

# TRIBUNE

CEYLON NEWS REVIEW

Vol. 28 — No. 1

October 22, 1983

Rs. 4.00

- WHY ENGLISH?
- ROUND TABLE
- SHERLOCK HOLMES
- NOW PUNJAB
- FILM LOANS
- WEERAMANTRY
- BRISTOL TROPHY
- COW EXPORT



As *Tribune* goes into its twenty-eighth volume with this issue, looking forward to completing thirty years of publication in May 1984, we are constrained to ask ourselves what the future is for the young people of Sri Lanka some of whom grace the cover this week. Is it to be one of tension and conflict, of arson, looting and holocausts because of the Island's multi-racial, multi-religious, multi-linguistic, multi-caste and multi-class ("haves" and "have-nots") character? Or is it to be one of peace, of understanding, amity and unity among all peoples whose destiny it was to be born in this Island? To ensure harmony it is necessary that children should be familiar with the language, religion and culture of all communities in the Island together with English as a world language. And the easiest way of achieving it is by adopting a common script (Roman preferably) for non-scholarly and non-academic purposes.



# TENDER NOTICE

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

Tenders for construction of Two Storeyed ward Block of 24 Beds for Bokkawela Hospital—Stage 11 will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Suprintending Engineers Office Department of Buildings, Kandy upto 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday 26. 10. 83.

02. Tender forms could be obtained from District Engineer / Kandy North before 4.15 p. m. on 20. 10. 83 by registered Contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 300,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 250/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo, or any Kachcheri outside Colombo.

03. Please note that Private Company tenderers should declare the names of the current Directors and Shareholders. Public Company tenderers should declare the names of the current Directors.

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

**K. C. Samaraweera.**

*Director of Buildings.*

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,  
P. O. BOX 504,  
COLOMBO 1, 1983.10.11

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# TRIBUNE

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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THOUGH IN SIX MONTHS, *Tribune* will complete thirty years of publication, this issue marks the beginning of volume twenty-eight. This is because there were two six-month periods of voluntary suspension, (first during the Emergency after the communal riots of 1958 and second around the time of the 1971 insurgency) and also because the sequence was broken as one volume ended on number 40 and another at number 60. Be that as it may, a great deal has happened since 1954, and *Tribune* has, from the by-lines, not only recorded the major events of the last three decades but also carried commentaries on the more significant among them. *Tribune* has also been the forum for some of the controversial questions of the day. *Tribune* has not set out to be a sensation or a big-timer, but in its own small way can claim that it was and still is read by most people who matter and make opinion. On a conservative reckoning, each copy of *Tribune* is read by ten to twelve persons and the number may be more in respect of the copies that go abroad. Nearly all libraries in the island subscribe to *Tribune* but we have no idea of the number of readers in these libraries. One matter that merits mention is that for over twenty five years of *Tribune's* thirty-year existence it has been in the vortex of virulent *Sinhala-Only-cum-Tamil-Only* chauvinism combined with *anti-English* jingoism. Since 1978/79 there has been a slight lessening of the anti-English mania, but it will be at least another twenty years before English can come into own as one of the national languages in Sri Lanka on the footing that it is a world language. People have long forgotten it was the language of their colonial masters. There are also welcome indications that more and more people have come round to the view that the *Sinhala-Only* and *Tamil-Only* should give way to *Sinhala-Also for Tamils* and *Tamil-Also for the Sinhalese*. The adoption of a common script (Roman, preferably) for all non-scholarly, non-academic and routine administrative matters will definitely help to unify this multi-racial, multi-linguistic, multi-religious, multi-caste and multi-class (have and have-nots) country. Even in the darkest days of Swabasha language chauvinism, *Tribune* had held fast to the view that English should be an integral part of the Sri Lanka *ethos* not as a link language but as a national language. We had also pointed out that cultural imperialism cannot be defeated or eliminated without a nationwide capability to use a world language, English in this case. The fact that the imperialism that had enslaved Sri Lanka was British is no reason to throw away a world language that has been in use in the island for nearly 170 years. The English language has also long outgrown the parochial confines of imperial power, and empires have been brought down by third world people because the language of their masters opened the window to world knowledge in politics economics and culture. Sri Lanka needs an opening to the world and English has provided this so far. The greatest fighters against imperialism in Sri Lanka attained political (and even cultural) maturity through a knowledge of the English language. *Tribune* has been pleading for *triangulism* especially because of the nationally suicidal impact of the trifurcation of our educational system into three streams in 1947. It is not possible to reverse the process of history—rivers cannot be made to turn back—but the destiny of a country can be fashioned to secure a better future if there is a will to adopt correct measures. The post-1947 three streams have to be slowly brought to flow together. This can be done and must be done. English is no longer the language of a small elite. The cinema, the radio and the TV have seen to this. There is also now a universal demand that English should be made available to everyone who is desirous of knowing a world language. In Japan and many other countries with very well developed (swabasha) languages of their own English is now taught in all schools, in many of them from the kindergarten to the University.

## Round Table

Colombo, October 17:

President Jayewardene has last week taken a positive and meaningful step to initiate a dialogue on the ethnic problems which had led to the holocaust that had devastated the country in July and August. He has invited the SLFP, LSSP, MEP and the CPSL to a Round Table Conference. This invitation should be viewed in the context of two interviews Mrs. Bandaranaike (who has now once again brought the SLFP under her sole custody) had given: first, to Mervyn de Silva, Editor of the *Lanka Guardian*, and the second to Ajit Samaranayake of *The Island*. Mervyn de Silva's interview was a scoop that has deservedly received the widest publicity here and abroad. Ajit Samaranayake's interview (Sunday, *Island* 16-10-83) was really a follow up on Mervyn's after the President had sent out the invitations. *Tribune* will FOR THE RECORD publish relevant extracts from these interviews in forthcoming issues of the paper.

