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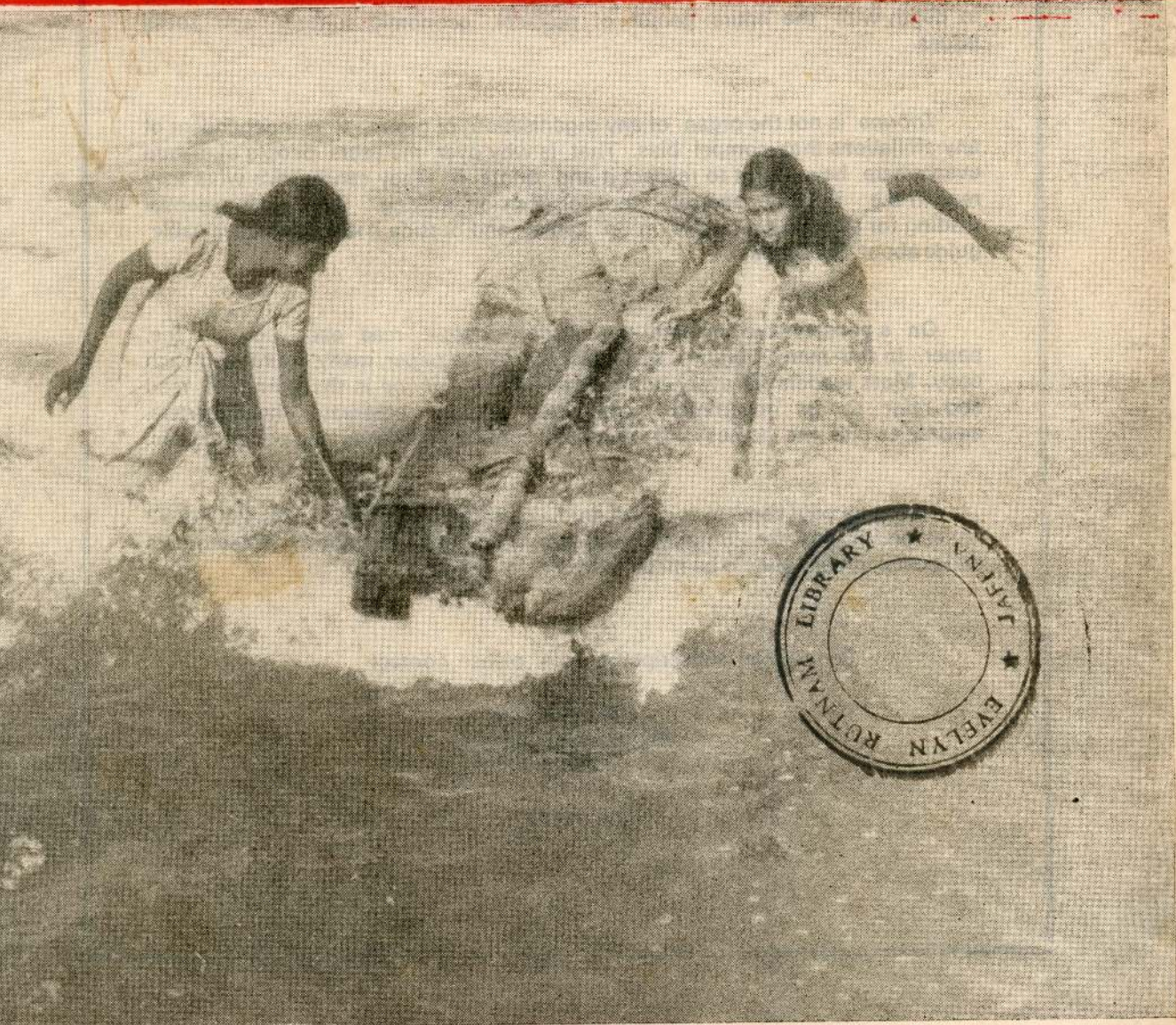
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A Journal of Ceylon and
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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THE PICTURE ON THE COVER this week is intimation to many who may not know that young women in Sri Lanka have begun to brave the waves to earn a living. We have not, however, used the picture to write a note about a new field into which our working women have ventured, nor to preach a homily on the price of fish. What attracted us to this picture is that it seemed symbolic of a people battling with swirling waves in a turbulent sea—reminiscent of ordinary folk being suddenly caught up in the complexities of a three-sided confrontation between terrorists, security services and lawless elements resorting to ethnic violence. The terrorists seem to be under the belief that an island-wide communal conflagration will ultimately usher in a separate state. The Government has the unenviable task of not only eliminating terrorist activity but also containing other extremists thirsting for countervailing punitive violence. The Constitutional guarantees of Fundamental Rights in the 1978 Constitution and the still embryonic District Development Councils and decentralised local government have begun to lay the foundations for a solution to problems that have tormented the country for decades. But the terrorists do not seem to have any faith in such solutions. Terrorist logic has understandably grown from a deep sense of frustration then followed from the policy of Sinhala Only and its concomitant discriminatory practices enforced since 1956. It is unfortunate however that the changes introduced after 1977 have failed to convince them that the time has come to turn from confrontation to negotiation, and from separation to co-existence. Nurtured in hate and tutored that that the bullet provided the only way out, they failed to recognise the validity of the dialogue between the TULF and the Government. The TULF must bear a great part of the responsibility for the situation that exists today. Among other things, the TULF until very recently had relentlessly pursued the negative strategies of boycott that has been the bane of Tamil politics since the Great Boycott of 1931. What can be said in their favour is that the Bandaranaike policies had left them little option to do otherwise in the period after 1956. But since 1977 President Jayawardene has provided new openings which the TULF has grasped in a broadening dialogue that has led to the establishment of the DDCs. But the extremists have no use for the DDCs. Post mortems on Tamil politics during the last fifty years or discourses on the futility of terrorism are pointless at this juncture. What is necessary is a way out. The TULF has no positive solution except to raise emotive slogans about the withdrawal of the Prevention of Terrorism Acts while demanding more powers for the DDCs and at the same time clinging to the Eelam credo. The Government, on the other hand, whilst re-iterating that it will take all measures to wipe out terrorist activity has offered to conduct negotiations to find a political solution. The President has extended an invitation to all political parties to join the Government on a Round Table Conference to evolve a political solution. The Prime Minister has repeatedly stressed that the "bullet is not the answer to terrorism in the North. . . . Terrorism whether in the North or the South can only be eliminated by solving the economic problems of the People." He referred to the fact that people in the South had begun to ask why the Government was not taking steps to wipe out terrorism in the North. He said that in the long run it would not pay to rely solely on the might of the armed services to tackle the situation. "What the Government wants to do is to develop the Northern Province, provided more employment opportunities to northern youth and generally improve the standard of living of the people. By doing these things those taking up to terrorism will not be tolerated by the people of the North.

To Be Continued

MAHAVELI - A Correct Step Forward

It was heartening to read on the front page of the *Daily News* recently that 33,000 acres of Mahaveli land would be available for non-peasants for the cultivation of cotton, soya, sugar and other crops. The *DN* report merits reproduction from the record. "Around 33,000 acres of land under the Mahaveli Development Scheme are available for alienation to the higher income group non-peasant class of agriculturists to develop crops like cotton, sugar cane, soya beans and vegetables, Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaveli Development said yesterday. The land available for alienation is not suitable for paddy cultivation. It is of reddish brown earth, is highly permeable and requires a greater quantity of water thus making it uneconomical for growing paddy. It is more suitable for upland irrigated crops.

"The Minister plans to introduce technologically-oriented non-peasant groups of farmers into the Mahaveli development area to supplement the agricultural production of peasant farmers. The Ministry of Lands, Land Development said that the peasants did not have the resources to under take irrigated upland crops on a large scale or to take the risks involved and also suffer from inaccessibility to markets. It is imperative that these lands are alienated to a group of investors from a higher income group so that they could undertake cultivation of upland crops, the Ministry said.

"The alienation of land to this group of investors will differ from alienation of land to the peasant class for paddy cultivation. The alienation of land will be of two kinds. (1) In regard to lands geared to meet crop requirements of certain approved agro-based industries lands will be given strictly on the investment capacity of the applicant subject to the ceilings stipulated in the Land Reform Law.

(ii) As regards lands suitable for upland cropping but not geared to any agro-based industries, the extent of land to be given to an applicant will be limited to a maximum of 25 acres. In the proposed alienation lands will be leased out for a long period. The lessees will have to pay a part of the capital cost and the total cost of maintenance and operations.

"The following are among the other conditions under which land will be leased out.

(a) Lease rent will be calculated on the basis of recovery of 50 percent of capital cost including that of main and distributary channels.

(b) Land preparation and construction of field channels will be the responsibility of the lessee.

(c) Water rates will be calculated on the basis of recovery of the full cost of maintenance and operations.

Tribune welcomes this step as it will give dry zone farming a big fillip. Over the years, *Tribune* has pointed out the economic limitations of small-scale peasant farming especially in the colonisation schemes where irrigation is provided by the Government. The return on the capital investment in economic terms is minimal. The 2 to 3 acre peasant allotments may no doubt have had political validity of a kind in the era just before and just after Independence when adult franchise for parliamentary and local government elections, had been introduced. It probably gave self-esteem and dignity to a peasant class that had been made landless and pauperised in the colonialist and imperialist expansion of plantation crops solely for export — tea, rubber and coconut.

But more importantly these settlements extended the frontiers of adult franchise electorates. It also diversified the voting patterns in several large segments in the country. But whatever political benefits the distribution of irrigated land in that fashion has brought and continues to bring, the economic benefits for the peasant and the country are less than minimal. The peasant lives at subsistence level and production and productivity, by any standard, is very low. Officials pat themselves on their backs and rub each others noses at Seminars glorifying in having increased yields by a certain percentage over a couple of decades. Compared to production in other countries our record in production is still shameful. We are not producing surplus either to make the produce cheaper for local consumers or for export to earn foreign exchange.

Experience everywhere has shown that agriculture is meaningful and profitable only when it is large-scale, or is at least on a scale where it would be economic to utilise modern machines and techniques. Sri Lanka has enjoyed the benefits of modern large-scale agriculture in the plantations and even here it has been found that the productivity of the small-holder is poor compared to the larger units.

Tribune has pointed out on many occasions that if rural non-plantation agriculture is to be pulled out of the permanent doldrums in which it has got stuck, it must be infused with the techniques of modern large scale technologies, India's "green revolution" became a success only after Indira Gandhi opened a significant part of agriculture to "Gentlemen Farmers" — persons who had the capital to work the farms and introduce modern techniques. There is a limit to what any Government can do and India found that the private sector in farming had a vital role to play in uplifting agriculture. It was also found

in India, as in Sri Lanka, that state agricultural farms under bureaucratic management were total failures. It would be useful to recall that our nationalised plantations had started going down the drain until the management was transferred to non-bureaucratic personnel trained in the expertise of private managerial skills and procedures. Even Sri Lanka's state-owned textile industries have improved beyond recognition with private sector managerial skills. In both cases the State has continued to be the owner of the plantations and the textile industries.

It is also useful to recall that the small-scale peasant farming ideology was the outcome of the philosophy preached by certain Christian churches in a bid to stem the tide of what they called "communism" in the countries which are now called the Third World. It really began in the thirties when the countries subject to colonialist and imperialist subjection had begun to clamour for political and economic independence. The Fabians, Socialists, Communists and Marxists of all shades were then preaching the virtues of nationalisation and state-ownership as stepping stones to "socialism".

To meet this challenge which called for the elimination of all forms of private ownership of the means of production, the Church, especially the Roman Catholic Church, formulated an ideology which its sponsors (G. K. Chesterton among them) had called Social Justice and Distributism. The panacea was "two acres and a cow" for every landless peasant and everyone else who wanted a little bit of private property. It was the counter-slogan to the marxist cry of "land to the landless... all land to the State... to be distributed to the tillers... etc. etc."

Conservative political parties not merely in Sri Lanka but in practically all the countries in the Third World emerging into independence adopted this two-acre panacea as an answer to the strident cries of the radicals. At a later stage even the radicals fell for this small peasant formula under the miasma of land reform — this was the time radicals turned from revolution to parliamentary reformism which they justified by saying that this would help to peacefully by-pass capitalism.

This "two acre and a cow Distributism" became state policy in many countries including Sri Lanka. It certainly helped to stem the tide of leftism, socialism and communism, but did precious little to make agriculture a profitable undertaking or even adequate enough to produce all the food the country required. As a result countries emerging from colonial subjection became even more dependent than before on the large-scale capitalist agriculture of the rich countries of Europe and America for their food.

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Last week, in the *Tribune*, we reproduced a piece from the *Newsweek* about American farming and how agriculture in the USA was made into a vast profit-making empire producing enormous quantities at most competitive prices. What is significant is the role played by the State to make US private farming a success story. This is an article that merits reading and re-reading.

We hope that the Mahaveli Ministry will not stop at half measures. What it proposes to do can become a catalyst to transform the entire world of rural farming in this country. The success of this scheme will impel many peasant farmers to combine into larger units - either in co-operatives or in private companies, to make agriculture worthwhile by the adoption of modern techniques and large scale farming methods.

There has already been a great deal of re-thinking in many quarters in this country about new approaches to agriculture and rural development. We publish elsewhere in this issue an article by a reader of *Tribune* who recently spent a few days in the deep southeast of the island. What he found in those parts bears out what we have been at pains to stress and he also makes concrete suggestions as to how the situation may be remedied.

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A QUERY ANSWERED

Where Are The Trees ?

By K. Kanapathipillai.

