leaf roller and stem borer, which, in some seasons, can be a major problem. Aerial fertiliser application takes place in three stages. First, at 10 days, DAP—consisting of 18 units of nitrogen and 46 of phosphorous. After 31 days, DAP and urea are applied. with the final top-dressing of ammonia and potash going on at the 55-60 day

growth stage. In the A crop, blue wing teal duck are an unusual but serious problem. Emigrating to Belize from North America from October to March, there is a constant need to keep the birds off the freshly planted rice. For this purpose a team of professional shooters are employed, together with a battery of 20 bird scarers. During the last production cycle, more than 100,000 shotgun rounds were fired to frighten off the ducks with the bird scarers using an additional 40,000 rounds. Each scarer fires 10 blanks a night. Among the mechanised equipment on the ranch are two Sutter custom-built combines (built in California and having the special feature of being fully driven by tracks), four Caterpillar D 5's for land clearance, and two rented John Deere tractors for land preparation. Once harvested, the rice is milled and bagged on the ranch into 100 lb and single pound bags. The prices for the 100 lbs. bags, which is controlled by the government is 51 local cents a lb, while the single pound bags are sold commercially at 70 cents. (Four local dollars are worth approximately one pound sterling).

RESEARCH on the ranch, the only work currently being undertaken on rice in Belize, takes place on a 90 acres area which is divided into three blocks—one each for variety trials, fertiliser research and water management. Head agronomist is Filipino Jose Ona. The variety trials, which have been conducted since January 1968, have appraised 851 varieties. The most promising 15 types have now been planted on a semi-commercial scale to screen for yield, grain quality, and resistance to disease and insects. As Jose Ona explains, the urgent need at Big Falls Ranch is for new varieties because of the effect of disease on the present commercial crops. Ideally, he says, a new variety should be introduced every five years. Variety work is also being conducted into advancing the A crop so that the B crop is not harvested in the wet, which at present causes a 50% grain loss through lodging problems. However to accomplish this the A crop needs to be planted in September-October during the dry season, with the risk of the plant flowering early in the cold season, resulting in sterile grain. If a suitable variety is found it will also allow the introduction of a third planting each year. For this cold tolerance study, 315 rice varieties have been tested, two of which have been grown at BFR with the rest coming from all over the world particularly the world collection of the International Rice Research Institute and from CIAT. Fertilizer research is geared towards the rates of NP and K: timing and split applications; and the method of application. Results so far show that incorporating fertiliser is better than top dressing, with the present commercial system of three applications per crop (the first after 10 days followed at 31 and 55—60 days) being wasteful and leading to disease problems

WATER MANAGEMENT has concentrated on keeping algal growth down, both through

fertilizer incorporation and by altering the water levels with five day dry, two days flood duplicated five times. Jose Ona is also concerned at the amount of water being used on the paddies, saying it is more than necessary and tends to dissipate essential trace elements from the soil. With the world price of rice high, and with future prospects looking good, production manager Partick Scott is optimistic for rice production at Big Falls Ranch, particularly as its policy of maximum inputs—maximum yields means it can compete with the USA—the world's largest exporter of rice. Plans for this year are to increase the dual crop area to 5,000 acres, which would put yield at between 14—15 million lbs. of paddy rice. If Jose Ona's research work can perfect disease resistant varieties together with cold resistant varieties to enable cultivation of a third crop, it won't be long till the 20 million lb. mark is reached. The major factor on the ranch's side is operating costs. Big Falls will this year produce rice for 11 local cents a lb, compared to 10 US cents a lb. in the USA. That means Belize's rice production costs are just over half that of the United States.

