

# TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

Vol. 27 — No. 39

JULY 2 1983

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- ★ GAM UDAWA
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**TRIBUNE**  
43, Dawson Street,  
Colombo 2.

Tel. 33172.



# TRIBUNE

Ceylon News Review  
A Journal of Ceylon and  
World Affairs

Founded in 1954  
Every Saturday

Editor: S.P. Amarasingam

Vol.27

No.39

JULY 2, 1983  
43, Dawson Street,  
Colombo 2.  
Tel: 33172

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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

ON THE COVER THIS WEEK we have a picture of Minister Gamani Dissanayake and a few representatives of a Veddah tribe who were unwilling to leave their ancestral lands in the jungles of Dambana and live in new homesteads and farmlands not far way in System B of the Mahaveli Scheme. For the time being the Wild Life Department does not seem to have any objections to the Veddah families continuing to live in the area carved out as a Natural Reserve and a Sanctuary. Whilst the Veddahs have drawn a certain amount of attention from sociologists and others interested in this ancient tribe that has almost lost its identity public attention this week has been focussed on the commissioning of the Maduru Oya Reservoir on July 2. Mr. D. D. Martin, Project Manager, Maduru Oya from the Crippen International Ltd. of Canada, responsible for the construction, has summed up the work in article — relevant from which we cite below: "..... The official opening of the Maduru Oya reservoir is of special significance for the people of Sri Lanka for two reasons: firstly it marks the completion on schedule of the first of the major Mahaveli headworks projects showing conclusively that the massive construction programme initiated by the Sri Lanka Government is meeting the ambitious target dates established; and secondly it brings back into being what was probably the largest tank in the ancient irrigation system constructed by the Sinhala kings centuries ago. Whilst ancient systems have been rehabilitated over the years and are now supporting present day agriculture, the new Maduru Oya project differs significantly, in that it is but one link in the sequence of projects that will bring Mahaveli waters to vast areas of the country. Without transfer of this precious water, the Maduru Oya catchment alone would not yield an adequate supply to ensure that the irrigation demands for the 50 500ha of System B land commanded by the dam could be met. Built at a cost of Rs. 2,150 million, of which Canadian dollars 76 millions was provided under a long term loan with the Government of Canada. Originally water was to have been conveyed in an open canal, but during excavation works, the Maduru Oya ancient sluiceway was discovered. Preservation of this unique testimony in the expertise of ancient dam builders necessitated major redesign and resulted in the buildings of a 180m long 5m diameter, tunnel through the hillside. The foreign cost of this extra work was funded by an extra loan from CIDA ..... IN A MESSAGE TO MARK THE OCCASION, Mahaveli Minister Gamani Dissanayake has said that the 'commissioning of the Maduru Oya Reservoir with the completion of its dam, not only brings 115,473 of acres of new land under the plough but also marks the creation of a new way of life, a new culture and new civilisation. In the heyday of the Sinhala kingdom, the Maduru Oya region was the prosperous rice bowl of our nation and the nerve centre of our glorious culture which was inspired by and was based on the benign presence of the tank and the temple ( *Wewai, Dagabai* ). The goal of the Maduru Oya Project is the resuscitation of these twin ideals one again. This is not an attempt merely to go to go back to the past. Rather it is an endeavour to merge the past with the present. The only difference is the attempt to integrate modern science and technology with the rich intrinsic qualities and cultural values of the past in a manner to revitalise the present as such a combination is essential for our future progress ..... With the completion of its giant dam, even before schedule, Maduru Oya leads the *Pancha Maha Jalavegaya* ( five-fold hydro power) of the massive Mahaveli Scheme. This is indeed a happy augury for the other four projects — Victoria, Kotmale, Randenigala and Ulhitiya .....



## Gam Udawa and Saemaul Undong

THE SLOGAN OVER THE SLBC THAT ALL ROADS LEAD TO NIKAWERATIYA has been amply borne out by the fact that estimates indicate that by July 3 when the Gam Udawa Exhibition ends nearly a million people would have paid an entrance fee of two rupees each to visit it. Cynics may refer to it disparagingly as a circus, but it is well to remember that the great Roman Empire was built and sustained on, among other things, a variety of crowd gathering shows — gladiatorial and otherwise. The Premadasa Gam Udawa Exhibition is a much more utilitarian show than anything the Romans had ever devised. Apart from seeking to awaken the villager into purposeful and meaningful activity, he is also aiming at national unity. Addressing a very large and distinguished gathering at the opening of the Exhibition on June 23 (it was also his 59th birthday), he said: "..... Perfect unity among all communities is an essential condition to achieve our goals to self-sufficiency, economic upliftment and literary advancement ....." He emphasised that discipline in every sphere was the need of the era. He declared that the Government under no circumstances will give in to any force which stood obstructing the way to unity and prosperity. He also said that the Gam Udawa Exhibition '84 will be held in Anuradhapura and reminded the audience that "we have completed 227 Udagams. At the end of this year we will be completing 153000 hours ....." He went on to say that the "objectives of the Jayewardene era that was herelined in 1977 is to make it provide benefits to the people by way of self-sufficiency and national unity ....." and prosperity as in the earlier epochs in which peoples of all religious faiths and speaking different languages had lived together in amity and happiness ....."

Dr. Ariyaratne, the Sarvodaya leader, who had presented the prize of one million rupees to the Medagama Gramodaya Mandalaya in the Moneragala District, which had won the All-island Competition for the best run Gramodaya Mandalaya, made a fervent plea that the Gam Udawa Movement should be placed above party and sectarian politics. There is much to be said for it as the Gam Udawa Movement has cut across racial, linguistic and religious barriers. It is also significant that the Movement has begun to receive support from far away places. Sri Lanka expatriates working and living abroad have already contributed nearly 15 million rupees to the Gramodaya Fund. At the opening of the Exhibition, Mr. Chung-Kyung Hwan, General Secretary of the Saemaul Undong of South

Korea contributed Rs. 54.6 million to the Fund, while a representative of his Holiness Dr. Samsuddin Al Haffoi of Saudi Arabia presented a cheque for Rs 2 million. South Korea's Saemaul Undong Movement has attracted a great deal of attention in Third World countries. Visitors from India, the home of Mahatma Gandhi's Sarvodaya Movement have been greatly impressed by the achievements of the of this grassroots Korean movement. "The Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement), devised and introduced by President Park Chung Hee, which came into operation in 1971, has become a nationwide movement training rural and, more recently, urban people in the benefits of diligence, self help and cooperation, encouraging the balanced growth of industry and agriculture, and promoting integrity. The successful implementation of the two five year plans resulted in an 85 percent increase in gross national product and an increase in national per capita income from \$ 95 in 1961 to \$25 in 1971. .... Growth in the agricultural sector however lagged far behind than in the industrial sector as the government could not pay equal attention to agriculture. The gap between the annual incomes of farm households and urban dwellers grew wider. On the average a farm household earned 71 percent of that of an urban wage earner's household in 1962 and the figure fell to 61 percent in 1970. The deteriorating rural situation widened the gap between factory and farm, and became a major cause for a shift of population into large cities. The quality of the remaining labour deteriorated because mostly the aged and women remained in rural areas, so most villages were left without potential leaders since those who moved away were the relatively well educated young men. "Aware of this situation the government policy for the third five year economic development plan (1972 - 1976) emphasised "balanced growth between industry and agriculture" and development of agriculture and fisheries economies as the first of the three basic objectives for the third plan. (The other two objectives were increased exports and construction of heavy industry) During the period, the government planned to invest nearly \$ 2 billion in agriculture development. As monetary — investment alone is not sufficient for agricultural development, the agricultural sector especially the farmers had to be ready to make effective use of such investments in order to maximize efficiency. Some sort of nationwide mass movement strongly supported by political power and the administrative machinery became necessary to cultivate positive attitudes in the rural masses, to assist them in gaining confidence in their future, and to train them for more active self-reliance and cooperation. This basic directions for the Saemaul Undong were given and experimental projects started in rural villages in 1971. A step by step approach was considered necessary for the success of Saemaul



Undong. The early projects were designed to improve the living conditions of individual families. Roofs were repaired and kitchen and toilets improved, with the government supplying materials and advice and the farmer doing the work. This was to instill the spirit of self help. During the next stage the villagers were encouraged to meet to choose a Saemaul leader, and carry out projects which would improve the village environment and contribute to the improvement of farm life.

"The building of bridges, roads, irrigation and water facilities, common compost plots and village halls was typical of projects during this stage. These projects gave the villages experience in organising and cooperation. In the third stage, villages were encouraged to take up projects which would increase individual income. Group farming, common seed beds, vegetable cultivation, pig, chicken and cattle farming community forestation, Saemaul factories and common marketing facilities were some of the projects chosen at this stage. The projections for the immediate future include plans to build and extend health and sanitation projects and to shift from village projects to intervillage projects. Basic guidelines for the preparation of projects are issued by a central consultative council chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs. Based on these guidelines, a village project is selected by the village development committee, subject to the approval of the general assembly of the village. The project selected is coordinated with other projects by the Myon (Township) Chief in consultation with the Myon Saemaul Undong Committee. The coordinated projects are reported to the county chief who approve them in coordination with the county Saemaul consultative Council. Only projects in dispute are referred to the Provincial Governor, who solves the problem in a similar way in consultation with the provincial Saemaul consultative council."

"In such a way all the projects are finally summarised and coordinated at the Saemaul Central Consultative Council, chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs. At the non Government level, the movement is coordinated by the Central Office of Saemaul Undong, which represents all non government Saemaul organisations. Leadership training is conducted through two programs, a village Saemaul leaders training program and a social leader training program. For any Saemaul project voluntary and active participation of the villagers is the basic requirement — regardless of level of education and standard of living — in planning selecting, financing implementing and maintaining it. Perhaps the most important achievement of Saemaul Undong is its impact on the morale of the people. It has had a definite impact on promoting a cooperative spirit at the grassroots level, which is the basis for any rural development activity, and on giving the people faith in a bright and positive future. After nine

years of the movement the initiative is gradually, being turned over to the people, and more and more villages are participating in the process, which requires a greater cooperative spirit....."

The result of ten years of Saemaul Undong raised farm incomes and the national per capita income moved up from \$ 252 (in 1971) to \$ 1254 in 1982. A correspondent of the Madras Hindu in a recent article drew attention to the success of agriculture in South Korea. ( vide *Tribune's* Agricultural Digest, June 19 1983 at pp 19—20).

It will be noted that South Korea's Saemaul Undong, which had started with foreign and assistance, is now self-sufficient and is not only able to stand on its own but is also able to offer assistance and technological co-operation to developing countries.



PRESIDENT JAYAWARDENE

## Reborn Villages

I am pleased to note that the Gam Udawa Programme continues to expand bringing its benefits to an increasing number of people. As with other people's programmes such as free education and health services it is assuming a national character. The Gam Udawa programme is not just a matter of constructing houses and providing facilities. It has a much larger objective and scope. It attempts through the catalyst of improved living conditions to open the minds of people — especially those in the rural areas — to a better and more satisfying life. In this sense there is a personal family and community element inherent in the movement.

Time was when people living in rural areas were left to their own resources to eke out a living. Services such as education, health, electricity, roads etc. were only meagrely available to them. The Gam Udawa programme has changed all this. It creates in the minds of those who are fatalistically content with their sad lot, a new hope for a better life for themselves and their children. It raises in them the urge to break away from the sluggishness that has held them in thrall for generations and energises them through their own efforts to live with a greater degree of contentment.

*That the Gam Udawa programme has made a major break-through in this direction there is little doubt. All over the country, in even the remotest areas, can be seen reborn villages and people with a new sense of hope and dignity in their eyes. All this must make a major contribution*



to the development of our country. The genesis of this movement falls to the credit of the Prime Minister the Hon. R. Premadasa. It is his awareness of the problems of the poor and those in need of help and encouragement and his indomitable efforts that have made the movement a success. He deserves the gratitude of all.



REBUILDING THE NATION THROUGH THE

## Village Re-Awakening Movement

By Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne

WE IN SRI LANKA are fortunate in possessing a cultural heritage that goes back to more than 2,500 years. There is evidence to show how our society and culture flourished at a time when the present so-called developed societies were in a primitive stage. This history of our culture and its existence for over 2,500 years shows how we too inherited a social system of our own. Agriculture being the chief occupation of our people our ancestors devised intricate systems of irrigation, the ruins of which are found even today. Water was carefully stored in tanks in charge of the corporate body of the village. This stored water was used for cultivation. There was also a system of life in which this "sharing" became a characteristic feature not only in the economic or social but also in the cultural or spiritual life of the people. This sharing was symbolized by the tank on the one hand and the dagoba or the white dome at the village temple on the other. *While we shared water when we cultivated the land we also shared land and all other aspects of our material life. The economy and the social life had this sharing as its life-blood. This was also extended to the spiritual life of the people. Even when a meritorious act was performed the practice was to share it by asking others to acquire the merit of the act already achieved by the doer. Individuals are brought together into a harmonious community by welding them into a whole by this principle of sharing which gives life and sustenance to the entire social system.*

WITH THE GRADUAL DOMINATION exercised by foreign powers, the colonialists, this social system based on the above principle of sharing went into abeyance. The civilisation and culture of the past evident to us from our sculpture, literature, painting art and architecture evidently reached fruition on this principle. With its demise in the colonial

times the corporate life and the social system associated with sharing gradually generated. While the main blood stream that gave life to it — the principle of sharing — thus suffered, the other important aspect of the social system merely hung on without relevance without meaning or significance.