The TULF has not yet been invited because neither the office-bearers of the Party nor its MPs have taken the oath under the Sixth Amendment. The President has taken up the position that the Round Table should be confined to persons who and parties which have subscribed to the concept of the unitary state. Mrs. Bandaranaike had confirmed in the *Lanka Guardian* interview and repeated it in *The Island* interview that she thought that the TULF should be invited without "preconditions". She had originally stated this to the *Sun* and the *Indian Express*. This is what she had said: "Yes, the TULF must finally renounce the separatism but that need not be before negotiations. Amirthalingam explained his problem and I must say that I found the position was understandable. Rightly or wrongly, though we do not endorse their views, the people of the North voted for a separate state. Of course it was a good election slogan for the TULF. But that is the TULF's mandate, as he told me. If he were to turn back on that mandate, he must get the approval of at least his party at a conference. If they get some concrete offers, some practical alternative proposals, then they can tell their people, let's consider this, let's discuss this, this is what is offered.... we are going to have an all-party conference with all the major parties, UNP, SLFP etc. and let us at least negotiate. The TULF can try to persuade their people. If you are interested in negotiation, you cannot ask one party to come to the table after giving up their main demand... that's not the way to open talks, if you are serious. We are all interested in a political solution and settle-

ment... not for the sake of the Tamils... but for the sake of the Sinhalese and the Tamils and the whole country. If you accept that attitude, then you must approach in a different spirit. This is a serious crisis and those who lead the people must think very seriously and act with courage and sincerity. You must be bold...."

Some members of her Party had suggested that the SLFP should agree to attend the President's Round Table talk only after her civic rights were restored. But she has taken up the position that she would not insist on pre-conditions for the SLFP to participate in the talks. The *Daily News* (17/10/83) published a reply to Mrs. Bandaranaike's *Lanka Guardian* interview from an "authoritative source" (which chose to remain anonymous.) *Tribune* will publish this reply *For The Record*, but for the present it will suffice to cite the first two paragraphs: "If Mrs. Bandaranaike believes that the current government TULF deadlock should be broken, she should support negotiations on the basis of an undivided country rather than aggravate the problem by backing the TULF position of retaining the separatist option. The wholehearted support promised in parliament by the SLFP to the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution is now turning out to be Mrs. Bandaranaike's support for the TULF position".

The SLFP has, however like the LSSP and MEP asked for clarification on some matters i.e., parties invited, agenda etc. etc. The CPSL had been proscribed on July 30 and four of its leading cadres had been detained. They were released about a fortnight ago. Over the radio there was an announcement on Friday October 14, that the proscription of the party had been removed and that the President had invited the Party to participate in the Round Table. At the time of writing these notes, the General Secretary, K. P. Silva, had thanked the President for the invitation but he said that the Central Committee could not meet to discuss the invitation, because the office was still sealed with a police guard, that the removal of the proscription had not been gazetted and ban on their paper *Aththa* had not been lifted.

It may take a little time for these preliminaries to be resolved, but it is clear that the President is anxious to get some discussion going among the major political parties, which have already accepted the concept of a united Sri Lanka on all aspects of the Tamil minority problem. The UNP, SLFP, LSSP, MEP and CPSL represent the overwhelming bulk of the Sinhalese, Muslims and the non-TULF and non-Eelam Tamils. The Political wing of the CWC and the political wing of the DWC (which has come out very strongly in favour of a united Sri Lanka) should also be invited to the Round Table. The JVP and the NSSP have gone underground and they are said to have proclaimed that they were interested only in a revolutionary seizure of state power (this comes

along the grapevine). With all these parties (except the JVP and JSSP whose views are unclear) committed to a unified country, the TULF should very seriously consider whether they should refuse to negotiate if there were preconditions that directly impinged on the mandate they had got in the 1977 elections. Are there not enough lawyers to work out a formula to save face? Is the demand that there should be a good enough alternate package for Eelam in itself not a rather pre-condition? Are these not matters which should be thrashed out between all the parties around the Round Table?

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SHERLOCK HOLMES

## Exporting Cows For Slaughter

SHERLOCK HOLMES has raised the question about the export of cattle in this column in the issue of *Tribune* of July 9. He had withheld comment until the Editor received a communication from the Ministry of Rural Industrial Department setting out the reasons for allowing the export. In the meantime, the *Sun* on July 21 under the headline CATTLE SHIPMENT TO DUBAI STOPPED reported: "The loading of 1,000 cows for shipment to Dubai was stopped on a Presidential directive yesterday. President J. R. Jayewardene had asked the Trincomalee Coordinating Authority Rear Admiral Asoka de Silva to halt the loading in a special communique last morning. *Sun* exclusively reported yesterday that four persons were fined and imprisoned by the Trincomalee Magistrate for cruel treatment of the cattle that were awaiting shipment. The Trincomalee police have been told to report to President Jayewardene on the proposed shipment of cattle. S. P. Trincomalee, Jayatissa Herath, in the wake of the Presidential order took steps to prevent loading of cattle aboard the ship *Ebnesia* presently berthed in Trincomalee harbour. The Harbour Police were placed on guard near the vessel. *Sun* learnt that the local agents who had completed a deal with Dubai to send the cattle for cross-breeding were having problems rounding up the 1,000 head were having problems rounding up the of cattle for shipment. Only 500 animals were in Trincomalee. The "*Ebnesia*" had been berthed in Trincomalee since May 12 to sail away with the animal cargo but was delayed due to non-availability of cattle and tension in the area".

