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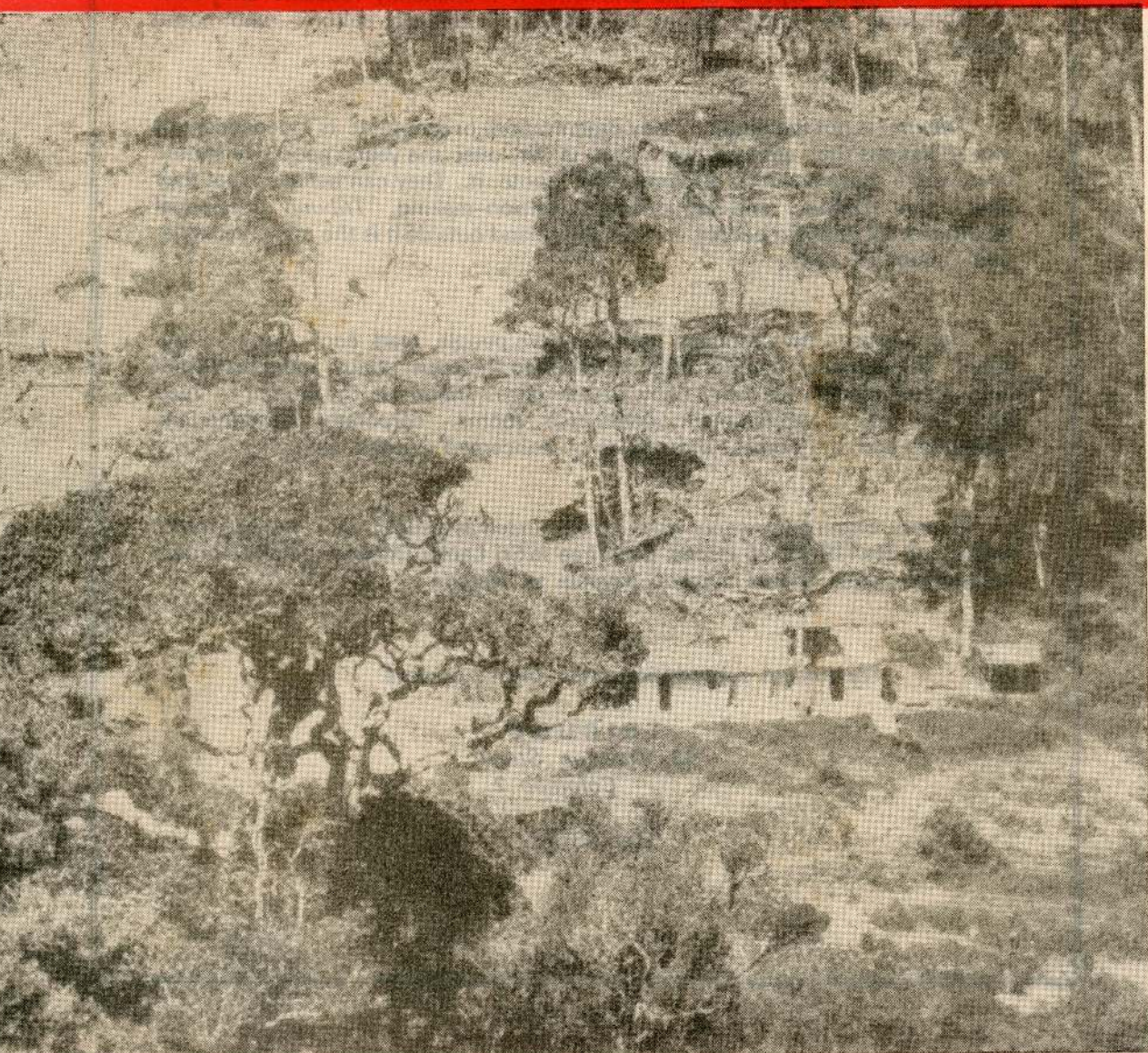
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INSIDE — SPORTSCOPE SPECIAL

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

LAST WEEK IN THIS COLUMN we raised some questions pertinent to the Tamil problems. We had mentioned that President Jayewardene had issued a call for all-party discussions and conferences to deal with this problem: and that Prime Minister Premadasa had emphasised that a solution could come only with the accelerated economic development of the northern region. Fisheries Minister Festus Perera has in recent weeks repeatedly stressed that the government was prepared to talk even to the terrorists if they first laid down their arms and approached the government as ordinary citizens. "No government can talk with terrorists or condone terrorism". The government was aware, he said, that Jaffna youths had genuine grievances. He identified five specific grievances among the Tamils. These were education, development, employment, non-implementation of the Tamil language provisions and the vesting of the necessary powers and finances in the DDCs. "We have decided to strengthen the development councils. We have already agreed to delegate some of our powers. Now we have been asked to hand over some of our development projects with the money allocated to them. We can find solutions to the other problems also within the framework of the development councils." Mr. Perera said he would be meeting the President soon with his suggestions and other ministers are also expected to do so soon. Mrs. Bandaranaike whilst stating that the SLFP would help to eradicate terrorist activity has not committed her party to participating in the Round Table Conference. Understandably, she would be reluctant to do so while she was still deprived of her civic rights. Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene, while condemning terrorism, has indicated that the MEP would be willing to join other parties to find a solution to this vexed problem. The General Secretary of the Communist Party Mr. K. P. Silva in a memorandum to President Jayewardene, has called for the summoning of an All Party Conference as well as organisations of the Tamils to solve the Northern problem as set out in the 1977 Election Manifesto of the UNP. The memorandum had further said: "Our Central Committee wishes to stress the need for fresh attempts to find a satisfactory and permanent solution to the many problems of the Tamil nationality in Sri Lanka. Failure to do so has been a major cause of internal tensions, repeated communal riots and states of emergency, and consequent disruptions of social peace, racial harmony, and the economy of the country. The country's image abroad has also been spoilt by such occurrences. Our Party has always condemned and opposed resort to individual terrorism as a means of solving political or social questions. But we are equally convinced that State terrorism is no answer to this state of affairs. It is clear that attempts to solve this problem through prolonged military occupation of Jaffna and or the use of the Prevention of Terrorism Act have not merely failed but have, instead aggravated and complicated the problem. Further attempts along these lines can only be counter-productive, do irreparable damage to inter-racial process and strengthen fissiparous tendencies. At the same time, the bilateral dialogue between Your Excellency and the leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front has also failed to produce any tangible results from the point of view of either easing or settling racial tensions, let alone moving towards a lasting solution to the problem". The CP has still not recognized that the DDCs constitute a brave attempt to concretise some of the basics of regional autonomy. The CP in the mid forties had wanted "regional autonomy in the traditional homelands of the Tamils" but this had been put into cold storage during the period of the parliamentary honeymooning with the Sinhala Only SLFP.

To Be Concluded

Trees & Experts

ON THE COVER we once again use a picture about the damage being done to the country by unplanned clearing of jungle—legally as well as illegally—for human settlement. Forests are cut down—not even chena style—to establish a farm and a residence either by a landless peasant or by some ambitious land grabber. Without water, the farm and the hut are soon abandoned after the monsoon rains. The result is further encroachment into the forest cover of the island with all the consequential damage to the environment.

In the meantime, much time and energy are now being spent on fruitless discussion about re-afforestation with eucalyptus and the pinus. Have these trees done more harm than good—or vice versa? We are not competent to pass a verdict on the controversies that we now raging fast and furious. If there are any doubts about the virtues of the eucalyptus and the pinus (in some areas), it would be best to suspend planting them there and rely on trees which cause no controversy.

The simple fact is that the public has little faith in the bureaucrats or technocrats of the Forest Department (as of those in the Department of Agriculture). There is a general belief that these technocrats and specialists have become unthinking addicts of what they were taught in the UK, USA, New Zealand or Australia about the virtues of trees that grow well in the temperate climates.

If the technocrats have made a mistake, let us forget it. These specialists should also discard their pet theories (or hobby horses) and get down to mobilising the people to plant non-controversial trees. These bureaucratic pachyderms spout learnedly at Seminars about social forestry—but they want everyone to swallow what they say. If people are unwilling to "follow their advice", they want to push what they think down everybody's throats. It is time that our experts and technocrats leave their ivory towers and get down to help ordinary people to plant trees about which there is no controversy. Otherwise the people will have no option but throw out these specialists however well qualified. They can then go back to the land of the Eucalyptus and the Pinus.

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Indian Ocean, Trinco, VOA

ONCE AGAIN, REFERENCES WERE MADE IN PARLIAMENT, TO TRINCOMALEE AND TO THE VOICE OF AMERICA STATION IN PUTTALAM. Mr. Jayakody had last week raised a question at Adjournment whether the Indian Ocean Peace Conference would be held in Colombo in 1984.

Mr. Jayakody had pointed out that this conference was to have been held in 1981 in Sri Lanka but had been postponed for 1982. However in 1982, the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not get the important countries to participate in the conference and so it was postponed again. In 1983, however, no indication had been given when the conference would be held. "We want the government to give us a definite answer as to whether this conference will be held in 1984", Mr. Jayakody said. He said this conference should be held without any delay as there were controversial issues like the Trincomalee tank farm and the setting up of the Voice of America station in Puttalam, which should be discussed. Mr. Tyrone Fernando, Deputy Foreign Minister had replied that the Government was fully committed to the concept of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone. He had made no comments about Trincomalee or the Voice of America. But when this matter was raised in Parliament on an earlier occasion Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed had repeated the position adopted by the Government that it will not violate its non-aligned stance or do anything that was contrary to its "national interests" either in the case of leasing the oil tanks in Trincomalee or the new agreement with the Voice of America.

Still earlier, while the Nonaligned Summit was going on in New Delhi in March, a question had been raised at adjournment in Parliament on March 11 regarding the presence of US naval vessels in Colombo by Mr. Lakshman Jayakody M. P. for Attanagalla who it will be recalled was the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Sirimavo Government from 1970-77. He wanted to know from Prime Minister R. Premadasa whether the aircraft carrier *USS America* carried nuclear warheads. He asked the Prime Minister to table a letter confirming that the ship did not carry any nuclear warheads. Mr. Jayakody based his question on the *Sun* report of March 10 by Chris Dharmakirti about the Prime Minister going on board the aircraft carrier and describing it as "incredible". Pointing out that the government had in 1976 decided not to permit any ships carrying nuclear warheads to enter Sri Lanka's territorial waters, he said the government should not entertain such vessels. Premier Premadasa who said the *Sun* had reported him correctly replied that government is fully satisfied that the visit of *USS America* does not contravene government policy."

The Prime Minister in a statement stated: "I wish to reply to the adjournment question raised by the MP for Attanagalla with regard to the visit of the aircraft carrier *USS America*. The Hon. Member referred to the fact of my going on board the vessel and also wanted me to table a letter confirming that the ship did not carry any nuclear warheads. He made some reference to certain so-called regulations that prescribed a letter of assurance and indemnity which is apparently given to our Minister of Foreign Affairs

or to Defence he was not sure which. The Hon Member has been a Deputy Minister of Defence and External Affairs and I am the more surprised that he does not know or does not care to remember or pretends not to know the procedures which were followed at the time he was in charge of that Ministry. What is actually the position with regard to these visits by naval vessels of any country, whether it be the United States, or the Soviet Union? Sri Lanka's policy has been, and is, to permit visits by naval vessels of any country, provided the vessels are not carrying nuclear weapons, and the country to which the vessels belong are not at war. That is very clear and has been our policy.

"The procedure relating to the grant of clearance for foreign naval vessels has in fact been set out by Ministerial Circular No. PR-CL/SA/A of 30.11.1971. I repeat the circular in question is of 1971. At that time, the Foreign Missions in Sri Lanka were required to give all particulars of the vessel in question when a request for clearance was made. Reference was also made to the vessel in internationally accepted directories of ships. No specific declaration as to whether or not the vessel carried nuclear arms, or was equipped for nuclear warfare was insisted upon. From 1971 onwards, this has been the procedure. That is, the Mission of the country to which the vessel belongs makes a formal request for clearance of the vessel to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, furnishing particulars as required in a questionnaire. This questionnaire does not include a declaration on the complement of armaments of the vessel. Such information is obtained by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through other independent sources.

"The government is fully satisfied that the visit of the ship *USS America* does not contravene Government policy as stated above. I must mention, Hon. Speaker, since we are talking about nuclear weapons that it is not necessary for a naval vessel which may be carrying nuclear weapons to come into a port to launch nuclear warhead. That can be done if a vessel has nuclear weapons from as far as 5,000 miles away. I am sure that the Hon. Member is not that ignorant of modern warfare as to be unaware of this fact. I was able Mr. Speaker, along with the Leader of the Opposition to pay a visit to the *USS America*. The Ambassador for the United States of America in Sri Lanka, the Vice Admiral and the Captain of the ship received us on board. We were made welcome and had the opportunity to walk around the ship along with a member of media personnel. I was very interested in the comment made by the Vice Admiral that they were here in the cause of peace. We too stand fully committed for peace and in pursuance of this policy we have permitted vessels of all nations, in keeping with our procedure described above, to make use of our port facilities.

"I should like for the Member's information and for the information of the House to give the number of the naval vessels which have been calling in Sri Lankan Ports during the period 1977 to 1983. This will indicate quite clearly the nonaligned policy we have been following with regard to this matter. I hope I have cleared any misgivings which the Member for Attanagalla may have had or was attempting to create in the minds of our people". The Prime Minister gave a list of the number of vessels which have been calling in Sri Lanka Ports during the period 1977 to 1983. They are as follows: USA 63, USSR 70, Britain 14, Australia 25, France 20, India 17, Indonesia 8, New Zealand 5, Pakistan 18, West Germany 5, Bangladesh 8, Malaysia 6, Japan 4, Thai 9, Egypt 2, Singapore 1, South Korea 2, Portugal 1, Spain 1, Oman 1.

Thereafter, on April 3, when the President had gone to Trincomalee to lay the foundation stone of a new joint venture cement factory between a Sri Lankan and a Japanese firm he had said that the Government hoped to make Trincomalee a very important commercial navigational and business centre. On the same occasion, Minister of Trade and Shipping has stated: "The first talk about this project took place when I was in Japan. I thought it was a dream; however, dreams also come true. This project is for the production of 200 000 tons of cement for our use. This shows that more cement is required for the development in Sri Lanka. I am happy that the project has been located at Trincomalee harbour. Trincomalee has one of the best harbours in the world and is a national asset to Sri Lanka. It belongs to all of you and all of us must help to protect it. Since 1977 changes have taken place. We propose to develop the Trincomalee harbour as an International Port, develop the Air Port and make it an International Air Port. Foreign Governments are prepared to develop the Trincomalee Port. Trincomalee stands as an example to unity and communal harmony. All three communities live here and they live in friendship. There is no communal disparity here. That is why I am glad to see people of all three communities helping in making this project a success".