Recently a friend of mine, a severe critic and a journalist of high repute came to see me and asked me the pertinent question: "Where are the trees?" and added, "we are being roasted in the scorching sun, and are blinded in its glare, Our skin is being converted into hides." This same question you have posed in several of your articles such as: "Sri Lanka — A Green Desert", "The Mangrove Vegetation" and "Drought Menace". And yet, I ask the question: "Where are the trees?" My answer is this: *Trees, there are; and that too in abundance. But here's the rub. The people in these parts have become apathetic. They have turned out to be, as the Tamil saying goes: "eaters of peeled bananas." They want everything brought to their threshold "summa" — for nothing. They just want to eat, lie under the shade of trees and dawdle away their time.*

The trees are there for the mere asking "miracle trees": (1) *Mara, iluppai* (Dewadaru) — *Polyalthia longifolia* (2) *Leucaena Sp. Ipil Ipil*; (3) *Eucalyptus*; (4) *Gliciridia*; (5) *Casuarina*; (6) *Teak* etc. of these the last three had already been with us so early as the 1920s when a devoted German Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Fr. Hemberger introduced these species of "miracle trees" into the

Eastern coastal strip, together with the Mahogany, *Leucaena glauca*, *Berrya Amonilla* (a valuable timber tree endemic), the Branching *Borassus* — Seeni Panai etc. This fact is worthy of being kept on record in our national archives as being notable national achievements. Rev. Fr. Hemburger, Mr. Rosairo and Mr. C. V. Brayne were the pioneers in the field of introducing new, exotic and useful timber trees into the East coast region. Well how keen and how far-sighted those men were in that they introduced exotic timber trees, planted them, cared for them and protected them, and thus added immensely to the national wealth of the country. Isn't it high time that every one in Sri Lanka asked the self-same question raised by my friend ; "Where are the trees?" In fact most of our trees have gone the way of the wayward breeze. **Why is it that we Sri Lankans are in the habit of brushing aside most of our useful state departmental programmes? We have got into the silly habit of calling our departmental service men "these jokers". The total truth is we have become Lotus eaters. We budge not, we wince not, we work not. We want to have everything — our food, clothing and shelter — free. We will be content to have a mountain of rice in our plate, a satisfying chew of betel and a jaunty life.**

I, FOR ONE, HAVE, ever since the days of Dr. A. W. R. Joachim, Mr. Salgado and Mr. Pearson read avidly the useful articles that appeared in the "*Tropical Agriculturist*" and "*Kama Tholil Vi'akkam*" and the brochures, handbooks and leaflets on trees and crops and plant pests, found them of immense use to our cultivators, and have in my own small way, planted trees — Margosa, *Tabebuia Berrya*, Mango, Murunga, Cashew, *Gliricidia*, Palmyrah — on the 20 acre extent of Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama Garden at KalladiUppodai. *My pupils and I have tended them, cared for them, collected natural manure for them and have helped clothe what was once a semi desert, a barren sand dune that had been built by wave and tide action, with a grove of Cashew, Margosa, Moringa and Mango trees. Our dream has come true. The "desert" has bloomed. It has brought delight to us, Time was when curators, like Mr. Pearson, used to visit our "Garden Home" and commend our methods and collect rare specimens of trees like the "konku" (*Cochlospermum*) and: mushrooms like arizone puffballs. These men Mr. Pearson, Mr. Rosairo, Mr. Johnpillai joined as in our tree-planting programmes. There was one Mr. T. Lappan who was so fired with enthusiasm that he came to these parts, opened up a plantation of Cashew and Mango and Moringa and dwelt in his "Walden Home" in the midst of garden tools, pumps and buckets and barrels, and a rare collection of books and magazines and periodicals: *Cassell's* and *T. P's Weekly*, *John O'London's Weekly*, *Blackwoods Maga-**

zine, *Punch*, *Illustrated London News* etc. He gave me the first edition of Francis Thomson's "Hound of Heaven" which I treasure as my life's savings.

And now I should not fail to comment on the "miracle trees".—Ipil Ipil, Devadaru etc.—which the Forest and Agricultural Departments have introduced recently. These trees grow very, very fast. They yield fuel wood, green manure, shade, geneery, a pleasant landscape, and serve as wind-barrier. This exercise of silviculture will help round off our angularities. If each us, true patriotic Sri Lankans that we are, plant every year, ten Ipils, ten *Polyalthias* and ten *Eucalyptus* trees; water them, tend them up to the age of two and protect them with all the care that they need. then we can be sure and certain, that in a matter of ten years, this Island would have turned out to be a garden of green gloom. And now let us make this resolve: "Never shall the forests be slashed and burnt and the smoke of a torched jungle made to rise thousands of feet above," thus proclaiming to the wide, wide world our stupidity and short-sightedness. Is the title a mere cry in the wilderness?

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

New Approaches

By A Special Correspondent

In the rectangle formed by the townships of Timbolketiya Tanamalwila, Wirawila and Nonagama consisting largely of the lands coming under the left bank of the Walawe Scheme, the customary procedure, of exploiting extractable timber followed by the removal of firewood, was carried out from the early 1980s. Not exactly a scorched earth policy but the result is that there is hardly any tree cover. This pattern of exploiting the existing vegetation before settlement should be reviewed in the case of future projects.

People who had extents of land in excess of the 2½ acres of highland and the 4 acres of paddy land permitted under the settlement and colonisation scheme had to surrender the extra land. Subsequent colonies would come under the scheme where 2½ acres of paddy land and 1½ acres of highland or 2 acres of paddy land and ½ acre of highland are given for one family.

This type of settlement results in subsistence farming and certainly does not seem to be the best approach for the optimum development of land. The settlers are hardly able to feed themselves. They live in poor homes. They have no resources to develop their properties. Farmers the world over emulate the good practices of their contemporaries in the vicinity. Such a chance is not given in a settlement area as all Farmers start off with next to nothing

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They also come from parts of the country which do not cultivate a crop adaptable to the new settlement area other than paddy. As a result, there is no transfer of technology unlike in the case of emigrant farmers from crowded areas of Europe to the new continents of Australia and the United States.

In this context it would be useful to consider the *Nucleus Estate Concept* adopted successfully by the Commonwealth Development Corporation. One success story is the Kenyan Tea Development Authority and another that has followed is the Oil Palm scheme in New Guinea (see extract from *Agribusiness World Wide* of October 1982). Yet another success story is that of the Dairy Development Co-operatives in India under the guidance of Dr. Verghese Kurien. The same issue of *Agribusiness* reports on the Oil Seeds Co-operatives in India, another concept that can be adapted successfully in a settlement scheme like the Walawe. The Government Farms which are situated in the area can set as good an example as a nucleus estate could provided of course, they are run on commercial lines.

Not so long ago, cotton was cultivated successfully in some of these lands. That practice, unfortunately, seems to have been neglected perhaps with the import of synthetic yarn and material. It can be revived and in addition a tree crop like the Java Capok which produces a long stable suitable for blending with cottons and synthetics can also be grown. It is an useful perennial and Java which used to export the largest amount of Capok would have developed this variety.

Prior to Agriculture of the settler type the older families in this part of the country had large herds of cattle which were fed on the natural vegetation. These herds had been run down as pasture land and fodder gave way to rice cultivation. Land that is not irrigable would be suitable for raising cattle with the cultivation of suitable grasses. In addition to the grass there would be selected trees which can be lopped periodically as fodder for animals.

From the ruins that have been left of a civilisation dating back to about the second century BC like Padikemgala near Migahajandura, it is evident that these lands supported a society which would have had a much higher PQLI (physical quality of live index) than we can hope to have even today.

The designs, the architecture, the masonry and the craftsmanship evident from these ruins, even after exposure to the elements after thousands of years, are far superior to what can be produced with modern equipment and resources.

The peoples too would have appreciated a form of art and culture that can only be seen, for instance, in Anuradhapura, which was the capital for the

longest period in our history. That age of development existed in the area at least 1800 years before Sir Isaac Newton published his work '*principia*' expounding the laws of mechanics in 1687 i.e. nearly 300 years ago. He formulated in that book the 3 laws of motion which forms the basis of modern science leading to the spaceage technology.

In this context it is perhaps relevant to say that in some small measure modern technology has been introduced to those parts in the form of solar panels and earth moving equipment. Perhaps future additions in these spheres as well as in the development of the natural resources would result in re-establishing a good standard of living in a part of the country that has clearly been neglected so far in recent times.

Editor's Note

We hope to publish short articles about the Nucleus Estate Concept in Kenya and in New Guinea, about Dr. Kurien's Dairy Development Co-operative in India and the oilseeds co-operatives in India.

LEGENDARY EDITOR

M. Chalapathi Rau

By Jag Mohan

When M. Chalapathi Rau died on March 25, 1983 at the age 73, it was as if an era in Indian journalism ended. It was 203 years ago, in 1780 James Augustus Hickey, an Englishman brought out a two-sheet "*Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser*", India's first newspaper. For nearly a quarter of the period for 47 years to be more precise, Chalapathi Rau had been a "*Working Journalist*", as he always described himself. And when he died, a doyen of the Fourth Estate passed away, who had left not merely a deep impression on the history of Indian journalism. Through his dedicated efforts, he transformed the profession and made it much better than when he entered it.

A Naidu from Andhra Pradesh, he was educated in Madras where he qualified himself for a legal career after post-graduate studies in English. He worked in a couple of weeklies before he joined as an Assistant Editor of the "*National Herald*", the daily founded by Jawaharlal Nehru in Lucknow in 1938, which was then edited by the late K. Rama Rau. In 1946, Chalapathi Rau took over as the Editor of the paper and for the next 33 years, he edited it in a manner and style that can never be repeated. During the long years he was connected with the "*National Herald*", he had written over 10,000 editorials, 2000 "*Off the Record*" columns

under his pen-name of "Magnus" and yet another 2000 "Mere Gossip" columns with "MC" appended at the end. And it was as "MC", he was affectionately known and referred to by one and all.

With MC, writing had become a biological necessity. Writing for him was not spawning words on paper. Original ideas with moral authority were triggered off with elegant turns of phrase. He had an encyclopaedic mind that had computer-like built in system of retrieval — of facts, names, places. He had been a sociologist, who provided a day to day commentary on national and international affairs, with chiselled prose. He was an editor *par excellence*, a man of uncompromising integrity and a true patriot.

MC was the "herald" of the Indian Revolution ever since he came under the spell of Jawaharlal Nehru, about whom in the course of a dedication of his book "Fragments of a Revolution", MC wrote "To Jawaharlal Nehru, who among other things was a great teacher, who taught me much". MC was the most eloquent protagonist of the Indian revolution launched by Mahatma Gandhi and consolidated by Nehru; he was its perceptive chronicler and brilliant interpreter. In the process, he himself had become a quiet revolutionary. His self-chosen area of the battleground was confined to the editorial and adjoining columns. It was from here he fired the salvoes against the British during the days of the independence struggle including the many British editors who dominated the Indian Fourth Estate. War-time censors played havoc with "National Herald". Rather than paying deposits to the government that were forfeited, the "National Herald" preferred to close down for quite a period, during which MC worked on the staff of *The Hindustan Times* in Delhi, then edited by Devdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi.

After the paper was revived about the time India was on the threshold of independence, MC made the paper the authentic voice of the Indian nation. Nehru dissociated himself from the paper after he had joined the Government of India in 1946. Nehru and MC had such fine understanding between themselves that on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the *National Standard* in 1963, Nehru said, "And the true fact is that people may take my name or those of others but the *National Herald* is indeed Chalapathi Rau's newspaper. And he has enhanced its stature and has kept it high and maintained its high standards". This was indeed high tribute.

MC had a basic philosophy. He considered the Congress as greater than the Congress leaders some of whom he never spared—including Chief Ministers. And MC considered India greater than the Congress. So he accommodated the view of the opposition leaders and critics of the Congress—from M. N. Roy to Ram Manohar Lohia, from Acharya Kripalani (of

later days) to S. A. Dange. MC never dipped his pen in vitriol, but in powder dry, as it were. He attacked smug Congressmen, wrong policies, black marketeers, beer barons, charletons, the promoters of the Cold War, neo-colonialists and the war-mongers. Even as much as he was "anti" so many things, he was also "pro" many things—national aspirations, the public sector, non-alignment, socialism, socialist countries and Communism—though not in a doctrinaire way. Whenever conflagrations flared up in various parts of the world he stood for the progressive forces. There have been in stances when the South Block—the headquarters of External Affairs Ministry—dillied and dallied, MC through his editorials helped the policy-makers to crystallise their ideas.

It is not only as an editor of Nehru's paper, with a long innings, he will be remembered in the future. He will be remembered more for the "revolutionary" manner in which he edited the paper. MC has no truck with the brood of editors who offered their pens for hire and the managing editors who were stooges of jute barons. On the contrary, he championed the cause of the underdogs of the profession. With a missionary fervour he made them aware of themselves, strengthened their hands and protected their interests. A most noteworthy aspect was that all through the years at the *National Herald* he insisted on taking a token salary—just enough for him to lead a spartan life of austerity when he left the paper, his salary was equivalent to that of a senior correspondent of an A class paper.

A founder of the Working Journalists Movement he presided over the first All-India convention of working journalists in 1950, which led to the formation of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. He was the president of the Federation for the first few years and continued to be an active participant in all the activities for three decades. He demanded the setting up of a Press Commission. Nehru, who was much interested in the Press as a profession and as an industry, did set up the first Press Commission in 1952 under Justice Rajadhyaksha. MC was a member and he helped the Commission very much in writing the Report which came out in 1954. It has now become the "Bible" of the journalists. Several recommendations have been implemented. Some are still to be acted upon. However, the Working Journalists Act was a major achievement. MC was like a watchdog safeguarding the interests of Working Journalists. MC also appeared before the Second Press Commission.

MC was the leader of the Indian Press Delegation that accompanied Nehru on his historic tour of the USSR in 1955 and a member of the Indian Government's Goodwill Mission to China in 1952. He was the first Indian representative in the UNESCO Press Experts Committee and he participated in several UNESCO and UN assignments. He was

also in the initiating Committee that led to the foundation of the International Press Institute in 1958. Then itself he suspected the beginning of the Cold War and condemned the Western bid to dominate mass communications.

MC was the first Third World Editor to realize all the implications of the Press in a developing world. He did all he could within the country and through his writings and personality made an impact on the other "Two Worlds" MC had written several books, which have been hailed for their contents and style of language. "Fragments of a Revolution", "India: Portrait of a People", "Gandhi and Nehru" and "Indian Dama" have explained the Indian Revolution in the context of its history and culture. His biography of Jawaharlal Nehru as a "Builder of Modern India" has still not been eclipsed by several other biographies, though the latter may be more well-researched and documented. "All in All" is a book of sketches of Indian and International leaders with cartoons by R. K. Laxman. He has written two books of the Indian Press and a "Romance of a Newspaper" for children. Just three weeks before he died, he handed over to the publisher the manuscript of 500-page on "Press and Politics" a book of reminiscences.

Loyal to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru MC served for several years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, a Vice-Chairman of the Nehru Memorial Fund and Library and a member of the Committee for the Nehru Memorial Award for International Understanding, that gives away annually a lakh of rupees and a citation to eminent persons.