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TRIBUNE SPORTSCOPE

SPOTLIGHT

More Stadiums

SPORT IN SRI LANKA is certainly in for an unprecedented boost judging by the enthusiasm shown by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Premadasa, Minister of Shipping and Trade Lalith Athulathmudali and Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development Gamini Dissanayake. Mr. Dissanayake, who is also the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in Sri Lanka, set the ball rolling when in next to no time he got the Asgiriya International Stadium ready to host the English cricketers in early February. Now newspapers have it that the President will open the Galle International Stadium to be built at the site of the Galle Esplanade, the Prime Minister will upgrade and develop the Sugthadasa Stadium and that Lalith Athulathmudali has taken on the building of the International Sports Complex at the former Race Course premises at Reid Avenue. The importance of sport for good life has been enshrined in the Constitutions of many countries. It is heartening to note that Sri Lanka's leaders too, are showing interest in sport. A healthy mind in a healthy body helps the individual to give of his best to his workplace and also help in the development of the country.

The biggest sporting complex of all will be the one planned to be built at the former Race Course. Estimated to cost around Rs. 20 million, the Minister of Trade and Shipping along with the Sports Minister, Vincent Perera, has completed the blueprint and construction work on the complex should start soon. Facilities for sports such as athletics, football, hockey, rugby and cycling will be catered for and the seating accommodation will be for around forty thousand spectators. The blueprint contains provision for a massive shopping complex and administrative offices of all sports bodies. Wolfgang Kretchel, an East German drew up the plans for a sports complex in 1974 but this was shelved for want of finances. The Sri Lanka Ports Authority, the Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation and a consortium of several commercial organisations will provide the money which will be recovered from rents from the shopping premises.

Several countries, especially West Germany are ever willing to help a worth cause when it comes to sport and recreation and the powers that be must not hesitate to seek such assistance.

THE INDIAN AND PAKISTANI TOUR TO ENGLAND was in jeopardy because some English Test cricketers had played in South Africa. The Indian and Pakistani authorities informed the English cricket authorities that if the "rebel" or the "dirty dozen" as those who went to South Africa were called were included in country or Test teams to play against the tourists then the tour would be called off. The Test and Country Cricket Board met hurriedly and not wanting to spoil establishment cricket, took the drastic step to suspend the "rebels" against the tourists.

Now with everything arranged for the smooth running of the twin tours, comes the news that the Indian Cricket Board has written to allrounder Kapil Dev asking him not to join his country Northamptonshire because two of the "rebels" Peter Willey and Wayne Larkins play for the country term. Now this is taking the matter too far. The Indians must understand that they had enough problems on their hands in the selection of their team to tour England, The Indians will do well to first put their house in order. The Indians and the Pakistanis agreed to the punishment meted out to the "rebels" and it is churlish to ask for more. However the banning of the "rebels" has not put the lid completely on the issue.

THE LOCAL SCHOOL AND CLUB RUGBY SEASON is in full swing but some of the schools and clubs have still not ironed out the seating accommodation for the media. Those playing the game and those in authority, should realise that the game can only progress and develop with the help of the media. The mediemen are not asking for "balcony" seats, but for seats from where they could do a job of work in fairness to the players and the clubs. So it will not cost the clubs and schools much to offer a seat to the mediemen from where they could have a good view of the game.

The club rugby matches during the week ending May 21, 22 and 23 were interesting with the game between the table leaders Airforce and the Havelocks evoking tremendous specator interest. The game was keenly contested. The Airmen, the only unbeaten team up to that date were brought down to earth by the triple cup holders of last year, the Havelocks. With that victory the Havelocks who had their first defeat in a year at the hands of the CH & FC, redeemed some of their lost prestige. With no club unbeaten, the tourney is now wide open and most of the clubs will make a determined bid to get the Trophy. Results of club matches: Police beat Army 12 - 10, Havelocks beat Arirforce 13 - 12, Kandy lost to CH & FC 24 - 6 and CR & FC beat Navy 22 - 0.