Immediately after the Indian Foreign Minister's "long overdue visit" to Sri Lanka early in May, President Jayawardene was interviewed by the correspondent of the *Hindu* (K. K. Katyal) on a wide variety of subjects including Sri Lanka's foreign policy and about the oil tanks in Trincomalee. We cite the relevant extracts from the interview. In the course of the interview President Jayawardene had quoted from an editorial in the *Hindu* which had said: "... On the foreign policy front, the divergence in outlook are pronounced, with Colombo making, for example, a proposal on North-South contact on economic issues that India obviously

regards as ill-advised and what can be seen as quite unnecessarily supplicatory to the rigidly poised North.' Now that is also not correct said Mr. Jayewardene. The Indian Prime Minister wouldn't have sent her foreign minister if she thought that way and they wouldn't have agreed on a certain formula and she would not be writing to me again. They would not have mentioned in the communique Sri Lanka's letter to her. Right. (He quoted again from the editorial). *'Of course, the foreign policy orientation of Sri Lanka is for that nation to work out but, from a realistic standpoint, India cannot be expected to react with equanimity if it suspects that extraordinary concessions or special facilities that will affect the regional politico-military situation or deeper economic interests are easily given away to one great power or another.'*

"Question: This view, this feeling is likely to be there because of certain developments here.

"Answer: What are the developments?

"Question: Specifically, this question of the Trincomalee storage tanks which you mentioned.

"Answer: Sure we must get the best bargain.

"Question: What are the plans now?

"Answer: We'll call for tenders. I don't know what has happened now. We are not thinking of military (use). We must have friends in the world. They (the Western companies) are prepared to pay a big price for these tanks. What did Mrs. Bandaranaike do? During the Pakistan-India war, Pakistani planes landed in Sri Lanka to refuel on the way to Bangladesh. She allowed it. India was very much annoyed about it. So Mrs. Bandaranaike even thought India might invade! Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister, her friend. Mrs. Bandaranaike went to America, had a secret conference with Mr. Nixon. She was staying in our Embassy. Mr. Nixon gave her a lunch, a red carpet lunch, called his military officials. They talked it over — in case there is trouble. America would help her. Then there was the American fleet, there in the Bay of Bengal. Before that she said 'Don't come here'. (Now) she invited the Admiral to come, gave him a dinner."

Mrs. Bandaranaike has denied this allegation that she had sought American help in 1971 in case India invaded Sri Lanka in the wake of her success in Bangladesh. Her denial about the alleged help sought from Nixon and the explanations (by Jayakody) about the help given to Pakistan by Sri Lanka during the Bangladesh war are matters that do not immediately concern the current question about the oil tanks in Trincomalee.

The SLFP and all Left Parties have insisted that no facilities in Trincomalee, not even the oil tanks, should be leased to the USA or any other super-power. During the recent Urban Council election campaign in Trincomalee, according to a report in the *Daily*

News on May 11., "Mr. Amirthalingam, Leader of the Opposition said Trincomalee plays an important role not only in local politics but also in international politics. He made mention of the China Bay oil tanks which were once leased to an American firm. There was opposition and the government called for fresh tenders. Two US and one Indian firm has applied. He said if the oil tanks were leased to America, Trincomalee will invariably become the target of attack if war breaks out against the United States. Mr. Amirthalingam wanted the oil tanks leased to a nonaligned country. He said the TULF is opposed to leasing the oil tanks to a capitalist country." *What he meant by a "capitalist" country is not clear. From the speeches he has made on other occasions, he probably meant an "imperialist" country. He had repeatedly suggested that the tanks should be leased to a non-aligned country meaning no doubt India.*

The President in his interview had stated that the leasing of the oil tanks was only a simple commercial proposition. It is not. It is a hot political question. If the tanks are leased to the USA or the USSR, Trincomalee and Sri Lanka immediately becomes military targets. It is far better not to lease these tanks at all than lease them to any company that is even remotely connected to one of the two super powers. The TULF chief has suggested that it should be leased to a nonaligned country, and the only one in the field is India.

Whichever way one looks at, India is the only country that can be regarded as Sri Lanka's "natural ally". It has been so from the beginning of time and the history of man in this region. There are several advantages in making an ally of India and strengthening it by either leasing the oil tanks to the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) or having a joint venture between it and the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

An American firm may offer more attractive terms and be in a position to pay a higher rental, but the political repercussions that will flow from it will be most detrimental to any government that enters into such a deal. Such an agreement will give a handle to the Opposition to campaign that the country has been "sold" or "leased" to an imperialist power. It will also incur the bitter hostility of India which, whether we like it or not, has the power to destabilise the political situation inside the island — if she chooses to. She is also in a position to stabilise, strengthen and help any government in Sri Lanka — again if she chooses to. These are facts that cannot be ignored. *Real politik* is power politics especially in an age of geo-politics and Sri Lanka should play its cards very carefully.

If the Jayewardene government is not inclined to lease the oil tanks to India, the best that can

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be done is to keep them unused as they have been since 1956. The dollars we can get from any American company cannot compensate for the political disadvantages this country will suffer — internally as well as externally. To lease the oil tanks to any of the superpowers, the USA or the USSR, will bring untold dangers to this country

The same logic will apply to the installation of a station that will make Sri Lanka an unsinkable air waves and radio carrier in this region. The Opposition is only waiting for the government to make a mistake either on the leasing of the oil tanks or the new VOA Agreement to raise emotive campaign slogans which are bound to rouse people in this country. No amount of explanations by the Government can convince the people otherwise. So far as the Trincomalee tanks are concerned, it would be in the best interest of the Government not to lease it to any American or Western Country.

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GANDIAN FILM STYLE

Not Dictated By Indian Government

London, Sir Richard Attenborough has categorically denied suggestions being made in "certain quarters in India" and the United States that the Indian Government had put pressure on him to influence the characterisation the basic style or the attitude of his magnum opus, "Gandhi". Dismissing such suggestions as "scurrilous damaging and outrageous" he said the Indian Government which had invested one-third of the film's 22-million dollar budget, had not made any stipulations about the screenplay whatsoever. It was totally and absolutely untrue that Mahatma Gandhi's characterisation or selection of episodes was determined by the Government.

Sir Richard said in an interview that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had read the screenplay on two nights in May 1980 and put forward three suggestions which had been incorporated. From that moment onwards, no Indian Minister or official had pressurised him or screenplay writer John Brilley. Investment through the National Film Development Council had been given freely on the basis of the original screenplay. Mrs. Gandhi suggested a second look at the dialogue between Gandhiji and Kasturba in their early years in South Africa. She had also wanted a foreword to the film. Thirdly, she had corrected a geographical mistake. Turning to the severe criticism of the film by the right-wing British press, Sir Richard said the British had a national characteristic — as in war "we are not so good with our victories but we love celebrating our defeats".

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When the British film industry was struggling to "keep its head above water", quite a number of people would say, "Bravo, British film industry, you are still just breathing". But when "Gandhi" won more Oscars than any other British film ever, the attitude was "ah, that is enough, you are getting too pleased with yourself." He was of the view that some of the right-wing criticism against his movie was politically motivated. He agreed with those who felt that the right-wing apprehended that Gandhian philosophy would encourage campaigns for nuclear disarmament. Moreover, a number of people in Britain objected to "Gandhi" on two grounds. *First*, that it glorified "somebody who was primarily responsible for the demise of the British empire", he said, adding "there are many who believe that was our era of glory". *Secondly*, many objected to an Englishman making a movie which denigrates part of his own society. Reacting to criticism in Pakistani official circles about the portrayal of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Richard said that a vast number of Pakistani officials and Government people were absolutely fascinated by the film and "I believe there are more pirate videos of the film in Pakistan than anywhere else in the world."

As for Jinnah, his characterisation and his involvement within the film was opposed to Gandhiji. "Bapu is the hero of the film. Naturally he (Jinnah) is not". Sir Richard defended exclusion of leaders like Netaji Subash Bose and Ambedkar from his movie on the ground that he was not making a story of India's independence. They were great and extraordinary figures but a film cannot be packed with too many people. Jawaharlal Nehru had told him: "Every State in India will want you to include their particular hero. It would be impossible and if you do that, you will not have any line of your story whatsoever". About Mrs. Gandhi's reported observation recently that "historically speaking there were many inaccuracies" in the film, Sir Richard said. I am surprised if that is what she said. I am not sure if that quotation is correct". Asked if he would attempt a film on any other figure in Indian history, Sir Richard spoke of his enormous admiration for Nehru but did not think that it would be appropriate at this juncture to attempt a theatrical film on him.—PTI.

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REPORTAGE

Festus In Trincomalee

During an official visit to fishing centres in the Trincomalee district in the weekend of June 4, Fisheries Minister Festus Perera, on a tipoff paid a surprise visit to a fishing wadia in the coastal hamlet of Kallavanam, and found seven boys under the age of twelve years being used to drag *madal* nets. The

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Minister was shocked and questioned the small boys (some 8 and 9 years) about their arrival at the wadia and the work they were expected to do. Jayantha (8 years) with tears trickling over the cheeks told the Minister he was from the Negombo area. They worked from 5.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. and this included dragging *Madal* nets twice a day. The Minister promptly summoned the Mudalali and questioned him on the employment of child labour at his wadia. The mudalali said the children had come of their own accord. Inquiries revealed that they were from Galle, Pitipana, Munnakkaraya, Waikal and other distant places. The Minister pointed out that such activities damaged the image of Sri Lanka especially at the international level. Already there had been stories that there are slave camps attached to the fishing industry in Sri Lanka. He reminded the mudalali and others that he had stood against anyone trying to treat fishermen as second class citizens in this country, but it was necessary to follow a humane policy in regard to children from fisher families and even their elders. Laws had been enacted to safeguard the rights of the people and he could not tolerate open violation of law pertaining to child labour.

The Minister said he was aware that the migratory fishermen had difficult problems but insisted that these problems should be solved without violating the law of the land. When he assumed office as the Minister of Fisheries, the fishing community in this country was in a badly neglected state. He could recollect the living conditions of the fishing community prior to 1977. Today it was different. The fishing community had been elevated to a higher social and economic level. He has done a great deal to emancipate and rehabilitate the fishing community of this country. But child labour was something that could not be tolerated. He said that hereafter he and his officials would conduct lightning raids on fishing wadias in various parts of the country, to eliminate the widespread exploitation of child labour practised by some fish mudalalies. The Minister instructed the officials to take these boys back to their homes under their direct supervision.

In the course of this trip Minister Festus Perera also declared open three fisheries housing schemes at Maradanwatta, Pallathottam and Sagarapura. These three housing schemes consisted of 90 houses and had been constructed by the Fisheries Ministry at a cost of sixteen lakhs of rupees. In his speeches at different ceremonies he had said the Government of Sri Lanka under the leadership of President J.R. Jayewardene had endeavoured to be just and fair to all human groups in the country. But he regretted that certain extremist elements were responsible for violence and bloodshed. These terrorist activities served no purpose, but caused untold damage to the development of this country. He took this opportunity to point out that there had been no discrimi-

nation in the allocation of fishing craft and houses to the fishermen on communal or linguistic lines. In the case of the North and East, the Ministry had allocated generous funds to these areas. He appealed to the extremists to lay down their arms and join hands with the democratic forces to accelerate the national development. He also commissioned the Rs. 2.5 million *Cold Storage Complex* constructed by the Ceylon Fisheries Harbours Corporation at Trincomalee's Cod Bay. The new cool room complex could produce 20 tons of ice a day, store 60 tons of ice and keep 600 tons of fish. This massive cool room complex, he said, will build up a buffer stock during the glut season in Trincomalee area and this would enable fishermen to get a fair price for their fish and relieve the consumers from the exploitation by the middlemen during the off season. Trincomalee district had some of Sri Lanka's best fishing grounds and the Minister was sure that the new cool room complex would bring benefits to fishermen and consumers.

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FILM FOCUS

Hollywood

While most countries are in the throes of a strangling film crisis Hollywood has steadily curved around this storm by shifting to escapist fare of colossal financial dimensions, fitting into the dawn of a future space age. Films in the category of *Star Wars*, *The Empire Strikes Back*, *Raiders of Lost Ark*, and *Close Encounter of the Third Kind* have saved the day for Hollywood as massive block-busters at the box office, earn in foreign markets and retain its superiority on the world film scene. Imagination and spectacular Stellar creations have been the themes in recent US films, which are moulded, with millions of stake, at a gamble that is paying off handsomely. All these success are being attributed to the team work of two individuals, George Lucas and Steven Spielberg (a regular visitor to Sri Lanka with celluloid set ambitions) and Francis Coppola — the latter mixing up escapism with realism evenly. It has been said that these creators have tossed off many film smashes and are groping around for more to come. "An uncanny mixture of childlike innocence and stylistic sophistication have been the ingredients on which they have thrived upon to transfix audiences into Universal film splendour" states a *Newsweek* Magazine of 1981, the films of which period only, are trickling to our shores now.

The magazine emphasises that "Hollywood grip on foreign movie markets retains as much a financial clout as on cinematic charisma" and adds that "In Britain where movie audiences have dropped from 1.5 billion people in 1950 to 100 million in the eighties the local film industry is virtually moribund. Holly-

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wood producers however, regularly spend vast sums to film complex special effects in British studios. In the process, the Americans have put the cost of set builders and other technicians beyond the budgets of most British film-makers". The Oscar Winner *Chariots of Fire* and the more recent *Gandhi* were valiant efforts to resuscitate the British film industry, but these efforts could just be a flickering phase. Recent news coming down the grapevines relevantly and very clearly indicates that even the once high ranking Arthur Rank organisation in UK, with international ramifications and a Sri Lankan connection, is in dire trouble, with its top men quitting the scene, before being reduced to a secondary, if not worse position in their own country. While Clare Downs, director of the London based Association of Independent Producers laments that "Hollywood has successfully colonized film industries around the world," concludes *Newsweek* that "American dominance of the world's movie theatres is greater than ever and that in essence, Hollywood rules the film world today." And we turn now to one such film of space fiction : *The Empire Strikes Back* which cost approximately 22 millions to produce.

THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (English) : A continuation of the super duper George Lucas epic space adventure as a sequel to *Star Wars* and directed with miles of creative imagination by Irwin Kershner, this film in 70 millimetre and 6 track stereophonic boom, transports one into realms of fantasy and "Wars" in a galaxy far far away beyond the milky way. While one's mind oberrotates and vibrates in sound to a future age, the visuals dazzle all the way amidst zooming space vehicles which one has to keep ducking on the screen all the while. The film is two forked as its predecessor, but with a credibly streamlined continuity — yet one has to either keep to the confusing clashes of a superior intelligence species in space or cling visually to the backdrops which are brilliantly conceived. A second viewing of films of this genre may therefore always become a necessary to remove all cobwebs of confusion. Returning to their heroic rules in this film are Mark Hamill as Luke Skywalker, Harrison Ford as Han Solo and Carrie Fisher as Princess Organa. Luke by now has become an increasingly brave and skilled warrior, still the handsome daredevil pilot of the *Millenium Falcon*, Han Solo has become involved with the Rebellion, lending his courageous support when it is most needed. And the lovely Princess Leia has become a dedicated leader of the rebel effort. The human shaped protocol devoid (Antony Daniels) whose complaining and talkative nature successfully make him an irritable companion, Darth Vader (David Browse) the right hand men of the evil Galactic Emperor, the loyal but easily enraged Chewbecca an eight foot tall Wookiee (Peter Mayhew) and R2, - D2 (Kenny Baker), the barrel shaped droid who

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keep whistles and toots are all there to hold interest as the battles get under way. George Lucas has also created an entirely new character for this sequel in Lando, a charismatic boss of a mining colony in space (Billy D. Williams). And presiding over the Wars patriarchally in a role is veteran actor Alec Guinness who appears and vanishes at critica moments. The whole effort is the archetypal movie myth that shuttles between the present and future for maximum visual enjoyment with psychedelic and technological refinement, very rarely witnessed on the screen. Do not miss it and remember to take your kids along. This Empire could as well be part of their future world, if not their dreams.

ZORRO SWINGS AGAIN (English) : Time was when the Zorro series of films came to the screen as full serials and kept many schoolboys more towards the Capitol cinema where they were screened exclusively, than in the direction of their classess which they cut. One of the best of these films was titled "Mark of Zorro" not a full serial though — and featured a leading actor of the day, Tyrone Power as "Zorro" and Basil Rathbone as his slick adversary. Their final rapier confrontation was a rare treat with the hero as deadly with the sword as his arch enemy was with a sharp tongue. Well those were the days, but a comparative farce, this film under review turned out to be, word had got around about its poor quality and a few shows had to be cancelled. There were more laughs than action, and whats more Zorro and the villain too joined in the "laughter" together. If there was anything swashbuckling in Zorro's swings then your reviewer looked in vain for them. Give this film a wide berth, for it promised much trailerwise but petered out with a whimper

James N. Benedict

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BOOK REVIEW

A Buddhist Anthology

By K. M. Talgeri

ASPECTS OF BUDDHISM, Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology and other Buddhist Studies, Published by Vision Books Private Ltd., New Delhi, Rs.75/-

It is rare to find in one place various aspects of Buddhist thought and Tibetology discussed by different scholars. The anthology under review is just that kind of volume embodying the research

studies of eminent scholars in the field, with special accent on the latest developments in the field. The book includes discussions and analyses of ancient Buddhist texts, the birth of Buddhism and its ramifications into various schools and sects. It throws abundant light on the socio-economic influence of Buddhism on the lives of the people of Tibet, and the evolution and spread of Lamaism (or Tibeto-Buddhism). Even the development of the Tibetan language (known as "bod-skad") from the time of Strong-btsansyampo in 620 AD is presented here for the use of scholars in Tibetan linguistics and semantics.

Controversial issues are not spared either. We have here scholarly analyses of the effects of Chinese politics in Tibet and the validity, if any, of their so-called "cultural revolution" something which we normally do not come across in learned treatises. Its topicality lies in the contest of the efforts of the two countries, China and India, to come together back to the days of "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai". How far these efforts will succeed is anybody's guess.

Research studies in some interesting aspects of Buddhist philosophy find a prominent place here such as "Is Mahayana Buddhism electric in nature?" "What is the significance of the supernormal powers in Buddhism?" and "What is the origin of Parasunyata system of philosophy?". While exploring evolution and development of Buddhism in Tibet the book also presents this noble discipline as a way of life which could be followed by modern man everywhere.

It should not be forgotten that the Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology and other Buddhist Studies at Gangtok occupies a unique position as an independent centre of learning in the world of Buddhist scholarship. With the foundation having been laid by the Dalai Lama, it has been providing excellent scope for research and exchange of views in the province of Buddhist literature, philosophy, religion and culture. It should attract more and more scholars from India and other countries.

The scholarly analysis of Trevor Ling in this volume on Chinese Politics and Tibetan Religion should open the eyes of those who are ill-informed on the goings-on in today's Tibet. A peep into the austere life of a lama in a monastery is obtained by going through the picturesque account of "Twelve Months in the Life of a Monastery" by Chchi-med Riga Dzin Lama. Those interested in the Kongtural's works will find Ringa Tulka's study of "Dependent Origination in Parashunayara Madhyamika" of profound interest. Most of us familiar with the concept of Dukkha in Advaita Vendanta will find its treatment here in Buddhism by Madhasudan Maik of special interest.—*Patriot*

Notice Under Section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 460) As Amended By The Land Acquisition Amendment Act No. 28 of 1964.

Ref No: ATH 18/643(c)

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. 247/12 of 1. 6. 83

D. R. O's Division : Moratuwa.

Situation : Ward No, 10 Korawella, within the U.C limits of Moratuwa.

Village : Korawella

Name of Land : Assmt. Nos. 84/25, 84/25B, 20/8 22/3 Railway Station Road and Assmt. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 & 50/1 Samajawadhi Nivahan Pedesa.

Lot No. : 01-08.

Plan No. P. P. Co : 6004.

The Kachcheri, Colombo.
30th May 1983.
EJP/12/11 09/05

H. C. Gunawardana.
District Land Officer,
Colombo District.

My No. LA14479

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

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7

It is intended to acquire the Land described in the Schedule below. For further particulars please see the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. No. 247/2 of 30. 5. 83

SCHEDULE

Name of Land:- Periygala

Name of Village:- Chilaw

Plan and Lot No:- P. P. P. 2436 Lot No 1

DRO's Division:- Chilaw

The Kachcheri, Puttalam.
23rd May 1983.

for Government Agent and Acquiring Officer, Puttalam District.

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May 30 - June 5**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*—Janādina; *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 30: Passport restrictions and a tax stick will be wielded as a further deterrent to rebel groups attempting "get rich" tours of South Africa in the face of national and international public opinion. The 1982 parliamentary electoral register was certified last week and the previous 1981 used in the Presidential election, the Referendum and the recent by-election became obsolete. Prime Minister R. Premadasa said on Saturday that the bullet was not the answer to terrorism in the North; terrorism whether in the North, South or anywhere else could only be eliminated by solving the economic problems of the people. The Western economic summit opened on a harmonious note last night with two potential adversaries, the United States and France, apparently reaching a better understanding of their economic of the NATO alliance to deploy new US medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe if no way could be found to get the Soviet-Union to dismantle all similar SS-20 weapons, officials said—*DM*. Job creation by the establishment of the Investment Promotion Zones at Katunayake and projects approved by the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee elsewhere in the country has now overtaken the 50,000 mark—*DM*. Sri Lanka's infant mortality rate which is one-third of Africa's and less than half of the rest of Asia is one of the few success stories in the Third World, says Jure Kronholz in the prestigious *Asian Wall Street* journal. The Palmyrah Development Board with the assistance of the Export Development Board is taking steps to produce palmyrah fibre for export in addition to meeting the local demand. The Merahant Bank of Sri Lanka Ltd., is the newest member of the Colombo Brokers Association; a subsidiary of the Bank of Ceylon, the Merchant Bank, which was the first merchant banking unit in Sri Lanka until the recent opening of the People's Merchant Bankers' Ltd., will not be entitled to handle and act as sponsoring brokers in share issues—*IS*. Two new model villeges under the Village Reawakening Movement will be declared open at Kankasanthurai and Mullaitivu on 2nd June 1983—*VK*. Teachers will in future

be paid their salaries by cheque and they will be granted a day's leave on the day following the pay day to enable them have the cheques cashed at banks—*DP*.

TUESDAY, MAY 31: The Government will scrap the present system of recruiting employees through the Job Bank; instead, public service commissions will be set up soon through the country to handle this work; President J. R. Jayewardene told a group of undergraduates yesterday. Creasy Fernando, a Lankan, has been nominated by the Social Democratic Party's Liberal Alliance to fight the Labour seat of Leicester West in the British Parliament; if he wins, he may be the first Asian member of Britain's Parliament. The economic summit of the Seven maiden industrial democracies is confident that "recovery is getting under way", according to a joint statement issued at Virginia on Sunday night—*DN*. President J. R. Jayewardene has extended an invitation to all political parties to join the government in a Round Table Conference to evolve a political solution to the problems of the North and the elimination of terrorists; it is the duty of all political parties, no matter what their colour or philosophy is, to make their respective views known to the government—*DM*. The SLFP (S) at its Central Committee meeting tomorrow is expected to face another crisis with very contentious issues likely to be raised; party attention will be focussed on the nomination for Habaraduwa at the recent by-elections. Foreign Investors in Sri Lanka have complained to the Foreign Investment Advisory Committee that poor infrastructure facilities and a lack of highly skilled personnel are among the main constraints in the setting up of investment projects here—*SU*. The Army shot dead a twenty five year old man, identified as Palanivel Sabaratnam in the early hours of Monday, morning near the Valvettiturai Army Camp; according to Army officials the man had attempted to enter the camp and had not heeded orders to halt—*IS*. A ban on the sacrifice of animals in temples was imposed under the Emergency Regulations; the necessary orders were issued by the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene to the Minister of Hindu Affairs, Mr. C. Rajadurai yesterday—*DP*.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1: Around 33,000 acres of land under the Mahaweli 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 Mahaweli Development says yesterday. The tea trade (figuratively) cheered yesterday when Iraq, which had been out of the Colombo tea sales for the past four weeks reentered the auction pushing up the prices of BOPs sometimes by as much as Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a kilo. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is facing a torrent of charges that she has a secret programme to demolish Britain's welfare state. Israel is searching for new measures to counter stepped

up guerilla attacks in Lebanon after two more Israel soldiers were gunned down in an ambush—*DM*. Owners of all guest houses will soon be required to notify the police of the particulars of foreigners resident in such houses; they will also be required to keep a special register of foreigners. The Colombo Municipal Council has drafted a 4-year development plan to model the City of Colombo on artistic lines—*DM*. Sri Lanka has concluded a 25.6 million US Dollars (Rs. 590 million) oil deal with Iraq, which as the government expected brought this Arab state back to the Colombo tea auctions; Iraq, one of the country's major tea buyers, pulled out of the auction last month. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party's Politbureau, the major policy making body meets today for a crucial session—the first since it endorsed a decision to have a joint front with the MEP, CP and NSSP and picked candidates for the recent parliamentary and local elections. Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena, veteran politician and MP for Kaduwela yesterday tendered his resignation to President J. R. Jayewardene—*SU*. A powerful group within the Central Committee of the SLFP is expected to move a resolution at its meeting today to appoint Mr. Vijaya Kumaranatunge who was defeated by 45 votes at the recent Mahara by-election for the Attanagalla seat, according to SLFP sources. The Bank of Ceylon has decided to crackdown on farmers who have wilfully defaulted repayment of their loans. Commendore Appu Hennedige Asoka de Silva has been appointed Commander of the Sri Lanka Navy with effect from today. Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation will shortly broadcast round the clock, according to Eamon Kariyakaravana, the Chairman, SLBC. Prof. Jerry Molds of the University of California, an advocate of natural foods, is making attempts to popularise unpolished red Sri Lanka rice in the West—*IS*. A separate examination will be held to select pupils for admission to Universities; this is being seriously considered by the Grants Commission—*DP*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2: The Cabinet yesterday approved a proposal by President J. R. Jayewardene as Minister of Power and Energy to set up an Energy Conservation Board; the Legal Draftsman was asked to draw up a bill to create the fund. A major fire broke out at Vavuniya town two hours after the killing of two airmen; a number of shots were gutted; the cause of the fire has not been ascertained, police said. The turnover tax on sea and air freight has been reduced by 2 percent; the Finance and Planning Ministry announced yesterday. Thai Foreign Minister Air Marshal Sithi Sawetasila will set out today on a week-long tour of Southeast Asia to kick off a new round of diplomacy on Cambodia. The Australian government has announced a major review of its immigration program, giving more emphasis to refugees and family reunions—*DM*. The Bar Association of Sri Lanka has protested to the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene regarding proposed new

legislation for the removal of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal—*DM*. All persons who hold high positions and come within the ambit of the assets and liabilities law, will be required to make declarations of their assets annually, Cabinet decided yesterday; amendments to the Assets and Liabilities law of 1975 will be introduced shortly to give effect to this move. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party's Politbureau last night empowered its leader Mrs. Bandaranaike to conduct a probe on how a last minute change was made in the party's official candidate for the Habaraduwa seat at the recent by-elections. While an epidemic of typhoid and infective hepatitis rages through the city and the suburbs, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board is battling with the repair work on the damaged filters at Kalatuwawa—*SU*. The SLFP Central Committee meeting which was expected to be a showdown between the moderates and radicals ended with several sub-committees being appointed to probe the charges and counter-charges. The explanation of Mr. Tudor Gunasekera, former District Minister for Gampaha and several others from the UNP will be discussed when the Working Committee of the UNP meets today at 6 p.m. at Sri Kotha, according to top UNP sources.—*IS*. A high official of the Army said that about twenty five suspects who are being detained at the Panagoda Army Camp for involvement in terrorist activities will be transferred to ordinary prisons to be held in remand—*VK*.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3: Prominent anti-apartheid sports administrators have accused the South African Cricket Union of attempting to split the international sporting fraternity into opposing camps following reports that the white union is to bring out a second rebel Sri Lanka cricket team to the country. Over 40 human foetuses have been found in a garbage bin near the Castle Street maternity hospital yesterday. Five SLFP members of the Kandy Municipal Council had submitted their resignations from the Councils; the letters have been sent on to Colombo for instructions the Assistant Elections Commissioner said. NATO Defence Ministers were set today to make a strong statement of resolve to deploy American nuclear missiles in Europe unless US-Soviet arms reduction talks produce agreement. President Reagan yesterday reaffirmed his intention to present a new US proposal at the next round of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva, possibly next week—*DN*. A police party was not on the trail of a third terrorist of the squad of four that blasted an Air Force jeep in Vavuniya town killing two airmen and critically injuring another. Airlanka will add two more new destinations to its fast growing Middle East destinations—Dharan and Beirut—*DM*. Four million people or around 700 000 households exist on a monthly income of less than Rs. 400/- while a further four million live on an average income of Rs. 495/- The State

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Mortgage Bank is to grant housing loans without seeking title insurance from applicants; the bank has advised around 500 commercial bank branches to disburse loans from June 1. The Central Bank of Ceylon yesterday announced an almost 100 percent increase in its export refinance scheme to commercial banks effective June 1 from Rs. 675 million to Rs. 1,200 million—*SU*. The Working Committee of the UNP after a two-hour long discussion yesterday unanimously urged President J. R. Jayewardene and the Government to put into effect all regulation under the Public Security Ordinance to suppress terrorist activities which had reached the proportion of a serious national crisis threatening the whole nation and its democratic structure. The Government has decided not to make the ITN a public limited liability company, the Minister of State, Dr. Anand-tissa de Alwis told *The Island* yesterday—*IS*.