Yet when he died, MC must have had three regrets — *one* about the uncivilised manner he was eased out of the *National Herald* by the present owners, *two* about not achieving the delinking of the Indian Press from business interests and *three* not having had a family with children. (But then, he loved the children of his friends and served in many ways the Children's Book Trust set up by his friend, Shankar). Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in a message summed up MC very well. She said that he was "endowed with a large vision, a profound understanding of national and international history and unusual powers of articulation". And she added. "All of us are poorer by MC's death". She truly spoke for the nation.

New Delhi.

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FILM FOCUS

Superb Sinhala Film

DADAYAMA (The Hunt) Sinhalese: This absorbing film in colour is yet another milestone in the match of Sinhala cinema. It's based on a true story of a

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dastardly executed crime of passion and lust, that hit the local media headline in our country just over two decades ago. It is directed in his own inimicable style by Vasantha Obeysekera, a Presidential Award winner, who has meticulously traversed in celluloid, the little events that build up to a terrible tragedy that shocked the country. A cut off point had been cleverly made to keep the judicial proceedings that followed up to a hangman's noose, out of the story and yet sustain audience interest throughout. It maintained a rare grip, towards which the camera work too contributed a great deal, keeping to international standards.

The whole dismal episode began between two railway stops and a tunnel between when a handsome pedagogue Jayalal (Ravindra Randeniya) with a roving eye set his gaze on an attractive unspoilt rural belle and an athletic Champion of her school, Rathmali (Swarna Mallawaratchi) and sweeps her off her feet by his cunning and caressing ways, portrayed so convincingly in the film in "stills" at tender moments. Let up the garden path so unguardedly, Rathmali finds herself with child, with Jayalal committing himself to a more affluent association with marriage in mind. It is precisely at this stage the hunt gets under way in forward and backward flashes as Rathmali closes in on Jayalal's whereabouts unflinchingly, for revenge and a permanent seal on her unfortunate predicament.

How the plot is hatched the nefarious net is cast, and the foul deed executed mercifully in the virgin jungles, is for you to experience visually on the screen — and let us now get down to the technical finesse of the whole creative excellence of Vasantha. The colour effects were used intelligently and so was the dialogue that surged and overlapped as an undercurrent with a devastating effect. The rural milieu too, where Rathmali belonged, was taken in all its smallest detail, and contributed much to the film's success.

Very few will dispute that Swarna Mallawaratchi came off with brilliant histrionics throughout the film for she was before the camera most of the time as the hapless victim, catching up all the moods so very convincingly and with a rare brand of realism. This film definitely places her now as one of our top rung actresses, having reached it, the hard way. That an award for her vintage performance here will come her way is a bold prediction that you reviewer makes. Not quite far behind was Somi Ratnayake, as her bread winner father, who goes be serk at the fate that had overtaken his daughter and Ravindra Randeniya as the brutal calculating and heartless lover caught for once., in the web of his villainy. And, of course, stepping in briefly as in Sagarayak Meda was Irangani Serasinghe as

Madame to steal those brief moments, as always. This excellent film was Sri Lanka's official entry to the Delhi Film Festival and its failure there remains a mystery — yet its brilliance will be acknowledged next year at awards time by way of many local "Oscars". Being yet another feather in Vasantha Obeysekera's cap, this film is a must for mature audiences in Sri Lanka.

ORDINARY PEOPLE (English): A Paramount production that brings to the fore an inter-communication crisis in a family caused by a previous tragedy, which comes to roost and destroy the equilibrium under the common roof. A loving husband, an unforgiving wife refusing affection for her surviving son, who in turn, turns to psychiatric treatment to discover himself, tends to make this film an extraordinary one, right up to the end. A pity it failed to sustain a hold-over in the metropolis, but yet another must for discerning picturegoers in the Provinces. Keep a date for this one please.

James N. Benedict

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

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7

Ref No: 3/ 61/ 193

03J. 79. L. 228

It is intended to acquire the Land/Lands described in the Schedule below. For further particulars please see Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

SCHEDULE

Name of Village etc.:- Makandura Village in Pitigal Korale, and Pallama Village Medapattu West Korale Pannala D.R.O's Division, Kurunegala District.

Name of Land:- Wewakumbura Halpankotuwa

Plan and Lot No.:- Lot Nos. 95, 96, 97, 101, 116, 160, 161, and 162 in Supplement No. 28 in F.V.P. 276

Lot Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in supplement No. 2 in F. V. P. 313

The Kachcheri,
Kurunegala,
16th May 1983.

A. George
District Land Officer
Kurunegala District.

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

Reference No. ATH 1/413

It is intended to acquire the land described in the schedule below. For further particulars please see Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. No. 244/16 of 13. 5. 1983

SCHEDULE

D. R. O's Division : Colombo.
Situation : Ward 46, Pamankada West within the M. C. limits of Colombo .
Village : Wellawatte.
Name of Land : Ambagahawatte, Assmt. No. 718 of Havelock Road
Lot No. : 1131.
Plan No. P. P. Co : 5905.

H. C. Gunawardana

District Land Officer & Acquiring Officer of Colombo District.

The Kachcheri,
Colombo.
09th May 1983.

Notice Under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 460) As Amended By The Land Acquisition Amendment act No. 28 of 1964.

Ref. No. EA/1/47

It is intended to acquire the land/lands described in the Schedule below. For further particulars see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 244/15 of 13.5.1983

SCHEDULE

Situation: Kaluwella village (Ward No. 11) Kaluwella (within the Municipal limit of Galle) D.R.O's Division of Four Gravets Galle, in the District of Galle.

Name of Land: Nutmeg Gardens Asst. No. 55/2, Nosewatta Lane.

Plan and Lot No.: Lot No. 1,2 and 3 of P. Plan No. Gaa/1840.

The Kachcheri, Galle.
11th May, 1983.

W. Abaywickrema
Acquiring Officer
Galle District.

TRIBUNE, JUNE 11, 1983

May 23 - 29

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

DN—Daily News; *CDM*—Daily Mirror; *EO*—Evening 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; *RV*—Riviresa; *DK*—Dinakara; *EN*—Eelanadu; *IS*—Island; *DI*—Divaina; *IDPR*—Information Dept. Press Release.

MONDAY, MAY 23: Approved provident funds run by mercantile firms and other institutions have given their members Rs. 131.6 million in distress loans in the two years between January 1981 and December 31, 1982, Labour Minister C. P. J. Seneviratna has reported to Government. The resignation of Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena MP for Kaduwela has been handed in to the Presidential Secretariat, authoritative government sources said. Thailand said today Vietnam had sent 1,000 fresh troops to Kampuchea and was strengthening its forces there after a publicised partial withdrawal early this month. President Reagan yesterday called for support for his plan to build the 10-warhead MR missile and smaller single-warhead missile which he said was the best guarantee to reach arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union. The biggest Municipal Council in Europe, the Greater London Council will be scrapped if the Conservatives win the June 9 general elections in England.—*DN*. The government given yet another mandate by the people at last Wednesday's mini general and local body poll is expected to conduct an in-depth study of certain key sectors to see how they have functioned since 1977.—*CDM*. With Parliamentary and local elections now over, the government is this week expected to decide on new measures to combat the mounting incidents of terrorism; the matter was already receiving the attention of the top rungers of the government yesterday; a final decision will be reached when the Ministers meet for their weekly session on Wednesday.—*SU*. Labour Department officials, in a report to the Minister of Labour, Capt. C. P. J. Seneviratne have stated that millions of rupees were being withdrawn from the Employees' Provident fund by contributors who submit false medical certificates; the employees, using devious means have got themselves "medically condemned" in order to withdraw their contributions. The Duty-free

shopping facilities in Sri Lanka have imposed a severe strain on Airlines operating from India to Sri Lanka. A mob of over hundred persons including two government politics stormed the Piliyandala Police station on Friday afternoon over the arrest of two suspects said to be government supporters.—*S*.

TUESDAY, MAY 24: The Additional Magistrate of Colombo, Mr. Kumar Ekaratne, who visited the Mental Hospital at Angoda recently to hold an inquest into the sudden death of an inmate observed that most of the bodies in the hospital mortuary were in a state of decomposition; the hospital told the Magistrate that the refrigeration equipment in the mortuary had been out of order for over a month. The Minister of Labour Capt. C. P. J. Seneviratne last week signed the first notification by law for the setting up of a Wages Board for working journalists, said Mr. G. Weera-koon Commissioner of Labour yesterday. The British Election campaign entered its second week today with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party still maintaining a commanding lead in the opinion polls; successive surveys over the past seven days put the Conservatives on an average 12.5 points ahead of the Labour Opposition 46 to 33.5 percent. China fully supports Mauritius' claim on the Indian Ocean Islands of Diego Garcia, the British possession which is leased to the United States for a naval base, visiting Mauritius Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth said yesterday.—*DN*. The Madras Police have arrested 130 repatriates from Sri Lanka having a demonstration in front of the office of the Indian Director of Rehabilitation.—*CDM*. Sri Lanka is studying all avenues for extended bilateral trade with Mexico, with particular attention to the import of Mexican products which could be profitably marketed in the Asian region. The diarrhoeal epidemic in the tea plantations has claimed close to a 100 lives, the Ceylon Workers Congress, the premier estate sector trade union told President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday; its General Secretary S. Sellasamy complained that the health authorities and the estate superintendents had not taken adequate action to curb the spread of the disease and bring down the high mortality rate.—*SU*. The Government is considering a series of measures including the creation of a three-member Ministerial Advisory Committee which will control and oversee the administration and security of the Jaffna District in a positive move to stamp out terrorist activity in the North. The Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa who is also the Minister of Local government housing and Construction has instructed the recently elected twelve Municipal and thirty-eight Urban

Councils to hold their first meeting on June 16, 1983—*IS*. Applications to admit children to the primary classes in all schools will be accepted from June 1. All applications should be made before 31st June 1983—*DP*.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25: A political and military strategy to end terrorism and solve some of the major problems facing the Tamils is now under active governmental consideration, an authoritative spokesman disclosed yesterday. The Bank of Ceylon planned to evaluate its cost of funds and would pass on any benefits that may arise to its customers, Mr. Nissanka Wijewardene the bank's Chairman told a Colombo Seminar on Monday. President Reagan only hours before a crucial vote, appealed to the House of Representatives today to release 625 million dollars in funds for the controversial MX missiles. The International Monetary Fund, following an exhaustive review of its austerity program for Mexico, approved an additional 325 million dollars for the debt-ridden country, monetary sources said on Tuesday—*DN*. The blueprint for a project second in size to the Massive Victoria hydro power dam has been finalised and will draw an investment of Rs. 1 billion when it starts producing sulphuric acid and super phosphate fertilizer; Trincomalee has been picked as the site for this project which will be financed by the American firm Agrico which is a Williams Group Subsidiary and the State Mineral Sands and Mining Corporation; The Police will ask all local government authorities in the island for fresh and updated lists of hotels lodging houses, inns and boarding houses in their areas for the purpose of scrutinising and screening all who seek shelter in these places—*CDM*. The ability to defend a polling station from attack may become one of the primary considerations in selecting booths for voting purposes in future elections in Jaffna and other sensitive areas. Members of the Government Parliamentary Group are of the view that they should seek approval of the Parliament to appoint a select committee to probe the incidents that took place in Mahara during the by-election on May 18. The 18 new Members of Parliament who were elected at last Wednesday's by-elections will take their oaths at the special session of Parliament today—*SU*. President J. R. Jayewardene is expected to discuss with senior Ministers today the course of action he would take against those politicians if they are found to have acted in a high-handed manner with the police, a senior government spokesman said last night. The Arts Faculty of the University of Peradeniya at a meeting held last week adopted the resolution calling upon President Jayewardene to declare the University of Peradeniya a multiethnic University and to create a suitable atmosphere at Peradeniya to

enable students of all races to carry on their academic pursuits without being humiliated. The Tamil Eelam Liberation Front has called upon the 16 Parliamentary members of the Tamil United Liberation Front to boycott sittings of Parliament until an international commission of inquiry inquires into last Wednesday's violence in Jaffna—*IS*. Six youths believed to be involved in several murders and robberies were arrested in the forest near the Pallavarayan Kattu in Killinochchi; at the time of the arrest they were armed—*DP*. A team of health officers were rushed to the plantation areas an epidemic diarrheal disease has taken several lives recently—*VK*.

THURSDAY, MAY 26: Parliament yesterday approved the declaration of the emergency by a majority of 129 votes; the motion received 130 votes in favour and one against, the sole dissentient vote being cast by the Communist Party. The Madras High Court dismissed the petitions by three Lankan Liberation Tigers Mukundan Jotheeswaran and Sivanesan challenging the order passed earlier cancelling their conditional bail and seeking their release. Global recession currency intervention, protectionism and US economic policy are likely to be the dominant topics at this weekend's economic summit now the East West trade issue has been largely set aside. Congress is expected to approve initial test funds for the MX missile today but President Regan could still face a tough fight to get production money for the controversial 10-warhead nuclear weapon—*DN*. "Sri Lanka has to export or perish; the government is endeavouring to promote export and it is one of the lead projects in the overall development program" said President J. R. Jayewardene at the presentation of Presidential Export Awards for 1982 at the BMICH yesterday—*CDM*. Major European companies, be set with soaring labour and production costs, are to become the target of a new investment promotion drive, by Sri Lanka; a high level three member investment mission left yesterday on an intensive tour of Europe to invite several internationally famous manufacturing companies to come over to Sri Lanka and take advantage of the favourable investment climate here—*SU*. The Ceylon Bank Employees Union has rejected the offer of a 20 percent salary increase to its member by the Commercial Bankers' Association as being "inadequate" and has asked for a more reasonable offer. President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday discounted the belief that the country's valuable foreign exchange earnings from exports were being frittered away on imports—*IS*. The TULF is expected to be neutral at the time of voting in parliament on the declaration of a state of emergency—*VK*.