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The schools rugby scene too, is very intriguing and teams of note to remain unbeaten are Isipatana, Royal and S. Thomas, Mount Lavinia. Isipatana had the best win to date getting the better of the Trinitians by 7 points to 4. The Trinity team of this year is but a shadow of the lions of yesteryear. When they encounter Royal for the Bradby Shield games they are not expected to offer much opposition to their opponents. Results of matches played up to week-ending May 22nd: Isipatana beat Maliyadevda 26 - nil, beat Ananda 26 - nil. Trinity beat Vidyartha 23 - nil, Royal beat Wesley 19 - 6, Trinity beat Thurstan 24 - nil, Isipatana beat St. Anthony's 17 - 3, St. Peters beat Wesley 9 - nil, S. Thomas beat Thurstan 42 - nil, St. Peter's beat Ananda 42 - nil, Lumbini beat Ananda 11 - 6, Royal beat St. Peters 14 - 9, S. Thomas beat Dharmaraja 8 - nil, Vidyartha beat Zahira 8 - 3, D. S. Senanayake beat St. Josephs 7 - 3, Trinity beat Wesley 16 - 4, St. Josephs drew with Wesley 10 - all, Isipathana beat Trinity 7 - 4, Royal beat St. Anthonys 23 - nil, Vidyartha beat Kingswood 38 - 8 and Nalanda beat Prince of Wales 38 - nil.

INDONESIA'S domination of the Thomas Cup in Badminton came to a sad end with China defeating them by five matches to four in the tourney which ended in London, recently. Indonesia had won seven of the last eight Thomas Cups, including the last four in a row. After their defeat the Indonesian captain Eddy Yusuf said: "We are disappointed but we lost to a better team. You cannot win for ever", he said. "We had done our chances but could not take advantage of them and that was the sign that our era has ended". The great Rudy Hartono who played in Sri Lanka in the early sixties and went on to set up record after record and emerge All England singles champion for eight years is now contemplating on giving up the game. He helped Indonesia to dominate international badminton.

ALL ROUNDER



SPORTS CHRONICLE

May 16 - 22

SUNDAY, MAY 16: Good batting by Mohan de Silva (88) and Ajith Abeygunawardena (52) helped SSC A to make 219 for 9 wickets at close of play on the first day of their two-day *Daily News Trophy* final-round match against Kurunegala Youth Cricket Club at People's Park Kurunegala. The Mercantile Cricket Association Committee once again beat the Mass Media by 61 runs in the *Annual 20-over Cricket Match* played yesterday at the MCA Grounds. The match was sponsored by Mackwoods Limited. MCA 113 for 5 wickets in 20 overs and Mass Media 52 for 6 wickets in 20 overs. Kurunegala Sports Club took first innings points yesterday itself in a low-scoring final round *Daily News Trophy* match

against Matara Sports Club at St. Anne's College Grounds at Kurunegala. Matara SC 57 and Kurunegala 75. Shammi Silva has had a satisfying match in the *Under-22 Cricket Trial* organised by the Sri Lanka Cricket Board at the NCC grounds, Maitland Place. It was all points to a close finish in the *Donovan Andree Trophy* final-round cricket match between Bloomfield and Colombo Cricket Club on the SSC grounds yesterday. CCC 194: Bloomfield 104 for 3 wickets. Champagne corks popped at Maitland Crescent yesterday when the gutty CH XV beat the reigning *Clifford Cup Champions* by 9 (one goal and a penalty) to 3 (a penalty) and left the much spoken about Havelocks lick their wounds for the first time this season. Police beat Kandy Sports Club in a keenly fought out Clifford Cup rugby football match by 25 points (a goal a try and 5 penalties) to 19 (2 goals try and a penalty) at Nittawela yesterday. Dickoya, beat Kurunegala Rugby Football Club at 4 points (a try) to nil in their *Up Country Rugby* football match played yesterday at Darrowela. There was no scoring at half time. The *Table Tennis Association* which conducted trials recently has now selected a pool for training in connection with the 6th Asian Table Tennis Championships that will be held from May 24 to June 3 in Indonesia. The *English Cricket* authorities confirmed yesterday they had received a letter from the lawyers of the 15 English players banned from Test cricket for three years for playing in South Africa this winter.