**With the Hon. Prime Minister's Village Reawakening programme an attempt is being made to recognise this important principle, restore it back in the village life and rebuild the social system moulded on it.** Implied in the principle of (sharing) is the fact that an individual as well as the community could arise to create its own identity to meet its basic needs and become self-sufficient by its own effort. No motivation could initiate and sustain such efforts in the manner of this principle of sharing. The Village Reawakening Programme is so designed as to incorporate this principle of self-help as its essential foundation. The basic step followed here is that the community that needs houses should feel the need actually before they get the helping hand of the government to construct the houses. Unless a basic need is thus felt no community self help could be meaningfully activated. The feeling would enable the people to create such social organisations among themselves to facilitate necessary action. The need for shelter could then be seen by them in a more complex light. *It is not only the roof over one's head, actually the idea of shelter includes shelter in all human basic needs. It connotes a means of employment or the mobilisation of resources provisions of basic health care, total education etc.*

THE HON. PRIME MINISTER'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE UDAGAMA has brought these ideals to the people. It motivates the people in search of their identity, particularly the identity of a culture and civilisation they once possessed. It inspires them to look back to their traditions and pick from them those aspects that are meaningful for them today, fuse these aspects with modern scientific knowledge, moulding an appropriate technology of their own. The emphasis of the Udagama philosophy is always on local resources. As far as possible the idea of "Shelter for All" as put into effect by the Village Reawakening Programme (Udagama Philosophy) should emphasise the satisfaction of basic needs by the available local material and non-material resources. This is done in order to build village communities dependent on none but themselves. In order to make this ideal a practical one Development Education is often incorporated into the Village Reconstruction Programme. *When houses are built the entire process becomes a training ground for necessary skills. First of all those for whom the houses are built become participants in the process of building themselves. Secondly both young men and women from the villages are trained in the reconstruction programme to develop their skills. Masons and car-*



penters are such tradesmen who after completing a programme in one village go to another and having gained experience in skills there find no difficulty in securing employment thereafter.

*The Hon. Prime Minister's Programme also caters to the decision-making process of the people by themselves. So far all decision-making for the people was in the hands of officials, politicians or outsiders who were always at a higher level than the people. In the Udagam Programme an attempt is made to make the people the real decision-makers all types of social mechanisms are created to give and this idea flesh and blood, to motivate people to become their own decision-makers. The village communities once perfected would become relatively independent socio-economic units conscious of themselves their environment and of their traditional culture not being oblivious to appropriate technology whenever it is found.*

*I firmly believe that the real impact of the philosophy and programme of action would be apparent not today but sometime tomorrow in the future. It is with the belief that by this unique programme the common man could be helped to help himself that Sarvodaya is participating in the Village Reawakening programme. Sarvodaya hopes that it would help to create a "new" man and a "new" world.*

x x x

A PLEA

## For Sanity

By R. Kahawita

Since the Referendum to continue with the same band wagon for another six years, the country is going through the worst kind of violence and vulgar organised indiscipline and demonstration against law and order accompanied by looting, arson pillaging. Murder has become the rule of the day and a way of life which has replaced what we inherited from 2,500 year-old culture and civilisation. This is happening inspite of religious statues in every nook and corner, under every Bo tree, in parks and public places, public buildings: they are so many and every where — may be to remind us of our centuries old culture but they have become mere hypocritical exhibitions of our insincerity to our neighbour. We expect these statues to be reminders of our sacred culture and to guide us to conduct our daily lives in the five fold path or according to the ethics and morals preached to us. Instead the presence of these reminders of our faith seemed to have created a vacuum in our conscience, to join and participate in a type of mob-violence foreign to our culture years ago. Sad to say that this new

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wave of violence has erupted after the Referendum. We do not say it is due to it, nevertheless the incidents are too many since then. If we recognize violence as acts of heroism to be publicly honoured, then what follows we will be just reaping what we sowed. Such recognition is often followed by public memorials, rewards and orations at crucial moments to remind the mob that acts against law and order are rewarding.

The ugly and vulgar demonstrations in front of the residence of three Supreme Court Judges recently may be an extension of the recognition and patronage given to evil doers. Never in the history of this country nor in the recorded history of the Sinhala people, the judiciary has been intimidated for being impartial in their findings. This incident puts us to shame to claim that we are Sinhalese. It puts us to greater shame that these series of incidents have taken place during the regime of a Political party for which we have worked for a life time.

It is a sad, indeed a very sad, commentary, on "A just and Free Society" we promised to create if we were returned to power in 1977. It can be interpreted now as a hollow promise made to get into power. Having got into power, we have persuaded the voter to give us a second term. People did not do that for us to behave in the manner we did during the beginning of this month. We have given room by our deeds and utterances for organised and planned demonstrations using State owned property to misbehave and insult the custodians of your and my liberties and rights. If viewed in the correct perspective we are far, far away from that just and free society we promised the people in our manifesto of 1977. Yes we have given freedom to indiscipline and mob violence at all levels while we look on.

x x x

DAY CARE

## For Adults

A delightful centre in the heart of Colombo started on 7th March, 1983. It is the very first of its kind in Sri Lanka. It's for persons who are mentally ill and are unable to stay at home without supervision or companionship. Family members say they are able to look after them at night but for various practical, economical and medical reasons would be glad to help during the day. So these men and women attend this centre from Monday to Friday from 9 to 4.

Helpers on a voluntary basis, from all walks of life and religions, and with varied interests, under the guidance of their leader, a fully trained Occupation Therapist, programme the members' (the term



'patient' is dropped at the center) day with as many interesting and absorbing activities as can be fitted in to 7 hours. Emphasis is on drawing out members to express themselves freely, make decisions, form a daily pattern, make friends and enjoy life. The very fact that they have to get up early in the morning, wash, dress, breakfast and then travel to the center is an improvement. Members are welcomed enthusiastically and reminded to return the next day. Absentees are never forced to return but there have been occasions when the leader hears that the reason for non-attendance is simply the inability to "get out of bed", so he may visit the home and the bond of friendship and caring strikes up again and its not long before the member may even happily return with the leader at that moment.

A day care center for adults cannot be compared with a school for children with mental disturbance nor a creche for the simple reason these members are ADULTS and they attend the center voluntarily. Think of the center as an alternative to staying in bed all day at home (as long as one's dependants are alive to manage the process of living and breathing) or living in a mental hospital for the rest of one's life.

If you are interested write to the National Council for the Welfare of the Mentally Disturbed, 50 1/1, Rosmead Place, Colombo 7. This is a nationwide, voluntary, non-governmental organisation dedicated to the promotion of mental health, the prevention of mental illness and the improved care and treatment of the mentally ill. If you need help or can help others get in touch with them.

*Out Of Focus*

x x x

## LETTERS

### Re-Afforestation

Sir

I have read with interest the *Letter From The Editor* in the *Tribune* of May. 14. 1983. (Vol.27, No. 32). I have discussed the matter with many people in areas where the forests have been cut down. I am submitting a few points which should be of interest.

Forests should be useful to the people who live around it; while serving its primary purpose -- to stop erosion. Forests should provide (1) *Food* - for man and his animals. Trees like Jak, Breadfruit, Avocado, Pear, Mangoes. Foliage fodder trees like Ipil, Eramudu, Grisella for his animals. (2) *Fuel* for his cooking -- fast growing, hardy, Ipil, Grisella, Eucalyptus. (3) *Timber* -- Sapu, Satinwood, Gan Suriya Lunumidella etc. all thrive well in these areas. (4). *Employment* - provide raw material for cottage industries like Jam making preserves, cordials, dried fruits -- from fruit trees e.g., mango,

Guava, Cadju, belly, woodapple, amberallas. Tamarind etc. Edible oil from mee seeds. Cane for furniture sticks for lacquered walking sticks, flag poles etc., mats from the Hana fern. Kitual treacle. Bamboo groves for furniture and incense sticks -- to build houses like in certain parts of Asia. Manufacture of ayurvedic medicines from herbs and trees. Bee keeping flowering trees.

Forests in these areas should benefit the people. It is not like growing one variety of trees in vast acres of land without human habitation to serve a pulp industry or saw mill. A crash programme should be initiated to grow hardy fast growing varieties like Ipil, Grisella, Gan Suriya, Eramudu in the infertile, eroded lands immediately the rainy season commences. Except for Ipil the others could be grown from cuttings readily available here. It is important to leave the existing grass shrub undisturbed as much as possible to reduce further erosion and provide shade and moisture to the newly planted plants. Grazing of village cattle should cease. This will be a problem as these lands have been the traditional grazing grounds once a certain amount of shade and moisture mulch from decayed leaves have been established (about 2 years); the other slow and fast growing trees, fruit trees, shrubs, creepers etc., could be grown in well prepared holes manured with cow dung -- available from the cattle farms close by. Organic manuring will be helpful during seasons of severe drought.

Reafforestation should be done during the rainy season only. All the pines and eucalyptus plants grown during the recent reafforestation programme have died due to the drought. The villagers also seem to resent this invasion by Eucalyptus and Pines around their lands for two reasons (1) they fear that their water sources, wells and spouts will dry up and (2) non-availability of fruits, yams and foot in those jungles.

M. Bowatte

*Registered Medical Practitioner*  
Godagantenne.

x x x

### Where are the Trees?

Sir,

Mr. K. Kanapathipillai's "Where are the trees?" in the *Tribune* of June 11, 1983 draws me into the scene; since I happen to be the friend, who called on him and posed the question. Nobody disagrees with Mr. Kanapathipillai who laments that "The people in these parts have become apathetic". But everybody wants to know why the people are apathetic. One cannot attribute any legendary reasons for this "apathetic" business. There is a lot more in this apathy. I for one have examined the question and discussed it with many people including officials. to everyone, I had posed the question,

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"What contribution has the Government made, to grow trees, after the Cyclone?" The replies were bluff from some and the customary evasiveness from others.

I am aware that money has been made available to the Forest Department in Batticaloa for re-forestation after the 1978 cyclone. But trees have not grown. In some cases, trees started going about from one place to the other but nothing happened. No official was prepared to tell the Batticaloa citizens what happened to the money and how many trees were planted — if at all. The Forest Department sources were, however, cautious. A spokesman insisted that trees were planted. And he took refuge in saying that there was no civic consciousness on the part of the people and that the trees disappeared. The unhappy fact is that even if trees were planted (there is no proof of this) there was absolutely no care and protection for the trees.

It is horrendous planning on the part of the Forest Department. This Department should have known that planting without protection from stray cattle is not productive planting. Vouchers may be filled, money also drawn and according to some, trees too start moving about. That's where the trouble starts and that is where people turn "apathetic". Awareness, is something that has to be created by the Government. Has this been done, by example and precept? No. Against this business of Government disregard, it is the happy scenic beauty in Batticaloa's Weber Stadium. Trees along the fence are growing. They are growing, mainly through the insistence of Rev. Father Harold Weber.

John B. Kumarakulasinghe

3, Adigar Road,  
Batticaloa.

x x x

FILM FOCUS

## National Harmony

This column is firmly of the view that if ever there was a time, when the film media could be tapped to the full to bring the many communities together in harmony the moment is well and truly now. A few years ago actor Gamini Fonseka spun out a story with noble intentions, and transferred it to celluloid in "Sarungale", where both Sinhala and Tamil languages were used in an ethnic based message for our people. The story portrayed the ugly side of racial and caste conflicts of that period, and although accepted with mixed feelings by audiences,

it settled down not only to diffuse its message steadily to Sri Lankans but also to earn many awards by its bold approach to the naked truth of the calamity that had just rolled by then.

A few days ago, your columnist sat together with *Tribune's* editor and a doyen of Sri Lankan politics and eminent historian, James T. Rutnam (78) to view a coloured Sinhalese film titled *Aathara Kathawa* (Love Story) which revolved around this same amity theme for the second time. This film was produced and directed by Chandran Ratnam, a son of the historian. Chandran was responsible for the story as well. Having settled down in America, and on one of his periodic visits to the land of his birth, Chandran had been surprised, if not shocked by the ethnic differences that were slowly and surely ripping this beautiful country apart. Violence and bloodshed seemed to him to hover over the land which was peaceful once, and where every prospect seemed pleasing, and where the vileness of man seemed to be taking over. At the rather limited time at his disposal, he sat down to write, produce and direct this simple story with his cinematic experiences. He surfaces the problem effectively with a powerful cast, and the film perhaps will join the queue for a timely release, and *Film Focus* proposes to review it then. Chandran, in the meantime, has returned to America, and perhaps will be back for the release of his dedicated venture that cost him nearly one and a half millions to produce.

And moving on, on this theme of harmony in the land, the words of the Archbishop of Colombo Nicholas Marcus Fernando should be taken to heart by film makers as well, for the part this column expects them to play in forging unity. The Archbishop pinpoints that "Violence has gripped our land again and the time is running out for everyone. We seem to have reached the eleventh hour as the sign of the times seem to indicate. A united country is our dream, the dream of the greater majority of our people of all ethnic, religious and cultural groups. But the dream can become a reality only through a just society where all are equal."

This column would like to add that now is the hour for our film creators, to meaningfully portray on celluloid, the lives of our great national leaders, who fought, shoulder to shoulder, irrespective of caste, creed or racial considerations to achieve independence and an era of freedom that should be shared equally by all. What is there better than the visual media, to help in narrowing the widening gaps on ethnic grounds, and veering the country around, towards unity through equality and paving a future for its development with the unborn generations to in mind. With all film hands too to the plough, this column does not feel it is too late to avoid a calamity.