SATURDAY, MAY 28: The United States proposes to render over 71 million dollars assistance to Sri Lanka under its foreign assistance program for the Near East and South Asia, the Foreign Operations Sub-committee was told in Washington on Tuesday. The Central Bank which recently initiated measures to trim deposit interest in an effort to make cheaper capital available to development projects has taken a second step towards achieving this objective. Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi will fly to the troubled state of Punjab on Sunday for an on-the-spot study of the situation and talks with the Congress Party colleagues on autonomy demands by extremist Sikh Akali Dal party leaders. US Secretary of State George Shultz called today for a new international effort to liberalise trade that would help pull Third World countries out of their economic plight—*DN*. Sri Lanka students of all ages will be admitted to the Overseas Children's School from September 1983; in the senior form selected students will have the opportunity of studying for both London University O Levels and the International Baccalaureate Examinations —*CDM*. The city of Colombo and suburbs are presently in the grip of an epidemic of water borne disease caused by the inflow of contaminated water thus causing a major health hazard to millions of residents; City Medical Officer of Health Dr. T. H. R. Peiris in a communique issued yesterday warned that water distributed in the city is not pure and is unsafe for drinking without being boiled. Sri Lanka will face a major power crisis unless the monsoon showers break in by mid-June—*SU*. Dr. S. Rajasunderam Organising Secretary of the Gandhian Movement and its President S. A. David are to be indicted; they will be tried by a High Court without Jury shortly, it is understood. The Government may make use of a new Banking Act to comple commercial banks to plough in more funds for export financing and export-project lending, informed sources said yesterday. Special security measures have been mounted at the Gurunagar Army cantonment which is also the coordinating headquarters of the Army stationed in the North—*IS*.

SUNDAY, MAY 29: Moneragala District, which is considered one of the less developed districts in Sri Lanka, stands to benefit to the tune of Rs. 142 million next year as a result of the discussions which the Minister of Finance Mr. Ronnie de Mel had with the Ministers of the Belgian Government in Brussels last month; as a direct result of these negotiations the Belgian government has decided to pledge Rs. 223 million as development assistance to Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Finance and Planning is making all arrangements for the Sri Lanka Aid Consor-

tium meeting to be held in Paris on 16 June and Mr. Ronne de Mel will present a bulky document entitled "Public Investment Program for 1983 to 1987; it entails an investment of Rs. 218 billion. The Ministry of Rural Industrial Development is making every effort to stop the illicit sale of pork due to the prevalent pig disease; the public are warned against buying pork on the streets—*SO*. A new educational curriculum will be introduced in 300 pilot schools from January next year; the new curriculum has been prepared by the UNDP-UNESCO Project for Quality Improvement of General Education; the Project is funded by the UNDP and managed by UNESCO. Mr. C. Renganathan, eminent Queen's Council died at his residence in Colombo on Friday; Mr. Renganathan who was 74 years old took his oaths as an advocate in 1932; he took silk in 1965—*ST*. From a zero figure the number of heroin addicts in Sri Lanka jumped to a staggering 1000 in just three years. The allegedly fraudulent activities of an unauthorised Scandinavian construction firm operating in Lankan's east coast are being probed by the CID; the firm which is operating a massive house construction project for foreign nationals has not been approved by either the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee nor the Urban Development Authority and is therefore conducting an unauthorised operation, it is alleged—*WK*. The Ceylon Bank Employees Union which has asked for an 89 percent salary increase including an increase of Rs. 5 for every point rise in the Cost of Living index will "not budge an inch" according to CBEU officials. Ministers familiar with the situation in the north will this week brief President J. R. Jayewardene on the problems faced by the people there, and suggest practical solutions for them. Sri Lanka is to follow in the footsteps of the world's leading industrialised countries and place legal constraints on the creation of monopolies and cartels designed to kill healthy competition.



REAGAN

On the mx Vote

Washington, May 25: President Reagan May 24 termed a Congressional vote on the MX missile "an important signal" to the world that Americans "are uniting in a common search to protect our

security, reduce the level of nuclear weapons and strengthen the peace". The President's comment, contained in a two-paragraph written statement, followed approval by the House of Representatives of a resolution to release 625 million dollars in MX basing and flight testing funds. The money was frozen last year when Congress would not approve Reagan's plan to base the new missile in closely-spaced silos, in the so-called "dense pack" scheme.

Following that vote last December, Reagan named the President's Commission On Strategic Force to examine the nation's defence needs. The commission recommended deployment of 100 MX missiles, half the number Reagan sought, and said the weapons should be based in Silos presently used for Minuteman missiles, Congress had previously rejected that proposal, since the rationale for MX was Minuteman Silos were vulnerable to a potential Soviet preemptive strike. The commission acknowledged that possibility, but said the air and sea based legs of the US strategic triad of nuclear forces make such a pre-emptive strike unlikely. House approval of the MX resolution by a vote of 239 to 186 is the first of several remaining political tests for the missile. The senate must also act to unfreeze the funds, from the Fiscal Year 1983 budget. Then both Houses must vote early next month, on 1984 authorizations and appropriations for the weapon system. If the Senate follows the house lead on the 1983 funding, as is widely anticipated, the Air Force would use the 625 million dollars to prepare Minuteman Silos, for the MX and to finance one test flight. —USIS.

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STATEMENT OF

The Soviet Government

Moscow, May 30: "A component part of the efforts by the US administration for ensuring military superiority is the deployment on the territory of Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles planned for late 1983". says the statement by the Soviet Government published in the Saturday issues of newspapers. It says that the "stationing of the above-said missiles would lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe, strongly sharpen nuclear confrontation and increase the risk of a war breaking out". "At all talks, which are directly or indirectly linked with curbing the arms race," the statement says, "the US administration is pursuing, an unconstructive, obstructionist line. This concerns the US conduct at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, Madrid and at other international forums. In view of the growing threat to the security of

the USSR and its allies as a result of the development, production and phasing in of new American land, sea and air based strategic weapons the USSR is confronted with the need for taking counter-measures to strengthen its defence capacity, including through the deployment of respective — new strategic systems' says the statement. Such steps by the Soviet Union are motivated by the situation which is really shaping and will be its answer to the actions of the USA. Their sole aim is to prevent an upsetting of the balance of forces as at present.

As is pointed out in the statement, the USSR declares for far-reaching cuts in the strategic nuclear weapons all over their complex with a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. "The decision of the USA and NATO to start the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, should it be implemented, will force the USSR to revise the decision taken by it last year on a unilateral moratorium on a further deployment of medium-range weapons in the European zone." the Soviet Government says. The need would arise as well to implement in agreement with the other Warsaw treaty member-states also other measures for the deployment of additional means to create the necessary counterbalance to the growing grouping of forward-based nuclear means of the USA in Europe and nuclear weapons of the other NATO countries. It would also become necessary as the Soviet side has repeatedly warned, to take the necessary counter-measures, having in mind the territory of the USA itself".

"It is the duty of all states to find a solution to the urgent problems of the limitation and reduction of weapons, above all of nuclear weapons, to return to the path of political and military detente", the statement says in conclusion. "The extensive US programme for the deployment of new set strategic systems, and the planned deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, which are intended to become a direct addition to the US strategic nuclear arsenal, scheduled for the end of 1983, are evidence of not readiness for an honest accord but of endeavours to change the existing regional and global balance in favour of the West, a change which can only aggravate the nuclear confrontation and increase the risk of the outbreak of war". *Pravda* writes in its international Sunday review. The newspaper points out that at the same time the Soviet Union, emphasizing the real character of its aim — p.i.e. to prevent an upsetting of the established balances of forces, is stating its invariable adherence to its principled approach to the problem of limiting and reducing strategic nuclear systems.

A possibility does exist for finding a fair agreement at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons. It is still not late to stop the dangerous aggravation of the situation."—APN.



SCHMIDT DOUBTS

US Sincerity In Geneva

Bonn. Within a week of the resumption of the Geneva negotiations in 17 May on intermediate range nuclear force (INF) in Europe, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has triggered off a public controversy by calling into question whether the Americans were negotiating earnestly. According to political observers these factors lend additional significance to Mr. Schmidt's observations in an interview to the *Washington Post*. The former Chancellor continues to maintain close relations with US chief negotiator Paul H. Nitze. The remarks come on the heels of Bonn's Defence Minister Manfred Woerner having expressed doubts, in an interview to the conservative daily *Die Welt*, that the Geneva talks would produce "satisfactory" results. Besides Mr. Schmidt's view has not been immediately contradicted by present Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who in recent past has been talking of the US negotiations seriously. The former head of the then Socialist Liberal coalition went even further in his interview. His own attitude towards the December 1979 two-track (arm and negotiate) decision of NATO would change if the US were not willing for a compromise. This remark assumes importance in view of the fact that he has not only co-fathered the NATO decision, but also spurred it by referring as far back as in 1977 to the issue of intermediate range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Schmidt's recent interview coincided with a report in the eminent West German news-weekly *Der Spiegel* that he was steadily going on distance to the NATO concept of nuclear build up. The newsweekly quoted the former Chancellor having told a conference early May at the NATO headquarters, Bonn, that the urgency of arms control had been "never more disregarded" than at present. He no longer considered as indispensable the installation of Pershing 2 missiles on West German territory. They were important but were in no case essential. *Der Spiegel* reported that in Mr. Schmidt's view, the strategy of deterrence as conceived by NATO, might no longer find acceptance among the peoples of Europe and hence rendered more unreliable. The widely published report in the newsweekly further pointed out that preparations for the stationing

of new American missiles in West Germany had already begun.

The US experts were measuring the sites and technicians were installing electronic equipment. While the Geneva talks continued the first batch of Pershing 2 missiles was to be deployed in the next few months. On his forthcoming visit to Bonn on 30 May, the newsweekly added, US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger would bring along a detailed schedule for the setting up of 108 Pershing 2 missiles and 96 Cruise Missiles in the FRG. Unlike the conservative governments in Great Britain and Italy, Bonn has not disclosed the sites for the new American missiles. However, the West German newsweekly said some of these were to be installed in southern West Germany in the neighbourhood of the cities of Heilbronn, Neu Ulm and Mulfingen. The preparations were being supervised by the US ground based forces in the university town of Heidelberg. The fact that this report evoked only a half-hearted denial from the Bonn Defence Ministry is seen to vouch for its veracity.

Meanwhile, new proposals put forward by Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov earlier this month have met with a cautious welcome in western capitals. Yet, say knowledgeable sources, the gap between the positions taken by the Soviet Union and the US remains very wide. It may become narrower over the next few weeks as the UK and Italy go to the polls. They would undoubtedly urge the US to strictly abide by the spirit and letter of the press statement issued 20 May after a meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. The statement referred among others, to "the firm commitment by the US to reach a successful outcome" of the Geneva INF negotiations. However, presently there are stated to be four principal areas of disagreement. The US rejects the Soviet Demand for the inclusion of British and French nuclear forces, on the plea that these systems constitute independent weapons of last resort. The US maintains that the acceptance of the Soviet way of calculating the balance between the two sides in Europe would result not only in no deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles, but also in the US having to pull out some of its existing aircraft carrying conventional and nuclear weapons. Moscow rejects the American contention that since all the SS 20s are of a global nature these should be converted to a junk and, not just moved east of the Urals. Besides, the US says aircraft should not be included in an initial agreement.

These differences will have to be sorted out, say knowledgeable sources in formal and exploratory talks between Nitze and his Soviet counterpart

Yuli Kvitsinsky, if necessary during walks in the woods as they did last July. The tabling of draft treaties—interim or otherwise—by the two chief negotiators, would not suffice, it is pointed out.

Ramesh Jaura

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DISENCHANTED WITH

US Leadership

London: Like the former West German Chancellor Mr. Helmut Schmidt, a majority of West Europeans would say that the Reagan administration is not negotiating seriously at the current Geneva missile talks and that the US will have to produce evidence of good faith before they can endorse the deployment of new missiles in Europe later this year. On major economic issues, there is growing divergence in the area of policy. This is why both the West Europeans and the Americans are in a sombre mood on the eve of the Williamsburg summit. The summit which opens on May 28 in the historic American town of Williamsburg, is likely to be marked more by grandeur than any decisions that may emerge from some three days of discussions. Indeed, if the current mood, particularly in Europe is any indication, the general consensus would be that major decisions are unlikely. The leaders will merely unburden themselves of their national complaints and anxieties. American diplomats and observers one talks to in West European capitals never cease to complain how, even in the early 80s, the Europeans have not shaken off the habit of patronising their protectors. The Americans have provided Europe with an economic cushion in the post-war era to sustain four decades of unparalleled prosperity. They have also provided a military and nuclear umbrella to maintain peace. And when West Europeans like Mr. Schmidt question American motives, the latter feel — to use their own words — "outraged".

It is not for the first time that Mr. Schmidt has questioned both American ability and maturity. Just the other day, in an interview with an American newspaper, he criticised what he called the vacillations in US foreign policy during his eight years as West German Chancellor and said there had "never been greater neglect of European participation in the Alliance than under Presidents Carter and Reagan. Apart from the immediate missile crisis, Mr. Schmidt sees a growing chasm between the US and Western Europe about dealing with the Soviet Union, both as neighbour and adversary. Mr. Schmidt also rejects the idea that the West would weaken the Soviets with a commercial boy-

cot. It is a romantic idea that you can bring the Soviets to their knees by economic measures. Russians have an enormous capacity, one might even say passion, to suffer for their country, and they will certainly do so to block attempts by foreigners to prevail over them." The outward signs of total cooperation between members of NATO remain undisturbed. In fact, politicians go out of their way at Euro-American gatherings to underline this solidarity. But, there is a great deal of confusion because of a leadership vacuum, and Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan are not looked upon as ideal Western leaders. Indeed, there is growing contempt and cynicism about the quality and style of leadership from the White House since the late seventies.

The Western Alliance is beset by multiple internal stresses and external dangers, the former because there is no coordination on economic problems like unemployment, reflation, inflation, and exchange and interest rates, where Europeans do not see eye to eye with the Americans. The external dangers are symbolised in the Soviet — conventional and nuclear arms build up and more particularly the new generation of Soviet nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe. Then there are global issues concerning the prospects of peace in West Asia the Polish crisis, and Afghanistan. The Americans are assured of not understanding the basic European ideology of trying to come to terms with the realities of Soviet power. It is against this background that most European analysts are taking a pessimistic view about the outcome of the Williamsburg summit—a political marathon often described as much ado about nothing—*Hindu*.