MONDAY, MAY 17: The Wildlife Department beat the Zoological Department by 6 wickets in the *Inaugural Cricket* match played recently at the S. de S. Jayasinghe Park Dehiwela and won the I. T. Canagaratnam Challenge Cup. Zoo 105 and Wildlife 100. Thurstan beat Mahanama MV by 119 runs in a warm up *Under 17 Junior Cricket* match played at Vihara Maha Devi Park yesterday. Mahanama MV A 84 and Thurstan A 199 for 5 dec. Maris Stella schoolboy Sumith Dalpathado slammed a six and 11 fours in his 74 and Ravi Dias five sixes and two fours in a whirlwind 42 to give Negombo CC a first innings win over Tamil Union in the postponed *Donovan Andree Trophy* preliminary round cricket match played at Air Force grounds, Katunayake. Tamil Union 132 for 8 dec. Negombo 273. Bloomfield led by W. D. Quintus performed the Cricket Double yesterday. They beat CCC on the first innings at the SSC grounds to win the *Donovan Andree Trophy* the Division II Title. Sudath Pasqual's XI snatched a 11-run victory over Guy de Alwis' XI in the second *Under 22 Three-day Trial* concluded at the NCC grounds yesterday. Sudath Pasqual's XI 1st innings 206 for 6 dec. Guy de Alwis XI 1st innings 141 for 9 dec. Sudath Pasqual's XI 2nd innings 97 for 9 declared. Guy de Alwis' XI 2nd innings. The top of the table clash between SSC A and Kurunegala Youth CC in the *Daily News Trophy* final round ended in a no decision at People's Park, Kurunegala yesterday. SSC 218 for 9 continued 233; Kurunegala

Youth CC 186 for 6. Vidyartha defeated Kingswood A by 38 points (3 goals and 5 tries) to 8 (2 tries) in a *Schools Rugby* match played at Nittawela yesterday. Air Force continued their winning spree with a splendid 19 points (1 goal, 1 try, 3 penalties) victory over CR & FC who made 16 (1 goal 1 try 2 penalties) in their first-match *Clifford Cup League Rugby* match played yesterday at Police Park after CR led 13-0 in the first 20 minutes of play. A try in the closing stages by Mahir Dole saw Dickoya beat Kurunegala Rugby football club 4-0 in their Up country tournament match played at Darawela on Saturday. Plans to give the *Sugathadasa Stadium* a face lift will be discussed at a Conference to be held tomorrow at the Stadium pavilion at 5 p.m. Prime Minister R. Premadasa will preside.

TUESDAY, MAY 18: The draw for the *Junior Tournaments* conducted by the *Sri Lanka Schools Cricket Association* was held at Prince of Wales College Moratuwa. It was decided that all matches must be completed by May 30. Mahanama scored a 33-run first innings win over St. John's Nugegoda in an *Under-17 Pre-tournament Cricket* match on the Colts grounds yesterday. Mahanama 195; St. John's 162. An All-Island *Six-a-Side Cricket* tournament, conducted by Dematagoda's Golden Sports Club and sponsored by Janatha will be held in June. The winners will be awarded the M. H. Mohamed Challenge Shield. Air Force after their great victory in hambling the CR & FC on Sunday continue to head the table of points for the third consecutive week in the *Clifford Cup Rugby Championships*. However, CR & FC are trailing in second position followed by Havelocks, the vast improved CH & FC, Police Army, Kandy Sports Club and Navy S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia had it their own way when they, routed a depleted Thurstan team by 42 points (3 goals, 6 tries) to nil, in their rugby match at Maitland Crescent yesterday after leading 24-nil at half time. Police Griffins scored their fourth successive win of the season when they beat Havelock Bambaras by 10 points (a goal and a penalty) to 7 (a penalty and a try) in their *B Division Rugby* match at Havelock Park yesterday. Police led 10-3 at half time. Defending champion D. Boteju (KCYMA) W. H. Wahid (King's Cue Kandy) and M. S. U. Mohideen (Playboy Club) have qualified for the Round Robin of the *National Snooker Championship* now on at the Borella YMBA tables. The 60th *Inter-House Boxing Championships* of Royal College will be held today and tomorrow at the school hall. Bouts today will commence at 5 p.m. and tomorrow at 5.30 p.m. The winners will be awarded the Obeyesekera Challenge Shield. Steve Stuchbury, a 27-year, old left arm pace bowler, celebrated his first game for Yorkshire in *English Cricket* this season by grabbing five for 16 in his eight overs at Leicester—but it was still not good enough to prevent Leicestershire dramatically winning the John Player League (40 overs) game by one run. The Working Committee