James N Benedict



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June 13 - 19

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

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

**MONDAY, JUNE 13:** Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel left for Paris on Saturday night for an Aid group meeting where the discussions are expected to be much more controversial than in the past. "The discussions will be more controversial than earlier because Sri Lanka has not been able to arrive at an agreement with the IMF yet", Mr de Mel told a pre-departure news conference. Home guards will be deployed to fight the outbreak of diarrhoea in the Nuwara Eliya district, District Minister Renuka Ranaweera said on Thursday. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has put hardliners firmly in charge of Britain's economy and fired Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in a cabinet upheaval. Pakistan yesterday announced an increase in defence spending of nearly nine percent in an expansionary budget which did away with many bureaucratic controls—*DN*. The accounts of two leading government pension funds have not been properly made up and submitted for audit; the pension funds in question are the Widows and Orphans and Teachers Widows and Orphans pension funds—*CDM*. Saturday's mob demonstrations before the residences of three senior Supreme Court judges drew angry reactions from the judiciary and the legal profession yesterday; Chief Justice Neville Samarakoon apprised Prime Minister R. Premadasa informally yesterday of the incidents—*SU*. Five high-ranking officers of the Raja Rata Rifles, the Anuradhapura based regiment of the Sri Lanka Army from which there were mass desertions last week, have been dismissed; an Army spokesman said that the reason for this action was that these officers had been critical of the appointment of a new Commanding Officer to the Regiment following the interdiction of the earlier one in the wake of the desertions. The National Development Bank of Sri Lanka which was expected to boost economic development has been asked by the Government to "limit its commitments for the financing of hotel projects in view of the emerging surplus in room capacity in most tourist resort areas"—*IS*. It is reliably understood that the Secretary General of the

**TRIBUNE, JULY 2, 1983**

TULF and Leader of the Opposition, A. Amirthalingam, met Kuttimani, Thangathurai and Jegan members of the Tamil Eelam front and who are under life imprisonment at the Welikada Prison and had secret talks with them—*VK*.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 14:** The Bank of Ceylon yesterday announced that it would reduce its interest rates by a minimum of one percent for all sectors including trade and commerce, agriculture and industry; priority sectors mainly export-oriented, will be eligible for a reduction of more than one percent interest. Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands said the Maduru Oya project will be commissioned on July 2 by President J. R. Jayewardene and Prime Minister R. Premadasa. US Special envoy Morris Draper said yesterday the United States and the Soviet Union have had serious discussions on the Lebanon situation and expressed optimism that there would be further talks—*DN*. Over 500 mailmen are wanted urgently; the Post Master General is facing a severe mail delivery problem following a massive increase in the volume of mail dispatched within the country—*CDM*. Leading lawyers Parliamentarians trade unionists and other citizens yesterday strongly condemned the mob demonstrations before the residences of the three Supreme Court judges. The Sri Lanka gem auctions have been pronounced a failure and are likely to be scrapped. New regulations were promulgated by the government yesterday under the ongoing state of emergency to deal with the law and order situation; one regulation prohibits the holding of public processions in any part of Sri Lanka, while another enhances penalties on those found in possession of weapons or explosives—*SU*. Grindlays Bank, the oldest bank in Sri Lanka, is likely to come under new ownership by the time it moves its new office at York Street in October this year; the London-based bank will be brought by America's Cigna Corporation says the London *Economist's* Financial Report. Judges of the Supreme Court will meet the Chief Justice today to discuss last Saturday's demonstrations held by unknown persons outside the residences and former residences of three Supreme Court judges—*IS*. The Government will not condone indiscipline from any quarter and appropriate action will be taken against those responsible for demonstrating opposite the houses of three Supreme Court judges—*EO*.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15:** The National Security Council, which met yesterday with Prime Minister R. Premadasa in the chair, reviewed the security situation countrywide including Saturday's demonstration outside the homes of some Supreme Court judges; Mr. Premadasa has called for a report on the demonstration from the Secretary to the Defence Ministry and this is likely to be discussed by the ministers at the weekly cabinet meeting today. The Indian government has slashed the duty free allowan



ce of Rs.1,250 enjoyed by Indian passengers returning home from Colombo to Rs.300/- with immediate effect in order to stem the large-scale import of foreign goods from Colombo for sale in India; the allowance for minors will be Rs. 75. The United States said world economic recovery was on the way and implicitly rejected Third World proposals for urgent joint action to help the economies of poorer nations. Two British Opposition parties, Labour and the Social Democrats are preparing to hand over their respective leadership to a younger generation after Thursday's Conservative election triumph—*DN*. Police are still trying to get to the bottom of last Saturday's attack on the three Supreme Court judges bungalows by thugs who came in two buses and a private van—*CDM*. The CID yesterday moved into take charge of a container believed to hold arms or explosives earmarked for a militant group in the North; following intelligence reports regarding this possibility the container shipped from London was kept under heavy guard at the BQ Yard while investigations got underway to trace the consignees and persons who were expected to clear it. A major outbreak of diarrhoea in Anuradhapura has already claimed two lives—*SU*. The police will submit a preliminary report on the issue of persons demonstrating in front of the residences of three Supreme Court judges to the Government today—*EO*. The Department of Labour which supervises the employment agencies sending Sri Lankans for jobs abroad, particularly in the Middle East has confessed to the Foreign Employment Advisory Committee that it is helpless to stop some agencies "extorting" exorbitant sums of money as a consideration or condition for security jobs in the Middle East for Sri Lankans. The Development Finance Corporation joined the Bank of Ceylon yesterday in deciding to cut down interest rates on lending, in a move viewed in commercial circles as a prelude to significant reduction in interest rates on loans by all commercial banks—*IS*. Those found guilty of possessing hand bombs and explosives in the Trincomalee District will be sentenced to ten to twenty years' imprisonment—*DP*.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 16:** An Indian Customs ordinance curtailing duty free allowances has resulted in a spate of seat cancellations forcing Indian Airlines to suspend its weekly unscheduled additional flights to and from Colombo. Four hundred people have been rendered homeless following the erosion of the Kalutara North sea beach which has destroyed and damaged seventy two fishermen's huts. World food production is heading for a serious fall this year after bumper grain crops last year, a senior United Nations official said. Countries that are not strong militarily must join in hoping for an end of the arms race, visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said at Copenhagen yesterday—*DN*. Police Investigators yesterday were questioning the two Depot Superintendents of the Sri Lanka Transport Board regarding

the movements of the two buses involved in the incidents opposite the Supreme Court judges bungalows last Saturday; Police are likely to question a local body politician who had allegedly led the group in the operations—*CDM*. The Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon yesterday lowered its interest rates on project finance from 16 to 14 percent and invited the private sector to avail itself of this facility to boost the country's economic development. The cargo container suspected of containing weapons and explosives was yesterday opened by the Customs under CID supervision but no weapons were found. Moves by terrorists to escalate violence in the Trincomalee district prompted the imposition of a 19 hour curfew on Monday, well informed sources said yesterday—*SU*. Everything was reported quiet in Trincomalee town where police carried out several combing out operations yesterday—*EO*. The mystery of the Police Emergency telephone going "dead," just at the time of the demonstrations on Saturday against the three Supreme Court Judges deepened yesterday with the release of a report by the acting Inspector General of Police Mr. S. S. Joseph; the report was tabled at the Cabinet meeting yesterday by the Prime Minister. Malaria is spreading rapidly in Colombo North, Kolonnawa, Puttalam, Anuradhapura and Mahaweli H area, because the people in these areas resist the spraying of Malathion, Minister of Health Dr. Ranjith Atapattu told the Cabinet yesterday. Employees of the Pallekelle Milk Board are still hoping to receive the Rs. 100 special allowance recommended in the budget proposals for 1983; whenever the workers met the superiors on the subject they have been told that approval from higher authorities were expected—*IS*. Prime Minister R. Premadasa said yesterday that President J. R. Jayewardene who is now abroad has been informed of the demonstrations in front of the houses of the three Supreme Court judges and that the President has approved the action taken here so far—*VK*. K. Sinnathurai a member of the District Development Council of Jaffna suggested that all the members of the DDC should resign from the Council before 31st August this year—*DP*

**FRIDAY, JUNE 17:** The government has decided not to grant extended visit visas without good reason to Thai nationals coming here in an effort to crack down on a variety of malpractices relating to business in "geudas" — the "milky" blue sapphires. The People's Bank will give cheaper credit to importers beginning next week. "A more than one percent reduction on margins charged from importers is on the cards — consumers should benefit from lower prices", a senior bank spokesman said yesterday. Negotiations between Israel and Syria on exchanging prisoners from the Lebanese were again stalled, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens said on television. The House of Representatives of the USA voted down on Wednesday a 114.6 million



dollar appropriation sought by the Pentagon for the development of new chemical warfare weapons—*DN*. The State Mortgage and Investment Bank which has been reorganized to function as a specialised housing bank is to increase its capital from Rs.200 million to Rs. 2,000 million—*CDM*. Further tariff protection will not be provided to a large number of local industries, Government has decided. Fourteen irate gauda kings walked out of yesterday's Colombo gem auctions protesting against "pernicious allegations made against them of manipulating fraudulent sales and submitting bogus tax exemption certificates". Finance and Planning Minister Ronnie de Mel said in Paris yesterday that Sri Lanka stood out prominently as a country with a unique blend of positive factors attractive to foreign investors whereas many European industries were facing problems due to inflation, rising wage costs and modification and reallocation of industry—*SU*. Western aid donors today pledged 500 million dollars in aid for Sri Lanka in 1983/84 an eleven percent increase compared with last year, Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel said, when he was speaking to reporters after a one-day meeting of the Sri Lanka Aid Consortium attended by 16 donor countries and chaired by the World Bank—*EO*. The Crime Detection Bureau which took over the investigations into certain matters brought to the notice of the Police by two Supreme Court Judges have now been able to trace some of the vehicles referred to by Justice Percy Collin Thome and Justice J. F. A. Soza. The downward trend in interest rates on lending by financial and credit institutions appears to be growing with at least four commercial banks yesterday examining the need for a general reduction in interest rates—*IS*.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 18:** President Jayewardene yesterday issued a proclamation from Rome extending the current state of emergency; a gazette extraordinary published the proclamation as issued in Colombo last night. Development lottery ticket sales are not dropping said Dr. Wickrema Weerasooriya, Secretary to the Ministry of Plan Implementation, clarifying last Saturday's *Daily News* report on the subject. Developing countries of Africa Asia and Latin America are increasingly worried that the outcome of the current UNCTAD 6 parley of rich and poor countries may fall far short of what they initially were hoping for. Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has tightened his grip on Kremlin politics after securing the last of the country's three most powerful positions—*DN*. The Police will double check owners of all private buses, coaches and vans; this follows the mysterious disappearance of the owner of a private vehicle used in last Saturday's demonstrations outside the residence of three Supreme Court judges—*CDM*. The minimum Customs duty on cars has been doubled from Rs. 10,000 to

Rs. 20,000 on an order of Acting Minister of Finance and Planning M. H. M. Naina Marikkar under the Revenue Protection Act with effect from June 16. The trial against Rev. Fr. A. Singarayar, Rev. Fr. S. T. Jayakularajah, Dr. T. W. Jayakularajah, M. P. Nithyanandan and Mrs. Nirmala Nithyanandan was fixed for June 23, by Colombo High Court Judge Robert Silva yesterday—*SU*. Muttur Police opened fire on a group of people attempting to enter the station premises during the early hours of yesterday; the gang on hearing the shots had taken to their heels but no one had been injured. A top government source said that the issue of EPF Account books to members may be delayed considerably because of a controversy over the award of the contract to print the account books. The Ministry of Finance yesterday announced certain customs duty adjustments, reducing the duty on some items and increasing it on others—*IS*.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 19:** The Foreign Investment Advisory Committee has approved 561 projects since 1977 of which 374 are in production or under construction with an employment potential of 66,597 persons according to a survey made by the Committee. The Rural Industrial Development Ministry is faced with the problem of disposal of 2000 carcasses of pigs stored in a cold room in Colombo; a ministry spokesman said that the carcasses were from a piggery in Nattandiya where the animals had been slaughtered and sold to a buyer in Colombo when swine fever allegedly broke out in the farm and several pigs died—*SO*. The distribution of electricity in local authority areas is to be entrusted to a limited liability company to be called Lanka Electricity Company; the new company will be formed jointly with the Ceylon Electricity Board, the Urban Development Authority and other state institutions—*ST*. Repatriation to Sri Lanka of any northern terrorist found to have sought political asylum in West Germany is to be facilitated under a reciprocal judicial agreement expected to be reached shortly between the two countries; this agreement is also likely to include such provisions as the examination of suspects by the Police, transfer of prisoners, and allied Police and judicial matters—*WK*. The Building Materials Corporation which comes under the purview of the Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction, for the first time in its history, recorded a loss of Rs.14 million last year while its turnover was only a third of the 1980 performance; the unsold goods in stock last year were equivalent to more than half the entire turnover for 1982—*IS*.

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RECESSION CUTS DEEPLY INTO

## Third World Trade

*Washington:* The International Monetary Fund has said that the inflation rate in the industrialised countries has declined substantially over the past 18 months. At the same time, the IMF said the industrial nations' volume of foreign trade dropped in the first three months of 1983, following a similar pattern in 1981 and 1982. Consumer prices of the industrial countries rose 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 1983, compared to 6.3 percent in the previous quarter and 8.5 percent in the first quarter of 1982. The IMF said the figure for the first quarter of 1983 marked the sixty consecutive quarter in which inflationary pressures have eased. In its monthly publication "International Financial Statistics" the IMF yesterday said, "The substantial reduction in the rates of price rise was evident in 12 of the reporting industrial countries, with the sharpest drops from the previous quarters posted by the Netherlands, West Germany and the United States. When compared with the first quarter of 1982, the largest declines in inflation were recorded by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States — three of which cut their quarterly inflation rates by more than half over this 12 month period," the IMF said.

The IMF also said the data indicates the "severe impact of the world recession and weak commodity prices on the export earnings of the developing countries. In 1982 as well as their sharp cutback on imports to adjust to the deteriorating environment in 1982, the IMF said the dollar value of the exports of developing countries that do not produce oil was 304 billion dollars, 5.9 percent below 1981. "This marked the first annual decline in the export earnings of the non-oil developing countries since 1975", the report said. "Reduced export receipts were experienced by all geographic regions in the non-oil developing area last year, with African exports falling most followed by the West Asia the western hemisphere, non-industrial Europe and Asia. "Exports of the oil-exporting developing countries contracted even more in 1982 by 21.4 percent to 214.7 billion dollars." That decline continued in the first quarter of 1983 when exports of oil producing nations were 23.9 per cent below the previous quarter, the IMF said. "Import data shows the developing countries cutting back their demand

for foreign products in an unprecedented way last year, the IMF said. The nominal value of imports of the non-oil group was 379.2 billion dollars in 1982, 11.6 percent less than in 1981, led by - 24.4 percent fall in imports of the Western hemisphere countries," the report said.