*Though a ban was placed on the export of the shipment in question around July 20, the dislocation that followed the disturbances that began on July 23-24 was used by the exporters to send a shipload of about 1,000 head of cattle (all cows). As the permit issued by the Ministry of Rural Industrial*

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*Development was for 2,000 cows, the importer has asked the local suppliers to collect another 1,000 cows.*

AT THE CABINET MEETING on Wednesday, October 12, "the Government decided to place a Permanent ban on the export of cattle, goats and other animals on representations made by the Minister of Land, Land Development and Mahaweli Development Mr. Gamini Dissanayake. This rose from a previous export of a thousand head of cows to the Gulf on a licence issued from the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development. The consignment of cows went to a Sharjah buyer. On a previous occasion the matter of this export to the Gulf was brought up and President J. R. Jayewardene wanted a ban imposed but owing to the disturbances that prevailed in the country at the time these animals had been shipped abroad. Cabinet spokesman, State Minister Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis said that the ban has been imposed because Sri Lanka did not want the cattle to be slaughtered abroad. There is a ban on the slaughter of cows in Sri Lanka". (*Daily Mirror*, 13/10/83).

Though a permanent ban has now been placed it would be useful to examine some aspects of the mechanics and methodology of the first (successful) export of cattle (cows) from Sri Lanka to the Middle East. It would be useful to place on record the correspondence between the Editor of *Tribune* and the Ministry on this subject. On July 7, 1983, the Editor received a letter from Mr. K. N. Weerakody, Secretary to the Minister of Rural Industrial Development under the heading "Export of Cattle" that read: "With reference to the conversation you had with Hon. Minister regarding a news item in a local newspaper on the above subject, he has directed me to send you herewith a note clarifying the matter". The letter was delivered by hand by a Senior Official of the Ministry who told the Editor that the "note" was not for publication. The Editor thereupon told the official that what he had wanted was a statement for publication setting out the reasons for permitting the export of the cattle.

The official undertook to inform Mr. Weerakody about this request. As no such statement was received for nearly a week, the Editor wrote to Mr. Weerakody on July 13 as follows "Export of Cattle. Your Ref 3/5/298 I thank you for your letter of July 7 and the 'note clarifying the matter' that is about the export of cattle. Mr. Saktivel who brought the note told me that the 'note was not for publication. I told him that what I had asked the Minister was a statement for publication. I therefore requested Mr. Saktivel to kindly ask you for a note that can be published. I had also wanted some additional information (1) the name and address of the exporters; (2) the name and address of the consignee in the UAE ;

(3) the guarantees, if any, obtained from the consignee or the UAE government that these animals were for breeding purposes and not for slaughter; (4) the steps taken to secure that the guarantee about non slaughter would be implemented; (5) whether consideration was paid to the question whether these cows could not have been used in other areas in the island, short of cattle, for breeding purposes. I have not heard from Mr. Saktivel. I am also unable to reach him on the telephone. I shall therefore be thankful if you can send me a letter containing the information contained in your note of July 7 together with answers to the 5 matters I have raised above. I look forward to a very early reply".

AFTER ANOTHER WEEK, the Editor wrote to Mr. Weerakody on July 20 as follows: "We are daily expecting a reply to our letter of July 13, but we have so far not had the courtesy of any communication from you. We therefore take it that you have nothing further to add to your statement of July 7, 1983 and that you also have no objections to our using it as a statement which contains the reasons for permitting the export of cattle. *Tribune* will make its own comments on the matter of the export of cattle but we will be happy to publish anything you wish to say on what we or any of our columnists write on the subject".

While Sherlock Holmes was preparing this note on the footing that Mr. Weerakody was not inclined to send us a reply to our letter of July 13 (sent Registered-Express), on July 23, we received a reply from him dated July 19 but posted on July 22 (no doubt after reminder of July 20), which stated "With reference to your letter dated 13th July 1983 on the above subject, I give below the additional information you have requested: (1) Messrs Nagoor Meera Agencies, 142/1, Galle Road, Colombo 3; (2) Messrs Al Wishah General Trad & Const. Est. P. O. Box 5061, Sharjah, UAE; (3) Guarantee given by the Importer; (4) The Sri Lanka Embassy in Abu Dhabi is aware of this purchase and has teleaxed this Ministry conveying a guarantee from the importer that these animals are for breeding and not for slaughter; (5) Yes, consideration was given to this aspect. It was found that the demand for cattle by local cattle breeders in other areas is for cross-bred, but not indigenous stock. There is no objection to the publication of the note on this subject sent to you with my letter of 7th July 1983."

THE "NOTE" clarifying the matter which accompanied Mr. Weerakody's letter of July 7, read as follows: "Export of Cattle: Recently the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development authorised the export of a consignment of indigenous cattle to the Middle East. This has received publicity in the press and some of the comments that have appeared in the newspapers are evidently based on misconceptions. A clarification of the circumstances and conditions under which the export was allowed would therefore seem

desirable. Authority has been granted for the export to the United Arab Emirates, of a consignment of 1,000 indigenous female cattle for breeding purposes. It was stipulated that the purchase of these animals should be confirmed to the Polonnaruwa, Mullaitivu, Mannar, Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Amparai Districts. In these districts, the availability of grazing land has been diminishing at a rapid rate, consequent to the implementation of the Government's development programme. Large extents of land on which cattle were traditionally grazed are therefore no longer available to cattle breeders. Further, it has been the practice of cattle owners in the East Coast who generally own much larger herds than cattle owners in other parts of the country, to move their cattle seasonally from place to place in search of suitable grazing. The pattern of land development and settlement now being undertaken in the Dry Zone under the new irrigation projects would necessarily require that these large herds be gradually reduced in size. The present system of cattle management will have to be replaced by a more stable system, with crop and stock integration at the small farmer level. The only option open to cattle breeders owning indigenous cattle, with no access to grazing lands of sufficient extent to feed their animals, is to sell their excess stock to the butcher. The prices paid to the farmer by local butchers are too well known to need comment here. Thus another condition imposed on the exports was that cattle breeders be paid a minimum of Rs. 5/- per kilo live weight. Cattle breeders' desires of reducing their herd size would thus have an opportunity of selling off excess females at a price they would normally not have fetched. For these reasons the export of this consignment of indigenous cattle was permitted".