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REAGAN'S STAR WARS

Fact and Fiction

By Frank Swift

If previous utterances from Washington about "demonstration explosions", "limited nuclear war" and "winnable protracted nuclear war" were not enough we have the madness of President Reagan's "Star Wars" strategy which must surely remove any lingering vestige of doubt as to who is responsible for maintaining international tension and accelerating the arms race. If Reagan's "vision of the future which offers hope", as he himself described it, was merely a science-fiction dream it would be had enough but what he now seriously proposes constitutes a nightmare for Mankind which defies contemplation. Laser beams in Space to destroy missiles in flight; the final weapon to end once and for all the

threat of nuclear war. How could the anxious millions now demonstrating around the world for a "Freeze", for a phased reduction in the military balance, for an end to the arms race in order to release untold financial, physical and scientific resources for the betterment rather than the destruction of human society, fail to be impressed by this bold and imaginative path to Peace? Anticipating objections to the astronomical cost of his proposals—except, of course, from the American military-industrial complex, who would stand to get some juicy pockings from the venture—Reagan declared: "Is it not worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war?"

The Easter demonstrations in the NATO countries of Western Europe showed that the masses remained singularly unimpressed by this latest scenario from Hollywood's most sinister scriptwriter. So, too, was informed and authoritative opinion in the West. Writing in the *New York Times* (quoted by the *London Times* on March 30th) Anthony Lewis comments: "The vision (of a world free of the fear of a nuclear holocaust) is so reassuring that it seems a shame to spoil it with facts. But, Mr. Reagan's talk of missile defences in space is fantasy... It is dangerous fantasy because it distracts attention from the hard realities of the arms race. Far from ending the threat of nuclear war it introduces new threats". And Jerome Wiesner, former Presidential adviser and acknowledged scientific expert on nuclear arms control, was equally dismissive of Reagan's idea: "It's really a declaration of a new cycle in the arms race".

Senator Edward Kennedy, addressing the American University on April 8th expressed the growing and grave anxiety of his compatriots when he declared "We must demand a national leadership which will spend less time preparing for nuclear war — and more time preventing one". Of Reagan personally he added: "The President claims he favours arms control and that his Administration has proposed it. But in fact, and sometimes in the strongest terms, he has opposed every single arms control agreement since he entered public life two decades ago." Apart from anything else the plan to develop on anti-ballistic missile system in Space would be a breath of the 1972 US-Soviet agreement. The rationale behind that agreement, macabre though it is, is that if one side only developed a further ABM system the principle of mutual deterrence, the so-called balance of terror, would be totally undermined as the central stabilising factor in the maintenance of peace in the nuclear age. Are Reagan's laser beams really to rid the World of nuclear weapons (which is clearly what he wants the demonstrators to think) or to prevent a Soviet retaliatory blow to an American first strike? It is largely a question of credibility, but what serious credence can be given to an Administration that has

produced a series of conflicting and confusing "defence" policies like a conjurer materialising an assortment of articles from a hat in rapid succession, all of which include qualitatively new weapons systems designed to give the US massive First-strike capability? Or to the Head of a State who talks of the country represented by the other side at the disarmament talks as the "centre of evil" and invokes a campaign of hatred akin to Hitler's anti Soviet crusade of the 30s? And the world knows only too well where that led!

Of Reagan's latest "Star Wars" proposals Anthony Lewis in his *Times* article goes on shrewdly to observe: "There is no doubt a political point in Mr. Reagan's talk of stopping the missiles in space. It gives Americans the idea that we can assure ourselves peace and safety if only we go on increasing our military expenditure and developing new weapons systems. It is an argument against the proposal for a mutual freeze on testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons. But what a feeble argument it is, repeating the folly that has brought us to the point of massive overkill on both sides. The only hope of reducing the danger is the hard way of negotiations: to stop new systems, not to add to them, and if possible to cut the numbers of existing weapons". Lewis concludes: "Arms control negotiations are of grinding difficulty at best. They require a certain minimum confidence on each side that the other is serious".

With utterances like those currently emanating from the White House it is difficult to have even that necessary modicum of confidence in the sincerity of the Reagan Administration's intentions. Far from being diverted from their actions by galactic fantasies — and the already discarded disguise literally hours before the Geneva talks were suspended on March 29th for two months — the Peace Movement must therefore redouble its protests and pressures until the US abandons its war plans and its emissaries are forced by overwhelming mass opinion to return to the disarmament negotiating table with honest and meaningful intentions to reach agreement.

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BACKGROUND

Afghan Problem

London: European allies of the US have often complained in recent past about the lack of an adequate consultation mechanism within the NATO. However, they have deliberately refrained from going deep into the issues publicly. Precisely this back-drop lends significance to revelations and observa-

tions made by Sir Clive Rose, former permanent representative of UK to the North Atlantic Council, in the last issue of official "NATO Review" published every two months in Brussels. Sir Clive who retired from public service early last year, says that "the two subjects which have caused most trouble in recent years have been East-West relations and 'out of area' issues". In this context, he refers to three cases. First, Afghanistan. According to Sir Clive, it is little exaggeration to say that the Soviet intervention on December 27, 1979, took the Alliance "as a whole by surprise". Yet no immediate meeting of ministers was held. "This mistake was compounded by American pressure for an early announcement of sanctions against the Russians and, when the Europeans were hesitant, by the Americans taking unilateral action". That the Europeans were slow, uncertain and divided did not help. They found it less easy than the Americans to answer the questions: "is detente divisible and is it reversible?" "What should have been a serious discussion with a view to parallel action was ineffectual, and the Alliance was in "disarray", adds the former British official.

The pieces were gradually put together during the following months, when the West Europeans came round to accepting the full implications of Afghanistan and the need for a firm response, and the Americans realised the importance of restoring Alliance unity. The lesson learned was applied in the Polish crisis at the end of the year 1980. However, disunity broke out again at the end of 1981 even the Alliance reaction to the Polish declaration of martial law "when the Americans and Europeans were once more divided." Sir Clive points out further, the differences were patched up at a special ministerial meeting in January 1982 "by a supreme effort on everyone's part". But the relief was short lived, he adds. The subsequent problem of the Siberian gas pipeline, trade credits, technology transfers and American grain sales bedevilled intra-Alliance relations through the greater part of 1982.

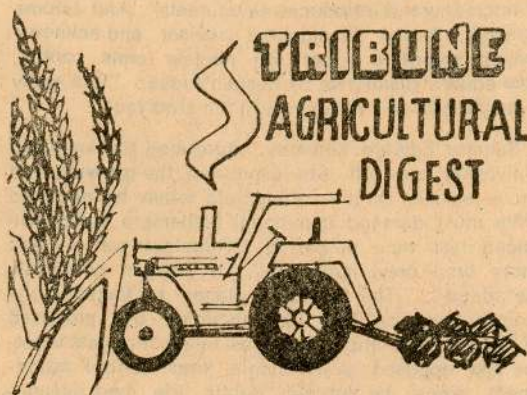
Without beating about the bush, the British official adds: "The acrimonious disputes which arose were the result of a breakdown of effective consultation. Heads of State and Government at the Versailles Economic Summit and later at the NATO summit in Bonn evidently failed to get to grips with the real issues. Eventually, the public row ended when the Americans abandoned sanctions imposed on firms participating in the pipeline in return for agreement on Alliance studies of various aspects of economic relations with the Soviet Union and its Eastern European partners.

Even though these studies are due to be completed this year, according to Sir Clive, they are unlikely to prove easy. "And they do not obviate the need for

the Alliance to get down to producing 'some agreed guidelines for the conduct of East West relations' On "out of area" issues the problem, says the former UK representative to NATO, is a more general one. The Alliance has so far failed to work out an accepted basis for genuine consultation about how to handle these issues. "Everyone agrees in principle to exchange information, though even here there are some sensitive or controversial subjects which there is some reluctance to expose to Alliance scrutiny". But there is little disposition to go further. Difference of national interests and priorities, as well of interpretation and assessment make it difficult and sometimes unnecessary to take some issue beyond the level of national briefing, one of the five levels of consultation in NATO.

But, adds the high-ranking British official, there are areas of mutual interest where it is clearly desirable to go further. The problem of how to respond to threats to stability in South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean is listed as one of them. Collective decisions are not considered feasible. But it should be possible to work towards a procedure for discussion with a view to parallel or coordinated action. Some movement has been made in that direction in the last two years. But more is regarded necessary if the Alliance is "to avoid being caught again in disarray".

Tribune Correspondent.



SOME THOUGHTS ON OUR

Tea, Rubber & Coconut Research Institutes

The country's Research Institutes do not appear to be making the contribution they should be for the upliftment of the crops they are responsible for. In the main this seems to be due to a lack of direction from the top.

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Institutions do not seem to be concerned about finding answers to the pressing problems of the growers, but research appears to be conducted purely on the basis of the particular interest of the scientists themselves.

Many of the scientists returning after Post-Graduate qualifications prefer to carry on with the research they did overseas rather than addressing their minds to the problems faced by the local industry. All too often statements are made and papers issued without any scientific basis at all.

Growers often complain about the paucity of information from the Research Institutes. There is little dialogue between the researcher and the grower. Bi-annual meetings of the researcher and the grower — a regular feature in the sixties — is now a thing of the past. One Research Institute has not published any annual reports for 5 to 7 years in the seventies.

The exodus of the qualified staff from Research Institutes has always been a problem but at present the situation is most acute. This is due to the rates of remuneration and fringe benefits being way below that offered by the Universities or the Private sector locally not to mention the possibility of overseas employment.

Recently a Research Institute lost two Senior Officers with over 15 years service to the local universities. An Estate Superintendent of few years experience who is responsible for 500-600 acres of state property is provided with a vehicle and many other fringe benefits whereas scientists with much greater responsibilities have to commute by public transport.

Is it not time that something is done to streamline and upgrade our Research Institutes ?

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SRI LANKA AGRICULTURE—2

D. S. Senanayake

by Dr. S. N. de S Seneviratne

D.S. SENANAYAKE'S MISSION was the restoration of Sri Lanka's agriculture to its former glory. Good and humble men—there was no guide in him, no arrogance—he had wisdom, to look into the past and to grasp the message from the land. He had vision to interpret that message for the future. And with the warmth of his passion came bud break. The first blossoming shoots began to grow. Hundreds of ancient tanks scattered all over the country were

in ruins. D. S. Senanayake commenced their restoration. He saw the enormous potential of the rivers that yet remained to be tapped. So Gal Oya flowered into a settlement sustaining a community rooted in agriculture, call it a scheme if you like. Not only were there a dam and channels and fields. The whole infrastructure comprising the various amenities for the well being of the new colony was conceived and personnel to render the various services provided.

There was commitment, not least in funds from our national budget, "foraid" not having become the omnipotent and omnipresent deity yet. And the enthusiasm of the "civil servants" was plainly visible. They had pride in their work too and satisfaction participating in a pioneering development—the plague of deserting for jobs abroad had not spread. There was yet pride in our motherland; hope that it could provide the better life for her people.

After all, there were 103 river basins in Sri Lanka and 30 million acre feet of water from them escaped into the Indian Ocean. What if this precious resource was trapped to generate an agro-based prosperity in Sri Lanka as the tank culture of the past had done. There were over four million acres of land in the country with an agricultural potential yet to be developed.

AGAIN, D. S. SENANAYAKE in his wisdom recognized that major advances had meanwhile taken place in the fields of science and technology. He realised that the fruits of agricultural development could not be properly matured without the care of good husbandman. Skills, knowledge and experience were needed. He saw in the then School of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture at Peradeniya, an institution which might serve as a nucleus for developing a University capability for training in agriculture. Yet that was not to be. That shoot, with all its promise could not grow, the bud itself was devoured by predators as it emerged. So a crucial requirement for Sri Lanka's agricultural development failed to materialize early as the country started off on the new road of independence. The production of competent agriculturists did not receive the priority it deserved in the sphere of higher education. Had it been otherwise, perhaps the distortions, convulsions and pollution that were to take place in later years would not have occurred.

D. S. Senanayake met with an untimely death before his life's work was completed. Great and good leader of this nation, sensitive judge of the agricultural destiny of this country, he died too young. And with his death a light went out. Later leaders have not displayed his capacity to grasp the lessons from the past in shaping the future of our country or his realisation of the importance of science and technology for agricultural development.

It was D. S. Senanayake who rekindled the flame of a rice based agriculture and restored faith in the dry zone with its enormous potential for agricultural development. There were others to carry that torch. A young graduate in botany joined the Department of Agriculture based at Peradeniya. Crazy man, Ernest Abeyratne, decided to desert salubrious Peradeniya and pitch his camp at *Maha Illuppallama* in the dry zone. He found a loyal disciple in C. R. Panabokke. And there perhaps, some of the most important steps forward in rice breeding were taken with the initiation of the National Rice Breeding Programme. Subsequently, *Batalagoda* was established as the Central Rice Breeding Station. Out of this programme came the hybrid varieties—the epoch making H4, and later H7, H9 and H 10. Others who contributed to lay a solid foundation for the development of the rice breeding programme were M. F. Chandraratne, L. J. Fernando, and a gifted worker, Hector Weeraratne who was launched as a fully trained breeder to spearhead the rice breeding programme. Later, J. W. L. Peiris initiated a coordinated programme involving the Department's total capability of expertise and resources resulting in the accelerated development of several improved varieties such as Bg 34-6, Bg 34-8 and Bg 90-2. Subsequent trends in the development of personality cults have tended to underplay the role of the early stalwarts and to delete their names from the role of honour. Therefore, someone, somewhere, should put the record straight so that honour may be given to those to whom it is due; also, plead that in the scramble for prizes and positions, the climate is not destroyed to ensure the continued cooperation of numerous researchers—very big, not so big, and small—who have contributed much to the emergency of the new improved varieties. The increased rice production that these varieties made possible has been one of the greatest achievements on the domestic agricultural front.

To be continued...



NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCTION

Increasing in China

Beijing, May 30: China may overtake India in natural rubber production in the next five to 10 years although per hectare yield is 830 kg. there compared with China's 700 kg. The Chairman of the Indian Rubber Board, Mr. J. P. Thomas, who was here for a nine-day symposium on international rubber research and development said, "China is going to double its rubber production in the next five years because of increase in acreage and not because of higher productivity. ... Now the Chinese are claiming that they have a special clone for high altitude and cold conditions," Mr. Thomas added that "because of

China's increase in acreage under rubber plantation, there is a likelihood of China overtaking India in rubber production in about five to ten years".

Currently, India is producing 1.67 lakh tonnes of natural rubber while China's yield is about 1.40 lakh tonnes annually. While there are 4.50 lakh hectares of land under rubber plantation in China, India has three lakh hectares. The gestation period of a rubber plant is about seven years before it is ready for tapping. About expanding the area under rubber in the Andaman islands, "we have already 2,000 acres of tapping rubber. In nearby islands there are 600 hectares of rubber plantation. We have in Tripura more than 2,000 hectares of land under rubber cultivation. Some of the areas are already yielding rubber, but some not".