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U. S. S. R.'s

## Peace Offensive

By Vinod Taksal

*Moscow, June 15:* The new Soviet leadership will pursue the country's line of "peace offensive" against nuclear madness with renewed vigor and toughness, but without casting restraint to the winds. A hint of this promise was given yesterday to the CPSU's Central Committee which is meeting here in full-fledged plenum for the first time since President Brezhnev's death last November. Senior politbureau member and a party secretary Konstantin Chernenko, who has apparently lent support to Yuri Andropov to whom he lost the contest for party general secretaryship told the plenum; "we will continue to wage the battle of ideas on the international scene with vigour and dignity, but without falling for acts of provocation." Recalling Mr. Andropov's various statements on issues of threats to peace and prospects of nuclear war, Mr. Chernenko said their augmentation, principled stance and calm and confident stand was in sharp contrast with the irresponsible and aggressive declarations of the White House. They have exerted profound influence on the world public. As would have been expected, Mr. Chernenko attacked the US and its NATO allies for banking on achieving military supremacy and runaway arms race, and said Washington's adventurist policy, whipping up international tension to the utmost, "is pushing mankind towards nuclear catastrophe". But, he said, the CPSU was "still firmly convinced that nuclear madness can be stopped — an indication many observers said that the Soviet Union would seek to counter deployment of US missiles in Western Europe later this year with sternness and even pushing its own missiles within close range of the US itself and with persuasion in Geneva talks on reducing N-arms in the continent.

Mr. Andropov's statements. Mr. Chernenko said gave an idea of the might of the Soviet State and the futility of the hopes to force the USSR into granting the other side concessions that would jeopardize its own security. Against this background of complex international situation Mr. Chernenko, as the main speaker at the plenum, dilated on the need to strengthen ideological foundations of the Soviet society itself, and called for making the idea of perfecting developed socialism in the country as the basis



for not only theoretical but entire propaganda and educational work as well of the party. During the day's session, several other politbureau members including Viktor Grishin, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Vladimir Scherbitsky and first secretaries of republican and regional parties spoke. The plenum, devoted to ideological and political tasks before the party and the country, is seen by observers here as of crucial importance since it would formulate the political line the party leadership that the country would follow at home and abroad at least until the next party Congress. While it has at hand such lurking and potent threats as deployment of Euro-missiles to deal with before autumn, it also has complex economic issues of industry and agriculture to tackle with a long-range perspective and prepare the party and the nation for new economic thinking and practice that Mr. Andropov has repeatedly said were needed for nation's strength and security. The plenum, is also expected, to fill in key vacancies caused in politbureau by the deaths of Brezhnev, ideologue Mikhail Suslov, Party control commission chief Arvind Pelshe and resignation on health ground of Andrei Kirilenko over the last 18 months.

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### THIRD WORLD

## Drop in Production and Income

*Belgrade, June 14:* Developing countries suffered a drop in production and income caused by recession, amounting more than 50 billion dollars in 1981 and a similar figure in 1982 according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). FAO said agricultural, fishery and forestry products as a whole provided almost 300 billion dollars for foreign earnings to exporting countries but receipts from some of their principal commodities slumped disastrously over the past two years. UNCTAD, described the collapse of commodity prices as the worst in 50 years. Coffee, sugar and cocoa as well as cereals suffered from a drop in prices or weak demand.

FAO's Director General, Edouard Saouma, has voiced concern over bilateralism replacing the multilateral approach to trade, sowing seeds of trade skirmishes outside the GATT framework. In the foreword to FAO's latest commodity review and outlook Mr. Saouma hoped that GATT's special committee on trade in agriculture would not engage in time wasting and theoretical exercise but check the drift towards protectionism. Serious negotiations should be initiated in GATT to further liberalise trade in tropical products including processed and semi-processed forms, he said.

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The FAO review says that in the present circumstances of commodity oversupply, schemes should be developed to curtail production as a complement to stocking arrangements. The common fund of UNCTAD should be brought into operation to finance both price stabilisation and commodity development programmes. The review says despite an upturn forecast for the world economy this year, it would be too feeble to provide adequate stimulus especially in a situation where supplies of commodities are ample, both from current production and from surplus stocks. FAO forecasts that export earnings from sugar can decline again in 1983 because of continued downward pressure on export prices. On coffee, it expects an improvement over the price levels of the last two years but prices would still be in the lower half of the price range in international coffee agreements.—PTI.

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### UNEMPLOYMENT

## And Arms

"There is as little time for rhetoric in the unemployment debate as there is in the other debate going on in Geneva on arms control," maintains Francis Blanchard, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation. And he is absolutely right. The number of fully and partially unemployed in the world has reached 500 million. Unemployment is a truly desperate problem. Unemployment and the issues stemming from it are the theme of the 69th session of the ILO General Conference which opened in Geneva in June 1. The New Delhi conference of nonaligned countries also demanded "urgent steps" in connection with this social evil. In most of these countries unemployment keeps pace with the growth of external debts and other economic disorders. In the EEC countries unemployment now exceeds 12 million, and there are almost as many in the USA.

A medic, psychologist, criminologist, philosopher or scientist in any other area of knowledge can trace society's problems back to unemployment. It cripples the material and spiritual foundation of life itself. The world spends one million dollars a minute on armaments—more than 500,000 million dollars a year. This sum would both save people from dying of hunger and cut the queues at the labour exchanges. There can be no single recipe for solving the problem of "surplus people" in each individual country. But one thing is clear: it is criminal to continue the ruinous arms race and therefore a world in which 500 million people are out of work, cannot afford the luxury of wasting 500,000 million.

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## Nuclear Power Plants For Space

Washington: Despite worries over nuclear safety, the United States is pressing ahead with an ambitious programme to develop spaceborne atomic reactors that could play a key role in the nation's future military strategy. When a nuclear-fuelled Soviet satellite tumbled to earth in 1978, scattering radioactive debris over northern Canada, President Carter said he would favour a "total prohibition" on launching reactors into orbit. Today, by contrast, Reagan administration officials are mapping a long-range effort to design and build advanced nuclear power plants for deployment in space. Spaceborne reactors now envisioned by American specialists—to power orbiting radars and eventually missile-killing beam weapons—would dwarf those aboard ill-fated Cosmos 954 and Cosmos 1402, another Soviet reconnaissance craft which came down early this year. Mr. Richard S. Cooper, director of the Defence Department's advanced research projects agency, has testified on Capitol Hill that "a variety of critical missions of the future may well depend on the successful development of space nuclear power system". The United States is going ahead with plans to modernise intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe to counter the Soviet deployment of nuclear warheads, the Secretary of State George P. Shultz said here. "But we are also willing to eliminate this entire category of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, and we are prepared as an interim step to reduce these forces to any equal verifiable levels", he said yesterday at the Stanford University graduation ceremony. Mr. Shultz on leave from the Stanford graduate school, of business said if negotiations did not succeed the US must be prepared to being deploying its missiles at the end of this year.—*AFP*.

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### JAPAN'S WATER

## For Gulf Oil

Tokyo: The "water-for-oil deal" concept between Japan and the West Asia is drawing interest amid the oil slick scare on the Gulf coast. The plan, originally conceived in Japan in the 1970s, has not, however made much progress in recent years. But the threat of a serious water shortage in the Gulf region, posed by a giant oil slick from Iran's bombed Nowruz fields is drawing attention to the proposed deal, observers here believe. Japan is short in crude oil, as is West Asia in fresh water. Tankers carrying oil to Japan from the West Asia, instead of going back with empty tanks, could carry tankfuls of fresh water on their return trips, the "water-for-oil deal" proposes.

Japan could make a handsome profit, so goes the theory, by exporting fresh water to the Gulf region. Water is abundant in this nation with heavy precipitation with most of the river water emptying into the sea unused. The most serious problem in the proposed deal is with the Japanese river law which in effect says that river water belongs to the public and should not be exploited by private interests. But promoters of water export projects are hoping that the Japanese government will make an exception in this case in consideration of long term oil supply needs of the nation. Water carried in oil tanks would be only a little contaminated by oil and would be perfectly suitable for irrigation without treatment, studies show.

No firm estimates are available on the water export cost, but tentative estimate puts it at yen 90 (40 cents) per tonne FOB. The final cost is likely to be much lower than the desalination cost of yen 500-700 ( \$ 2 - 3 ) per tonne. Yakushima Water Resources Co., a joint venture of the Yakushima Island Authorities and three Japanese companies, has conducted feasibility studies into the project. "The studies have indicated that the project is feasible technically and economically", says a company spokesman. The Mitsui firm is now negotiating with Abu Dhabi about water exports and as soon as an agreement is reached, we'll ask the Construction Ministry for approval on the deal, the spokesman added.—*Kyodo*.

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### SHULTZ SAYS

## No New Arms Traty

Washington, June 17: Secretary of State, George P. Shultz has said the United States recognizes the possibility that no new arms treaty will be reached during President Ronald Reagan's term in office and accused Moscow of violating arms control pacts. "If we are not able to make an arms control agreement, well that's the way the chips fall", Mr. Shultz told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Shultz, who once was a Labour negotiator told questioners that if one party to a negotiation appears too eager to reach agreement the results will be disastrous to its interests. And he asserted that the US is not prepared to sign an agreement merely for the sake of signing an agreement. But he held out hope for building a more constructive framework of East-West relations and said history demonstrates that "negative atmospherics"—increases tensions and harsh rhetoric will not by themselves prevent agreement on arms control if there are valid reasons to go ahead. Mr. Shultz also said the Administration is concerned the Soviets may be violating the SALT II agreement limiting nuclear arms.—*AP*.

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SL AGRICULTURE—5

## • Why Plant Protection? • New Diversionary Crops

By Dr. S. N. de S. Seneviratne

UNDER THE VARIOUS IRRIGATION SCHEMES, vast acres will be opened up. Preventing the introduction of pathogens and pests into them, and the spread of diseases, is an aspect that deserves the highest priority. Who cares to think of the importance of planting stock for the new schemes to be launched, of the devastating effects of diseases and pests that may be introduced with infected seed and planting stock? For the majority of our planners, pundits and politicians, seed pathology is a subject in the realm of obscurity. Yet, it is a good subject to illustrate the thoughtlessness, stupidity and arrogance so evident in development programmes. Recent studies in seed pathology have shown that *Macrophomina phaseolina*, a pathogenic fungus catholic in its tastes, is transmitted in the seed of 16 crop plants grown in the country including the legumes that will be widely cultivated in the dry zone — greengram, blackgram, beans and cowpea. This fungus, once introduced to the soil, may persist there. It exerts its pathogenic effects under warm conditions and the Mahaweli irrigated areas are ideal for its "operation". It is potentially dangerous. *Myrothecium*, another fungus detected seed-borne in eight cultivated species including leguminous and solanaceous crops produces highly potent toxins. There may even be a liberalised importation of seed to cultivate the new lands (seed importation is good business — there are good commissions and trips abroad as well). Legume viruses, another serious threat to the production of pulses are also transmitted in seed and imported seed may bring in virus strains highly pathogenic to locally grown cultivars. In Brazil, for instance, viruses that spread with a soya bean programme dealt deadly blows

to the production of local beans, the nutritious basic staple of low-income social groups in that country. Similar calamities can occur in Sri Lanka.

The production of healthy seed and planting stock deserves the highest priority — it has hardly engaged the attention of our planners and pundits and politicians. Earlier this month, lorries of the Mahaweli Authority were lined up near a plant nursery at Gannoruwa, a site teeming with soil-borne pathogens. Perhaps, the migration of pathogens from Gannoruwa to be settled in the Mahaweli new lands has already begun. Another grave threat to agriculture in this country comes from an aggressive group of plant introducers who seem to wield considerable influence in the name of export promotion strengthened by the magic of foreign collaboration.

The modest safeguards that this country adopts — fumigation, post-entry quarantine, limitations on quantities imported, official phytosanitary certification from the country of origin — all these are irritations that must be dispensed with for the pleasure of some plant importers. How quickly the lessons taught by that illegal immigrant, *Promecotheca cumingii*, the coconut beetle, apparently invited here by orchid merchants, have been forgotten. *Citrus*, *strawberry* and *carnation* are some of the candidates canvassed for very special treatment. It is apparently not realised that *citrus* has over 15 virus and virus-like diseases, most of which have not been observed in Sri Lanka, and which can be transmitted in budwood. *Greening*, a disease caused by a mycoplasma, has resulted in the devastation of citrus in several countries in the Asian region — Thailand, Indonesia, Phillipines, India and Nepal. *Stubborn* is another disease caused by a mycoplasma not known here. *Strawberry* has several viruses, including some transmitted by nematodes, which can infect other crops cultivated in Sri Lanka. In *carnation*, one plant raiser mourns that carnation rust is prevalent in the vicinity — it is believed to have come in a consignment for another carnation grower which received the equivalent of VIP treatment at the port of entry. **The well being of agriculture in this country demands that essential procedures be adhered to and necessary precautions adopted to guard against the introduction of pests and pathogens with imported plant material. Even export promoters and their influential patrons ought to recognize this need.**

**NEW CROPS.** A recent craze has been the introduction of new crops for cultivation in Sri Lanka — *soya bean*, *winged bean* (dambala), *oil palm*, *pyrethrum*, *wheat* etc. They are usually pushed by an influential foreign lobby and are accepted without critical evaluation of their relevance for Sri Lanka, or their effects on straining further,



scarce resources of funds, facilities and personnel. Fortunately, informed scientific opinion was able to prevail upon the government against the cultivation of 12,000 acres of Mahaweli irrigated land with oil palm. Regrettably, winged bean got through with better stage management. The shape of things to come was indicated by a dambala show put on at Gannoruwa for the winged scientists who descended on Colombo, for a symposium. How much wood (posts, poles, bamboos, stakes, etc.) was used to grow this underexploited tropical plant? How much water and other inputs were consumed in realising this exhibit? What was the harvest from the land occupied by this cultivation, and over what period of time? How much high protein did it yield assuming that the Sri Lankan mouth is indeed a *vangediya* capable of extracting this protein? The humbug of it all is apparent.