*Sherlock Holmes* says that he had asked many experts to prepare full and detailed reports on this attempt to export cattle from Sri Lanka. One such report appears in the CONFIDENTIALLY column this week on page 28. Another report about the development of livestock in the oil-rich countries of the Middle East states: "Over the past decade or so due mainly to the surplus of hard cash and the need to be agro-industrial conscious, Middle Eastern countries with petro-dollars have *inter alia* commenced many programmes including dairy development. Large herds of high producing European breeds (often in air conditioned parlours) have been set up in these countries. They are now said to have the highest producing cows in the world.

**That the UAE or any other oil-rich country will want to import decrepit cattle for breeding from Sri Lanka is hard to believe. It is more than likely that the importer wanted them for slaughter. It is also interesting to note, says Sherlock " that the price fixed is a minimum of Rs. 5/- a kilo live weight. Currency inquiries about prices in the UAE and Sri Lanka reveal that this minimum price is fictitious.**

tious intended for wholesale under-invoicing. Does Mr. Weerakody know the live eight price of cattle in Colombo, in the Eastern province or anywhere else in the period April-July 1983? What is it now? What is the price anywhere else in the period April-July 1983? What is it now? What is the price of live weight in Sharjah, Abu Dhabi?

"Sherlock Holmes" will have more to say about this matter in the coming weeks.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

## Now in Punjab

### Six Pulled Out of Bus, Shot Dead

*Chandigarh, October 6:* The stepped up action by extremists shook Punjab as eight persons were gunned down, including a CID sub-inspector, and more than half a dozen injured at least three of them seriously, in two different incidents in the State late last night and this morning. Six armed extremists hijacked at pistol point a Delhi-bound private de-luxe bus coming from Amritsar to a secluded place last night when it approached village Dhillwan in Kapurthala district and shot dead six persons belonging to one community with a sten gun before driving back in the bus to Amritsar. The bus was found abandoned near a religious place at Amritsar, police sources said.

*Two Shot Dead in Train:* In the other incident, three extremists killed two passengers and seriously injured two others in a second class compartment of the Howrah-Amritsar Express as it crossed the Manah-wala railway station near Amritsar this morning. A number of persons were reported to have jumped from the running train during the shoot-out. The dead were identified as Mr. Piara Singh, CID sub-inspector posted at the Rajasansi airport near Amritsar and Mr. S. P. Suri, an income tax inspector. Mr. Piara Singh was understood to be involved in operations at the Rajasansi airport during which Mussebat Singh who had made a vain bid to hijack an Indian Airlines Boeing during flight from Delhi to Amritsar early this year, was shot dead. *Revolver Taken Away:* The CID sub-inspector is understood to have fought with the extremists before he was shot dead. His service revolver was taken away by the assailants who escaped when the train slowed down near the outer signal in Amritsar. The train coach presented a ghastly picture with the bodies of the two victims lying in a pool of blood between the berths. Shoes and chappals of passengers, who jumped out in panic from the running train, were littered all over the compartment. It was also a ghastly scene near Dhillwan village in Kapurthala district. A press reporter saw bodies of six bus passengers lying scattered in the fields with blood splattered all over. The assailants had killed them with a sten gun and

seriously injured one with akhukri (sharp edged weapon). The six extremists, whose seats in the deluxe bus were booked in the name of "Labh Singh and company", suddenly proposed up from their seats when the bus carrying 28 passengers (including extremists) came near Dhillwan. Two of them entered the driver's cabin and asked him to stop the bus at gunpoint. One of them got into the driver's seat and hijacked it towards village Gadana. On the way, they forced the gateman to open the closed gate of the railway crossing at gun point. They stopped the bus near Gadana at a secluded place and asked the passengers to get down. They then robbed eleven of them belonging to one community before shooting at them with a sten gun. Six of them were killed on the spot while the others ran helter-skelter in the fields and because of the darkness escaped assailant's attack.

*No indication:* When the private bus rolled out of Amritsar for Delhi 90 minutes before midnight none realised that the six urbanite Sikh passengers would turn out to be mass killers. They themselves gave no indication of being gun-wielders, well-dressed that they were, the bus owner, Mr. Satnam Singh Sandhu told a reporter who rushed to the site of the tragedy this morning. When the bus touched village Munder Bet, about 30 km from Jullundur, two of the Sikhs proceeded towards driver. In a flash, they had a stengun and an automatic pistol out. The driver was ordered to take the vehicle about one kilometer from the main road. The command was obeyed without protest. The killers then began identifying the passengers. Their eyes fell on a ten-year-old boy, but his mother pleaded that he was her only son and that they could kill her if they wanted. The assailants took pity and spared them too. Seven others were asked to get down, lined up and shot. Six died on the spot. The seventh, Vijay Kumar, a grocery dealer of Gurdaspur, suffered neck injuries caused by a sharpened weapon. The killers kicked him and left thinking he was dead. The job done, the killers slowly removed all cash from the dead persons. They later hijacked the bus after evicting the driver and conductor at village Khureena, three km from the site and the remaining passengers at village Bhullar, one km farther. . . . Last night's incidents were preceded by killing of one person at Nawan Shehar in Jullundur district and gunshot injuries to five at Jullundur and Taran Taran and Jabhal, both in Amritsar district. In Taran Taran, a bomb was also lobbed at a bus, causing minor injuries to some passengers *Night buses off:* The Punjab Government as a reaction to the killings ordered stoppage of night bus service in the State with immediate effect. No passenger bus, including private ones, would be on the road after 9 p.m. Armed escorts would be provided to passenger buses plying during daytime and to trains both during day and night—PTI, UNI.