SATURDAY JUNE 4: The Government will shortly promulgate under the Public Security Ordinance to strengthen the security apparatus to deal more effectively against terrorism in the affected areas, the Minister of State, Dr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis said yesterday. The damage to Vavuniya after Wednesday's attack by northern terrorists has been tentatively estimated at Rs. 3.3 million. The Second MP for Nuwara Eliya Anura Bandaranaike asked the SLFP leader, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike yesterday to take action against the party's Secretary Ratnasiri Wickremanayake, Assistant Secretary, Vijaya Kumaranatunga and Ossie Abeygunasekera flouting party discipline. Palestine Liberation Organisation chief Yasser Arafat was reported today to be moving to and from between PLO bases in Lebanon following a rebellion against his moderate policies. The US will reassess its Middle East policy next week in view of the situation in Lebanon, a senior State Department official said yesterday—*DN*. Leading film exhibitors in the country are up in arms protesting at the Colombo Municipal Council's proposal to ban the import of English and Hindi films; the CMC passed a motion recently as it feels the local film industry suffers an immense loss. A 4.5 million Taiwan investment in the Katunayake Investment Promotion Zone for the manufacture of cordless telephones was finalised, when the agreement was signed at the GCEC yesterday; this will be the fourth industry in the manufacture of electronic goods—*DM*. Regulations under the Public Security Act are to be put into operation to contain the terrorist situation in the north which has been described as a "national disaster"; this comes in the wake of a resolution passed unanimously by the ruling UNP's Working Committee on Thursday urging the government to take all steps to contain terrorism. An estimated sum of more than Rs.3000 million a year which has not come into the tax net is to be cornered by the Inland Revenue Department under a new

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structure of business turnover taxes to be enforced at the point of import and manufacture —*SU*. The government has invoked a number of provisions of the Public Security Act immediately with the objective of cracking down hard on terrorism in the North; the provisions were expected to be gazetted last night. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party will speak and vote against a resolution to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the alleged incidents at the Mahara-by-election and will not be party to the formation of such a committee informed party sources said—*IS*.

SUNDAY JUNE 5: The government will inaugurate a massive Integrated Development Program for the accelerated development of the Mannar and Vavuniya districts in the Northern Province immediately. Finance and Planning Minister Ronnie de Mel said yesterday. The future of the four Local bodies in the Jaffna Districts where the members of the TULF swept the board at the May 18 elections is uncertain. Local Government Departments said; this follows speculation that the elected members will not attend council meetings convened for June 16. A six-day state visit by Sri Lankan President J. R. Jayewardene to Pakistan from June 8 has been postponed because of the illness of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq—*SO*. Terrorists struck again yesterday in Jaffna town killing Mr. Sinnathamby Thilagar who was an UNP nominee for the recent elections for the Jaffna Municipal Council. The Ceylon Tourist Board has withdrawn the approval granted to eleven tourist hotel projects this is because the developers had failed to start construction work within the stipulated period; the hotel projects thus withdrawn have a total of 1 444 rooms—*ST*. Sri Lanka is strongly opposing a demand by the IMF for the revision of the rupee to a "realistic exchange rate and a systematic pruning down of all existing state subsidies — "the pund of flesh" demanded for balance of payments support which is being negotiated. Police Officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendents and above an Officer in charge of police stations were yesterday empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary to take possession, and burial or cremation of any dead person—*WK*. The leader of the SLFP Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike yesterday lashed out at the Communist Party saying that the SLFP would have no truck with extreme Leftist parties a future elections. Police Stations have been told by the government that the country's defence following the invocation of certain provisions of the Public Security Act will be on the same footing as during the 1971 Emergency; police sources said that under these regulations all acts of terrorism arson looting incitement and rumour mongering will be severely dealt with—*IS*.

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NATO

Problems and Plans

Brussels, June 1: Western European Defence Ministers have denounced American dominance of NATO arms trade and warned they may institute a "buy European" strategy if the imbalance continues. Ministers from 12 allied countries issued an unprecedented communique yesterday demanding "redressing the present unsatisfactory imbalance", in favour of US weapons and technology producers. They called for "an increase in the European share of the actual provision of military equipment for the common defence. Our problem is that in Congress there are restrictions which make it difficult to export our products to the United States", said Norwegian Defence Minister Andres C. Sjaastad, spokesman for the 12 European representatives. He said if the imbalance continues there would be more weapons trade between European countries and we would be "buying less from the United States". *The warning came on the eve of a two-day NATO defence planning meeting at which US Secretary Caspar Weinberger will represent the United States.* The Ministers also pointed out that while European defence budgets expanded by an average two percent in real terms throughout the 1970s US defence spending declined during the same time span by over one percent per year. They presented figures to show that in terms of manpower and equipment, European involvement to NATO was more than double that of the United States. The European statistics included figures for France which is a member of NATO's political council but not of the alliance's military command. US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in Bonn yesterday that NATO's plans to deploy 572 new nuclear missiles in western Europe are proceeding "on schedule" and deployment will begin later this year. "All plans are on schedule, we are proceeding with the schedule agreed to some time ago", Mr. Weinberger said at a joint news conference here with West Germany Defence Minister Manfred Woerner. *The NATO will stick to its 1979 agreement to begin the deployment late in 1983, Mr. Weinberger said, without giving the exact date.* But if an arms reduction agreement is reached between the superpowers at Geneva, "we can either halt or take out any deployment that has occurred", he said. Mr. Warner said there was general agreement between the two

men" on all basic questions" and reiterated West Germany's support of the NATO deployment plan.

Brussels, June 2: NATO Defence Ministers yesterday gave their full backing to US plans to deploy 572 Pershing — 2 and Cruise missiles in Europe if arms negotiations with the Soviet Union fail. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation defence planning committee gave "very high degree of support" to US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger a high US official said. Meanwhile in Bonn the West German Government denied reports that NATO would renounce deployment of Pershing 2 missiles in favour of only Cruise missiles in exchange for a Geneva accord. Pershing 2 missiles scheduled for deployment in West Germany at the end of the year if the Geneva talks are unsuccessful carry nuclear warheads capable of hitting Soviet territory within eight minutes after firing. NATO military committee Chairman Admiral Robert H. Falls said the Soviet Union has developed a huge sophisticated new submarine of the size of a regular aircraft carrier that packs a punch of at least 20 long-range nuclear missiles. The existence of this new addition to the Soviet Naval arsenal has been known to western military experts for some time and the Canadian Admiral said the Soviet sometimes come up with something "that rather overawes us". Codenamed Typhoon, the submarine is more than 230 feet long and weighs about 25 000 tons, he said. NATO's official comparison of western and Soviet-bloc forces says Soviet submarine development continues at a fast pace, with the development of such vessels as vessels as the high speed, deep diving Alpha attack class, and the large Cruise missile equipped Oscar class which are equipped to carry intercontinental ballistic missiles.

However, Admiral Nikolai Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR general staff, has said that the Soviet Union is actually "surrounded with American nuclear means of delivery from the sea". NATO's amphibious forces can simultaneously handle 90,000 personnel and up to 2,000 units of military equipment", he said. The US task force in the Indian Ocean, he points out, are also "designed for hitting targets" not only in littoral states but also in the USSR and other socialist countries. The US force in the Indian Ocean comprises one to two aircraft carriers, up to 25 other ships, an amphibious unit and up to 16 transport vessels with military hardware on board, he said. Repudiating the US and NATO myth about "Soviet military threat" Admiral Nikolai Amelko pointed out that the Soviet warships are present only where US naval forces "spearheaded against the Soviet Union have been deployed". As a proof of the Soviet navy's "defensive role", he cited the Soviet naval forces' strength in the Mediterranean being "twice less than the American". The sole task of Soviet forces", he pointed out, "is to neutralise the American striking

forces in the region." Admiral Amelko stressed that keeping in view the fact that two-thirds of all Soviet borders are maritime, its naval forces are equipped with means for accurately hitting hostile aircraft carriers before the take off of carrier-based aviation and, first of all, nuclear, capable assault airplanes.—AFP.

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WILLIAMSBURG OPENS WAY TO

Nuclear Hell

By Spartak Beglov

Moscow: "We have a schedule for the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and we are going to stick to it." This is what President Reagan said to journalists right after the completion of the Williamsburg Summit of seven major western nations. By these words the US President put an end to all disputes about US attitude to nuclear disarmament in Europe. His statement makes it quite clear for the world that since the very outset the missile deployment scheme was overriding everything else for Washington and that its talk about US' serious intentions" at negotiations was just a cover-up. *But what has the Williamsburg Summit to do with this? It is at this summit that the US leadership received "collective approval" of the scheme for the siting of new missiles at the highest level.* This explains why the US President and the NATO leaders allow themselves to declare so blatantly that the desired plan for stuffing Western Europe with missiles is bound to be implemented. Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger is acting in the same vein. Having returned home from Western Europe he stated that all plans for the siting of new US medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe were carried out strictly according to schedule. When reading carefully the text of the Williamsburg statement proclaiming the establishment of a kind of "new missile coalition" against the USSR one is struck by the following two moments:

First, the statement utterly ignores the Soviet Union's proposal and its May 27 warning that nuclear blackmail that is the intention to make the USSR "pliable" by a *de facto* deployment of US missiles is prospectless. *Second*, the US partners have in effect sanctioned the US interpretation of NATO's "double-track decision" according to which the west must primarily aim not at achieving a balanced reduction of Europe-based nuclear weapons but merely at determining the level of the planned missile deployment. This sinister move can hardly be justified even by what many Western analysts describe as a desire of the US partners to come to terms with Washington by displaying solidarity with it in the question of missiles in exchange

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for a less tough US stance on economic matters. Incidentally this shows US zero readiness to meet the partners half way in financial and commercial questions. *But the deal is immoral above all because by giving the Americans carte-blanche in the siting of Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles the participants in the Williamsburg Summit actually placed these missiles above the interests of agreement on Europe and nuclear disarmament.* This explains the no longer concealed intention of Washington to sacrifice agreement in Geneva to the planned deployment of the first missiles of this class in the end of this year.

The allegation that the USSR will become more pliable after the missile deployment, which is said to have brought to the seven to "missile consensus" was either invented by the US to deceive its partners or is an instance of self-delusion on their part. The Reagan administration knows full well about Moscow's flat refusal to discuss the question of a permissible level of US missiles. In Soviet opinion this question contradicts the very goal of negotiations at which the sides are to reach agreement on mutual cuts in medium-range nuclear weapons up to and including their complete liquidation at the last stage. Let's stress again that these talks deal with a reduction, not build up of medium-range nuclear weapons. Suppose Moscow asked Washington what level of the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons near US territory it would be ready to negotiate the Americans would surely dismiss this question as absurd. Why should Reagan's current "interim agreement proposal" look less absurd to the USSR? It is high time to begin the reduction of nuclear arsenals. It would be unpardonable and irresponsible to miss any opportunities for this. Meanwhile the US partners allow themselves to be pushed to the road of lost opportunities, thereby prejudicing the security of their own nations and the peoples of the whole world.—APN.

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REAGAN ON

Confidence Building Measures

Washington, President Reagan says the Soviet Union should carefully examine new confidence-building measures that he is proposing including modernisation of the Washington-Moscow hotline. In remarks to bipartisan Congressional leaders at the White House May 24, Reagan proposed upgrading the hotline, establishing of a direct military communications link with the Soviet Union and improving existing diplomatic links. "Any one of these measures," Reagan said, "would significantly

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strengthen our existing crisis communication network. Together, they add new dimensions to our communications efforts, allowing us to contact each other rapidly at political, military and diplomatic levels, improving our capability to contain crisis situations." Following is the text of the President's remarks: "When I became President, I made a solemn pledge that my administration would build a more stable and secure peace, one that would last not just for years but for generations. The force modernization programs that we were preparing, the deep strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms reductions we were seeking and the confidence-building measures we have proposed in START, INF negotiations, at the UN and elsewhere are all designed to achieve this goal. Over the years, the United States has taken extraordinary steps unilaterally and bilaterally to reduce the possibility that an accident, miscalculation, misunderstanding or misinterpretation would somehow ignite armed conflict. For over a year now, this administration in close consultation with the Congress has been studying the feasibility of a broad range of further measures to reduce that possibility. On April 12, this year, 1983 the Department of Defence delivered a report to the Congress which proposed four new confidence-building measures to strengthen communications and cooperation thereby reducing the chances even further that war, especially nuclear war, could come about by accident or miscalculations.

"It gives me special pleasure today to announce my endorsement of significant additional confidence-building measures. These confidence-building measures have the potential for reducing the possibility of unintended war and the outgrowth of close bipartisan consultation — or they are the outgrowth, I should say, of close bipartisan consultation with the Congress. Three of them are designed to strengthen and broaden communications between the United States and the Soviet Union. They include the upgrading of the hot line between myself and general secretary Andropov by adding a facsimile transmission capability. "Secondly, we propose to create a direct military communications link that could be used for the rapid exchange of technical military information thereby preventing misunderstanding in a crisis. And, third, we propose improving the existing diplomatic crisis control related functions of both the United States and the Soviet Union by upgrading the communications links between Washington and Moscow and each nation's embassy in the other's capital. Any one of these measures would significantly strengthen our existing crisis communication network. Together they add new dimensions to our communications efforts allowing us to contact each other rapidly at political military and diplomatic levels improving our capability to contain crisis situations.

"I encourage the Soviet Union to carefully examine these proposals. Extending the range of rapid direct communications between the United States and the Soviet Union would make an important contribution to stability. It is in our best national interest and in the best interest of all mankind. The fourth recommendation we propose is an international agreement open to all the world's governments providing for consultation in the event a nuclear incident is precipitated by an individual or group. Establishing procedures among all interested nations in the event of such an incident would complement the steps that we already have taken in the 1968 non-proliferation treaty and the 1980 convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials. I endorse the proposal not because I foresee an increasing risk of nuclear incidents — I do not — but because that it is prudent to have in place the means to facilitate international communications should the unthinkable happen. These four proposals are not the end of a process; rather they add momentum to the process that is already under way in the administration in the Congress and within the international community. In the coming days I intend to consult closely with those members of the Congress who have shown a great personal interest such as these gentlemen here today and especially Senators Nunn, Jackson, Warner and Tower. Additionally, we intend to consult with the international community concerning these measures. These are reasonable proposals, and we will work diligently to reach early agreement on them with the Soviet Union".—USIS.