**In this context, dambala is like a drug: it induces agricultural hallucinations. This drug is being promoted with high pressure advertising, international diplomacy and public relation exercises. It appears to have found a market for the moment. Yet, after the hallucinations will come agonising convulsions. It is greatly to be regretted that agricultural research in this country has been internationalised in a winged bean research institute. Apart from the detraction from national priorities, there is an even more sinister aspect to this international venture — the effects on national scientific institutions and on the scientific work force. Sri Lanka must sustain the morale and commitment of the scientific work force battling on the national front under tremendous strains. With this international institute for dambala, a form of apartheid has been introduced into agricultural research in this country.**

There will be a new bunch of "international" scientists in Sri Lanka enjoying the salary spiral and the perks of the international system — a few climbing local schemers will enter into that company. Expatriate Sri Lankans might come as consultants "to help their motherland" when it is winter in their money spinning habitats in the western world. What of the national scientists, the locals, the backroom boys, who have laboured in their native land? Their fate, and that of national institutions is predictable. There will be aggressive baiting of capable persons in national institutions to serve the international establishment. International establishments have their pimps. Technical prostitution will receive a boost. Those willing to yield to the irresistible temptations will go. But the vast majority of the scientific work force will remain in the neglected state, devalued.

They will not be mere spectators of the new international climbing order; they will read the message. The reactions will vary -- morale will be further eroded; lack of interest will increase; resentment will build up. All this destruction to benefit a few manipulating elites who play international games. *In a poor Third World country like Sri Lanka, the yardstick is not how many (how few?) live in palatial houses and luxury apartments; rather, how many live in squalor, in slums, in sub-human dwellings; how many are homeless; how many exploited by rapacious landlords. So too, in the scientific sector in this country, the important consideration is not the small climbing minority of elites devouring the plums of international establishments — "international" salaries, foreign assignments, tax free concessions, duty free liquor etc., but the large majority of the national scientific work force who are wilting, and the yawning gap of incomes between the two. The institutionalisation of an obscene disparity has been accomplished by SEAROA "trained" professors. They have laid explosive charges in the basement of the Sri Lanka dharmista mansion. There is an obligation binding on dissenters (all of them are not "communists" not even politicians) to draw attention to the "other side" and to alert our rulers about possible perils from our indiscretions and ill-conceived ventures.*

WHEAT is another recent diversion. On 3rd December 1982, the SLBC announced that according to officials of the Department of Agriculture, Sri Lanka will soon be self-sufficient in wheat. Hurrah! Wheat has really made it. Prima of Singapore in Trincomalee has to be supplied with wheat to mill 250,000 tons of wheat annually for 30 years. In fact, wheat is pushing out our rice which will have to be exported! And a crash programme is on to breed a rice variety for export! Now wheat is being grown under coconut and Professors are backing the underexploited tropical plant, dambala, and the Government has been persuaded that these are sound propositions. Once, a Professor of Agriculture a heavy weight supported by *peridora*s and *sinnadora*s of the University's Faculty of Agriculture, enjoyed the confidence of an earlier Government. At his bidding, rice was grown under coconut and an unutilised plant in the tropics for the extraction of sugar, sugarbeat, appeared on the agricultural horizon. **Sugarbeat has gone, rice under coconut has gone, that Government has gone, and the Professor has gone! Will such new crops as wheat and dambala also turn out to be unrealistic diversions which will diminish the credibility of this government, with unpredictable consequences? There is a real danger that such distractions may reverse the advances which have been made in the production of crops of proven merit in Sri Lanka - rice, chillies, onions etc.**



An encounter with an elderly farmer at the Polgahawela railway station was an illuminating experience. The train was late as we waited on the platform — how often the CGR fails to run a train on time! We started talking and I soon became a listener. Rice farming is not sufficiently attractive he said. The inputs were costly. The returns are poor — insufficient to attract youth to agriculture, the girls to field work like transplanting. This is hard labour, work in the sun, several months for the harvest, and various hazards. Why, tourists are attracting out young girls to the city. If they service them in the air conditioned comfort of hotels, they get a big money and quick. At my age, I will continue to farm my land but what inducement is there for the younger generation? Who will contest the verdict of the wise old villager?

Chillies and onions emphasise the plight of the producer. The northern farmer expends labour and love in raising his crops. He toils. He sweats. Yet, *his efforts cannot be rewarded with an attractive income -- because "consumers" have to be "protected" with free imports. Will those so concerned about consumers please rise to their defence against the Ceylon Electricity Board which ruthlessly exploits consumers with fictitious bills.*

To be continued ...



TAMIL NADU

## Problem of Vegetables

*Madras, June 14:* For at least another four weeks, vegetables whether exotic or local, will be a luxury not only for the common man but also the middle and upper middle classes in the city. The price spiral is likely to continue till the middle of July when a few popular varieties are expected to start trickling in, according to wholesale merchants in Kothawal Market. For a fortnight now, the prices of vegetables have been soaring to new heights in the retail markets: today tomato was selling at Rs. 8 a kg. while carrot sold at Rs. 7 a kg. The price of beans varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 while potato and cabbage was selling at Rs. 4 a kg. No vegetable was available for less than Rs. 3 kilo except probably onions and beetroot, selling at around Rs. 2. Even local vegetables like brinjal and ladies finger which used to be cheaper during summer were priced at Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a kg. respectively.

The prolonged drought and the depleted groundwater not only in Tamil Nadu but the nearest production centres in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the total absence of local supplies, the marriage season and the steep hike in transport cost are attributed as the main reasons for the uptrend. There has been a marked fall in the daily arrival of vegetables in the city's wholesale market — only three or four lorry

loads as against 10 or 12 the average during June — according to Mr. T. L. Kandaswamy, President of the Kothawal Market All Merchants Association. Even the traders find the hike in the price of potatoes and tomatoes unusual. "Never before has the wholesale price of tomatoes been Rs. 6 a kg." At present the city receives supplies only from Madanapalle in Andhra Pradesh. In normal years, by this time small quantities of tomatoes would have been coming from Dindigul, Oddanchatram and Salem to add to the supplies from across the border. But despite the moderate summer showers this year the crop in the southern districts has been delayed by six to eight weeks and supplies may commence only by the end of July.

Cabbage, carrot and chowchow, the other popular vegetables come from the Malur belt in Kolar district of Karnataka — even in normal years the Ooty season starts only by the middle of June and this year the drought has pushed the season back by at least a month. But Malur could spare Madras only a small fraction of its reduced output, the bulk going to Bangalore, Trivandrum and Bombay. At the production centre itself, the price of these vegetables varies between Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 4 a kg and in the Madras market the heavy transport cost is added. The failure of the last monsoon has affected potato yields in the Nilgris. Even in the small area where the crops has been raised belatedly, harvesting had just begun and it will take some time for the new crop to reach the market. The present supplies come mainly from Darjeeling and Naintal and the cold storages in Delhi and Agra. Even in these places the price is around Rs. 2.25 a kg. In addition, there is the cost of transport about Rs. 4000 for a lorry load from Delhi. **Note:** 1 Indian Rs = 2.24 Sri Lanka rupees.

*Madras, June 18:* The Government is arranging to make vegetables available to consumers in the city at reasonable prices. The programme, to be organised through cooperatives, will be launched tomorrow on the Secretariat campus and in the Government office complexes at Teynampet and Chepauk. With the vegetable prices sky - rocketing since the beginning of this month, the Chief Secretary in charge, Mr. K. Chockalingam today discussed with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Mr. A. Balraj, and representatives of cooperatives the possibility of procuring and distributing vegetables through the cooperative network. It was decided to involve the TUCS and the Park Town Cooperative which could get supplies directly from Udhagamandalam, Salem Bangalore and other production centres and distribute the vegetables through their retail outlets. Besides the 38 branches and the Kamadhenu Supermarket of the TUCS and the Chintamani Supermarket branches of the Park Town Cooperative temporary sheds would be put up in some of the Government office complexes for selling vegetables.



## Pros And Cons

MI 1 and MI 2 have been the chief dry chillies of commerce for several decades. In recent times, however, the cost of production of these two varieties has escalated considerably because of their long age (6 - 8 months) which demands heavier inputs of labour, pumped irrigation water, fertilizer and agro-chemicals. Research workers have accordingly been on the look out for less expensive but equally good shorter-aged varieties. PC 1 — an introduction from India — has been the most flattering of the short-aged varieties tested so far, giving comparable yield returns to MI 1 and MI 2 at Kilinochchi and Karadian Aru.

The latest results from Kilinochchi confirm the earlier findings. The calculated yield per hectare over a 3½ months harvesting period was 11,728 kg for MI 2, 11,676 kg for PC 1 and 11,523 kg for MI 1. PC 1, being a smaller variety is planted closer than MI 1 and MI 2. The spacing used in the Kilinochchi Yield Trial was 1½ x 1½ ft. for PC 1 and 2 x 2 ft. for MI 1 and MI 2. The main advantage of PC 1 is that it is 4—5 months duration. During this period you can get 4 - 6 picks. Short age reduces the cost of labour, pumped water, fertilizers and the use of other agro-chemicals. PC 1 is also more drought resistant than MI 1 and MI 2. There is a lower incidence of flower drop, and this permits a wider irrigation interval. It also has a greater degree of tolerance to the leaf curl disease. The disadvantages of PC 1 is manifest in its smaller pods, which are pale green and not as bright red as MI 1 when ripe. This could be detract from its market value. —*Research Highlights*

### FOCUS ON THE VILLAGE

SHELTER IN THE THIRD WORLD-4

## Where Are The Success Stories ?

By Jorge Hardoy and David Satterthwaite

**SHELTER, NEED AND RESPONSE : HOUSING, LAND AND SETTLEMENT POLICIES IN SEVENTEEN THIRD WORLD NATIONS.** By Jorge E. Hardoy and David Satterthwaite John Wy, and Sons, April 1981. This book summarises the findings of an assesment project by the International

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

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

IN A FEW FIELDS, great progress has been made worldwide in improving living conditions. The incidence of certain diseases has been cut enormously; in the case of small pox perhaps totally eradicated. Worldwide, average life expectancy has risen gradually over the last thirty years. So too has literacy and children's access to primary education. The concentration of United agencies on spreading safe drinking water and improved sanitation may become a success story for the Eighties or Nineties although, to date, the achievements in this area have often been exaggerated. But the question arises: why is there no such story with regard to housing? And why have most governments failed to improve their people's living conditions? At base, this failure only reflects the inequitable distribution of the benefits from economic growth. Although the current world recession has seriously constrained many nations' economic growth, most Third World nations sustained, at least up to the mid-70s, a period of economic growth. But low income groups in both rural and urban settlements generally saw little or no improvement in their living standards. As we noted earlier, the reason underpinning the lack of success of most government housing programmes is the fact that the economic base of lower income groups did not improve. This was compounded by the fact that government housing programmes were virtually always inadequate in terms of political and financial commitment and illdirected in their attempts to reach lower income groups.

IN A STUDY OF 17 NATIONS which collectively encompass three-fifths of the Third World's population, we found no national programme with the flexibility to respond to their people's diverse housing needs. When judged only in terms of publicly supported housing units constructed, Singapore and more recently Tunisia, had programmes on a different scale to those of other nations, relative to their populations. In terms of increasing the proportion of their population with access to potable water, some sanitation, primary health care.

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and education—i.e., “housing and living conditions” in a wider sense—over the last ten years these two and Tanzania were also notable. It is fair to say that in each therefore, housing, and living conditions did improve for a substantial part of their populations. In each of these nations, four pre-conditions were met. The *first* was a national commitment to improve poorer households’ living conditions backed by a substantial allocation of available development funds for this task. The *second* was a programme aimed at the whole population and not only at those living in major city centres. The *third* was extensive public involvement in the urban land market to ensure a steady supply of land for low income housing. And the *fourth* was the realization that standards must be flexible. If unrealistically high standards are demanded, then the costs of units will be beyond the reach of poorer households. *All four of these are necessary (if not sufficient) preconditions for successful housing strategies. Of course the success of housing strategies will be gravely inhibited by economic problems of the kind Tanzania has been experiencing recently.* And in this same nation, implementation at project level has presented numerous problems which shows the importance of sufficient trained staff to implement projects. Singapore’s success in terms of quantity of units constructed should not obscure very real reservation about the present and future impact of the kind of housing constructed—predominantly high rise blocks—on family structure and community inter-relations. These crucial elements are so often disregarded in public housing projects.