## BANK LOOTED, TRADER ROBBED

Chandigarh, October 12:

A bank was looted and a trader robbed at gun-point in two incidents in Amritsar district as the Governor-in-Council in the Centrally-ruled State of Punjab reviewed the law and order situation in the State here today. According to official information reaching the State headquarters here, three un-identified armed persons raided and took away about Rs. 6,000 from the branch of Punjab National Bank at Kolli village near Taran Taran in Amritsar district.—PTI.

## LONGOWAL CONDEMNS VIOLENT INCIDENTS

Amritsar October 6: The Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal today condemned the violent killing of eight persons in two separate incidents in Punjab last night. He described them as "shameful" and demanded the dismissal of the Darbara Singh Government. Sant Longowal in a statement here alleged that the Darbara Singh Government was "directly responsible for the incidents being enacted to hide its failures". Claiming the Akali Dal had nothing to do with the violent incidents, the Sant said the "peaceful struggle for the achievement of various demands would continue".—UNI.

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## TERRORISM TO INFLAME COMMUNAL PASSIONS

By G. K. Reddy

New Delhi, October 6: The Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet, which met today to consider the serious situation in Punjab decided to take stern action to deal with the Sikh extremists who are evidently bent on giving a communal colour to their agitation. The Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi and her senior Cabinet colleagues who are members of the PAC were shocked over the latest outrage in which six Hindu passengers travelling in a Delhi-bound express bus were shot dead in the worst such outrage so far during the current wave of violence. In another incident, the extremists killed a police Sub-Inspector and a customs officer in a similar cold-blooded manner in a running train on the outskirts of Amritsar, besides injuring four other passengers in the shooting spree in one of the carriages. The two incidents together, coming in the wake of intensified violence in which almost every day somebody or other is being killed have created a crisis in this strife torn border State. It is quite clear that this terrorism is directed primarily against both Hindu and Sikh police officers on the hit list and the Hindus in general to create panic and inflame communal passions. The Punjab Government has been asked to suspend night bus services and provide armed escorts to both trains and buses during

day and night. This has been done. A team of Home Ministry officials has been sent to Chandigarh to assist the local authorities in intensifying the anti-terrorist combing operations with the help of extra CRP and BSF contingents placed at the disposal of the State Government.

The Centre feels that some drastic action has become unavoidable in Punjab to track down the Sikh extremists on the rampage, before resuming negotiations with the Akali leaders in an atmosphere free from violence. A sad feature of this dangerous situation is that the moderate Sikh leadership has been isolated and the militants are resorting to terrorism to intimidate the Government. There was a sense of relief in Government circles in Delhi that, better late than never, the Akali leader, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has unequally condemned the latest incidents. But the militant leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, continued to maintain that the killings were part of a governmental conspiracy to discredit the Sikh agitation by giving a communal turn to it. The State government has also been advised to enlist the support of both Hindu and Sikh leaders to avert the danger of communal tensions. The peace committees formed earlier are being re-activated under Central advice to afford an opportunity to leaders of moderation in both communities to exert their restraining influence. The detention of Mr. Jagdev Singh Talwandi and two other senior Akali leaders under the National Security Act has been utilised by the extremists as an excuse for stepping up their terrorism. But the acts of violence have been intensified even before the arrest of these Akali leaders for advocating direct action. The Centre is convinced that the hawks in the Akali movement have been privately encouraging the extremists to resort to terrorism. It is not known to what extent this has been done with the prior knowledge and instigation of the protagonists of the so-called Khalistan movement abroad who evidently enjoy a measure of foreign support.—Hindu.

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## FILM FOCUS

### N. F. C. Loans

Some exhibitors have drawn the attention of this column to certain views expressed by the Chairman National Film Corporation, on the granting of loans to Producers of films. In fact a photo-stat copy, of the newspaper report in question has been placed before Film Focus with the following remarks of the Chairman being underlined in red. He had said that "Every year, we write off millions of unpaid loans and the reason why we do this, is to help a national venture—the country's film industry Last year"

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we had to write off Rs 2 million. This is the only lending institution in Sri Lanka that doles out big money to film producers WITHOUT any kind of hard security or guarantees". These remarks came as a shock to this column—the successful entrepreneur, the NFC Chairman has been in his private capacity—that a sheer love of the local film industry could to risk big money of the NPC, particularly when these ventures repeatedly fail every year in this way. *The net result of at all has been that many pseudo producers have been on the scene overnight to churn out trash and rob picturegoers of viewing quality films. With all due respect to the Chairman, this column is constrained to remark, that one's love for the cinema should compel one to see that only worthwhile film ventures are given a lending hand and the bona fides of the applicants for loans are carefully checked. And what may be wrong if all such loans are tied down to firm agreements that will make defaulters legally liable. To write away loans by the millions is bad business in any concern and would only encourage those who have a nibbling interest in the film industry and not in its genuine welfare, in the long run. A defaulted loan of a million ultimately leads to the cheating of picturegoers, by way of disappointing film fare, the financial fattening of those with dubious intentions, who have no love for the cinema at all.*

This column therefore very respectfully agrees to disagree with the Chairman's views, however well intentioned they may be, and would earnestly request him to tighten the conditions under which such loans are granted, so that those who default could be taken to court, to pay the penalty. Such charlatans should not be allowed to feed on the largesse of the NFC and get away scot free. This column has yet to hear of anyone being not taken to court for cheating or defrauding public money in any institution.