SOVIET WARNING TO

The United States

Moscow, June 4: The Soviet Government has stated that the deployment of new US medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe planned for the end of 1983 would lead to a drastic change in the situation in Europe, sharply escalate nuclear confrontation and increase the risk of the outbreak of a war. The Soviet Government has directly accused the US administration of pursuing a non-constructive and obstructionist course at all talks directly or indirectly connected with the curbing of the arms race. This is not the first accusation of the kind. Replying recently to the questions of the West German Magazine *Der Spiegel*, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov emphasised that the Reagan administration refuses to work towards mutually acceptable accords. This expresses itself in the attempts of the United States to disarm the USSR unilaterally not only in the West, in Europe, but also in the East in Asia. Yuri Andropov stated then that Washington would like to dictate its terms to us, namely not to deploy

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our medium range missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and added that "the Americans keep silent about the fact that they have concentrated numerous nuclear weapons against us in Asia, in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and in the Far East". The Soviet constructive proposals to limit medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is well known. The Americans, however, insist on a solution which would make it possible for them to begin deploying in any event new US missiles in Western Europe in the end of 1983, in addition to the American forward-based systems already deployed there.

The United States wants the Soviet Union not only to agree to their deployment but also to reduce unilaterally its own medium range Europe and Asia-based missiles leaving out of count similar US systems deployed in great numbers in regions bordering on the USSR in the East. In the Indian Ocean zone alone there are close on 25 US bases and installations manned permanently by about 140 000 US servicemen. Permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean are also two US aircraft carriers with 180 aircraft aboard three nuclear submarines and escort ships. At present a total of 42 000 men-strong US military contingent is stationed in the Southern part of the Korean Peninsula which has been actually transformed into one huge US military stronghold. The US air bases situated three harbour the B-52 nuclear-capable bombers F-16 fighter-bombers, advanced missiles and radar systems. It is necessary to emphasise here that the US Asia-based medium-range nuclear systems are capable of reaching targets in the whole of Siberia, the Asian part of the USSR, and even Taimyr, the Northern-most Peninsula of the country, to say nothing about the US strategic weapons deployed in the same Asian regions. The Pentagon is also planning to deploy its neutron weapons in South Korea which has already been covered by a network of nuclear-weapon bases. Simultaneously, preparations are nearing completion for arming the US naval forces in the Far East with nuclear-capable cruise-missiles. A decision has also been made to deploy nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers in Japan. "In this situation it is obvious that the demand that the Soviet Union should reduce its missiles in the Asian part of the country, which has nothing to do with the subject matter of the Geneva talks, is unacceptable to the USSR." "The fact that such proposals have been tabled by the United States", the Soviet Government's statement says, "can be evidence only of the United States' pointed reluctance to serarach for mutually acceptable solutions based on the principles of equality and equal security."

"If agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, ruling out the deployment of new American missiles there, is frustrated and an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies is created as a result, the Soviet Union will take timely

and effective counter-measures in this field as well," the statement says. Moscow's warning is clear and needs no detailed explanations. At the same time it is obvious from the tone of the statement that the Soviet leadership seeks no confrontation with the United States". "The Soviet Union declares," the statement further reads, "that it is still not late to stop the dangerous aggravation of the situation. It expresses the hope the United States and its NATO allies will respond to the constructive Soviet proposals. It is absolutely doubtless that in a nuclear war there will be no winners and that a faith in a "limited nuclear war" is a dangerous delusion. Mankind is confronted with a dilemma — either the arms race be stopped or civilisation will be destroyed. It is the duty of all states to find a solution to the urgent tasks of limiting and reducing armaments, first of all nuclear ones, and to return to the road of detente — both political and military, the statement says. "This is demanded by the interests of all peoples and states no matter in what geographical area of the world and in conditions of what social and economic system they live and to what political grouping or trend they belong." APN

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IN VIETNAM WAR

Woman Skinned Alive

New York. May 11: A US veteran of the Vietnam war told a court today that he and other soldiers skinned alive a Vietnamese woman who had "body-trapped" one of their colleagues. Tyron Rison drew gasps from courtroom spectators as he revealed his wartime atrocity under cross-examination during the trial of six people accused of taking part in an armoured car robbery in New York in October 1981 in which three people were killed. Rison has admitted to being a member of the gang which carried out the robbery, though he says he did not take part in the actual holdup. He turned informant for the Government and is giving evidence for the prosecution in the current case.

He was questioned by the defence about his record in Vietnam. In a matter-of-fact tone, Rison told the court that the soldiers "mercy killed" a fellow serviceman after he had been injured by a Vietnamese woman who, he said, had "booby-trapped" her body and severely injured the soldier. "At that point, we managed to catch her, tie her up and skin her", he said. "While she was alive?" asked the defence attorney. "That's correct" Rison replied. Rison has already pleaded guilty to murdering a guard in another robbery, in June, 1981, and will be sentenced for this crime at the conclusion of the current trial.—*Reuter.*



SRI LANKA AGRICULTURE -03

Development - Then Land Reform

By Dr. S. N. de S. Seneviratne

AT THE DAWN OF INDEPENDENCE., life still flowed calmly in the Department of Agriculture. But with the increasing importance given to the domestic agricultural sector, an expanded role was cast for it as the principal government organisation servicing that sector. The Research Divisions were centred at Peradeniya. Extension was organised through a number of district units. A poor relation, the Division of Animal Production and Health, was also accommodated in the household of the Department of Agriculture.

The tempo quickened. There was bud break, new shoots emerged with the potential for flowering. There is a wide range of climates and soil types in Sri Lanka and possibilities for the cultivation of a variety of agricultural crops. To cope effectively with an expanded agricultural programme, a capability had to be developed in other regions outside Peradeniya and research stations were established in several locations — Maha Illuppallama, Angunukolapelessa, Kilinochchi, Karadian Aru, Batalagoda, Sita Eliya, Bandarawela, Bombuwela etc. Research units were also set up elsewhere. In principle, this was an important development. *Yet, it would be futile to assume that a large name board and an impressive title for the head of a station imply research capability.*

A research station is not exactly a *Pettikade* nor is it even comparable to a sub-post office. It is a shoot that can blossom only if it is sustained in an environment conducive to growth and tended by devoted husbandmen. That will depend on

how we order our national priorities. We are a nation with a history, a culture, a heritage and a glorious agricultural past. Sri Lanka is different from Singapore and Hongkong, from Monaco and Macau. If we truly opt for the a agricultural alternative, consistent with our history, culture and resources, then those shoots will grow and they will surely blossom *If we persuade ourselves that Sri Lanka must be another Singapore or even try to emulate Bangkok with our new hotel culture, then these shoots will wither and decay; there will be no devoted husbandmen to tend them; but there will be agricultural vandals.*

A COMPARABLE DEVELOPMENT, but on a grander scale, has taken place with respect to the river basins. Scheme after scheme has been launched, ceremonies conducted, foundation stones laid, dam sites inaugurated—the Padaviya Scheme, the Minipe Scheme, the Rajangana Scheme, the Gal Oya Project the Walawe Project and most important of all the Mahaweli Project. Kotmale, Victoria, Maduru Oya Randenigala, all make big news. *For a country such as Sri Lanka, what happens in these schemes and projects will seal the fate of millions, generation yet unborn, perhaps for all time. That is why cankerous growths on them must be prevented; those already there must be healed or cut while that might yet be possible.*

One more shoot which had possibilities of many blossoms but which hardly bloomed. In Sri Lanka, as in other countries with a colonial history the nature of the land holdings and the land tenure systems had been influenced by the presence of the colonial power. In the plantation sector, more than three fourths of the acreage under tea was distributed in large estate holdings, over 100 acres in extent. In rubber there were large holdings as well as numerous small holdings. Coconut was mainly distributed in small holdings. The large holdings of these export-oriented crops, particularly tea were well managed, economically profitable units (though at enormous human cost). In the domestic agricultural sector, a relatively small group of Landlords who enjoyed the patronage of the colonial power exercised ownership and overlordship over a disproportionately large extent of the cultivated land.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE PEASANTS whose livelihood depended on agriculture were impoverished and subjected to tenure systems which militated heavily against them. It was imperative that in the post-colonial period, a redistribution of land and agrarian reforms be carried out. Philip Gunawardena's Paddy Lands Act was the first attempt to grapple with the problem and two decades passed before Hector Kobbekaduwa moved into a more ambitious and extensive programme of land reform during the period of the United Front Government of Sirimavo Bandaranaike. *Important aspects*

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relevant to agricultural development came to be recognized. The small farmer had to be rehabilitated agriculture organised in labour intensive, diversified, income oriented and employment generating farming systems using the total resources of land, water, labour etc. Laudable objectives.

The Agricultural Productivity Law and the Agricultural Lands Law were promulgated. Agricultural Productivity Committees were appointed. Large estates were nationalised. Ceilings were placed on land ownership. The positive aspects of these policies are evident. Yet, tragedies were soon to follow. However sharp the sword, was it advisable to chop productive estate holdings whose productivity and efficient management were related to their large extents into smaller units? Could an ambitious programme of agricultural development be carried through without adequate and competent technical backing although some mandarins ruthlessly suppressed scientists?

AND THEN, the organisation to implement the new laws like the Agricultural Productivity Committees spawned a new species of rogues, "socialists" for convenience, enjoying political patronage, who polluted the whole system. Abuses and corruption intensified. Normally, in Sri Lanka, the misdeeds of the Government of the day, coupled with the propaganda of the government controlled news media led by one potable publishing house, ensures its downfall at the next elections. Possible goods were not delivered by the government. Discontent ensured its downfall at the next elections. Possible goods were not delivered by the government. Discontent grew. People suffered in silence and voted devastatingly at the 1977 elections. Not only was the government which was seeking a fresh mandate thrown out; the party itself had set the stage for its own destruction. So the cankers stuffed the life out of shoots that held promise. A hundred flowers never bloomed.—*To be Continued.*

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ALGAL BIOFERTILISER

Residual Effect On Rice Crop

Inoculation with N₂ fixing blue-green algae (BA) to promote fertility of paddy soils and increase the yield of rice crop has been reported in several countries. In many rice growing countries an increase of about 10-20% in the grain yield of rice resulted from algal inoculation without added nitrogen. At many sites, where algal inoculation was used for three to four consecutive cropping seasons and the inoculated algae established well, the effect of algae persisted on subsequent crops. It suggests that the

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residual effects of blue green algal application for a continuous period of four seasons will provide sufficient inoculum for subsequent crops.

Algae are now established renewable biofertilizers, and they represent a self supporting biofertilizer for rice production since they can photosynthetically provide energy required for N₂ fixation. Algal biofertilizer should be better utilized for rice production under low cost technology concept.

Dr. S. Kannaiyan,—Coimbatore.

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NO MORE

Grassy Orchards

THE British orchard of the future is likely to be grassless. As a result, fruit trees will produce much heavier crops. Trials carried out by scientists at the East Malling agricultural research station near London have shown that in one case an orchard of Cox apple trees increased its crop by more than 50 percent when the traditional grass alleys between the rows of trees were removed.

The researchers found that the grass forming the alleys was competing with the trees for moisture. When weed killer that is normally applied to the tree rows was extended over the whole orchard, the trees had access to extra ground moisture. Trials on five commercial fruit farms showed that as a consequence crops were improved by up to 20 tonnes a hectare. The extra tonnage was made up of an increased number rather than bigger apples. Experiments over a longer period have also confirmed that an overall herbicide policy does not produce adverse effects on tree growth and cropping even after 10 years.

The Estate Malling researchers have further found that apple crops can be increased dramatically by use of a simple system that subjects the trees to a mist of water. Such irrigation when applied to Cox trees increases their crop by over 50 per cent. A practical orchard-scale system for "misting" trees has been developed in a trial funded by the U. K. Worshipful Company of Fruiterers. This is a low-pressure system with mini-sprinklers at the tops of alternate trees that apply a fine spray for two minutes every 30 minutes when the temperature and light intensity are high.

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A Note on Garlic

By Claire Sterling

FOR GENERATIONS, Americans thought of garlic as something smelly that Old World immigrants ate. "In my youth," writes the popular epicurean Waverley Root, "garlic's order was associated with

manual labor. No one who had succeeded in getting through high school would have considered eating it." Today, however, no housewife with culinary pretensions would be caught dead without it. Its consumption in the United States has increased 100 percent over the past decade. A thriving agro-industry has sprung up in California, filling supermarket shelves with prepared, dehydrated and instant granulated garlic, garlic flakes and salt, and just plain garlic. Even so, to meet soaring demand, imports—primarily from Mexico, Peru, Spain, Argentina and Chile are required.

The first recorded case of garlic addiction occurred some 4,500 years ago, when a Babylonian godking ordered 395,000 bushels of it for his table. Since then, it has acquired a singular hold on men. Apart from lacing their food with it, people have anointed their bodies and babies with it, buried it beside their dead, worn it around their necks or in their shoes, draped it on household walls, even prayed to it. Ancient Egyptians left a white-washed clay model of garlic in ordinary graves, and put six bulbs of the real thing in the golden tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen. Beyond its culinary virtues, they were convinced that garlic possessed the secret of physical strength: Pharaoh Cheops spent 1,600 talents of silver on garlic for workers building the Great Pyramid, who reportedly went on day strike when supplies ran short.

Botanically, garlic is nothing special. A single clove planted in a sunny spot, with enough water, will come up practically without fail, in any temperate climate. Isn't much to look at either: a gnarled ball hardly bigger than a Brussels sprout, formed by 6 to 13 tightly overlaid white bulblets, each shaped something like a dejected almond, encased in a purplish, papery skin. Yet from the moment the first human took his first sniff or nibble at this improbable lily (it is, in fact, a member of the Liliaceae family), people have assumed that such an acrid, caustic, sulfurous plant just had to be something special. Apart from helping to get the pyramids built, it has been fed copiously to ancient Roman soldiers for strength in battle, to Greek athletes for stamina, and to Syrian farmhands—past and present—at harvest-time. And it has historically been hailed as a matchless sexual stimulant—although how lust could survive the telltale breath of a lover who has only to swallow a millionth of an ounce of garlic oil to reek of it is an unanswerable question.

The smell alone has been said to do wonders for our health. In fact, no other plant has been held out for so long as a cure for so many human afflictions. The great Roman savant Pliny offered garlic remedies for physical ailments including snakebite, hemorrhoids, ulcers, asthma, convulsions, measles and the common cold. India's fifth-century healers recommended garlic to improve the voice and the

intellect, medieval Persians to keep the blood circulating. The Chinese used it as a sedative. Whenever and wherever cholera has struck (as it did in Naples as recently at 1973), people have clutched garlic, cloves for salvation. Today's doctors, of course smile at mention of garlic's possible therapeutic values. Yet when the garlic clove is crushed, it is in fact a potent antiseptic. Military doctors forced to improvise in the field during both world wars came to swear by garlic juice to prevent septic poisoning and gangrene. Their faith was justified in 1954, when a Russian scientist found that garlic juice could kill all the bacteria in a culture within three minutes. Although no match for conventional medicines (compared to penicillin, its germ kill-rate is about one to a hundred), garlic does hold promise as a pesticide. Synthetic garlic oil, developed by Indian entomologist Shankar Amonkar, wipes out larvae of five kinds of mosquitoes—including the carriers of elephantiasis, encephalitis, yellow fever and malaria. And this same garlic oil has shown a devastating kill-rate for such other insects as aphids, houseflies and cabbage-caterpillars.