THUS, THERE ARE OTHER PRE-CONDITIONS to successful housing strategies. **The design, implementation and evaluation of projects must involve the people the projects are designed to serve so that these actually address these people’s needs and priorities.** All too often, housing projects are designed with little or no consultation with the group for whom the project is intended. Perhaps such an involvement of the community might represent a small step towards countering the increasing centralization of all decisions within a small business-military-technocratic elite. Another essential precondition to successful housing strategies has already been mentioned: **a well developed building materials industry based on local resources.** When one considers how high a proportion of total capital investment actually goes to the construction of buildings, it is perhaps surprising to find how many Third World nations still import large amounts of building materials when they have raw materials on which to develop their own building materials industry. *Ultimately*, there are economic constraints on the extent to which any government can improve housing and living conditions. Both housing conditions and housing trends inevitably reflect the

distribution of political and economic power. A tap paper shack or a wooden hut built on illegally occupied land with no services is no more than a manifestation of that household’s poverty and lack of income even if it is among the most visible ones. As cities grow in size and in population to sizes unheard of in the past, the complexity of their problems poses questions for which no answers have been found. *The developing city is still largely built by the people themselves in a process which increasingly shows the results of insufficient investments in basic services, uncoordinated and an elite control of the decision-making process.* The “official” developing city is being built to serve those who have sufficient incomes to pay for the houses and services they require. Outside the “official city”, millions have to find their own solutions. The traditional “barrio” (neighbourhood) and the self-made suburban settlement, frequently inhabited by hundreds of thousands in a single city, has become the daily environment for the majority. It is here that this majority live, work, use their skills, play and develop friendships. A renewal of the social and economic strengths of the barrio should be considered. *Politically, it is at a scale within which the inhabitants can become interested in participating. Administratively, it could represent the basic unit for decentralizing decision-making and project formulation, implementation and evaluation. Economically, it could become a suitable scale for the location of small and medium-size workshops and nonpolluting enterprises, helping to centralize employment within the city region. Environmentally, it is the ideal size for “step by step” actions which are inevitably the best hope for low and lower middle income groups for a rapid improvement in their habitat. Socially, despite its changes in size and dispersion within a metropolitan area, it is at the scale where throughout history most valid community organisations and activities have taken place.*

Although the maldistribution of wealth within nations and within the world community limits the effectiveness of housing programmes, certain professionals working in the Third World do believe that far more could be done to improve the poor’s housing. **The poor’s immediate needs are so often simple—a plot on which to build, a small loan with which to improve or extend a house, basic services, cheap building materials, access to public transport.** These are not things that the market will provide automatically. But every government could boost the supply of these given the political and social commitment.

Such an approach implies a considerable degree of “self-help” among low income communities. Those advocating such “self-help” approaches should be very clear that this is demanding that the poor solve their own housing problems which, in effect, is



putting an additional burden on those least able to afford any extra burden. There are few alternatives to construction by households or by skilled artisans or small enterprises working within low income neighbourhoods, given present income distributions in most Third World nations. But government's role is not a static acceptance of "self-help". It becomes a process of working at local level with community organisation and ensuring that basic housing components like land, loans, building materials and services are available in a form and at a price which match lower income group's needs. If government housing programmes concentrated on this rather than public construction, they would reach far more people and have a much wider impact.

Concluded.

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PREMADASA'S

## Rural Housing

By Nalin Wijesekera

*We publish below' with acknowledgements' an abbreviated version of an article on the Construction Boom by Nalin Wijesekera that appeared in "DAILY NEWS" of June 2, 1983.*

SRI LANKA managed to increase the national stock of housing units between 1971 and 1981 by almost 27% against a population increase of only 17%. Much of the credit for that achievement must go to the Jayewardene regime's 1978-1983 national housing program which added 100,000 units by the end of 1982. Prime Minister R. Premadasa has promised that during the next six years a further 1,000,000 new or modernised homes will be completed. . . . . Though the urban areas showed a higher percentage increase in housing stock over population growth (21% over 12.2%) the rural sector saw stocks increase by 34% against a population increase of 23.1% and the coastal fishing village sector where the population has shrunk by 17.7% saw an overall 8.5% decrease in housing stocks.

*What is impressive for a developing country is the degree of emphasis on rural housing construction and improvement. Though there is an urban redevelopment scheme which includes construction of relatively high rise residential units and a slum upgrading and shanty improvement program for Colombo and major centres such as Kandy, Matara, Galle, Jaffna, Ratnapura and Trincomalee, the rural sector has not been forgotten. There are four complementary programs covering rural housing*

development. *One* involves the construction of model agricultural villages, *another* involves construction of model fishing villages, a *third* guarantees construction of at least 30 new residential units in each electoral constituency each year and the *fourth* is an aided self-help home building or improvement scheme. By the end of 1982, for example, 186 model agricultural villages and 73 model fishing villages had been constructed. The largest villages have more than 2,000 houses plus basic common facilities which will be enlarged as greater prosperity is achieved.

Premadasa has announced that he intends to ensure that at least 60 new model villages are completed every year. Since the unit cost per residence is in the region of Rs. 30,350 those programs alone could mean construction contracts worth between Rs. 1 billion and Rs. 2 billion every year. In fact, the National Housing Development Authority is spending up to Rs. 3.5 billion on rural development work each year. The sums involved in urban areas are obviously, considerably greater because of the higher unit cost of multi-storey buildings, the high cost of land acquisition and the more sophisticated infra-structural services involved. The Urban Development Authority acquires land, clears old buildings and prepares sites for development either under its own auspices or by the private sector under development covenants.

The Authority has invested more than Rs. 1.6 billion in its own development and raised something like Rs. 225 million by the sale of land in Colombo. Private sector investment in the land acquired is expected to top Rs. 10 billion. A list of major urban developments currently in hand is impressive; a new town at Maligawatte for a population of 9,000; 324 housing units and 216 shops in Gunasinghapura; 1,000 flats and houses on Crow Island; 426 houses and 14 shops in St. Joseph's Street; 148 flats and 12 shops in Sanchiarachchi Garden; 105 houses and 10 shops in Baseline Road; 480 houses in De Mel Garden; and 172 houses on land at Lockgate. . . .

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ENVY

## A Social Catalyst

Even a social evil like envy or "jealousy" can sometimes be turned to community benefit. An instance where this actually happened was related by the Prime Minister Mr. R. Premadasa last Friday when he spoke to the newly elected Municipal Council and Urban Council heads at a reception he accorded them at Temple Trees. Mr. Premadasa said close to the Nikaweratiya Udagam Exhibition ground, there were 45 shanties. Before his last visit abroad he gave

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instruction to some of his officers to get 45 philanthropists ready to donate Rs. 8,000 worth of building materials each. The materials were to be offered to the shanty families to repair their huts and make them presentable.

Except one family all the others had rejected the offer saying what could one do with Rs. 8,000 worth of building materials today. However the family which accepted the offer had converted their hut to a neat looking cottage utilising their own money as well. As this house was completed, others in the hut community had felt jealous about the family with the new cottage. They themselves had thereafter approached the authorities and got the free building materials. "The transformation that followed was unbelievable," said the Prime Minister. Jealousy had played its new role. The shanty town was no more. Prime Minister said, "I do not know from where they got the money but each house they had built was worth about Rs. 50,000. Their cottages surpassed even the Udagam Exhibition model village in excellence and attractiveness.—*Ceylon Observer*."



SPOTLIGHT

## World Cup-1

*By Allrounder reporting from London*

SRI LANKA gave their worst ever display in the Prudential World Cup cricket tournament to be thrashed by New Zealand in their third encounter at the Bristol Cricket Ground. New Zealand won the toss and sent Sri Lanka in, dismissed them for 206 and replied with 209 for the loss of 5 in 39.1 overs. New Zealand also had the distinction of dismissing the Sri Lankans for their lowest total so far. In this game the batting heroes for Sri Lanka were skipper Duleep Mendis and Ranjan Madugalle. Both batsmen were tied down by some accurate and intelligent bowling by the Kiwi pacemen Richard Hadlee, Jeremy Coney, Snedden and Chatfield but did come out well to score 43 and 60 runs respectively. Skipper Duleep Mendis cut out all the frills in his usually aggressive strokeplay and was bent on building up a good total for Sri Lanka. Mendis was admirably supported by the half-fit Ranjan Madugalle who also tempered his usually aggressive self to see Sri Lanka to a good total.

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But after a good partnership for the fourth wicket Mendis lost his off-stump trying to run Hadley down to the third man fence and with his dismissal went any chances Sri Lanka had off giving the Kiwis a good run. After the dismissal of his skipper Madugalle took on the role of the senior partner and was going well until he missed a pull and was brilliantly taken at mid on for a well compiled 60 runs. His innings was an exemplary one and was indeed a lesson to the other Sri Lankan batsmen on how to play bowling on its merits. Still unable to move about freely owing to a groin injury, Madugalle grafted his runs by dint of some hard work and it is hoped that he will continue the good work in the rest of the games. Madugalle's best stroke was when he lofted a huge six over the square leg boundary.

Of the other Sri Lanka batsmen Brendon Kuruppu and Roy Dias also batted well although they were nowhere near the form for which they have come to be known. Both were a little uneasy early in their innings and when they looked like settling down were dismissed. The batsmen who followed Mendis and Madugalle went as quickly as they came and Sri Lanka were all out for 206 in 53 overs, wasting four overs out of their quota of 60 overs. The man who caused Sri Lanka's debacle was the great Richard Hadley who gave an object lesson in controlled seam bowling. Noticing that the wicket was not conducive to pace he immediately switched to using the seam and success came his way easily.

None of the Sri Lankan batsmen could read him as he moved the ball in and away from the batsmen with clever variations of pace and he ran through to return the best figures for a New Zealander in this Prudential tourney. Hadley had figures of 5 for 25 off 10.1 overs. A truly remarkable performance indeed. When the Kiwis took strike it was others Glen Turner and John Wright who set the tempo for their rollicking win with some carefree strokeplay that saw the ball run to the boundary everytime they played a forcing stroke. And forcing strokes were the hallmarks of their innings. They found a lot of unguarded spots on the field and cut hooked and drove to keep the scoreboard moving at a very brisk pace. Turner who has bags of experience behind him in this type of game reached a grand half century before being dismissed. Later skipper Geoff Howarth came in and after a slow beginning broke out into the strokeplay he is known for and almost saw his side to victory before losing his wicket to a brilliant catch by Madugalle off the hard working Asantha de Mel. It took New Zealand just 39.2 to obtain the runs required for victory. The dominance of the Kiwi batsmen was such that they had 30 fours in their total of 209 for 5 wickets.

*There is no way now that Sri Lanka can enter the semi-finals. However it is hoped that they will at least try to win a couple of games in their second*



round games and not emerge as the team not having a single win in this tourney. The Sri Lankans apparently have run into some very chilly conditions which has gone to hamper their progress. If the sun shines on their backs in the remaining games then there are the chances that they might do better. Mendis however is a worried man. Worried because batsmen like Dias, Wettimuny, Ranatunge, Asantha de Mel have not struck form. A lot of runs is required from these batsmen if Sri Lanka is to build a formidable total. However, it is nice to see Guy de Alwis strike it rich with the bat. Better known for his batting de Alwis suddenly lost his touch with the bat and did better as a wicket keeper. He has now to realise that he is second to none when it comes to batting and his two half centuries were well received by all Sri Lankan supporters here.

**IN THE OTHER FINAL FIRST ROUND GAMES**  
England beat Pakistan easily. Australia got the better of India and the favourites for the Cup, the West Indies romped over Zimbabwe. England, if their performances today is an indication to go by should enter the semifinals and finals without raising a sweat. They have been well captained by Bob Willis and all players have responded, especially the dashing David Gower with match-winning efforts and they look the best side to confront West Indies in the final at Lord's. The West Indies are settling down after a shock first defeat by the Indians. They have now tightened up their game from every angle and are settling down to the form they are famous for. They have unearthed yet another killer paceman in young Winston Davis who gave notice of what could be expected from him in the years to come with a devastating spell against Australia to grab 7 wickets. Davis will be the ideal prop for their other fast bowlers—Roberts, Holding, Daniel and Marshall.

Sri Lanka have been put down to play games at Headingley, Leeds. These games are against Pakistan and England. In a match played on this same wicket Aussie opener Greame Wood took a nasty blow on the face from a rising delivery from Michael Holding and had to be rushed to hospital for treatment. After the game both skippers Kin Hughes of Australia and Clive Lloyd of the West Indies criticised the wicket and said that it was not a wicket that was fit for this type of game. They made their objections to the lords at Lord's. It will be interesting to see how Sri Lankan batsmen will fare against the English pacemen on this wicket.

To the credit of Prudential Assurance it must be said that their organisation of the tourney has been wonderful. It is sad to note that Prudential will not be conducting this tourney again. The next world cup may be held in Australia, Pakistan or India. A final decision on this will be made at the International Cricket Conference meeting to be held at Lords' in July.

## World Cup - 2

The surprise in the first round games of the World Cup cricket tourney being played in England was the defeat of the Australians by Zimbabwe in a game in Group two. Surprise was also expressed in certain quarters of the defeat of Sri Lanka by Pakistan. Zimbabwe who won the ICC trophy tourney and qualified to play in this tourney shocked everyone here with their surprise defeat of the Aussies. The Aussies apparanelty learnt a bitter lesson. They took this game easy and the had to pay for this lapse dearly. After Sri Lanka's victories against Zimbabwe and India in the warm-up games, everyone expressed confidence that the Sri Lankans would spring a surprise on the Pakistanis and beat them because of the absence of skipper Imran Khan from the firing line. But Imran who did not bowl compensated amply by wielding the willow for an invaluable 56 runs that ultimately helped the Pakistanis to reach 339 for 5 and beat the highest score in this tourney which was to the credit of England when they scored 334 against India at Lord's in the 1975 tourney. Batsmen like Mohsin Khan, Zaheer Abbass, Javed Miandad and Nazar all went to town with the Sri Lankan bowlers and hit them to all corners in the field and over it to register individual scors of 82, 82, 72 and 36.

The Sri Lankan bowlers who had bowled a good line and length to restrict the powerful Pakistani batting lineup to 152 for one in 37 overs at lunch suddenly lost theirline and lungth after lunch and were thrashed all over the place. Imran Khan who helped add 72 runs in the final five overs smashed 22 runs off one over from Vinodhan John—4, 4, 4, 4, 6. Of the the Sri Lankan bowlers the most impressive was Asantha de Mel. He came in for some stick from Miandad who twice hit him over the ropes, but he kept on pegging to bat every Pakistani bat. When Sri Lanka chased after this huge Pakistani total batsmen like Sidath Wettimuny, Roy Dias and Duleep Mendis failed to strike it rich with the bat and with these failures went any chance Sri Lanka had of making it past the Pakistani total.