**ANTHA ELU NAATKAL** (Those Seven Days) Tamil: This title by no means refers to those last seven black days of July 1983, in our land! A gem of a film, that spotlights the versatile Baghyaraja's brilliant prowess as a film director, and actor who claims credit as always for the screenplay, story and the dialogue. Thus both behind and before the camera, Baghyarajah has broken new ground on today's South India's Tamil film scene, and swept it off the familiar formula line and the oft-beaten track of many many years. He takes on very difficult roles as in "Oru Kai Osai" with supreme ease, and breathes life into them with confidence. And so in this film he roles a righteous to a fault and dedicated Malayali musician who treks the streets of Madras, from his Kerala roots, to keep his body and soul together, like a pied piper, with musical notes that at times had already seen the light of day. To assist him with the beat is an urchin who lives by his wits. They pause together at a To Let board, and take p a a

precarious residence, atop a worn out but humble home. By and by his musical efforts waft downwards towards dusk to reach the ears of a pretty belle (Ambika), and before long cupid takes a hand with his bow and arrow, to have the couple in knots. The romance is strangled by the elders, followed by a hasty marriage that remains unconsummated with the bridegroom wishing to end the situation and resolving to restore the lost love, but after the borrowed time in which his mother breathes the last. How he sets about it cleverly is for you to relish on the screen. You will enjoy every moment Bagyaraja appears on the screen. There is however quite a slip between the cup and the lip climax centred around the sacredness of the wedlock and let this remain a surprise for you, but pray do not miss this excellent film.

**FROM HERE TO ETERNITY** (English): A revival of an Oscar studded film of the forties, this Columbia Pictures release in immaculate black and white, is directed by the reputed Fred Zinnemann, who has grown in stature on the Hollywood scene with box office hits in colour since. The historic pattern was of a genre of films, where copybook performance and clichés in dialogue, were the overriding factors, and star value alone was rated sky high. But for actor Montgomery Clift who had an untimely demise, the other stars, Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Frank Sinatra and Danna Reed are yet around and quite over the hill in years. The story is set in 1941 in the vicinity of Pearl Harbour, immediately prior to the sneak attack by the Japanese. The sequences are strung around a military command, which was spick and span on the parade grounds, with a spit and polish stride. To this unit is posted a private Robert Prewitt (Clift), a boxer of repute, who had laid down his gloves for good, but is gradually prodded and provoked by his immediate superiors to push him into the ring for the command team. He also strikes an enduring friendship with Private Maggio (Frank Sinatra) whose violent death in the stockade brings out the boxer in Prewitt, who gets even with the killer (Ernest Borgnine) with a fatal left hook. Parallel to this pivoted story is the relationship to a smart Sergeant Warden (Burt Lancaster) who keeps rolling an affair with his commanders wife (Deborah Kerr), which is also kept prim and proper quite unlike similar sequences in modern films where the camera prowls and peeks around the bedrooms, four posters and blankets to boot. All these acts of smacking complacency are burst by the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour, when America decides to pull up its socks and enter the War. Rather slow moving by today's norms, the film retains a rare nostalgic air, but is kept clean and entertaining, with the camera working at its best.

James N. Benedict.

# TENDER NOTICE

## MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOUSING & CONSTRUCTION. DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Tenders for Maintenance and Minor Improvements to Govt. Buildings Batticaloa District Groups A & B from 1.11.83 to 31.05.84 will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board S.E. (E.D.) Office, Department of Building Batticaloa upto 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 02.11.83

02. Tender forms could be obtained from District Engineer / Batticaloa before 4.15 p.m on 28.10.83. by registered contractors or "Trial Letter" holders of Department for Rs. 200,000/- and above on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 100/- issued by Buildings Department, Colombo, or any Kachcheri outside Colombo.

03. Please note that Private Company tenderers should declare the names of the current Directors and Shareholders. Public Company tenderers should declare the names of the current Directors.

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

**K. C. Samaraweera.**  
*Director of Buildings*

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,  
P. O. BOX 504,  
COLOMBO 1. 1983.10.17

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# October 3 - 9

## 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 Jg—Jnadina; 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, OCTOBER 3:** An amendment to the election law requiring all candidates standing at a by-election to subscribe to the anti-separatist oath or affirmation as set out in the sixth amendment to the Constitution has been gazetted. The Gin ganga has finally been tamed; the river which from times immemorial has been the scourge of the people of the wet zone of south west Lanka, was last week declared safe by engineers of the People's Republic of China and Sri Lanka who have been in the project originally inaugurated in 1976. More than 200 Druze Moslem and Christian women and children may be freed by the two sides today after spending weeks in the custody of militia units. The Egyptian Government asked parliament to extend special emergency laws for another year, saying 13 attempts had been made over the past year to overthrow the administration of President Hosni Mubarak—*DN*. A northern parliamentarian belonging to the TULF was questioned by the Army after they had conducted a thorough search of a farm reportedly belonging to him; earlier the Army had raided the farm in Vavuniya to search for arms allegedly hidden on the 100-acre property—*CDM*. Government is to spend R. 40 million on a vigorous tourist promotion drive in association with the Tourist Board and the travel trade; this follows State Minister Dr. Anandatissa de Alwis' appeal to the government to take immediate and aggressive measures to bolster the tourist industry which is facing a severe crisis. Hundreds of businessmen, private and state sector personnel from all walks of life yesterday pledged one per cent of their monthly incomes plus their time and energy to the Sarvodaya Movement in the campaign for national peace and harmony. Sri Lanka Freedom Party leader Sirimavo Bandaranaike yesterday gained full control over her party with its main policy making body, the Working Committee, empowering the to name district organisers and deciding not to have a deputy leader. A dynamite exploder similar to the one used in the killing of the 13 soliders in Jaffna on July 23, was removed from the Highways Department chief engineer's office in Batticaloa yesterday afternoon by armed