of the *Board of Control for Cricket in India*, at its meeting in Bombay today, took two major policy decisions—debaring players including skippers from writing and commenting on internal or home tour matches and also denying any benefit matches to players, officials and umpires, earning more than Rs. 2,000 per month.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19: "Sports facilities today are no more a luxury but represent an essential ingredient of our life. To participate in sports means assisting one's physical and mental development. If we are to build a nation of good character, strong will powered and determined men and women, we must encourage and facilitate the widest participation of our people in sports activities," said Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa on the occasion of the inauguration of work on the upgrading and redevelopment of the *Sugathadasa Stadium* yesterday. Attorney General's Department SC beat Immigration Department SC by 7 wickets in the *State Services Cricket Association C Division Tournament* match played on the Health Grounds recently. Immigration Dept SC 194 for 8 in 50 overs; AG's Dept. SC 195 for 3 in 34 overs. Gothami Motors scored a splendid 7 wickets victory over the touring Skarlet Cricket Club from Bombay in a *Limited Over Cricket* match played at NCC grounds, Maitland Place. Skarlet Cricket Club 96 in 38.5 overs; Gothami Motors 97 for 3 in 22.5 overs. The annual cricket tournament for 1982 conducted by the *Mercantile Cricket Association* will commence on May 22 with the C D and E Division matches. D. S. Senanayake MV emerged Overall Champions with 195 points at the *Sri Lanka Schools Junior Athletics Championship* meet at Gurutalwa, St. Peter's was second with 95 points and Trinity third with 81 points. The *Table Tennis Association* has picked 13 players to undergo training in preparation for the 6th *Asian Championships* scheduled to begin at Indonesia on May 24. Table Tennis would become an Olympic sport at the 1988 Olympics Games. K. V. W. Jayasekera (YMCA, Fort) became the fourth player to qualify for the round robin when he defeated M. Mannapperuma (King's Cue, Kandy) by five frames to one in *National Snooker Championships* played at YMBA tables. Borella. The *Indian cricketers* scored briskly on the final morning of their match against Yorkshire yesterday. Indians 1st innings 376 for 5 declared. Yorkshire 1st innings 250 for 3 declared. Sri Lanka Test batsman *Roy Dias* who had a tremendous First Series against Pakistan, has been duly honoured by THE CRICKETER Of Pakistan in its annual issue published recently. Defending Champions Indonesia and newcomers China will tangle in the Thomas Cup *Mens Team Badminton Championship Final*, a contest universally predicted since the Chinese entered International Competition a year ago.

THURSDAY, MAY 20: The Minister of Land, Land Development and Mahaweli Development and Presi-