For most of us, of course, the true magic of garlic can be revealed only in the kitchen. "It is not an exaggeration to say," observed Marcel Boulestin, French-born restaurateur and cookbook author, "that peace and happiness begin, geographically, where garlic is used in cooking." As a Frenchman, Boulestin may have been prejudiced. Garlic has long been indispensable to cooking not just in southern France, but in Spain, Italy, Greece and practically everywhere around the Mediterranean, not to mention the whole of southern Asia up to Japan and China. The holdouts have mostly been the colder northern and western lands less naturally inclined, perhaps, to peace and happiness. But they're learning. With due respect for the newfangled forms of dreid, flaked and powdered garlic, there is nothing like the old-fashioned genuine article. Some of my family's happiest memories involve fresh garlic: a picnic on Italy's Amalfi coast with a baker's nose of crisp bread heavily rubbed with garlic and stuffed with just-pucked tomatoes soaked in olive oil; or a sumptuous lunch at our Tuscan farm of an omelet made with thin-sliced young garlic shoots. These are modest peasant dishes which rarely make their way into cookbooks. But almost anybody exposed for long to better-known Italian cooking would be likely to end up an incorrigible and unrepentant garlic lover. Contrary to a wide spread impression, however, the best Italian food is not overloaded with it. A single clove may be all Mamma will put into her spaghetti sauce, and hardly more even in her succulent baby-lamb, piglet and real roasts.

The French, too, are far less lavish with garlic than some may think. It is a mere hint of the flavor barely detectable, that underlines the delicacy of French salads and exquisite sauces. The French nevertheless

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take the prize for certain dishes with the highest garlic content. Among these are the classic garlic soup, and a saute chicken made with ten cloves of garlic. There is reassurance for newly initiated Americans who may still hand back at the thought of post-garlic breath. Your breath will never give you away if you eat the garlic cooked, even in a ten-clove chicken. Only when it is crushed raw—as say in the rubbing of a wooden bowl for tossed salad—do the compounds form which release that acrid, pungent smell. And for those too far gone to resist such salads, there is new hope from Japan where an ex-ricer farmer has recently developed an odorless strain of garlic. This may sweep the magic bulb to the ultimate triumph of its 5 000 years history: in effect, it would be letting you eat your cake and have it too.



SOUTH KOREA'S

Success Story In Agriculture

EVERY rice producing country should want to emulate South Korea. A small country, smaller than Tamil Nadu in area and population, South Korea has demonstrated very high average yields of rice. Growing rice under hostile conditions—in the rolling and steep hilly terrains, and chilly weather—the country has achieved an average of 4.38 tonnes of rice per hectare. "Adoption of scientific package of practices from seed bed till harvest is the main reasons for our success", said Mr. Byung Kee Lee, Deputy Administrator, Office of Rural Development (ORD). ORD looks after agriculture in Korea, and it trains more than two million farmers every year. "Our extension wing is really efficient, and the increased yields were possible—only through the effective field level communication", added Mr. Lee. He was recently in Manila, Philippines to sign an agreement for collaborative research on rice between his country and the International Rice Research Institute.

Mr. Lee told *THE HINDU* that special emphasis was laid (i) on the transmission to farmers of scientific farming techniques obtained from the research projects and (ii) fostering farmers' organisations at different levels to increase farm production and farmer's income. Through frequent evaluation conferences and workshops farmers got on the spot training and opportunities to see for themselves the various kinds of demonstrations. In Korea the most remarkable progress has been achieved in rice cultivation. Although there has been no increase in the area under rice compared to 1960s, the yield

per hectare has been considerable, according to Mr. Lee. The country now produces about 5.1 million tonnes of rice from 1.22 million ha., and earns \$ US 22 billions by exporting rice.

Rice yield which was about 20 million seoks (2.88 million tonnes) in 1962 went up to 40 million seoks in 1977 thanks to the Tongil varieties released in 1971. These varieties covered more than 54 per cent of the total paddy land to establish the world's highest average yield per unit area, Mr. Lee said. However, disasters like typhoon, drought and cold striking for three years from 1978 to 1980, led to poor crop. A new variant fungipest also contributed to low yields in these years, said Mr. Lee. This bad experience made farmers and rural development officials put forth their best efforts to overcome the various disasters in 1981. Demonstration trials were held at many more places to enable farmers see the results and pick their choice variety. Efforts are being made to achieve a bumper crop this year by extensive dissemination of new varieties, integrated soil improvement techniques, healthy seedlings, advice on optimum plant density besides preventive measures against various natural calamities, according to Mr. Lee. Industrialisation has caused shift of labour from agriculture to factories resulting in shortage of farm hands, about 10 millions out of a 38 million population are now engaged in farming. In such congenial situation for mechanisation rice planting units were distributed to the farmers since 1977. Now more than 15,000 such units, covering about nine per cent of the total Paddy land, are in operation. Farmers get a fair deal in marketing their produce, said Mr. Lee. The Government fixes floor prices for the commodities and buys a substantial quantity directly from the farmers. The prices are arrived at based on previous year's rates and in consultation with farmer groups. Usually they are higher, "and our farmers complain about it", said Mr. Lee.

As for crops, he said that new cultivation techniques were being developed to meet the growing demands and to increase production substantially. Vegetables formed 4.8 per cent of farm income and fruits 0.5 per cent in 1962. In 1980 this was 1.65 and 5.2 per cent respectively. With the establishment of main production areas for 10 major strategic crops, technical guidance was intensified to promote year-round production of fresh vegetables, and renewal of fruit trees with superior varieties. Although the productivity of oilseeds like sesame and peanut (groundnut) has not made any progress since 1970, some improvement is seen in areas where new varieties and vinyl mulching techniques are attempted, according to Mr. Lee.

To disseminate labour-saving sericulture techniques for high yield, demonstration fields of vinyl mulched

and densely planted mulberry farms were set up at many locations. Particular emphasis was laid on increasing real income through growing larvae by branch rearing and natural mounting in simplified rearing rooms, said Mr. Lee. "No Significant change in the number of Korean cattle and hogs is observed over the last two decades", said Mr. Lee. However, beef and pork consumption had registered a marked increase during that period—beef by 2.5 times and pork threefold. The Government is concentrating on model villages of herbivorous livestock to popularise animal husbandry among the farmers. To improve farmers physique and for qualitative improvement of rural life, 1847 model villages for rural nutrition improvement have been set up. These villages would serve as training centres for housewives, Mr. Lee said. Intensive campaigns aimed at bettering environment, clothing, nursing of infants and home economics have also been launched. A legislation called the Institutional Cooperation Law was enacted in 1971 to strengthen the system of cooperative research jointly utilising the research facilities and the manpower of the Office of Rural Development and agricultural schools, Mr. Lee said. Now more than 222 joint research projects are functioning and the cooperative system is being continuously studied for further expansion. Talking about international technical cooperation, Mr. Lee said that in the beginning it was mostly with the U.S. and later with West Germany, Japan, the U. K. and eight international research organisations including the IRRI. "We are now in a position to offer technical support to developing countries", said Mr. Lee. His country would take up collaborative research with the IRRI on improving the yield of japonica varieties, and on breeding an intermediate variety that would blend the desired characters of indica and japonica varieties of rice. Research on cold tolerant varieties, over more than 50,000 ha. in Korea, would also receive special attention in the collaborative programme, Mr. Lee said.—*Hindu*



MULTIPLE USES
OF

Cotton Seed

UNLIKE the seeds of most of our cultivated crops, cottonseed is unique in that it holds potentialities for the manufacture of a large number of consumer goods of necessity and luxury. Cottonseed comprises three parts: (1) a growth of dense short, soft, and compact hairs forming a fuzzy covering to the seed - also known as *linters* (13% by weight); (2) the hard seed coat also known as *hull* (32%) and (3) the

succulent kernel or seed contents consisting of the endosperm and the embryo, also known as *meat* (55%).

Linters are the first basic product. They are used directly as felts and waddings for upholstery, automobile equipments and accessories, quilts, cushions, mattresses, absorbent cotton wool, surgical cotton goods like gauze, etc., yarns for making lamp and candle wicks, twine, rugs and mops. *Pulp from the linters* yield cellophane rayon used for tyre cords, air-hoses and industrial fabrics. Chemically treated pulp is used in the preparation of plastics, lacquer, and smokeless powder, yarn for clothing toilet-ware, pen and pencils, X-ray and other photographic films, writing, filter and blotting papers, varnishes, cellophane and explosives also come from linters.

Delinted seed can be crushed to extract *crude oil*. The oil can be refined at local plants or at big refineries. The refined oil is primarily used in the manufacture of margarine. It is also sold as salad and cooking oil. The oil may also be hydrogenated and sold as Vegetable shortening under various trade names. Soaps, glycerine cosmetics, lotions, creams, artificial leather, linoleum medicines and paints come as by products of cottonseed oil refining.

Meat, which contain crude oil in abundance, yield *cottonseed cake and meal*. These are sources for a large number of byproducts. Cotton seed cake by itself is a nutritious feed for beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, horses, mules, poultry and hogs. The cake is also exported in the form of slabs. The slabs are splintered into various sizes to suit the feeding needs of animals. Ground cake becomes meal. This is a good fertiliser or lawns, gardens and field crops. Dye stuffs are obtained from the cake. Cakes from specially picked and perfectly sound cottonseed is finally ground, and sold as — flour to bakeries for making breads and cakes for use by invalids in hospitals who are allergic to strachy and sugary diet.

Hulls become a good feed for cattle as excellent roughage, fertiliser and for the manufacture of packing materials and base balls. They are valued in agriculture as much and good soil conditioners. *Furfural*, a chemical of high value is obtained from the hulls. From this are derived synthetic rubber, petroleum refining and plastics. Scientists, technologists and industrialists are still working as a coordinated team to discover new ways of utilising cottonseed and its parts.

L. Neelakantha Sarma.



FOCUS ON THE VILLAGE

PRIME MINISTER

Mobile Ministry

Prime Minister's Ministry of Local Government Housing and Construction will shift temporarily to Nikaweratiya from 23rd June to 3rd July in connection with the fifth anniversary of Gamudawa. Prime Minister R. Premadasa told the *Observer* that it would be a mobile ministry manned by his key officials for the benefit of the people. Mr. Premadasa's functions as Prime Minister will also be done from Nikaweratiya during this period although the officials would not shift. President J. R. Jayewardene visited Nikaweratiya on June 6. One of the novel models at the exhibition is an exact replica of the new Parliament with the Diyawanna Oya surrounding it. The philosophy of having a mobile ministry is to make the people feel that the Ministry was not of a fixed location and would go out to the people to serve them.

PROGRAMME

Gam Udawa '83

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES & OPENING OF MODEL VILLAGES

June 18.—7.00 p.m. Opening of new Budumedura and Sathara Maha Devalaya near the Gam Udawa 83 Exhibition Site by the Hon. The Prime Minister; 8.00 p.m. All night Pirith Ceremony at Pandeniya Raja Maha Viharaya;

June 19.—9.00 a.m. Opening of "Pivithurugama" Model Village in Panduwasnuwara Electorate; 10.30 a.m. Opening of "Amaraudagama" Model Village in Wariyapola Electorate; 11.00 a.m. Sanghika Dana at Pandeniya Raja Maha Viharaya; 11.30 a.m. Opening of "Shakthigama" Model Village in Wariyapola electorate; 3.30 p.m. Opening of "Medagama Model Village in Galgamuwa electorate.

June 20. 7.30 a.m. Buddha Pooja at Budumuththawa Raja Maha Viharaya, Nikaweratiya; 8.00 a.m. Muslim Religious Ceremony at Jumma Mosque, Puttalam Road, Nikaweratiya; 8.30 a.m. Church Service at St. Andrew's R. C. Church, Puttalam Road, Nikaweratiya; 9.00 a.m. Hindu Religious Ceremony at Aiyanar Hindu Temple, Magalla

Tank Bund Road, Nikaweratiya; 2.30 p.m. Opening of "Thuruliyaagama" Model Village in Kurunegala Electorate; 3.30 p.m. Opening of "Pinsirigama" Model Village in Hiriyala Electorate.

June 21. 9.30 a.m. Opening of "Shanthigama" Model Village in Bingiriya Electorate; 10.30 a.m. Opening of "Kabaledevigama" Model Village in Kuliyaipitiya Electorate; 11.30 a.m. Opening of "Jayasirigama" Model Village in Katugampola electorate; 3.30 p.m. Ppening of "Gijidagama" Model Village in Polgahawala electorate.

June 22. 9.30 a.m. Opening of "Subasethagama" Model Village in Nikaweratiya electorate; 10.30 a.m. Opening of "Sudheeragama" Model Village in Nikaweratiya electorate; 11.00 a.m. Opening of the Nikaweratiya Water Supply Scheme; 3.30 p.m. Opening of "Wewodagama" Model Village in Dodangaslanda electorate.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES AND SHRAMADANA

June 22. 6.00 a.m. Poya Hewisi and Pahan Pooja at Maagul Maha Viharaya, Nikaweratiya; 7.00 p.m. "Chatu Madura" Gilanpasa Buddha Pooja at Maagul Maha Viharaya, Nikaweratiya; 8.00 p.m. All night Poya Hewisi organised by Mr. Kalinga Obeywansa of Ruhunz Kala Kawayaya at Maagul Maha Viharaya, Nikaweratiya.

June 23. 7.30 a.m. Special Kiripidu Buddha Pooja led by the Hon. the Prime Minister at Sri Palitha Pirivena, Samadarapitiya, Nikaweratiya; 8.30 a.m. Inauguration of Shramadana Campaign by the Hon. The Prime Minister at Maagul Maha Viharaya Nikaweratiya; 10.00 a.m. The opening of the New Sub-Post Office established in the Gam Udawa 83 Exhibition grounds by the Hon. D. B. Wijetunga, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and the Hon. P. C. Imbulana, Deputy Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and the Ceremonial issue of the two Gam Udawa 83 Commemoration stamps, the Post Card and the first-day cover; 10.30 End, of Shramadana.

OPENING OF GAM UDAWA 83" EXHIBITION

June 23. 2.30 p.m. Arrival of His Excellency the President at Nikaweratiya Clock Tower Junction and received by the Hon. the Prime Minister, Hon. District Minister of Kurunegala and M. P. for Nikaweratiya; 2.35 p.m. Opening of "Gam Udawa 83" commemorative Clock Tower by His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister. 2.55 p.m. Arrival of His Excellency the President at the Main Entrance to the "Gam Udawa 83" Exhibition; 3.00 p.m. Ceremonial Opening of "Gam Udawa 83" Exhibition by His Excellency the President and the Hon. the Prime Minister.