"We have stretched our rubber cultivation to Goa, Kamataka, Maharashtra, Assam and Meghalaya. Rubber production in India is promising and its imports will be on par with consumption in another five years". The Board has plans for rubber plantation in hot conditions, while China is experimenting in fold areas at high altitudes. "We are also going to have high altitude rubber cultivation in Meghalaya and Misoram which lie almost in the same latitude as that of China", Mr. Thomas said. Until a few years ago, rubber was being cultivated only in Kerala where climatic conditions are ideal for the development of this valuable agricultural commodity. The Beijing symposium was also attended by Dr. M. R. Sethuraj, Director of Research, Rubber Research Institute of India—PTI.



CONSERVATION FARMING

In The Dry Zone

Conservation Farming is very much a conversation piece among tropical scientists today. In "Research Highlights No. 12" we reported a scientifically designed "Kandyen Forest Garden" farming system which had been designed for the mid-country wet zone by the Minor Export Crops Department. Such a system of "agro-forestry" is also vitally required to replace the traditional and wasteful system of shifting agriculture or chena farming practised in the dry zone. *Chena*, or bush fallow—the mainstay of the food production system in the humid tropics—depends to a large extent on the nutrient recycling ability of deep rooted trees and shrubs for its effectiveness. But it requires 7 or more years to restore soil fertility to a level necessary for good crop yields. Increasing population and the demand for food have put pressure on the available arable lands, thereby reducing the fallow period and land productivity.

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Efforts to find a solution have been largely directed in the past to alternatives devoid of the tree-shrub component. Recent research at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, however, in Nigeria, has indicated the potential for developing a stable and productive system with a small tree or shrub component, which recycles plant nutrients, provides green manure and material for mulching. Scientists call it "alley-cropping". Live mulches and residual crop mulches have also been tried as effective alternatives to manual, mechanical and chemical methods of weed control.

A *Conservation Farming Project* (SL-IITA) was accordingly initiated in and around the Research Station at Maha Illuppallama in 1980 to evolve a system of land use which aims at achieving sustained agricultural production while minimising the depletion of natural resources (soil, soil fertility, soil moisture) and the use of high cost inputs (energy, machinery, fertilizers and pesticides). Preliminary experiments were directed at "no-till" farming methods where chemical weedicides were used to reduce crop stubble to a spongy consistency in which specially designed injector planters and fertilizer applicators could be used. The results were flattering, but the exorbitant cost of agrochemicals was a serious constraint to farmer acceptance. Similarly, the effectiveness of "alley-cropping" with "Ipil Ipil" (*Leucaena Leucocephala*), residual mulching with crop stubble, and live mulching with kudzu, siratro, centre and style have not yet been proved.

In the circumstances, the Conservation Farming Workshop — the first of its kind to be held at international level in Maha Illuppallama from 17 - 25 January 1983 — decided that these studies should be continued, and that mixed farming, or the joint application of crop and livestock husbandry to dry zone agriculture, should be included in the Conservation Farming Program. Mixed farming has been recommended as an essential facet of dry zone agriculture following the work of Abeyratne & Fernando at Maha Illuppallama. It provides an important source of organic manure (2) a necessary monetary return during the dry months from June to September when no arable cultivation is possible, without irrigation and (3) improves the nutritive status of the dry zone peasant.—*Research Highlights No. 13.*



SEARCH FOR

Cheaper Solar Power

A LARGE CENTRE has been constructed in Wedel, near Hamburg in West Germany, by AEG, intended mainly to improve solar technology for ground pur-
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poses. Wedel engineers have predicted that one watt from a solar generator will cost five marks (approx. SL Rs. 50) at the outside in about five year's time, when such generators go into series production. The present-day price per watt of such "terrestrial" generators, made to a large extent automatically by an experimental plant, is 25 marks. Solar generators are an excellent example of modular construction. Their basic element is the solar cell, thin plate of silicon from the size of a thumbnail to the palm of the hand. About ten of these cells are connected to form a module, and a number of such modules are then mounted on a support, depending upon the output desired. If then electronic equipment tailored to the wishes of the user and, if necessary, a storage unit—a battery—are added, one comes up with a complete "PVPS"—photovoltaic power station.

In space engineering, solar cells measuring four eight, and twelve square centimetres are used, but for terrestrial purposes five by five and ten by ten centimetre cells are the most expedient. They were developed in close consultation with the world's largest silicon maker, Wacker-Chemie, situated in Burghausen in southern Germany. These differ from space cells, which are cut from a single silicon crystal, so that they are mono-crystalline, in that they are made from what are termed multi-crystals, the degree of efficiency of which is just ten per cent less but the manufacturing energy required is up to 90 per cent less. *Since roughly 80 per cent of the cost of a solar generator goes into the solar cells and half of this is claimed by the procurement of the raw material, such a saving in energy is of fundamental economic importance.*

The silicon cells are cut 0.4 mm thick, which makes them at least twice as thick as space cells. They are "contaminated" (doped) with foreign atoms, an indispensable process if they are to generate a charge when bombarded with light rays, by having phosphorus and boron diffuse into them at high temperature. The process is discontinuous, as is also the steaming on of the contact metal structure made of titanium, palladium and silver and the non-reflecting layer of titanium oxides. In all the three production stages, therefore, efforts are afoot to develop cheaper processes which would be non-vacuumatic if possible and continuous. Furthermore, the silver is to be replaced with some other, non-noble metal. The 10 and 20 -watt output modules made by AEG at present are bedded either in glass or in plastic, the former for longer life and the latter for lightness. These modules function reliably between 40°C below and 100°C above.

Even at this early stage, the fields of use for photovoltaic power generation are numerous. They drive water rams cooling and desalination plant feed

radio beacons ashore and at sea, radar equipment and measuring buoys, supply power for radio links, small transmitters, and portable RT equipment. Nineteen solar energy pilot projects with outputs are to be set up in Europe in 1983—

—German Research Service.

FOCUS ON THE VILLAGE

THE VISION OF

The Urban Forest

Treepeople proposes the planting and maintenance of a community urban forest of one million trees in the greater Los Angeles area by the commencement of the 1984 Olympic Games. The project will involve a cooperative effort between individual citizens, businesses, community groups and government agencies. This will directly improve the quality of life in Los Angeles, contribute to the solution of several environmental problems affecting the area, and offer alternative means to providing services currently being eliminated due to government cutbacks.

TREEPEOPLE proposes to involve the Los Angeles community, individuals, families, organisations, businesses and government agencies in the planting and maintenance of an Urban Forest of one million trees. The proposed program includes tree planting on public and private property, a public information campaign to promote independent action, and the mobilisation, training, and coordinating of volunteers and community groups to work with government agencies to provide needed maintenance. The following scenarios represent only a few details of the Urban forest plan. These ideas are already being put into action, and there are many more in various stages of development.

Country Parks - The Los Angeles Country Parks Department is seeking to lower their water use and cut down costs of maintaining turf. They would like to replace certain turf areas with forest-like tree plantations. According to County Park officials, there is space for at least 300,000 trees to be planted in the nonplay areas bordering their golf courses. There is space for even more trees in their larger regional parks.

Street Tree Maintenance and Planting: Tree People will recruit and train volunteers to do light maintenance work on street trees, under the guidance of the Los Angeles City Street Tree Division. The volunteers will prune sucker growth, weed the tree basins, and remove support wires that are damaging and strangling the trees. The volunteers will also be involved in replacing street trees that have died.

School Involvement: The Los Angeles United School District has approached Tree People offering groups of young people who will be available to plant trees in communities around Los Angeles. As a part of the new integration program, students from various parts of the city will receive educational presentations in their classrooms and then join students from another section of town in planting trees to improve their community. The School District will pay the transportation costs. Tree People will supply the trees, tools and educators. **The Urban Forest Map:** Individuals and families will be urged to participate by planting and caring for their own trees. A public information program will be conducted to promote the value of planting trees to clean the air, conserve energy, and produce food. People will be encouraged to purchase trees from their local nurseries, or special urban forest suppliers, or propagate them on their own using seeds or cuttings. Any tree whether home grown, purchased, or received in a school or community distribution program, will become part of the Urban Forest. A "Planting Verification Card" sent to the Tree People will confirm that a tree has been planted. The information will be entered into a computer to generate a map of the trees' locations.

Government Agencies: Cooperative relationships will be established with a variety of government agencies. There are many ways that agencies can support the program and at the same time, benefit from their involvement. Agencies can contribute professional expertise, guidance, supervision, coordination, equipment, and permission to plant their land. Participation in the program could assist them in accomplishing objectives that have been hampered by budget cuts. Cooperating with agencies in all phases of the operation is vital to accomplishing a successful and well balanced program.

International Olympic Arboretum: As a culmination of the urban forest campaign, the Tree People envision the creation of an "International Olympic Arboretum" planted by athletes from each country with native trees from their country. Possible public planting areas: Parks Golf Courses, Street Trees and Median Strips; Community Food Plantations; Transportation and Utility Rights of Way; Sanitary Landfills; Vacant Airport property; Public Parking Lots near Public buildings; School grounds.

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Gam Udawa '83

Below we publish a *resume* based on reports that have appeared in the daily press (the *Daily Mirror* and the *Daily News*) about Gam Udawa '83.

PRIME MINISTER MR. R. PREMADASA visited the 4th Gam Udawa Exhibition site at Nikaweratiya on May 30 along with officials of his ministry, inspected the entire infrastructure and gave orders for certain changes which would help the public. The exhibition ground is 35 acres in extent and there will be nearly 225 temporary stalls which would be used by the public and the private sectors. The Gam Udawa exhibition this year has attracted foreigners too. There will be exhibitors from South Korea, Saudi Arabia and from many other countries said Mr. Premadasa.

The Prime Minister said this alone indicated the international acceptance of the *Village Reawakening Movement*. The actual idea behind this is to go from village to village and help them in their standard of living while providing the poor village folk with shelter and making them realise that the country wants them to live with self-respect. He further said during the 4th Gam Udawa week 60 model villages would be declared open in 14 electorates in the Kurunegala district in which 1,415 houses would be handed over to the people. The model village in the Gam Udawa exhibition area would consist of 59 houses which was totally financed by generous philanthropists. The cost of each house is in the range of Rs.25,000 said Mr. Premadasa. At the moment, the families who would come into occupation to these 59 houses are doing their home gardening with the assistance of officials of the Agricultural Department.

The exhibition ground has a miniature of the parliament at Sri Jayawardenapura with its typical landscape. Replicas of the Colombo Town Hall and the Tower Hall too are being constructed. The Prime Minister said a charge of Rs. 2 will be levied to enter the exhibition grounds. This money is for the running of the exhibition. He also said according to his officials nearly 125 million Sevana lottery tickets have already been sold—DM.

PRIME MINISTER R. PREMADASA in a speech he made at the Gam Udawa Exhibition grounds at Nikaweratiya on May 30 said that the Udagama movement sought to bring about a revolution of the mind for a better socio-economic order. He said: "This exhibition is not meant for entertainment or glitter. It is no eye-wash or shoe piece to impress

either. It holds for deeper meaning and serves a more noble purpose." If the program was to be a success, all involved in the work should cooperate and work in a team-spirit. The families selected for the model village which serves as the venue, for the Gam Udawa 83 were busy cultivating their respective home gardens, he said.

The whole of Nikaweratiya brightened by the prospect of Gam Udawa wears a new gay look today. Thanks to Gam Udawa the people here have got ample water and electricity — which for them are dreams come true, said Mr. Premadasa. 20 model villages in the Kurunegala district would be opened as part of the celebrations. "This means another 1415 shelters for the homeless", he said. Speaking about the decentralisation of village reconstruction work through the Gramadoya Mandalas, he said that this procedure would help eliminate waste and accelerate work. Each family in the model village (which still awaits a name through a competition sponsored by *Dinamina*) would be given a milch cow. Animal husbandry is a new dimension added to the model village program. He thanked the Rural Industrial Development Minister, Mr. Thondaman for his assistance in this regard.

The problem of drinking water faced by the people in the dry zone was about to be solved permanently "We have three drilling machines for the Tube Wells project. We will shortly receive another ten rigs from Japan as a gift," he said. "Gam Udawa program is entirely self-financed. It banks on its own resources". He said the "Sevana" Fund stood at a record of Rs. 12.5 million now—DN.



SHELTER IN THE THIRD WORLD

People Needs And Government's Reponse

By

Jorge Hardoy and David Satterthwaite
(The co - authors are with the International Institute for Environment and Development, London).

SHELTER, NEED AND RESPONSE : HOUSING, LAND AND SETTLEMENT POLICIES IN SEVENTEEN THIRD WORLD NATIONS. By Jorge E. Hardoy and David Satterthwaite, John Wiley and Sons, April 1981. This book summarises the findings of an assessment project by the International Institute for Environment and Development in collaboration with the Institute

of Development Studies, Mysore (India), the Department of Architecture, Khartoum University (the Sudan), the Faculty of Environmental Design, Lagos University (Nigeria), and the Centre for Urban and Regional Research, Buenos Aires (Argentina). The countries covered were Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, the Sudan and Tunisia; Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania; India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Singapore; and Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

This survey did not cover Sri Lanka where important developments in housing have taken place. This article we publish in four parts by courtesy of the Bombay monthly, "The Other Side". —Ed.

IN VIRTUALLY EVERY THIRD WORLD NATION, a large and a often growing proportion of people have to endure very poor housing conditions. Virtually everyone has some sort of shelter. But the number lacking a house which gives them privacy, security and basic protection from disease — three of the most important functions of an adequate house — is enormous. *For the whole Third World, three persons out of five lack easy access to safe drinking water. Only one in three has any kind of latrine. Yet no house can be described as "adequate" unless its occupants have easy access to a protected water supply — for drinking, washing, and cooking — adequate provision for the safe disposal of human and household wastes and basic community facilities. In urban areas, access to public transport system is also essential to the success or failure of a neighbourhood, however precarious the shelters may be.* Perhaps a third or more of the entire world's population lack a house and associated service which gives them basic protection from disease. Among these, one child in three dies before the age of five and contaminated water is the major cause. Thus, the "housing problem" is not so much a shortage of houses. It is far more the poor quality of the houses (and their immediate surrounds) with their lack of basic services and poor access to potential sources of income, which the poor are forced to live in. And for hundreds of millions of people today, housing and living conditions are actually deteriorating still further.