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youths—*SU*. The Tamil United Liberation Front's General Council and Politbureau are expected to meet on October 16 to discuss the future of Trincomalee and the other 15 electorates which the TULF represents. The State Gem Corporation is to recommend to the Government to remove all taxes including the Business Turnover Tax off the country's gem trade—*IS*.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4:** Government has agreed to a package of concessions to house owners and industrialists affected by the July disturbances, REPIA announced yesterday. Six remand prisoners escaped from the Jaffna prisons on Sunday evening after scaling the wall. Prime Minister R. Premadasa has gazetted Regulations under the National Housing Development Authority Act to enable the granting of cheap housing loans at rates of interest ranging from 3 to 18 percent. Deaths, bombings and kidnappings marked the latest round of local council elections in Pakistan's Sind province with a strike called in many of the six districts that voted—*DN*. REPIA has formulated a scheme to assist in the repair and construction of affected residential properties and business concerns in the July disturbances; among the various loan schemes and concessions is an outright grant of Rs. 25,000 for the reconstruction of repair of affected residential properties for persons with little or no income—*CDM*. Twelve special police striking units fashioned as a paramilitary force will be deployed in the northern and eastern provinces in a move to counter terrorist operations. A new joint stock company will soon take over the distribution of electricity to nearly 230,000 consumers in 291 local authority areas—*SU*. Mr. G. Parthasarathi, the special envoy of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is expected to visit Sri Lanka again in the latter part of October; government sources said the approval for the visit had been communicated to New Delhi through diplomatic channels. The arrival of a North Korean vessel in the Colombo Port last week for bunkering has sparked off a government investigation; informed sources said yesterday that since the ship's arrival here on September 29, the Defence Ministry has directed the CID to keep a close tab on the vessel and the movement of its 39 member crew. Nearly 10,000 workers face the prospect of unemployment and starvation if toddy taverns are closed; we think that this is a move aimed at suppressing the economy of the minority Tamils says a statement released by the Northern Province Palm Products Manufacture and Sales Cooperative Society—*IS*.

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5:** The parliamentary select committee set up to consider necessary changes in the election law, in the light of the experience gained at the recent elections, will hear representations from the Elections Department, political parties and other interested persons. The Government has decided

to fully implement the provision that Tamil be a national language as a first step towards restoring racial amity. Two motorized army units yesterday entered the southern Shouf Mountains crossing the Awali River for the third time since the Israeli withdrawal from the mountains on September 4, official Lebanese Radio said in Beirut yesterday. Syria has closed all the Damascus offices occupied by Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organisation faction headed by Chairman Yasser Arafat a loyalist spokesman claimed yesterday—*DN*. Some 45,000 people made homeless during recent ethnic riots still remain in refugee camps throughout Sri Lanka a Red Cross official said yesterday. The issue of radio and TV licences is likely to be handed over to one of the state banks—*CDM*. The World Bank is considering structural adjustment loan of US \$ 210 million for Sri Lanka, Finance Minister Ronnie de Mel said yesterday. A project to harness the power of the sun's rays as an alternate source of electric power for rural electrification is being finalised by the Ceylon Electricity Board T. B. Illangaratne, SLFP veteran and till recently its deputy leader, charged yesterday that the legitimate aspirations of grassroot membership in the SLFP could be seriously jeopardised by the new and absolute powers vested in party leader Sirimavo Bandaranaike to appoint party organisers—*SU*. The business community in Sri Lanka has been called upon to give a hand in cleaning up the tarnished image of Sri Lanka painted by foreign mass media in recent times. Singapore Airlines will introduce the first scheduled air service linking Maldives with Europe and Southeast Asia next April, it was announced today. Gold chains, wrist watches and cash valued at over Rs. 10,900 had been robbed from the passengers and the conductor by a gang of seven men who hijacked the CTB bus at Bullers Road, Colombo according to Cinnamon Gardens Police—*IS*.

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6:** The Ministers yesterday approved tightening existing gun control laws by amending the Firearms Ordinance to impose mandatory terms on imprisonment on violators. Labour Minister C. P. J. Seneviratne has cancelled the licenses of eight foreign employment agencies with immediate effect. A Japanese Member of Parliament quoted the widow of Philippine's opposition leader Benigno Aquino as saying two Filipino women now in Japan had seen her husband shot dead by a soldier. The opposition in Pakistan has resumed its pressure on the military government of President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq after a one-day lull following local elections in the southern province of Sind—*DN*. The Ministry of Power and Energy has recommended to the Government that all heavy electricity consuming industries which are not profitable should be shut down immediately; the Ministry has also proposed that these factories could be re-started after June 1984 once the Victoria Power Station has been commissioned into operation—*CDM*. Cabinet

spokesman Anandatissa de Alwis yesterday warned the public about the existence of mischief makers attempting to create racial and religious disharmony through the circulation of anonymous leaflets. An all party conference is likely to be summoned by President J. R. Jayewardene, to reach a "national consensus" on resolving outstanding Tamil problems and northern issues, it is reliably understood. The World Council of Churches has expressed deep regret to Lanka over a "misunderstanding" related to a telex message on the situation in Sri Lanka during the recent ethnic disturbances, the WCC said in a statement issued in Geneva yesterday—*SU*. Yet another MP of the Tamil United Liberation Front lost his seat yesterday by his continuous absence from Parliament for three months; Vavuniya's T. Sivasithamparam (63) vacated his seat yesterday when he failed to attend Parliament after an absence of three months. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party will reactivate itself within the next two weeks with party organisations throughout the country being reorganised in accordance with the amendments that were made to the party Constitution last Sunday. An official committee has recommended to the government the granting of a package deal of concessions including tax holidays, investment relief and duty free import of machinery, for the exports of processed rubber products from Sri Lanka—*IS*. Anonymous leaflets stating that Batticoloa will face a grave situation if the UNP Members of Parliament there resign their posts, have been posted to leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front—*DP*.