dent, Board of Control for Cricket in Sri Lanka *Mr. Gamini Dissanayake* said on Friday that the government would make every effort to ensure bright financial prospects for students who take up to cricket as a profession. Ananda College's Junior Cricket Teams gave a fine performance when they won three *Pre-tournament matches*. Ananda A 249 for 5; St. Josephs 133. Ananda B 174 for 9. Isipatana 66. Ananda B 165; St. Benedicts A 100. Liberty CC recorded their first win of the 1981-82 cricket season when they beat Sebastianities on the first innings in a postponed *Raheman Hathy Trophy* Final round match played at the Colts grounds, Havelock Park. Liberty CC 134; Sebastianities out for 112. Performing the "double"—the *Saravanamuttu Trophy* and *Donovan Andree Trophy*—is a rare feat in 22 years of club cricket. Only three clubs have achieved this honour—SSC and NCC did it in 1968-69 and 1969-70. Now 12 years later, Bloomfield have joined the Big Two in landing the "Double" in one season. Sri Lanka's participation in the *Sixth Asian Table Tennis Championships* starting in Indonesia on May 24, will depend on the availability of funds. This was stated by the TT Association Secretary, P. Gopalakrishnan yesterday. CH & FC Kabaragoyas scored a close 7 points (1 try 1 penalty), to 3 (1 penalty) victory over Colombo University in their *B Division League Inter-Club Rugby* match played yesterday at the Reid Avenue. The Undergrads led 4-3 at half time. Zahira beat Nalanda one-nil in an *Under 13 Hockey Tournament* match organised by the Colombo Schools Hockey Association. The *Mercantile Knockout Hockey Tournament* for 1982 will be held on June 14 at the NCC grounds; entries close today with MHA Secretary M. Jalaldin, C/O Heath & Co., Colombo. Favourite J. W. H. Boteju, won his first round-robin match at the *National Snooker Championships* in best of eleven frames over J. A. Wahid of the Kings Cue Club, Kandy at the Borella YMBA Tables on Tuesday.

FRIDAY, MAY 21: In a home-and-home final Makola CC H beat Makola CC B by 26 runs to win the *20-over cricket tournament* organised by the National Youth Council. for the Biyagama electroate Makola CC A 104; Makola CC B 78. Metropolitan Agencies SC beat Sherman and Sons SC by 35 runs in a *Limited Over cricket* match played on the Health grounds. Metropolitan Agencies 164 in 35 overs; Sherman Sons 129 in 40 overs. Two good batting contributions by Fermin Fernando 54 (7 fours) and U. Soysa 49 not out (5 fours) enabled Police to score an easy 143 runs victory over Treasury in a *State Services Knockout 30 Over* cricket match played at Police Park. Police 191 for 8 in 30 overs; Treasury 48 in 15.1 overs. An unbeaten 137 with a six and 23 boundaries by Asanka Gurusinghe helped Nalanda A to beat S. Thomas in a *Limited Over Under-17 Cricket* match played at Mt. Lavinia. Nalanda A 250 for 7 wickets declared; S. Thomas

214 for 7 wickets. An unbeaten 156 by J. Seneviratne was the highlight of National Services CA's (Si Lanka) drawn *Cricket* match against State Bank (Madras) at Madras recently Nationalised Services Sri Lanka 388 for 7 declared; State Bank 185 for 7. Lumbini staging a fine fight-back in the second half after trailing 0-6 at half time, beat Ananda by 11 points (2 tries and a penalty) to 6 (2 drop goals) in their *Rugby* match at Havelock Park yesterday. S. Goonesekera and V. C. Fernando won the open Pairs and the Negombo Cup at the *Bridge Federation's 6th Regional Championship* held at the Seashells Hotel in Negombo, and conducted by the Bridge Club of Negombo. The best ladies Pair were Mrs. L. P. N. Singham and Mrs. J. Gooneratne while the best losing Pair were Col. Senaka Ranasinghe and Anton Perera. M. V. H. Jayasekera (YMCA) scored an easy six frames to nil win over M. S. U. Mohideen Hultsdorf Playboy Club in a round robin match of the *National Snooker Championships* now on at the YMBA tables Borella. Dickoya-Maskeliya CCs Married members rallied in the second half to beat the Bachelors by 6 points to 4 in their annual *Rugby* match played at Darawela after trailing 0-4 at half time. Gehan Perera and Pantham Navaratnam have been given the greenlight by the Sri Lanka Tennis Association to participate in the 21st *St. Louis Junior Invitational Championships* which will be worked off at the St. Louis Triple A Tennis Court a *Illinois* from July 12 to 17.