Wettimuny, Dias and Mendis started off most promisingly, but a sudden lapse in concentration cost them their wickets. Mendis especially started off in good nick but was unfortunate to be bowled when he dragged a ball on to this wicket. Of the other batsmen Guy de Alwis and Ramesh Ratnayake and D. S. de Silva batted confidently to boost the Sri Lanka total. Guy de Alwis showed his old brilliance with the bat to score a pleasing half century. Left hander Ranatunge too, batted well to help Sri Lanka get the highest second innings score in this tourney. England again under Bob Willis hit top form to trounce the New Zealander's. England who had disastrous tours of Australia and New Zealand



did well to scale their first hurdle and are now tipped to be one of the finalists. For England South African born Alan Lamb hit a masterly century to steer England to this much sought after victory. This stylish right hander took the Kiwi attack by the scruff of its neck and sprayed it to all corners of the field.

The Pakistanis are having the best batting side in this tourney according to scribes here surpassing even the batting stars in the West Indian line up. But the most startling upset was seen at Old Trafford where the less fancied Indians led by Kapil Dev inflicted the first ever defeat on the West Indians in this tournament since its inception in 1975.

India who batted first made 262 for eight and dismissed the West Indians for 228 to win by 34 runs. Top scorer in the Indian innings was Yashpal who hit a masterly 89 runs. The total by the Indians did not look a formidable one. Except for Lloyd, Roberts and Garner who scored 25, 37 and 37 the rest of the batting including Greenidge, Haynes and Richards all failed and the West Indians from whom so much was expected had to eat humble pie. Medium pacer Binny and spinner Shastri had three wickets each for India. In the second round games New Zealand beat Pakistan, India beat Zimbabwe, West Indies beat Australia and England beat Sri Lanka.

In these games the most interesting victories were by New Zealand and West Indies. They beat other fancied teams like Pakistan and Australia. Pakistan were expected to enter the final without being beaten in the early games. But after this game where New Zealand batting first scored 238, Pakistan were dismissed for 186 and the Pakistani skipper Imran Khan immediately pointed his defeat to bad umpiring. He was very upset over the dismissal of opener Mohsin Khan who was adjudged LBW lunging well forward. The West Indies who were struggling at one stage did well to recover due to the solid batting of left hander Larry Gomes who scored 78. Gomes was associated in a good partnership with Michael Holding who scored 20. The Australian batsmen who excelled in reply were David Hookes and Graham Yallop who scored 45 and 29 respectively to help Australia to 151 in reply to the West Indian total of 252 for nine.

England had no trouble in winning their game against Sri Lanka. England won the toss and batted first and made a massive 333 for nine and dismissed Sri Lanka for 288. Sri Lanka had every opportunity of winning this game but threw it away by conceding 105 runs in the last 10 overs. In the England inning left hander David Gower slammed a dashing 130 which included 5 mighty sixes. His innings was full of exciting strokeplay and was a treat to watch when in full cry. Ian Botham, playing before his home crowd failed to impress being run out for nought

going for a second round. De Mel the bowler cleverly removed the bails after a well judged throw by Ratnayake from the mid wicket boundary.

When Sri Lanka batted they lost two early wickets that of Kuruppu and Dias for 17 but recovered through a good partnership between Wettimuny and skipper Mendis. Mendis was the cynosure of all eyes as he set about hitting the England bowlers to all parts in the field. One particular stroke that held the crowd spellbound was the six he hit off Willis over the square leg boundary. He looked set for a big score till he mistimed a lofted drive and was caught by Willis at mid on. He made a sparkling 56 runs. Of the latter batsmen Guy de Alwis again showed his class as frontline batsman by recording his second half century. He was very confident and never missed scoring off loose balls. De Alwis remained unbeaten on 58. He too hit mighty six off Willis.

x x x

SPORTS CHRONICLE

## June 5 - 19

*SUNDAY, JUNE 5:* The Police were struck down by a fifteen man hit squad—the CH and FC who won by 16 points (a goal, try and 2 penalties) to 3 points (a penalty) in their Clifford Cup encounter at Police Park yesterday. Wing three quarter Mangala de Silva turned star yesterday when he scored five superb tries to help CR and FC, drub Kandy by 45 points (one goal nine tries one penalty) to nil the highest score for the season in their Clifford Cup first round game at Longden Place; at half time CR led 19-0. Dimbula beat Kelani Valley by 6 points (2 penalties) to nil their upcountry league rugby football match played at Talduwa yesterday. Fighting back after trailing 3-6 at the interval Ananda held Nalanda to 9 all draw in their inaugural Upali Senarath Challenge Shield rugby match at Maitland Place yesterday. In brilliant sunshine and before a large crowd Sri Lanka continued their winning ways, when they beat Cambridge University by 53 runs at Fenners yesterday. Sri Lanka 218 and Cambridge University 165.

*MONDAY, JUNE 6:* Aitken Spence A beat Ceylon Tobacco B by 12 runs in a Mercantile B Division Cricket Tournament match played at the Bloomfield grounds yesterday. Aitken, Spence A 160 in 47 overs and Ceylon Tobacco B 148 in 45 overs. A fourth wicket stand of 78 runs between Ranchigoda (90) and Rummy (68 not out) and another 90 run partnership for the Seventh wicket between Ranchigoda and Ramanayake (68 not out) helped John Keels pile up 285 for 7 wickets in 48 overs and defeat Hatton National Bank by 141 runs in their Mercantile Division K match at the Colts Grounds. John



Keels 285 for 7 in 48 overs and Hatton National Bank 144 for 6 in 48 overs Don Carolis defeated Levers by 32 runs in another B Division match at the BRC grounds; Don Carolis 183 for 8 and Levers 151 for 9. Fine medium pace bowling by Udaya Yatawara (4 for 10) with L. Wijeratne (2 for 22) helped George Steuarts beat Grindlays Bank by 5 wickets in Mercantile C Division match at the NCC grounds yesterday; Grindlays Bank 83 in 32.4 overs and George Steuarts 84 for 5 in 29 overs.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 7:** Dharmaraja College Kandy scored an easy first innings win over St. Mary's College Kegalle by 86 runs in their under 17 SLSCA tournament match played at Lake View grounds, recently; Dharmaraja 22 for 1 dec. and St. Mary's 36. Rahula Maha Vidyalaya defeated St. Servatius college, Matara by 74 runs in the first innings in their under 17 Southern Zone school cricket tournament match played recently at Uyanwatte Stadium Matara. Rahula 144 for 8 declared and St. Servatius 170 all out. Holy Cross College, Kalutara easily defeated St. Anthony's MV Panadura in their under 15, cricket tournament match played at Kalutara recently; Holy Cross 1st innings 190 and St. Anthony's MV 90. Unbeaten Isipatana led by Ruwan Wickemasin-ghe finished on top of Group C in the under 15 Division II cricket tournament when they beat S. Thomas Prep, Kollupitiya in the first innings by 56 runs in their match played at Health Grounds, Castle Street; S. Thomas Prep 110 and Isipatana 166.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8:** Nalanda A beat St. Josephs Colombo by 2 wickets in their under 17 Division I school cricket tournament match at Darley Road on Sunday. St. Josephs 191 for 9 and Nalanda A 200 for 8. Mobile Marine defeated Commercial Bank A by 5 wickets in a Mercantile Cricket Association C division cricket match played at the BRC grounds recently; Commercial Bank 73 in 34.4 overs and Mobile Marine 77 for 5 in 15.2 overs. Ananda A defeated S. Thomas A by 92 runs in their under 15 division one schools cricket tournament match played on Saturday at Ananda Mawatha; Ananda A 259 for 9 and S. Thomss 167. Dharmapala Kottawa registered an easy first innings victory over Sri Sumangala Panadura in their under 15 Division II cricket tournament match played at Pannipitiya; Kottawa Dharmapala 163 and Sri Sumangala 98. St. Thomas Matala, registered an easy first innings victory over Kingswood Kandy in their schools under 15 cricket match played at St. Thomas grounds, Matala; St. Thomas 337 for 5 and Kingswood 87.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 9:** Denzil Perera (62 with a six and 6 fours) and a "match bag" of 9 for 25 by M. Naseer helped Zodiac SC trounce Club Line CC by an innings and 22 runs in a cricket match played at Rifle Green recently; Zodiac CC 125 for

5dec and Club Line CC 56. D. S. Senanayake Vidyalaya gained a first innings win over Wesley College in their under 15 (Division II) cricket tournament match played at Campbel Park; Wesley College 101 D. S. Senanayake 167 for 7 wickets in their under 17 schools cricket tourney. Kalutara MV recorded their second victory when they beat St. Johns MV Panadura on the first innings a Kalutara Esplanade recently; Kalutara MV 156 and St. Johns MV 1st innings 86. St. Thomas College Matala easily beat Vidyartha College Kandy on the first innings in the schools under 17 cricket tournament match played at STC grounds, Matala; St. Thomas 255 and Vidyartha 143.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 10:** A match bag of 12 wickets for 24 runs by L. Knowlton helped Mahanama MV to a comfortable innings victory over Sri Jayawardanapura MV in their Schools under 15 Div. III tournament match played at Kotte recently; Sri Jayawardanapura MV 65 and Mahanama MV 177, for 6 declared. Kingswood scored an easy 24 points (6 tries) to 3 (penalty) win after leading 15-nil at halftime over Sri Rahula in their rugby match at the Peradeniya Campus on Wednesday. St. Anthony's College, Katugastota led by Sri Lanka's No. 3 Mahinda Dandeniya won the Sri Lanka Schools Table Tennis tournament held at the D. S. Senanayake Vidyalaya Hall; in the final which did not come up to expectations St. Anthony's easily beat D. S. Senanayake Vidyalaya by 3 matches to one. The newly formed Ceylon Tobacco Company (Leaf Division, Kandy) SC defeated the more experienced Bank of Ceylon SC Kandy by 29 points to 16 in a netball match played at the Mahamaya Courts Kandy, recently.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 11:** Infringements in the closing stages by a weary Thomian outfit saw fly half Sampath Agalawatte put over two 30 yard penalties to give Royal a 18 points (3 tries and 2 penalties) to 14 (one goal and 2 tries) win at Longdon Place — and with it the Michael Gunaratne Trophy which they lost last year; the score was 4 all at the breather. The Sailors pulled off one of the biggest upsets in this year's Clifford Cup League Rugby Championships; they ruined Army's "clean sheet" with a great 7 points (try penalty) to 6 (penalty, drop goal) victory after being led 6 - 3 at lemons. St. Anthony's Katugastota beat Vidyartha by 6 points ( a goal) to nil in their rugby match played at Nittawela yesterday. St. Joseph's beat Thurstan by 10 points (1 try drop goal and penalty) to (try) in their rugby match at Maitland Crescent yesterday; at half time the Josephians led 4 - 0.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 12:** Trailing 0 — 1 in the first half Silver Tongue Sports Club staged a superb fight back and forced a 2 all draw against Victory in the City Football League's Division II final round

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soccer match played on the City League grounds yesterday. Visakha Vidyalaya stole the limelight on the opening day of the Over 16 Netball tournament conducted by the WPNBA when they toppled the reigning Champions Anula Vidyalaya 20 — 18 at Police Park, Bambalapitiya yesterday. India scored their second successive win in this year's Prudential World Cup cricket tournament when they beat Zimbabwe — the giant killers of the first day by five wickets. Zimbabwe 155 and India 157. Sri Lanka lost the second Prudential World Cup cricket match in Taunton, yesterday when England beat them by 497 runs; England 333, and Sri Lanka 286.

**MONDAY, JUNE 13:** CR & FC leading only 4-0 at half time, stormed back in the second session to rout Air Force by 22 points (1 goal, 4 tries) to 3 (1 penalty) in their First Round Clifford Cup League Rugby match played yesterday at Havelock Park. New York Sports Club beat Wanathamulla Youth Sports Club by two goals to nil in the Inaugural Intermediate Football Final played at Price Park yesterday and took the Harry Herman Memorial Challenge Cup; the runners up also received a Trophy. West Indies beat Australia by 101 runs in their World Cup match at Leeds on Sunday; they scored 252 for 9 and Australia were all out for 151 in 30.3 overs with fast bowler Winston Davis taking 7 for 51. A spirited Sri Lankan side found an England total of 333 for nine off their 60 overs too big a target in their World Cricket Cup one day match at Taunton on Sunday going down by 47 runs in an entertaining game. England 333 and Sri Lanka 286.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 14:** St. Anthony's College, Katugastota, gained an easy first innings win over Vidyarthi College Kandy in their schools under 17 cricket match played at Katugastota; Antonian skipper Angelo Wickremasuriya scored 116 not out which included 13 fours and one six; this was his second hundred of the tournament. Vidyarthi College 104 for 8 and St. Anthony's College 202 for 1. Vidyarthi College, Kandy scored an easy first innings win over Sri Rahula College, Katugastota in their schools under 15 cricket match played at Katugastota; Sri Rahula College 74 all out and Vidyarthi College 163 for 9. Kegalle Youths SC defeated Malwatte SC 3-1 in an exhibition soccer match; there was no scoring in the first half. Dharmaraja College Kandy trounced Thaksala Vidyalaya, Kandy 6-1 in their under 17 Sri John Tarbot Shield soccer tournament match played at Lake View grounds on Sunday.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15:** A 27-run sixth wicket stand between Lennie Cramer and Dilakshan Fernando helped George Stewarts beat Grindlays Bank by five wickets in their 50-over game in the Mercantile C Division cricket tournament played at the NCC grounds recently; Grindlays 83 in 32.4 overs and George Stewarts 84 for 5 in 28.5 overs. Kingswood College,