Govt. Response

By Jorge E. Hardoy and David Satterthwaite

June 23: 4.00 p.m. Arrival of His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister; 4.05 p.m. Song of Welcome; 4.12 p.m. Arrival of Relay Runners carrying the Oath of Re-dedication; 4.15 p.m. Oath of Re-dedication; 4.25 p.m. Presentation of Souvenirs to Religious Dignitaries by the Hon. Prime Minister; 4.30 p.m. Welcome address by Hon. H. B. Wanninayake District Minister of Puttalam and M. P. for Nika-weratiya; 4.35 p.m. A song of re-dedication; 4.40 p.m. Address by Hon. Gamini Jayawickrema Perera, District Minister of Kurunegala; 4.50 p.m. A Song of Re-dedication; 4.55 p.m. Address by Mr. Chun Kyung Hwan, General Secretary of Saemual Undong (Village Reawakening Movement) of South Korea; 5.05 p.m. A Song of Re-dedication; 5.10 p.m. Address by Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne, President, Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Sharamadana Sangamaya. 5.20 p.m. A Song of Re-dedication; 5.25 p.m. Address by Hon. R. Premadasa, Prime Minister; 5.45 p.m. A Song of Re-dedication; 5.50 p.m. A Message from His Holiness Dr. Sheikh Shamsudeen Al Fassi of Saudi Arabia (Read by Mr. Howard Ziad); 5.55 p.m. A Song of Re-dedication; 6.00 p.m. Address by His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, President; 6.20 p.m. Presentation by Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne of the "Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne Felicitation Prize" of Rs. 1 million to the best Gramodaya Mandalaya selected at the 1983 All Island Gramodaya Mandala Competition awarded by the Gramodaya Mandala Fund; 6.25 p.m. Staging of Ballet "Pehesariyani" sponsored by the Bank of Ceylon and produced and presented by the Tower Hall Theatre Foundation.

OPENING AND A VISIT TO A MODEL VILLAGE

June 24: 10.30 a.m. Opening of the Seed Complex at Nikaweratiya by His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister; 11.00 a.m. Opening of the new AGA's Office 30 Electoral Houses, Police Station and Agrarian Services Centre in Kotavehera New Town by H/E the President and the Hon. Prime Minister; 12.00 noon. Partaking of meals prepared by the Villagers of "Sudheeragama" Model Village by His Excellency the President and the Hon. the Prime Minister.

EXHIBITION AND LOTTERY DRAW

June 23 to July 3rd: 4.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. "Gam Udawa 83" Exhibition.

July 3: 5.15 p.m. "Sevana" Lottery and 'Gam Udawa 83" Lottery draw.

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 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 Environment 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. The Survey did not cover Sri Lanka where important developments in housing have taken place. This is the second instalment of the article we publish by courtesy of the Bombay monthly "The Other Side"

—Editor

BUT THE GAP between urban housing needs and government's response is not simply in numerical terms. The projects themselves usually mismatch the lower income households' needs and priorities. Very rarely do government-sponsored housing projects take the trouble to find out the needs, resources and priorities of the communities these projects are supposed to help. The users of the projects never participate in their design and in standard setting that reflects their financial means and their cultural values.

Although lower income groups housing needs are very diverse and differ from neighbourhood to neighbourhood, some crude generalisations can be made. Perhaps the most crucial need a house fulfils in urban centers in providing the dwellers with access to sources of income (both for the head of the household and for secondary income earners). Without income the household (or individual) cannot survive in an urban centre.

Other important needs in relation to housing include access to safe drinking water, legal security (so one is confident that one's house is not bulldozed in one's absence) regular removal of household and human wastes easy access to family and friends,

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access to cheap building materials and access to small loans, for example, to extend the house or buy a loom for handicraft production, or modernize the equipment in a small workshop.

MEANWHILE, government projects do not respond to these needs. If a family wishes to build their own house, legal plots are seldom available at a price they can afford and in a location which makes it easy for them to get to work. No loans are available without collateral that such families do not possess.

Cheap, good quality building materials are usually not available. And in most Third World nations, the production of some, such as cement, is controlled by two or three factories. This is usually because governments have either done little or no work to discourage monopolies and to develop such materials based on local resources or the research that has been done by government-funded building materials research units has not been developed to the point where economically viable building materials units based on local resources are set up.

And if the family resorts to squatting or buying (or renting) an illegal subdivision (the most common response to the fact that no legal plot exists within their means), then no piped water supply, sanitation or garbage removal services are provided. And even if the public authorities do not eject squatters from the land, their threat to do so hangs over their heads and deters their attempts to improve their own houses and communities.

But if such a household decided to take part on a public project, for instance a public housing estate or a serviced site project, it will have to move to where the government decides the projects is to be located. This is usually in the city's periphery, a long way from jobs (or income sources), family and friends, because land for such projects is cheaper in these areas.

Taking part in such a public scheme usually demands that the household makes regular repayments which many, who lives on incomes which fluctuate, cannot meet. Regulations often forbid the renting out of rooms or the use of rooms for a small enterprise (for instance a bar or workshop), even though such enterprise can be important sources of income.

There have been many case-studies of households who moved into heavily subsidized public housing units (or into serviced sites on which they were to build their own house) and found that they were actually worse off by doing so. Such households may even abandon their new house and return to squatting. Perhaps nothing better reveals the inappropriateness of publicly-financed "social housing" scheme than the fact that the intended beneficiaries have to return to their own illegal solution.

To be continued.

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CHINA'S RURAL HOUSING BOOM

New Designs For Changing Lifestyles

By Zhao Bonian

A REAL HOUSING BOOM is underway in the countryside as a result of the great improvement in rural living standards over the past four years. New homes have gone up not only in the more prosperous places, but also in areas that just a few years ago were quite poverty-stricken. A current folk rhyme puts it this way:

With surplus grain, we build new houses:

With new houses, we await our brides.

Between 1978 and 1981 rural construction amounted to 1.5 billion square ft. of floor space. The amount of new housing, however, is only part of the story. In style and furnishing, these dwellings are considerably different from the old ones, reflecting changes in the economic and social from the old ones, reflecting changes in the economic and social life of the countryside.

Traditionally most peasants built simple one-storey structures of local materials such as wood or adobe. This was really all they could manage with their limited financial resources and simple construction skills. Today—with more money to spend and access to modern materials and methods—they are building more and more two or even three-storey dwellings. Building "up" instead of "out" is partly the result of the great desire to save scarce farmland for productive rather than domestic purposes. The multi-storey houses, most of them with balconies, also have several advantages which suit them to present-day conditions. They allow for bigger walled courtyards, which peasants can use for sideline occupation such as raising pigs or chickens. Sometimes upstairs rooms are used as bedrooms while the downstairs ones are reserved for eating and handicraft sidelines. In the warm and rainy south, this type of architecture helps keep out dampness and facilitates ventilation.

THE NEW STYLE also reflects changes in family structure. Birth control policies have made families smaller, and the greater economic independence of young and old has tended to break up the old extended families into smaller units now, parents live on one floor of a house while married children have separate quarters on another. The old multigeneration compound, with rooms built around the three or four sides of the courtyard, are giving way to courtyards with just one house, or sometimes two independent ones. In the past the central room of a peasant house, particularly in the north, was also the kitchen. Guests were usually entertained in the bedrooms on either side. It was common for parents to share a bedroom with their children until the latter married. The new

housing designs provide more rooms—separate bedrooms, sitting rooms and kitchens. The rooms are also larger and have higher ceilings.

Rural houses retain the traditional courtyards, but their features and layout are modern. In the cold and windy north courtyards are built to the south of the house. In the southwest corner is usually found the latrine, biogas converter or animal sheds—separated from the main living quarters, for hygienic reasons, by low walls or alleys. In the warm southern parts of the country, courtyards are usually placed to the north of the house. North or south, the new courtyard designs incorporate space for the biogas converters and solar stoves that are becoming increasingly common in the countryside.

Brick, steel, prefabricated concrete, tiles and glass are now the most common construction materials, instead of the old wooden superstructures, wood or adobe walls, straw roofs and paper-covered windows. These houses are more solid, easier to maintain, and more resistant to fire, earthquakes, storms and flood. As peasants have become more prosperous, they also pay more attention to decorating and furnishing their homes attractively and conveniently. Paint, terrazzo and even wallpaper are in great demand. Large, heavy traditional wooden furniture. To save floor space, tall vertical wardrobes are now preferred to horizontal dressers of chests. Convenient folding tables and chairs and upholstered pieces are taking the place of big square tables and heavy wooden chairs. In north China, even the traditional brick kang, or sleeping platform which can be heated from below in winter, is beginning to go out of fashion. The young generation prefers modern beds with springs. Many older, conservative people still like their kang, but place it on the northern side of the room rather than the southern, leaving the bright and sunny space under window for work and study.

THE RURAL HOUSING completed in the past few years required an investment of approximately 10 billion yuan a year. The majority of rural residents purchased building materials out of their savings, and relatives, friends and neighbours then rallied around to help in the construction. In other cases groups of families formed a building cooperative through which they could pool capital and labour power to construct a house for each member family. Many communes and production brigades helped their members with low-cost loans, building materials labour power and transportation service. Many childless elderly couples were provided with new brigade-built houses free of charge. Some of the more prosperous communes and brigades build houses out of collective funds and then sold or rented them to their members.

The rapid increase in construction has put a great strain on the building materials industry. Rural people continue to demand not only more,

but better materials. Between 1980 and 1981 the state allotted 130,000 tons of steel, 1.2 million crates of glass and 2 million cubic metres of prefabricated concrete and other materials for the countryside alone, but these were not nearly enough to meet the needs. Building materials producers have now geared up to increase output, and rural collectives have also been encouraged to manufacture materials locally. Many communes and brigades now make their own bricks, tiles and concrete. In mountainous areas stone is quarried. Some places are also experimenting with new types of materials such as compressed cinders.

WITH A HIGH POPULATION and very limited arable land — averaging less than 0.1 hectare per capita — China must pay close attention to rational land use. In the first few years of the housing boom, some collective units were careless on this point, and housing was built on lands that should have been for other purposes. A 1982 national regulations now specifies that collectives and small towns should undertake unified planning and do their best to construct only on old village sites, hilly or unproductive land. It also set standard sizes for new houses. Although commune members own their own houses, the land on which they are built belongs to the collective. Under the new law families wanting to build a house have first to get a certificate from their commune specifying the land they will use. Those who occupy more space than the maximum permitted, (300 square metres is the standard for one-family units) are subject to fines. The new regulations have helped stop some irrational land use, but the real answer to making the best use of rural land will lie in the overall national plan and individual plans for communes and brigades which are now being developed.

Most rural housing at present is built by village carpenters, masons and individual peasants with practical experience, but professional architects and designers have a great part to play in providing construction plans for houses that suit the needs of various rural areas and are easy and economic to build. In 1980 and 1981 a nationwide competition to select the best rural housing designs was co-sponsored by a number of units concerned with architecture and house construction. Some 6,500 designs were submitted. Exhibitions and models were set up, and peasants were invited to view them and give their opinions. Eventually 140 winning designs were chosen, divided into first, second and third grades according to quality and cost. **The top designs took into consideration both the good traditions of rural architecture and the changing conditions and rising living standards of today's peasants. They made efficient use of space, keeping in mind the importance of using as little land as possible while at the same time providing enough space**

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for living and sideline production activities. The winning designs have been collected and printed in books to be sold through the rural areas. Some of the architects have travelled around the countryside to give advice to brigades and communes which are using the new designs.

At the same time, architectural departments in a number of provinces have sponsored training courses to help local people improve their building techniques. Through the country there are also some 50,000 construction teams run by communes and brigades. Through training courses, study materials and other means, the technical level of these teams is steadily being raised, and more teams are being formed all the time. In the future this contingent of professionally competent, locally based people will undoubtedly play a major role in transferring Chinas rural housing.

— China Reconstruction



LOW COST

Housing Course

New Delhi, June 7: The rural housing wing of the National Building Organisation and initiated a special course with a view to bringing about an improvement in rural housing conditions. The course is intended for technical personnel like overseers working in the field, block development officers and panchayat raj officers engaged in rural development and rural artisans and common people building their dwellings through self-help. The aim is to develop a comprehensive and into grated approach to rural housing and village planning incorporating social and economic aspects, utilisation of local materials and skills, economical designs of houses, their climatic suitability and proper layout provision of items for environmental improvement, mobilisation of self-help etc.

The trainees will be required to undertake physical and engineering socio-economic surveys in selected villages. The projects for construction of clusters of 20 demonstration lowcost rural houses along with environmental improvements are put up on the basis of this training with the beneficiaries helping themselves. The demonstration projects are primarily intended for landless rural poor families who have been allocated house sites by the State Governments. Training is imparted to the beneficiaries in constructing more durable houses at the lowest possible cost. Many State governments are taking advantage of this training programme. Some developing countries of Asia and Africa have also evinced keen interest in the courses and have deputed their nominees to India to study rural housing.



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SPOTLIGHT

- JACK DEMPSEY ● RUGGER
- WORLD CUP

THAT BOXING LEGEND, Jack Dempsey is no more. Death struck the former World Heavyweight Champion at the ripe age of 87 years. Popularly known as the "Manassa Mauler" Dempsey became a legend during his reign of World Champion from 1919 to 1926. In the latter part of 1926 he ran into fellow American Gene Tunney in Philadelphia and lost his title. He lost the rematch the following year in Chicago. When Dempsey retired in 1926 he had a career record of 60 wins of which 40 were achieved inside the distance, two defeats and 13 draws. Born William Harrison Dempsey in Manassa, Colorado, he was one of nine children and took to boxing at the age of 15. In seven years he had 91 bouts. Most of these bouts were against boxes older than him. Dempsey was famous for his knockout punch. He was always a very popular figure in and out of the ring.

Dempsey turned professional in 1916 and after knocking aside several very strong contenders he had a taste of the World Championship title when he knocked out the then reigning world champion Jack Williard in 1919. Dempsey then 24 was considered no match for the hard punching and quick moving Williard. But the young Dempsey showed no nerves. Not overawed by the occasion or his opponent he hammered Williard into submission. This is what those who knew him and had heard of him and watched him on film had to say: "He was one of the greatest fighters of all time and one of the hardest hitting heavyweights of them all -- Ray Arcel 85 years old leading trainer for more than six decades who was close to Dempsey from the time he won the title in 1919 "Not only was he a great natural fighter but also a very decent", added Arcel.