Although rarely admitted by governments and usually understated by international reports, most analyses coming from researchers based in the Third World confirm this picture. Such problems are more visible (and usually better documented) in the major urban centres. Here, the population has simply grown far faster than the stock of reasonable quality housing and the supply of such basic services as piped water, garbage disposal, sewage system, transportation and community

facilities. Most major urban centres in the Third World have tripled their population since 1950, with the settlements sprawling far beyond their original boundaries. Some, such as Manila, Jakarta, Mexico City and Greater Khartoum more than quadrupled, while Sao Paulo and Baghdad more than quintupled and Nairobi, Dar—es-Salaam and Lagos grew more than sevenfold. The population of metropolitan areas like Mexico City, and Sao Paulo are growing by around half a million every year, while many others including those of Rio de Janeiro, Bombay, Jakarta, Cairo, Lagos and Manila are growing by around a quarter of a million.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF SUCH MAJOR URBAN CENTRES was a response to the concentration of both private and public capital investment there (although it also reflects the lack of jobs, the very poor living conditions in small towns and rural areas and often the form of agricultural development which took away the livelihood of small farmers and agricultural labourers). Since this concentration of investment meant that a large proportion of new industrial and service-based jobs were created in a few major centres, in migration from smaller towns and rural areas came on top of these centres own rapid natural population growth. But houses built by private sector enterprises, to official standards and with official permission, were too expensive for all but a small. Meanwhile, public housing programmes rarely met more than a tenth of the growth in housing needs every year. In most smaller and less populous nations, the only low income housing that has been constructed was that supported by multilateral and bilateral aid agencies.

Thus, the poor majority had to find their own housing solutions. They generally began by crowding into central city slums. Today, there are usually, three, four or even five persons per room in such slums. Or they found (or built) a shelter on illegally occupied or subdivided land. Shanty towns with a million or more inhabitants in and around a single city are becoming increasingly common. In the Philippines, an estimate for 1979 suggested that four million urban dwellers are living in slums and squatter settlements. An estimate for Bolivia in 1977 suggested that 59 percent of urban households were not connected to a public water system and more than three quarters were not connected to a sewage system. Comparable statistics showing high proportions of urban populations living in overcrowded slums or shanty towns lacking piped water and connections to sewage systems could be quoted for most Third World nations. Although few officials reports admit it, the majority of Third World towns and cities are now being "designed" and built by poor people who have to find their own shelter solutions — without

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official guidance and approval and very often in the face of opposition. Much of the cities' physical growth is the result of new squatter settlements or shacks springing up on illegal subdivisions. And while many city populations may double in the next ten to twenty years, their slum and shanty town population is likely to triple or even quadruple.

Despite the appalling physical environment most city dwellers are forced to live in, in terms of living standards, they are often better off than those living in small towns and rural areas. Many migrants to the cities frequently see their new urban environment as a more promising place to start a new life. Although housing problems in major cities receive most attention in terms of public funds and international aid, only one quarter of the Third World's population at present lives in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants. Even if current urban growth trends continue up to the year 2000, more than two thirds of Africa's and Asia's population is likely to live outside cities of this size in 18 years time. But housing and living conditions in rural areas, towns and smaller cities receive little attention. While health and environmental problems in these smaller settlements may be somewhat reduced by less densely packed housing areas, chronic poverty in terms of ill health (and its relation to poor housing and living conditions and lack of basic services) and lack of income is generally more prevalent outside the major cities.

When reading national developments plans or reports from international agencies, one gets the impression that governments are tackling housing problems. National development programmes which gave scant attention to housing problems in the fifties and sixties now often include publicly funded programmes "for the lower income groups." To give only a few examples, national governments in Nigeria, Kenya, the Sudan, Tunisia and Jordan began to give more attention to low income housing during the seventies, while in nations such as Egypt, Colombia and Singapore, the scale of government programmes increased in this decade, although the programmes themselves date from the sixties. In the last 10 - 15 years many new national institutions have been set up by governments concerned with housing or building.

ONE MIGHT ALSO BELIEVE that, because of some new approaches, governments are seriously trying to improve housing conditions for lower income groups. For instance, in several nations such as Peru, Mexico and Ecuador, public authorities have recognized the right of a squatter community to stay where it is. *There is some understanding among public officials that demolishing slums and bulldozing squatter settlements simply exacerbates housing shortages and reduces the supply*

of houses which lower income groups can afford. The authorities may even extend such services as piped water, public transport and the removal of household and human wastes to squatter communities. Certain projects have also sought to improve environmental standards and service provision in inner city slums. Although there is the fear of the political impact that mobilising shantytown dwellers could have on the stability of weak political systems these new approaches have been tried with some success in cities as diverse as Lusaka,, Jakarta, Lima, Calcutta and Dar-Es-Salam. The rehabilitation of slums and the creation of new sources of income are increasingly becoming key aspects when the planning for historical centres in Latin American cities is discussed. This is a drastic change in relation to past experience when real estate and tourist interests managed to expel local populations and transform historical centres into museums and residential districts for a national and international elite.

But in terms of national needs, such programmes tend to be isolated examples. They are sometimes no more than a reaction to growing pressures originating from poorer city quarters. Meanwhile, national housing budgets remain very low. They, along with social services, are generally the first to be cut in times of economic difficulties, while spending in such doubtful priorities as arms, civic buildings and the development of luxury consumer goods industries remains unchanged (a response that is certainly not exclusive to Third World governments).

The major part of the national housing budget is generally directed to financing public housing projects which are located in a few major urban centres. These projects provide improved housing for a small proportion of the urban population. In practically all Third World nations - Nigeria, Indonesia, Bolivia, Brazil, India, Egypt, Mexico, Colombia and Jordan — to name only a few, large public housing programmes during the seventies did not even get close to meeting the annual growth in urban housing need, let alone begin to insist the millions of people who already live in overcrowded and substandard units. Rural housing programmes have been so scarce and dispersed that they had hardly any impact at all on rural housing conditions

To Be Continued

✕ ✕ ✕
CONFERENCE ON

Leaf Protein

"Eat up your greens" takes on a different meaning when the greens in question are new types of leaves which have been researched for their protein potential and found to be rich in the nutrient. Possi-

bilities for using leaf protein in human food as well as its potential use in animal fodder, were the subjects of an international conference held in Aurangabad, India last autumn. Participants from 20 countries addressed the question of integrating leaf protein research with the requirements of development. A speaker from the UK, Professor N. W. Pirie, emphasized the abundance of leaf protein and its possibilities for production as a food source. Dr Narendra Sing, from India, called for research into extracting protein from green vegetation to extend present resources of animal fodder and feed as well as human food. Farm-based production programmes could demonstrate economic practicality he said.

The Technical sessions compared the yields of leaf protein from various raw materials, considered potential crops, and studied new equipment and methods to improve the quality of leaf protein and to remove its pigment. The sessions also shared ideas on using the pressed residue as forage and fermenting the de-poteinized "whey". One paper warned however that leaf protein has only limited potential for overcoming protein and carotene malnutrition among children—*Patriot*.

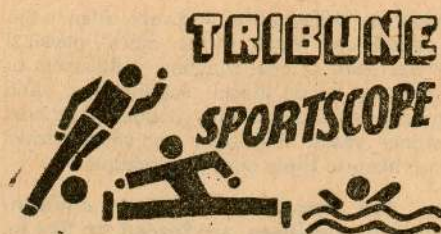


TO STOVE VACCINES IN VILLAGES

Solar Powered Fridge

Solar power may be the answer to WHO's chief problems — refrigeration in carrying out the scheme to immunise children against diseases like polio and TB. Vaccines are very sensitive to heat and must be maintained at temperatures between 3.8' and 7.7' Celsius a degree too far in either direction can be critical. Many immunisation programmes have been confined to urban and suburban areas, where ready access, to commercial power makes refrigeration dependable. But 80 per cent of the world's population lives in remote areas without electricity.

The NASA Lewis Research Centre in the U. S., which develops solar systems for space, has worked with the Centres for Disease Control to draw up specifications for a photovoltaic refrigerator. NASA has awarded contracts to produce prototypes to two U. S. companies — the Solar Power Corp of Woburn, Mass, an affiliate of Exxon and Solavoit International in Phoenix, Arizona, a division of Motorola. The prototype systems include an array of solar cells, a refrigerator, storage batteries, and the necessary controls. Placed on a nearby roof, the solar cells can supply electricity directly or charge the batteries, which have enough capacity to keep the refrigerator running for eight overcast days— *PTI Science Service*



SPOTLIGHT

- **CRICKET BOARD vs MINISTER OF SPORT**
- **REBEL CRICKETERS**
- **TEST CRICKET**
- **TENNIS**

THAT THE CRICKET BOARD and the Ministry of Sports is on collision course there is no doubt. The Ministry of Sports at its inception framed the Sports Law and every sports body was expected to keep their activities within this law. But suprisingly some sports bodies seem to have taken the law into their own hands and act not caring a damn for the Sports Law. Several Sports bodies have times without number ignored the Sports Law and several are the reminders that had been sent by the Ministry of Sports drawing their attention to the law and the need to conform to it. But these reminders have fallen on deaf ears. With some of the sports bodies flouting Ministry Laws, the Minister of Sports, Mr. Vincent Perera has had no option but to cancel the registration of several sports controlling bodies. This was indeed a good lesson to sports controlling bodies, but apparently not to the Board of Control of Cricket in Sri Lanka.

The Cricket Board, according to sources at the Ministry of Sports, has continued to do things its own way and had at times openly flouted the Ministry Laws. The Ministry of Sports had written to the Cricket Board on several occasions, but sadly the Cricket Board has not had the courtesy to reply these letters or have any dialogue with the Ministry of Sport. With the Cricket Board continuing to act in this high-handed manner the Ministry of Sport had no option but to seek the advice of the Attorney General. The Attorney General who made a careful study of the whole report has ruled that a number of provisions in the Constitution of the Sri Lanka Cricket Board are inconsistent with the regulations laid down by the Ministry of Sport. The Attorney General has recommended that either the regulation should be amended or the Cricket Board conform to regulations.

Several Sports controlling bodies who have had their registrations with the Ministry of Sports cancelled have every reason to be annoyed. "If

our registration can be cancelled for some flimsy reason or other why can't the registration of the cricket Board too be cancelled? The Cricket Board has openly flouted Ministry Laws. Why then this special treatment to the Cricket Board, they ask?

FUTURE CRICKET "REBELS" who may dream of making a quick buck in white-ruled South Africa will surely have to think twice before signing contracts to play there. According to Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, President of the Cricket Board, the Cabinet sub-committee on Economic Affairs had decided on the following deterrents on those likely to flout laws and tour again. Sri Lanka passports will in future be endorsed as valid for all countries other than South Africa. If it is necessary for a Sri Lankan to travel to South Africa for a legitimate reason he could have a special endorsement validating his present passport for that journey. This is the practice followed in India. Subjecting earnings from such tours to normal income tax and even if it means bringing in amending legislation to the tax laws. Last year a set of cricketers from Sri Lanka toured South Africa. This stirred a hornet's nest here and threatened Sri Lanka's position in the International Cricket Conference. As we said earlier, there are moves to get yet another team of cricketers to tour apartheid land and these deterrents by the Cabinet subcommittee should stall such tours of Sri Lanka cricketers to South Africa.

SRI LANKA, now a fully fledged Test playing nation which as its Test playing venues the P. Saravanamuttu Stadium, the Asgiriya International Stadium and the Sinhalese Sports Club ground will get yet another playing venue. The new venue will be in Galle where the Galle Esplanade will be developed to Test match playing standard. According to Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, President Jayewardene has given the green light for developing of the Galle Esplanade to Test playing standard. Earlier views were expressed that it was better to go outside the Galle Town and an arealike Boosa was mentioned. But as the Galle Esplanade will need little development, it was decided that the Galle Esplanade be the venue. The Galle Esplanade in the past has seen several star cricketers perform. Cricket is played in a big way in Galle and this suggestion by the President should further spur youngsters in the South to take to the game.

Duleep Mendis, Sri Lanka's World Cup skipper has started off with a big flourish in the warm-up games before the Prudential World Cup tourney. He was the first to hit up a century and that too in grand style. Mendis slaughtered the Club Cricket Conference Eleven hitting up his 101 in 76 deliveries in just 92 minutes. He hit the ball to the boundary on 18 occasions. Sri Lanka have so far won their first three warm-up games and by the time World

Cup Games arrive they should be in fine form to put to the test the other countries in their group—England, Pakistan and New Zealand. **ALLROUNDER** who also predicted that Athula Samarasekera and Granville de Silva will perform well in conditions ideal for their type of game have also met with immediate success. Samarasekera in an allround capacity and De Silva as a bowler. Samarasekera was adjudged "Man of the Match" in one of the games.

THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION Cup final which ended in a 2 all draw in the first outing was won 4-nil by Manchester United in the replay. With this win Manchester United get the FA cup for the fifth time. The happiest man at this convincing victory was former manager Sir Matt Busby who celebrated his 74th birthday watching Manchester United send Brighton reeling to one of the biggest defeats in the competition. Brighton gave the ultimate winners a scare in the first game and held them to a 2-all draw. Brighton were expected to give a repeat performance in the replay and even upset Manchester United's calculations. But this was not to be as Manchester ran rings around their opponents to emerge worthy winners of the glittering English FA Cup. The winner's played like true champions and the large crowd that turned up lapped every minute of this dazzling final. England captain Bryan Robson hammered in two goals followed by Normal Whiteside and Arnold Muhren from the penalty spot when Robson was fouled inside the penalty spot.

SOBHINI DE SILVA, the promising 17 year old tennis star has been selected to represent Sri Lanka at the Junior Wimbledon Championships to be held from June 27 to July 3. Sobhini is a product from Carlton Club, Moratuwa, where she had a first lesson in the game. Coach Neville Senaratne thinks a lot of this young tennis player and said that she had the basic technical skills and dedication to reach the top. Others who have played for Sri Lanka in the Junior Wimbledon are: Jumbo Fernando, Arjun Fernando, Sujith Fernando, Suresh Sivagnanam, Ganendran Subranabisan and Manisha Perera. To play at Wimbledon is every tennis player's ambition. This experience should certainly spur Shobhini to greater heights in her chosen field of sport. **ALLROUNDER** wishes Sobhini all the best.