beat Dharmaraja College 1-0 in an under 15 hockey match played at Kingswood grounds recently. Kennedy Sports Club, Kandy beat Malwatte Sports Club, Matale 5-4 in a soccer match played at Police Grounds, Kandy recently. Sarasavi Sports Club, Peradeniya (Men's) and Girls High School Sports Club (Women's) became champions of the Gaugawata Korale Kandy, AGA's division track and field meet conducted by the Sports Ministry and held at the University Grounds, Peradeniya recently.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 16:** Dimos beat Mackwoods Winthrop by 9 runs in a Mercantile Tournament D Division cricket match at Health grounds recently; Dimos 129 all out in 43.5 overs and Mackwoods Winthrop 120 all out. Ananda Sastralaya, Kotte scored three consecutive victories in the schools under 17 cricket tournament; they beat Sri Jayawardenapura MV St. Thomas and Sri Sangaraja MMV; Ananda Sastralaya 119 and Sri Jayawardenapura 89; Ananda Sastralaya 228 in 42 overs and St. Thomas 92 for 6 in 55 overs; Sri Sangaraja 85 and Ananda Sastralaya 216 for 2 declared. Wesley were fully extended to overcome a gallant Maliyadeva XV by 20 points (2 goals, 2 tries) to 18 (1 goal, 3 tries) in their schools rugby match played at Police Park on Tuesday after leading 20-6 at half time. Bede House won the Championship Shield with 128 points at the inter-house sports meet of St. Thomas College, Matale held recently at the college grounds.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 17:** Centuries by Rukshan Sosa (108) and Dharshana Muthumani (125) saw St. Joseph's score a facile victory over Isipathana in their schools under 17 cricket tournament match played at Darley Road; St. Joseph's 297 for 4 declared and Isipathana 123. Kapila Abeysekera scored 108 with 10 hits to the fence and 5 over it to steer Mahanama to a convincing 116 run win over Lumbini on the first innings in their Under 17 Division III Cricket tournament match played at Nomads grounds; Mahanama 258 and Lumbini 92. Malwatte Sports Club from Matale entered the final of the Camilus Cup Hockey Tournament defeating Army 2-1 in a tie breaker after both teams drew a blank at the final whilst the Colts grounds yesterday.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 18:** St. Peters maintained their half time lead and beat Thurstan by 10 points (a goal and a try) to nil in their schools rugby match at Bambalapitiya yesterday. Unfancied Dharmaraja created a major shock when they toppled Royal by 10 points (a try and 2 penalties) to 9 (a goal and a penalty) after leading 7-6 at the breather in their inter-school rugby match played at Nittawala yesterday. Lumbini beat Maliyadeva by 8 points (2 tries) to nil in their schools rugby encounter played at People's Park Kurunegala yesterday. Vidyarthi beat Kingswood by 6 points (2 penalties) to 3 (a penalty) after leading 3-0 at the breather in their schools rugby match



played at Peradeniya yesterday. St. Anthony's College, Katugastota scored a 77-run first innings win over Vidyarthi College, Kandy in their Schools under 15 cricket tournament match played at Katugastota on Tuesday.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 19:** Kelani Valley beat Peradeniya University by 13 points (a goal, a try and a penalty) to 4 (a try) in their upcountry league rugby football tournament at Peradeniya yesterday; at half time KV led 6-4 at half time. Isipatana trounced Wesley by 52 points to nil in their rugby football match played yesterday at Havelock Park; Isipatana's points came off six goals and 4 tries. The Trinicians came, saw and conquered the Canon R. S. de Saram Trophy for the fifth year running beating the Thomians by 7 points (a try and a penalty) to 3 (a penalty) in their rugby clash at Longden Place yesterday. Defending Champions BRC take on Malwatte SC in the final of the Camilus Cup hockey tournament tomorrow at 4 p.m. at the Colts Grounds, Havelock Park; in the semi-finals BRC beat CH and FC by 2 goals to nil while Malwatte SC beat Army in the tie-breaker penalty strokes play off 2-1 after both teams failed to score at full time. The Danton Obeysekera Challenge Cup presented to the best boxer at the ABI Intermediate meet was won by M. Ganeshan of the Royal Boxing Club when he outpunched hard fighting K. L. Silva of the Rangers BC in the Bantan weight bout at the Depot Police ring yesterday.



SOUTH AFRICAN

## Threat to Cricket

*London:* A new cricket landscape will unfold as soon as the World Cup is over. The schism that the media magnate Kerry Packer created six years ago might pale into insignificance in comparison to the havoc the South African lucre can cause. The South African Cricket Union is preparing for its most massive raid on world cricket and what better opportunity such an operation than the assembling of the world's top cricketers for the Prudential World Cup. Political forces backed by command corporate sponsors will call the tune in this assault on cricket's establishment that has thus far stubbornly declined South Africa's call for readmission into the International Cricket Conference. Representatives of SACU including its chairman Joe Pamensky, and Ali Bacher the former South African captain will be descending on the World Cup (if they are not already here) with a virtual carte blanche to recruit any cricketer.

The West Indians are the prime target. The very nature of their cricket setup and the financial susceptibility of men whose sole means of livelihood is cricket,

makes the West Indies most liable to fall for the money. Recruiting more West Indians is only a minor problem for SACU for it already has the nucleus of a side that is committed to play in South Africa in the coming years. In order to strengthen the batting that was the weak link of the team that played in the last South African summer, leading Test batsmen have already been approached. It is reliably learnt that Larry Gomes and Desmond Haynes are ready to sign three year contracts. Gordon Greenidge is a potential recruit and amongst the bowlers, Joel Garner is likely to opt for cricket in South Africa. "When are you going to lead the West Indies, Larry", was the conversation opener thought up on the spur of the moment at the team hotel in Manchester two days ago and out came Gomes with "where, in South Africa". After a long chat about World Cup prospects, Gomes confessed that he had been offered a million dollars for three years and that he was only waiting for the contract to materialise. The figures are probably highly exaggerated since a South African brewery has reportedly offered only four million dollars for the recruitment programme this year but the threat of defection from establishment cricket is real. Michael Holding has vehemently denied he has had offers and Vivian Richards has been tight-lipped but it is possible that there will be so many dropouts that the West Indies team that goes out to India in the winter will be highly impoverished.

The SACU is not going to be content with merely West Indian recruits. It is planning to run a quadrangular series featuring the South African team, English cricketers, the West Indians and an assorted World XI that will comprise recruits from Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand and perhaps even Pakistan. The reported offers to some Indian cricketers are not more than feelers because of the restrictions on travel to South Africa as endorsed on Indian passports. Efforts have, nevertheless, been made to contact Indian cricketers though denials have been coming fast from some of the players concerned. Kapil Dev states categorically that he has not been approached. "When and if the offer comes, my answer will be a firm no. The state of my career and my current status does not permit me even to think about playing in South Africa. I am not moralising on the issue, but if former Test cricketers are tempted by offers I will not be surprised," Kapil said in Manchester. Imran Khan, too denies he has been made offers but Pakistani players are also targets so far as recruiting from Asia goes. Mr. Jeff Stollmeyer, President of the West Indies Board, has conceded that the current World Cup will be the line of the great divide. He does not believe that the schemes worked out by business houses to keep the West Indian players at home will be attractive enough to prevent them from deserting the official system.



The South African threat is bound to assume menacing proportions and how the ICC will tackle the issue in its annual meeting this year should prove interesting. Additionally there is to be voting by the members of the Marylebone Cricket Club on whether they should send a side to South Africa. It is doubtful whether the requisite two thirds majority can be mustered by the group led by Mr. John Carlisle, the British MP. Even if it does, it will offer only minor leverage to the South African machinations which are being run on a level far above that of convincing a club to come although that club has long been a pick of the establishment. At various times Mr. Pamensky has asserted that it is not the intention of his body to disrupt the Test match setup. It cannot cut much ice with staunch opponents of apartheid like Boards of Control of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka which have rallied world cricket opinion to oppose official contact with South Africa even in an exploratory way like sending out an ICC XI to gauge the extent of multiracial cricket. Will the system survive shocks of a higher magnitude that are bound to be administered by mercenary interests is the vital question. The truth is that Test cricket might never be the same again after large-scale defections that are in the air.

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

Reference No. 0/අ/3/ 8085

It is intended to acquire the land described in the Schedule below. For further particulars please see the Gazette (Extra Ordinary) No. .... of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. No. 249 / 14 dated 14. 6. 1983

**SCHEDULE**

*Situation* :- In Kachcheriyagama Tihawa North Village in Tissa North Gramasevaka Division of the Tissamaharama Divisional Revenue Officer's Division in Hambantota District.

*Name of Land* :- Konhilwatta

*Extent* :- 1. 0945 hectr.

*Survey Reference* :- Lot No. 81 in Final Village Plan No. 623

**D. D. Samarasekara**

District Land Officer  
Acquiring Officer  
Hambantota District.

The Kachcheri,  
Hambantota  
9 June, 1983.

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CONFIDENTIALLY

## Swine & Vets

IS IT NOT TRUE that it has become almost impossible to get away from the swine fever syndrome ? That the *Sunday Observer* of June 19 had an interesting story on its front page under the headline HOW TO DISPOSE OF 2,000 PIG CARCASSES ? That the story read thus : "The Rural Industrial Development Ministry is faced with the problem of disposal of 2000 carcasses of pigs stored in a cold room in Colombo. A Ministry spokesman said that the carcasses were from a piggery in Nattandiya where the animals had been slaughtered and sold to a buyer in Colombo when swine fever allegedly broke out in the farm and several pigs died. The buyer had got the carcasses to Colombo and stored them in the cold room, when the Rural Industrial Ministry officials stepped in and said that the carcasses should not be moved from their without Ministry approval. A Ministry spokesman said the officials decided that the carcasses should be destroyed in an incinerator as they were from an infected piggery. The Colombo Municipal representative at the conference, who was requested to handle the disposal part had said he could not do it, as the Municipal incinerator has been out of order for sometime now". That whilst the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development must be congratulated for taking ( prompt ? ) action in ordering that the 2000 carcasses should be destroyed, questions are floating around town as to how many other such "infected" carcasses had been sold to retailers for sale in the markets and also to processors of pork to make sausages, bacon, ham and the like ? That what people would like to know is whether the Ministry or the Veterinary Department know how many pigs suffering from "swine fever" in farms all the way from Chilaw to Piliyandala were slaughtered and sold to big operators in Colombo who have cold room facilities ?

IS THIS NOT THE REASON why *Tribune* has been asking the question (and will continue to ask) whether the Veterinary Department with headquarters in distant Kandy has a list of the big commercial piggeries all over the island and also a list of farmers who rear a few pigs for profit ? That unless the Vet. Dept. had such a list before the outbreak of the swine fever was detected, it would have been impossible to prevent pigs suffering from swine fever being slaughtered and sold for human consumption ? That without such a list, the Pig Livestock Officer would have been working in the dark and on hearsay ? That the story on the lips of all in the livestock business is that Veterinary Officers are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. boys (with a two hour break for lunch) and they would never move out to a farm (or a piggery) unless the necessary inducement or incentive was laid out

on a silver plate? That if this were not done, the farmer who wanted their services was asked to bring the animal to the office during office hours? That this is not fiction but true ? That this will be confirmed by farmers from the northernmost point of the island right down to the southernmost tip ? That it is also said that if the farmer could not afford the high bracket fees, they had to hire the lesser minions — orderlies, peons etc — who know a thing or two about Veterinary Science and who were willing to go along to the farm to do the best or worst they could ? That this is the true affairs in the official veterinary world in Sri Lanka ? That in the private sector, the charges levied are many times more but the private sector is the private sector and nobody can complain about the higher fees ?

THAT WITH REGARD TO THE 2000 CARCASSES that seem to be troubling the Ministry, the only thing that can be done (in the absence of Municipal incinerators) is to permit the carcasses to be digested in human intestines in the same way that all the undetected carcasses of pigs with swine fever were disposed of ? That is this not an excellent way of getting rid of the carcasses? That if this method were adopted, the 2000 carcasses will disappear overnight ? That it matters little of the medical bills of those who partake of the products of the carcasses shoot up or our hospitals are filled with patients who develop undiagnosable illnesses that many years hence (after much money spent on research) may be traced to eating meat from a pig that was afflicted with swine fever ? That *Tribune* and a troubled public would like to know whether the Veterinary Department can even at this late stage publish a list of all the pig farmers (big, medium and small) in the island ? That additionally we would like to know whether the Department has a record of the farms or households rearing pigs which were struck by swine fever ? That if these lists are published or released, *Tribune* need not venture into making voyages of discovery into Swine territory in Sri Lanka ? That otherwise the Veterinary Department should not (and cannot) blame us for publishing stories about (a) the way the outbreak of swine fever was ignored for a long time; (b) the fact that officials were among the last to hear about it; (c) the allegations that need investigation that the attempts were made to hide the outbreak in the hope that it would die out and not spread; (d) the gruesome story of the number of fever-struck pigs that were slaughtered and sold; (e) the malicious and often untrue stories about oiling palms (not with lard) that enabled a few operators to make millions from selling swine-fever carcasses ?

✘ ✘ ✘



REPLY ON

*IN RECENT TIMES, THERE HAVE BEEN  
MANY ACCIDENTS AT LEVEL CROSSINGS*



**AT UNMANNED LEVEL CROSSINGS,  
THE RAILWAY TRAIN HAS RIGHT OF WAY**

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

You Must, Therefore, observe the signals and the right of way of the railway train. This universal rule is applicable to all level crossings and is a matter of common sense. It is the duty of every road user to observe the signals and the right of way of the railway train. It is the duty of every road user to observe the signals and the right of way of the railway train.

**Observe Safety Signals**

**Do Not Cross in the Face of**

**An Approaching Train**

**Be Vigilant and Careful**

**Stop, Look Both Sides and**

**Then Proceed**

**Don't Rush to Collide With Train**

We are a total organization for many reputed foreign suppliers of industrial equipment and heavy machinery.

*A MOMENT'S CARELESSNESS MAY MEAN DEATH*

*REMEMBER YOUR FAMILY IS WAITING FOR YOU*

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

127, SIR JAMES PEIRIS MAWATHA, COLOMBO 2, P. O. BOX 1151 SRI LANKA.  
BRANCHES: BADULLA, HATTTON, KANDARUOLA, RANDY, RATNAPURA

Space Donated



## RELY ON



## ENGINEERING SKILLS

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

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

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

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

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

## MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVT. HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION.

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

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