SATURDAY, MAY 22: *Upali Ahangama* former Thurstan, NCC and Nomads cricketer has returned to the country after being trained at the world famous *Alf Gover School of Cricket* in England for three years. The *All Island Six-a-Side Cricket Tournament* conducted by Kempton Sports Club of Colombo for the second successive year has drawn as much as fortyeight teams. The *Mercantile Cricket Association Tournament* for 1982 begins today with matches in the C D and E Divisions respectively. Seven hundred and fifty entries have been received from fifty schools in connection with the *Thirtieth Junior and Juvenile National Championships Badminton* meet conducted by the Sri Lanka Schools Badminton Association. Twenty five schools have sent in their entries for participation in the *Inter-School Table Tennis Tournament* to be held from May 27 to 30 at the Sports Ministry Hall. It will be a different looking Havelocks outfit that takes the field today in their attempt to "ground" the hitherto unbeaten Airmen in their first-round *Clifford Club League Rugby* match to be played at Havelock Park. Royal staged a fine rally in the second half through their hard play to beat St. Peter's by 14 points (a goal and 2 tries) to 9 (a goal and a penalty) in their *Rugby* match played at Bambalapitiya yesterday after trailing 4-6 at half time. D. S. Senanayake MV beat St. Josephs by 7 points (a penalty and a try) to 3 (a penalty) in their rugby match at Havelock Park yesterday. At lemons the score was 3-all. S. Thomas, Mount Lavinia

scored a close win over Dharmarajah College by 8 points 2 tries to nil in their rugby match played yesterday at Nittawela. At half-time S. Thomas led 4 - nil. The *Kandy District Wrestling Association* has invited Chief National Wrestling Coach D. D. N Perera to assist them in organising an Open Wrestling Meet for the benefit of the outstation wrestlers at the Kandy YMCA next month. The United States have named a team for the Federation Cup, headed by Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratolova, which could be regarded as the strongest ever fielded in the *Women's International Team Tennis Championships*. Graham Stevenson and Geoff Boycott broke an 84-year-old *Yorkshire Country Cricket Club* record by putting on 149 for the last wicket against Warwickshire on Thursday. For the first time in 16 years, a Soviet sports team will take part in a *Track and Field Meet in China* next month from 18th to 20th June, a Chinese Sports Commission Official announced at Peking yesterday.

Govt.



Notice

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

Reference No. Ath; 19/50

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: 194/2 of 24.05.1982

SCHEDULE

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Plan NoP. P. Co. : 5793

The Kachcheri, **H. C. Gunawardena**
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Foreign Experts - 2

IS IT NOT SIGNIFICANT that the first instalment of the "Protest Note" on the subject RESIDENT SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS ON KOTA-UDA-WHY? by a writer under the pseudonym *Science Wallah* published in this column last week (29.5.82) has evoked a great deal of readership response? That before we offer any comments on the subject, we publish the rest of the *note*? "The fact that Group II, ignored, and sometimes even humiliated, get conferred the title and the glamour of being "expert" twenty four hours after their departure from Sri Lanka only goes to prove the hideous superficiality of the criteria used in defining an expert. Does this not expose the grand hoax of all *experts* in general? The magic wand that transforms ordinary qualified men into experts apparently is the trip into foreign climes and the acquisition of a linguistic drawl or accent! Isn't it time now that Sri Lankan policy makers search their own minds and comfort themselves with the irrationality, the hypocrisy, the emptiness and stupidity with which scientists are used and deployed in the struggle for economic and social improvement of the masses? The author has strong reservations on the outcome of the scheme and the effectiveness of the contributions that would be made by Sri Lankan Scientists/Experts brought under it. **A qualified Sri Lankan plant pathologist working on diseases of forests in Australia, his motherland, may gladly accept an assignment to work as an expert on the diseases of coconut for instance in Sri Lanka, his step-motherland. But can it be argued that he will be more competent and superior to a qualified experienced local plant pathologist working in Sri Lanka's Coconut Research Institute? The latter had opted to remain and slave for his own nativeland. Then, why are expatriate Sri Lankan Scientists who become conscieicised to think of helping their native land when it is winter in their money spinning western habitats given such privileges by our policy makers? And the resident scientists, the back room boys who have laboured for our country under difficult and challenging conditions, on meagre emoluments without even basic research facilities, but made original and innovative breakthroughs consonant with the socio-economic conditions have to be ignored?**