Don Dunphy veteran fight broadcaster said Dempsey was one of the four greatest heavyweight champions of all time -- and perhaps the best. "You have to classify Dempsey with Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano and Muhammed Ali" sand Dunphy who has broadcast scores of fights for a half century." "But its impossible to say how one would have done against any of the others." Bert Sugar, the Editor and

Publisher of *Ring Magazine*, said Dempsey was the quintessential heavyweight champion whose popularity transcended his reign and era. "He was the key figure in the golden age of sports in the 1920s", Sugar said. "And 60 years later he was still the greatest regardless of what Muhammed Ali said."

World Boxing Council Heavyweight Champion Larry Holmes said he regarded Dempsey as "one of the greatest Heavyweight of all time -- in a class with Jack Johnson, Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano and Muhammed Ali. I met him several times and he was a very nice, gentleman and I have some of his old fight films." The styles of fight were different in those days — most of the Heavyweights would use swing away and try to block their opponents punches. But I could see that he was a very strong individual with a very strong punch and a very determined. He was the key figure in and he seemed like a very mature fighter even when he was young", Holmes said.

THE SRI LANKA ARMY is now enjoying the best rugby season for a long time. They are on the top spot of the rugby points table for the third consecutive week at the time of writing. The Army have 19.4 points after five games with the CH & FC second with 18.2 points and the Police third with 14.4 points. The CH & FC and the Police have played five games. Incidentally the Army and the CH & FC are the only unbeaten teams in the tourney so far. Most of the rugby teams participating in the tourney this year field young and promising players which augurs well for the game in the country. The Havelocks who at one time dominated the game have lost several of their veterans and are in the process of team building. They should hit a purple patch as the tourney gathers momentum.

The Airforce too who were at one time knocking at the door for championship honours are showing their prowess in the game once again and none of their opponents have been able to have things their own way. Spearheading their challenge is the never-say-die forward Nalin de Silva. Nalin has played in the best of rugby company and with years rolling by still continues to be one of the best rugby forwards in the country. Another club that is famous for its rugby is the CR & FC. But very surprisingly they too are finding it difficult to unearth and attract fresh talent. Of late they have been forced to play second fiddle to many other teams. However they had some consolation when they were able to beat their arch rivals in the "Battle of the Big Clubs" at the bonehard Havelock Park ground. For the Havelocks it was a bad defeat considering the fact that it was inflicted on their home grounds. The big battle too seemed headed for a stalemate till the CR & FC brought the game alive in the final few minutes to romp home winners by 13 points to three.

IMRAN KHAN the brilliant Pakistani allrounder and captain is still in the news. Uncertain about showing his allround prowess in the World Cup tourney he has also run into problems with his County Sussex. The Pakistani Manager former captain and Surrey professional Intikhab Alan said that Imran would play for Pakistan even as a batsman although he may not be able to hurl the ball at opposing batsmen. The statement made by Alan that Imran will play as a bowler earned a retort from his country. Sussex coach Stewart Storey said that Sussex had advised Imran he could not play in the World Cup but if he wished he could act in a Consultative capacity they had no objection. Storey added: "A letter has gone to the Pakistani Board from Sussex saying that should he play in the World Cup and further aggravate the injury the Pakistany Board would be liable for the rest of his Sussex salary. Said Intikhab: "It is rubbish to say that Sussex have refused him permission to play. The doctor has told him he cannot bowl for six weeks but he is fit to play as a batsman and to captain the side—and this he will definitely do. The matter is entirely in Imran's hand. I've had a word with Sussex coach Storey and there is no problem. In fact he made the approach. We would do nothing to harm his future fitness".

Whatever is said and done the nonavailability of Imran to bowl is sure going to weaken the Pakistani attack considerably and also give their opponents in the World Cup a lot of confidence to start favourites Paskitan is tipped to join the West Indies as finalists in the World Cup. Sri Lanka face Pakistan in the first game and without Imran to confront they should stand a good chance of winning the first game.

ALLROUNDER

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SPORTS CHRONICLE

May 30 - June 4

MONDAY MAY 30: Centre Premasiri scored three tries to help Police to a thrilling 17 points (1 goal 2 tries 1 penalty) to 12 (2 penalties) victory over Air Force in their first leg Clifford Cup League Rugby match played yesterday at Police Park Bambalapatiya after being led 6-12 at "lemons". Navy Dreadnoughts beat Kandy Lions by 24 points (2 goals and 4 penalties) to 8 (2 tries) at Nittawela in a League Rugby Match yesterday. Trinity College Kandy won the Overall Title with 133 points beating Royal (130) and holders D. S. Senanayake MV (125) at the Sri Lanka Schools Junior Athletic Championships organised by the School Athletics Association and held at St. Peter's grounds yesterday. K. A. Nandasena Perera with 293 72 74 69 78 won

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the Sri Lanka Open Golf Championships for the third consecutive time at Nuwara Eliya yesterday; second among the Professionals was G. Austin on 299 (70 76 75 75) followed by Harrison on 311.

TUESDAY MAY 31: S. Thomas had their own way when beating Wesley by 24 points (2goals and 3 tries) to nil at Havelock Park yesterday after a 14-0 lead at the breather. Zahira beat Nalanda by 10 points (goal and a try) to 4 points (try) in their rugby match played at Maradana yesterday; all the scoring came in the first half. Time deprived Kegalle MV of gaining an outright win over St. Mary's MV; Kegalle in their schools under 15 cricket tournament match played at Kegalle public grounds recently. Kegalle MV 203 for 2 declared and St. Mary's MV 81. Seven new records were established at the Matale District AGA's divisions sports meet held at the Bernard Aluvihare stadium; N. A. K. Jayathilaka (Pallepola) who clocked 25.02 secs in the women's 200 metres event bettered the Sri Lanka record established by K. G. Badra in 1970 by .04 secs. Badra's timing was 25.6 secs. Pallépola AGA's Division with 164 points were champions with Matale's AGA's division with 144 points being runners up.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 1: Dharmaraja College Kandy scored a facile innings and 187 runs win over Kegalu Vidyalaya in their schools' under 17 cricket tournament match played at Lake View on Sunday: Dharmaraja 319 for 3 declared and Kegalu Vidyalaya 91. A second-wicket partnership of 230 in 170 minutes by Asanka Gurusinghe and Roshan Mahanama helped Nalanda A to a 121 runs win over St. Sebastians Moratuwa in an Under 17 A Division Schools Tournament cricket match at Moratuwa on Sunday. Nalanda 265 for 5 dec. and St. Sebastian 144. St. Peters A defeated Ananda College A by 23 runs in their under 17 Division 1 match played at Ananda Mawatha: Ananda A 199 and St. Peters A 222. A whirlwind fifth wicket partnership of 134 runs in 64 minutes by Susil Fernando (103 not out) and D. Somachandra de Silva (75) helped Sri Lanka declare their first innings at 338 for 6 on the opening day of the two-day warm up match against a Combined Services XI at Portsmouth on Monday.

THURSDAY JUNE 2: Army Colts had no difficulty beating Thrustan College by 26 points (3 goals and 2 tries) to nil in a rugby match played at Galle Face yesterday; arm led 16 - 0 at the breather. A five spell of left arm leg spin bowling by skipper Ruwan Wickremasinghe (11.5 overs—0 maidens—50 runs -6 wickets) supported by a whirlwind 52 with one six and 9 fours from K. G. Priyantha helped Isipatana MV beat Dharmapala Kanista Kottawa by 80 runs on the first innings in the first 15 division II tourna-

ment cricket match: Dharmapala Kottawa 127 and Isipatana MV 207. The two-day match between Sri Lanka and a Combined Services XI ended in a tame draw at Portsmouth on Tuesday; Combined Services 52 for no loss overnight were all out for 176 in reply to Sri Lanka's 338 for 6 declared. Dipika Chanmugam of Bishops College won her heat in the 100 metres Breast Stroke for Girls (Under 11); she clocked 1: 38.06 secs bettering her own record of last year (1: 40.80 secs) by 0: 2.74 secs at the Tenth Sri Lanka Schools Junior National Swimming and Diving Championships which began at the Josephian Pool yesterday.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3: St. Joseph's College beat Ananda College by three goals to nil in their Under 13 football match played at Campbell Park recently. Michaelman SC Batticaloa held Saunders SC in a quarter final match of the Sugathadasa Memorial Cup football tournament played at the McHeyzer Stadium at Trincomalee; in the first half Michaelmen scored that tally through Sudaharan. Pettah United SC beat Vyambalanka SC by four goals to one in a soccer match played at Welagedera stadium. Kingswood College scored a first innings win over Sylvesters College, Kandy in their schools under 17 cricket tournament match played at Police grounds on Sunday: Kingswood 105 for 9 wickets and St. Sylvesters 72 all out. In the under 15 tournament Kingswood Collge defeated Vidyartha College Kandy by an innings and 50 runs at Randles Hill on Sunday: Vidyartha 65 all out and Kingswood 197 all out. Sri Lanka's star batsmen skipper Duleep Mendis (60 no) and vice captain Roy Dias (80 n.o.) blasted the Clamorgan attack as Sri Lanka raced to a 7 wicket victory in a World Cup warm up match at Cardiff on Wednesday: Sri Lanka scored 154 for 3 wickets to wrap up the match the Glamorgan 153 for 8.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4: Skipper Sanjeewa Ranatunga and Sanjaya Kariyawasam's eighth wicket partnership of 126 runs in only 85 minutes not only pulled Ananda A out of the doldrums but also saw them beat Royal A by 15 runs in an Under 15 Division I Tournament Cricket match played at Ananda Mawatha: Royal A 283 for 9 and Ananda A 253. Royal scored a hard fought 7 points (a try and a drop goal) to nil victory over Isipatana after leading 3—nil at half time in their rugby match at Longdon Place yesterday. Navy took full advantage of the Havelocks poor three quarter moves to win by 12 points (2 goals) to nil after a scoreless first half in a Bottom of the Table Clifford Cup First Round rugby match played at Galle Face yesterday. Sri Lanka scored their sixth consecutive win in the World Cup Tournament Warm up matches when they beat Zimbabwe by 8 wickets at Fenners in Cambridge yesterday: Simbabwe 72 and Sri Lanka 73 for 2.

● Swine Fever

● Multinationals

IS IT NOT STRANGE that a mysterious silence should have descended upon the uproar over swine fever? That nevertheless *Tribune* office continues to be flooded with queries about the outbreak of swine fever and its aftermath? That many readers want to know whether the swine fever had really come through airport swill alone or whether there were other causes as well? That some have asked whether the disease would have come through imported stock that had not been checked adequately or even quarantined as required by law? That others want to know whether it could not have come in through frozen meat imports? That it has been pointed out that the virus (swine fever) can exist in frozen meat for years? That many have begun to ask whether the current precautions taken in regard to frozen meat imports are adequate? Whether there are any rules at all about frozen meat coming in by air or by sea? That there is no doubt that the Sri Lanka Food and Drugs Act is obsolete and does not have even the elementary precautions contained in the US or UK Food and Drugs Act? That readers will recall that *Tribune* had once highlighted the fact that the US had refused to allow the import of broiler chicken meat from China because that country (China) did not enforce the minimum standards in getting broiler chicken ready for the market or even export? That the Sri Lanka Food and Drugs Act did not have the necessary precautionary measures and imports (by the CWE) were allowed freely? That what in actual fact happened was that the bulk of the Chinese broilers imported into Sri Lanka was soon found to be unfit for human consumption and had to be consigned to the garbage dumps or to fertiliser factories? That many readers are now perturbed whether the swine fever infection did come in through imported frozen meat? IS IT NOT EVEN STRANGER that now that the outbreak is regarded as over that no measures appear to have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this epidemic and more importantly to eradicate all the sources of infection? That it is known that Negombo and the adjoining areas contain the largest number of commercial piggeries? That there are a few in Colombo and the outskirts? That there are some sizeable ones in the Kurunegala and the Kandy regions? That of a dozen commercial piggeries only two (one in Piliyandala and one in Battaramulla) were free of the fever? That in all the really big piggeries the fever had taken a heavy toll — varying from two-thirds to three quarter of the stock? That pig farmers who have lost several lakhs want to know whether any action was taken immediately after the incidence of the disease was spotted late February? Whether reports were

sent up immediately to the authorities or whether there was an attempt to hide it in the hope that it may blow over? Whether it is true that no action was taken until the fever had begun to decimate Sri Lanka's pig population? That one question everybody keeps asking is whether there is a Livestock Piggeries Officer? What are his qualifications and experience? Is there a list with him of all the piggeries — commercial state and others in the island? That *Tribune* will continue to ask more questions in the coming weeks?

IS IT NOT A FACT that Sri Lanka must be on guard against multinational firms which after getting a foothold here will bleed this country white? That multinationals which export meat from some countries will not think twice of introducing swine fever into Sri Lanka to decimate the local pig population and thereafter make this country depend solely on imported pork? That this danger threatened all sectors of the livestock industry? That will we deal with this matter in a subsequent article, but it would now be useful to reproduce from a leading Indian journal about the activities of multinationals in India in the drug trade? "Drug multinationals operating in India spend many times more foreign exchange than they earn through exports. Simply speaking, they just drain our economy spending precious foreign exchange on buying raw materials capital goods, etc., apart from remitting huge amounts to their headquarters abroad as dividends etc. Here are a few comparisons of foreign exchange expenditure on various kinds of imports and other remittances as against the export earnings of selected companies. In 1979, Bayer (India) Ltd., sent out Rs. 898.22 lakh in foreign exchange while earning merely Rs. 44.18 lakh through exports, leaving a huge gap of Rs. 854.05 lakh. During 1980 and 1981, the company spent Rs. 545.53 lakh and Rs. 411.16 lakh respectively while bringing in hardly Rs. 53.60 lakhs and Rs. 49.60 lakhs in these two years. The differences between the Foreign exchange earnings and expenditure during the two years work out to Rs. 491.93 lakh and Rs. 361.56 lakh. Sandoz (India) Ltd., spent Foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 778.10 lakh during 1981, earning only Rs. 180.42 lakh. In this particular case the outgo of foreign exchange increased dramatically over the three years: 1979, 1980 and 1981. Compared to the expenditure of 571.24 lakh in 1979, the company earned Rs. 341.62 lakh through exports. But in 1980, exports slumped to Rs. 183.91 lakh compared to the increased foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 575.18 lakh showing a difference of Rs. 391.27 lakh. And the difference in 1981 grew to Rs. 697.62 lakhs. *That these figures show how careful Sri Lanka has to be in dealing with multinationals? That in the modern world — especially in the Third World it is not possible to do without multinationals but every developing country should exercise the greatest vigilance in handling them?*

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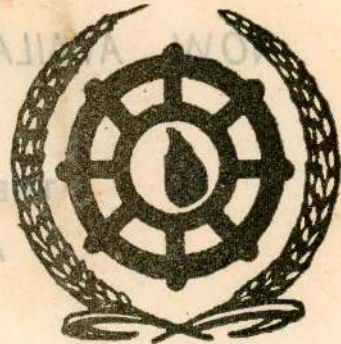
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