GREG CHAPPELL who captained the Aussie team to Sri Lanka last month will not tour England with the Australians for the World Cup Cricket Tourney. Chappell who gave up the Australian captaincy on his return after the Sri Lanka tour, apparently has a back strain and a stiff neck. Said Greg Chappell: "It was most annoying. I went to Sri Lanka in the hope that it would prepare me for the World Cup and now it has cost me the tour of England. I would only go to England if I was 100 percent fit and 100 percent capable of batting and bowling for Australia".

At the tea party hosted by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa for the Sri Lanka tour party to England for the World Cup, prominent among team members and officials was former Sri Lanka and Sara Trophy's highest wicket taker the simple Daya Sahabandu, Sahabandu was one of Sri Lanka's most feared left arm bowlers able to spin and also move the ball was indeed honoured by the Prime Minister.

ALLROUNDER

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SPORTS CHRONICLE

May 22 - 29

SUNDAY, MAY 22: Commercial Bank beat George Steuarts by 5 wickets in the Mercantile C Division league cricket match played yesterday at Reid Avenue: George Steuarts 187 in 49 overs and Commercial Bank 188 for 5 in 44.5 overs. Kurune gala Rugby Football Club beat Peradeniya Campus by 14 points a (a goal and 2 tries) to 3 (a penalty) in their upcountry league rugby match at Peradeniye yesterday. Trinity scored a narrow win over Isipatane by 6 points (2 penalties) to 3 (a penalty) in the schools rugby football match played yesterday at Nittawela; all scoring was done in the second half. Sri Lanka Ports Authority with a tally of 116 points took the laurels in the first ever Sports Festival of the Ministry of Trade and Shipping which concluded at St. Peters College grounds yesterday; Insurance Corporation finished runners up with 50 points and CWE came third with 44 points.

MONDAY, MAY 23: Roshan Mahanama celebrated his selection as Schoolboy Cricketer of the Year with an attractive 118 against S. Thomas at Mt. Lavinia yesterday. S. Thomas A 186 for 9 and Nalanda A 259 for 6. A match bag of 10 wickets for 74 runs by A. Dharmasiri helped Ananda C to a first innings win over Piliyandala Madya Maha Vidyalaya in an under 13 Division III cricket match played at Ananda grounds; Piliyandala MV 73 and Ananda C 112. St. Antony's College, Katugastota scored an easy first innings win over St. Sylvesters, Kandy in their schools under 15 cricket tournament match played at Katugastota recently. St. Anthonys 289 for 9 in 3 hours and St. Sylvesters 119 for 8 in 3½ hours. CR' and FC staged a fine come back after their disastrous start with a 13 points (3 penalties, 1 try) to 6 (goal) win over Police in their First leg Clifford Cup Rugby match played yesterday at Police Park after leading 10 - 0 at breather. All points came off penalties in the Air Force-Navy Clifford Cup first round rugby match which ended in a six-all draw at Galle Face yesterday.

TUESDAY, MAY 24: CH Kabaragoyas beat CR Bees by 13 points (a try and 3 penalties) to 9 (3 penalties) in a B Division Rugby Tournament at Longdon Place yesterday. CH led 7 - 3 at half time. Nalanda opened their 1983 rugby season with a 13 points (a goal, a try and a drop goal) to 6 (a goal) win over Thurstan College at Campbell Place yesterday after leading 13 - 0 at the breather. Sarath Hewage of the KCYMA out classed V. Henry Perera (CEB) 65 - 16, 72 - 16 while Basil Perera (GSSS) beat Tusri Bawa (Texgem) 96 - 30, 92 - 15 in the First Round matches of the Lanka Plate Snooker (Colombo District) Championships now on at the YMBA tables, Borella. Last year's runners-up Royal College toppled defending champions Ananda College on Sunday to take the Senior Schools National Chess Title at the All-Island Championships conducted by the Sri Lanka Chess Federation at S. Thomas College, Mount Lavinia. D. S. Senanayake MV too lost their Junior Title. S. Thomas Mt. Lavinia beat them by one point.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25: M. Nanayakkara took seven wickets for 20 runs with his medium pacers and C. Galagedera scored 53 with 9 fours to give D. S. Senanayake a 34 run win over Hindu College (Ratmalana) in an All-Island Under 15, Division 3 Schools Cricket match played at Prisons grounds Hindu Ratmalana 127 and D. S. Senanayake 161; St. John's Nugegoda beat Wesley College B but lost to St. Sebastics Moratuwa in the Under 15 Division II matches. Beat Wesley B by 3 wickets at Campbell Park: Wesley B 124; St. Johns 131. Centuries by M. A. Priyantha (120 with 20 fours) and K. Iddamalgoda (101 not out with 9 fours) helped St. Anthony's Wattala pile up 348 for 2 and beat Bandaranaike MV Gampaha by 139 runs in an Under 15 Division III tournament cricket match played at Wattala. St. Joseph's College beat D. S. Senanayake by 4 goals to nil in the Under 13 Football tournament match played at Darley Road.

THURSDAY, MAY 26: Fine performance from Opener Shafiq Rahim, Rohan Paulpillai and paceman Riaz Fracy helped St. Peters A to a 77-run with over Royal A in an Under 17 Division I tournament cricket match played at Bambalapitiyy. St. Peters 242 for 7 and Royal A 165. Trinity beat St. Josephs by 16 points (2 goals and a try) to 6 (a goal) after leading 10 nil at half time in their rugby match at Bogambara yesterday. After beating his main rival Harsha Aturupane in the first round and seeing that Harsha managed only ½ a point from the next two games, T. D. R. Peiris was out to maintain his 100 percent record when he met M. R. Piyadasa in round 4. A captain's innings of 65 not out with one six and 8 fours by Duleep Mendis and an attractive 23 (3 fours) from Ranjan Madugalle helped Sri Lanka reach 114 for 3 at lunch in their first "Warm up" match against Minor Countries XI at Hartford, London.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28: St. Anthony's Kandy scored a hard-fought 7 points (1 try, 1 penalty) to nil victory against Thurstan in a schools rugby match at Maitland Crescent yesterday after a score less first half. Royal Colombo Golf Clubs caddies beat their Nuwara Eliya counterparts 6½ to 5½ in the Beaden Cup tournament which was played at Nuwara Eliya on Wednesday; this preceded the 14th Sri Lanka Open Golf Championships which also got under way there on Thursday with 42 professionals and 15 amateurs vying for the coveted title. Priya Fernando leads a total of 54 players including 40 professional at the end of the Second-Round of the 14th open Sri Lanka Golf Championships at the Nuwara Eliya Golf Club yesterday. Skipper Duleep Mendis was once again the showpiece of the Sri Lanka World Cup squad. He hammered a stylish unbeaten 89 with 17 fours in 87 minutes in a total of 197 for 3 at lunch in their third warm-up match against the Club Cricket Conference XI at Deddington London yesterday: Sri Lanka 199 and Minor Counties 114.

SUNDAY, MAY 29: Hidramani Industries beat Lever Brothers by 35 runs in the Mercantile B division group A match played yesterday at MCA grounds: Hidramani Industries 113 for 5 wickets in 36 overs and Lever Brothers 78 in 23.4 overs. Kandy Sports Club scored their first win in the Clifford Cup rugby football tournament this year when they beat Navy by 9 points (a goal and a penalty) to 4 (a try) in the tournament at Nittawela yesterday. Royal college scored an easy 10 points (a goal and a try) to nil win over St. Peters College in an inter school rugby match played at Longdon Place yesterday; Royal led 6 nil at the lemons. Defending champion K. Nandasena went into the lead after the third round of the 14th Open Golf Championships of Sri Lanka on the Nuwara Eliya Golf Course yesterday; Nandasena had a eight-stroke lead over Priya Fernando who is currently in second place with 223; the top five after three rounds: K. Nandasena 215; Priya Fernando 223; G. Austin 224. G. Harrison 232 and A. A. Sunil 233; in the Amateur event Priya Fernando leads with 223 with Willie Barsenbach in second place with 238. Sri Lanka Skipper Duleep Mendis produced the first century of the tour — an innings of 101 which enabled the tourists to pile up their biggest total yet of 344 for the loss of 7 wickets and beat the Club Cricket Conference by 162 runs at Eddington on Friday. Sri Lanka 344 and Club Cricket Conference 182.



THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT

By virtue of the powers vested in me by sub section (1) of section 39A (Inserted by act No. 8 of 1979) of the Land Acquisition Act (Chapter 460) Lionel Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands and Land Development do by the order divest with effect from 30. 3. 1983 the land specified in the schedule hereto which has vested absolutely in the state by order made under section 38 of the aforesaid act and published in Gazette No. 262/3 of 25. 04. 1977 the possession of which has been taken for or on behalf of the state under paragraph (a) section 40 of the act.

Gamini Dissanayake

Minister of Lands and Land Development

My No. 03 J 76 L 25 (VE)

G, A' s No. EA/ 1 /270

29th March 1983

Colombo.

SCHEDULE

An allotment of land called Boosahena in extent 36 A. OR. O3P. situated in the Village of Ihalagoda (F. V. P. 658) Grama Sevake Div. of Ihalagoda East, D. R. O.s Division Four Gravets (Akmeemana) in Galle Dist. and bounded as follows:-

Lot No. (a) Extent — 35A. 2R. 14P.

North:- F. V. P. 649 (Ihala Keembiya) Lot Nos. 495, 54, 68, 70, 494, 498, 75, & 76

East:- Lot Nos. 76 and 188

South:- Lot Nos: 188, 531, 533, 487, 65, 486, 495, 484, 62, 63, 180, 42,

West:- Lot Nos. 42, 60, 61, 59, 48, F. V. P. 649 (Ihala Keembiya)

Lot No. (b) — Extent — OA. 1R. 29P.

North:- Lot Nos. 164, and 531

East:- Lot Nos. 531 and 188,

South:- Lot Nos. 188, 166 and 167

West:- Lot Nos. 167, 166, 165 and 164.

Dead Phones

IS IT NOT A FACT that *Tribune* has stopped complaining about its phone going dead? That there was a time when we used to get hot and bothered when our phone did not work even for a day? That once upon a time we had raised a hue and cry when our phone was dead for more than three (or was it four?) weeks? That our telephone was then put right through the intervention of high quarters? That thereafter our phone had worked satisfactorily for sometime? That this was a long time ago? That during the elections in 1982 our phone went temperamental and came on and off as it pleased? That in 1983, in the International Telecommunication Year and the 125th Anniversary of Telecommunications Services in Sri Lanka, our telephone started betraying symptoms of a malady that made it go dumb from time to time? That it thereafter went silent for long stretches? That complaints to the (Almighty) "Faults" was of little consequences? That we did not want to seek intervention at higher levels when so many other fellow subscribers had to put up with greater difficulties than what we have had to endure? That we suffered in silence? That in this situation we found consolation in reading an editorial in the *Daily Mirror* recently entitled *Dead Phones*? That the introductory preamble was in high rhetoric? "What a hide! What imperviousness to prick at a public bard! Never have we seen a set of persons so insensitive to a justifiable complaint by a member of the public as some of the telecommunication men. Their impassive reaction to the wails and curses that come from all corners of the city and elsewhere is certainly amazing....." That the *Daily Mirror* complaint was "Last week this paper in its 'By The Way' column revealed the rather disconcerting fact how a subscriber's phone had gone dead for five long weeks without any signs of his line being repaired. It should by all rights be somewhat of a record and what's more the boys seem to be proud of it. In what country can you let a phone be dead for five long weeks and get away with it?" That five weeks is a long time, but we have known phones that have been dead for longer periods without anyone taking any notice even of complaints properly registered? That it is surprising that the *Daily Mirror* seems to have been unaware that hundreds of phones in Colombo and elsewhere are regularly dead for periods much longer than five weeks without anyone being sent to repair it in spite of repeated complaints to Faults and even VIPs in the Establishment? That in its innocence (or ignorance) of the true state of our telecommunication services for many years, the *Daily Mirror* has given expression to righteous indignation? That our own telephone (33172) has now been dead for three weeks and by the time this issue of the paper appears (and if the phone is not

put right by that time) it will be four weeks or more? That we are not looking forward to breaking the five-week record and we hope that a miracle will put our phone right? That we are not aware of what the Guinness Record is for a dead phone—dead not because of any arrears in the payment of rentals or bills but because nobody is available to put it right?

THAT THE *Daily Mirror* was certainly intent on getting the maximum mileage out of this five-week old dead phone story? "The telecommunication men may well consider it to be feat that they could be proud of. Putting it conversely we feel that the effected party has more to be proud of them, the tele-communication men. He has displayed patience beyond the capacity of the average man and few would have blamed him for going berserk under such annoying conditions. It is the sheer sadism behind this indifference that amazes and makes us wonder how many decades behind other countries we are. Code numbers are almost impossible to get at certain hours, phones cannot be relied on to serve their purpose at crucial moments and what is more they are not promptly attended to when such facts are brought to light. We ram ourselves against a wall of total indifference at all times." That everything the *Daily Mirror* says is true and can stand repetition a hundred times? That in this editorial the *Daily Mirror* was relentless in the pursuit of the "culprits" in our Telecommunication Department? "One could explain a delay of a couple of days or so. There could be the inevitable time lag for some good reason or other but who could ever try to justify a five week lapse? For once it did not happen to a person who was compelled to stay mute and unheard over the issue. But how many others must be suffering in silence at this unpardonable indifference on total inefficiency. The reputation the telecommunication men have earned certainly does no good to the country.....? That after flogging the dead phone (in the manner of flogging a dead horse) the *Daily Mirror* concluded its piece: "We wonder how these erring men get off the hook at all times though they seem to be repeatedly guilty of certain unpardonable lapses. Are they observing the directive issued from above or are they ignoring them in the certain knowledge that the hierarchy is not being kept informed of what happens? But a closer look at what happens must be taken if the image of such a vital service is to improve". That with due respect to the *Daily Mirror*, we (*Tribune*) have stopped making any attempt to get our phone put right? That we are now organising our work through messengers and by making personal visits without having to depend on the phone? That in the International Telecommunication Year it is best to learn to do without telephones and other electronic communication services the Department has to offer? That as we have said *Amen* so very often in regard to our telephone, that it does not seem necessary to say *Amen* once again?

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