AND, WHY ARE WE CREATING a new class of globe trotting international scientists with salary spirals and perks of the international system? No doubt the new class of expatriate Sri Lankan Scientists/Experts have strong links with their counterparts in the western industrialised countries which control almost every facet of scientific activity in their countries

which are considerably influenced, it not actually controlled, by the bigger global system—a system which is embodied in the private foundations which involve the hearts and minds of big business. They will prevail and local conditions and needs will not be models, the methods and the ethos of the more advanced countries will prevail and local conditions and needs will not affect the decision making process in establishing research and development priorities. It is obvious that the new class of experts will have the near total collusion of the UNDP, the industry and co-operative programme referred to earlier, and private enterprise. Addressing the UNDP therefore, the author has no tinges of conscience in saying "*et tu Brute*" What are the glaring features of the proposed system to be introduced? (1) With a few exceptions the majority of the prodigal experts would co-operate with whomsoever holds out the promise of help in maintaining them in positions of power and privilege; (2) They can have certain natural or nurtured affinities between them and powerful groups with vested interests in the developed countries; (3) They would bring in large "contributions" from western multinationals, universities, foundations and councils etc., with strings attached, but gossamer thin; (4) Since they will have ready access to politicians they can effectively influence the direction of the policies and programmes which accord with the objectives of their first world home. **These are some of the random thoughts that flashed through the author's mind on reading the news items in the "SUN" of 17th April 1982 regarding the protest of the Ceylon Association for the Advancement of Science. He supports the protest very strongly and hopes that more public spirited persons will support the scientists; otherwise he would like to end the note by posing one question—Does this country lack men with the ability to view overall situations objectively and patriotically, men who have vision, integrity, competence and the courage to take up a firm stand on vital matters affecting its people, without leaving it in the hands of a coterie of businessmen promoting family and sectarian interests or insensitive globe trotting commisars?"**

IS THERE ANY DOUBT that all thinking people in this country will respond to the plea of a "Science Wallah" in regard to what he says about expatriate Sri Lankans scientists who want to spend the winter months in their home lands at the behest and with the blessings of the multinationals who control not only the UNDP and many UN Agencies, but also the Foundations, Organisations and even University Faculties which have adopted these Sri Lankan scientists and pay them remuneration no Third World country can afford to pay now or at any time in the future? That if this scheme is adopted it is a sure way of driving out the remaining "resident scientists" in Sri Lanka to look for richer pastures elsewhere?

ON BUDDHISM

. As already stated, the Buddha's purpose was to find a way of escape from the conditions of mortality, inseparable from life itself (belief in karma and inevitable rebirth would of course preclude the thought of suicide, and indeed, human life is infinitely valued in Buddhism, as being the one and only condition from which nirvana is attainable). The essential factor in the Enlightenment was an illuminating vision of the world process, not as being, but as becoming a succession of instants of experience, all such experience for the individual depending directly upon the individual's own actions in former and present lives (no one but himself is responsible for the pleasure or suffering that come to him). Life (from which a liability to suffering is inseparable) originates in the will to Life, or Egoism. Release then can only be attained by a dying out of the Will to Life, of Self-assertion; when this is accomplished, by the education or enlightenment of those who are "ripe" therefore, the blessed state of arahatta (sanctity) or nirvana (release) is achieved

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