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7:** The UNP Central Organisation in Britain has complained to the British Press Council about the reporting of the July crisis here by the *London Times*, the *Guardian* and the *Daily Telegraph*; the Central Organisation has said that there was distortion of facts and gross sensationalism in the reporting, which resulted in exacerbating feelings between 25,000 Tamil and 20,000 Sinhalese living in the UK. A sub committee appointed to study the problems of rubber products export industry has drawn up an eight-year plan which is expected to bring in a net earning of Rs. 390 million in foreign exchange annually. The Soviet News Agency Tass has rejected President Reagan's latest proposals to reduce strategic nuclear forces as nothing but words, but diplomats in Moscow say this may not be Moscow's definitive stance at the Geneva arms talks. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa has presented the Polish Government with a hard political choice of whether to allow the banned Solidarity union leader to go abroad to collect it—*DN*. A national export development plan with an investment potential of Rs. 12 billion covering a five year period and the first of its kind ever undertaken in this country left its launching pad yesterday and its path will be monitored by a task force headed by President J. R. Jayewardene—



**CDM.** The work of the Bribery Commissioner's Department has come to a virtual standstill since the outbreak of communal violence in July; officials said the Criminal Investigations Department had recalled all the investigation officers attached to the Bribery Department to carry out investigations into offences connected with the recent disturbances. Pettah, the hub of Sri Lanka's commercial world will soon have a new face; major changes will be the shifting of the Central Bus Stand to the old railway opposite the Technical College at Maradana and widening of Olcott Mawatha—**SU**. A large number of stateless persons brought down from the plantations by the Gandhian movement and illegally settled down in Pavatkulam in the Vavuniya area are to be forcibly evicted. A North Korean cargo ship which was kept under close surveillance by the Sri Lanka Government left Colombo last night but did not leave the island's territorial waters, police said. The Minister of Labour Captain C. P. J. Seneviratne has sought Cabinet approval to grant twelve weeks full pay maternity leave to women workers—**IS**. There were two bomb explosions at about 7.30 p.m. yesterday in two busy areas in Jaffna—**VK**.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8:** The national and foreign banks have failed to contribute to the development of the capital market, the chairman of the recently set up Colombo Stock Exchange, R. S. Wijesekera said on Thursday. Senior World Bank officials have turned down requests for meetings with Mr. A. Amirthalingham, the Leader of the Opposition, who is now in Washington. The 16 Opposition Tamil United Liberation Front MPs who are to be unseated by the month-end have decided not to seek re-election to parliament. Afghan aircraft bombed and strafed villages on the Pakistani side of the two countries' common border on Tuesday killing three women and wounding two other people, the Pakistan Foreign Ministry said yesterday; it said six planes penetrated about one kilometre into Pakistani territory, dropping several bombs and strafing an area near Wana about 250 miles south west of Islamabad—**DN**. Police officers in uniforms will have to wear name tags, if a proposal before the authorities now, is accepted; a senior Police Officer told the *Daily Mirror* that police and public relations would improve if the identity of the Police Officer is known whenever they go out on inquiries—**CDM**. The Eelam group in the United States has successfully obtained an interview with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights to discuss the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. Several Parliamentarians are to be questioned by a special Police investigation unit now probing the recent ethnic violence; as a prelude to this exercise Inspector General of Police, Rudra Rajasingham recently sought the advice of Attorney-General Siva Pasupati; the AG is learnt to have now made available the procedures to be followed and the privileges to which the Parliamentarians were entitled.

The leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Mrs. Siimavo Bandaranaike has decided to write to all members of the party informing them of some of the major changes that will be made in the future—**SU**. All Municipal and Urban Councils in which the TULF obtained a majority at the local authority elections are now facing a serious crisis; these councils have become defunct because of recent political developments. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ALADMK) will take out a procession on October 10 from Anna statue to the American Consulate to urge the American Government not to render any help to the Sri Lanka Government. A newly constructed primary school at Salem district in Tamil Nadu, India has been named as the "Kuttimani Padasalai" (Kuttimani School) by the speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly—**IS**. Severe drought is being experienced in Vavuniya and its suburbs resulting in an acute shortage of drinking water—**DP**.

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9:** The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Perez de Cuellar told Foreign Minister A. C. S. Hameed who met him on Friday that the United Nations Organisation is for the preservation of the unity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka. A number of top diplomatic appointments to Sri Lanka's missions abroad will be filled in the very near future; among these are Ambassadorial posts in the United Nations, London, Bonn, Peking, Paris, Jakarta, Rome, Tokyo and Dacca. Business was clearly picking up fast with the accent on exports going by the rising turnover in the older banks in the country. Dr. Arthur C. Clarke has suggested to the Government that the Sri Lanka time be advanced to GMT + 6 hours from the present time of GMT + 5½ hours—**SO**. The future of the New Rice Wholesale Market at Duplication Road is in the balance; officials of the market are perturbed over the recent drop in sales. Local authorities that cannot efficiently handle the supply and distribution of electricity and the collection of bills promptly will have this function taken out of their hands; a new company—the Lanka Electricity Company (Pvt) Ltd, which has been set up will undertake this task—**ST**. A massive gem rush reminiscent of the great California gold rush has converted a sleepy village 12 miles from Balangoda into a teeming hive of would be millionaires; men, women and even little children from the length and breadth of the Rathnapura district and even from Colombo are trekking miles to Menik Kanda, "the hill of gems" discovered quite by accident by an old miner in the area. Inspector General of Police Rudra Rajasingham wants to take severe action against Police officers who assault or subject members of the public to inhuman treatment. Financial allocations to Ministries are to be pruned by twenty percent and the funds put into the programme for rehabilitations of property damaged during the recent disturbances—**WK**. All sixteen TULF Parliamentarians

tarians will bid "adieu" to the present eighth Parliament and clear the way for a new crop of TULF sponsored Independent candidates, TULF sources said yesterday; they said that the present TULF MPs will not seek re-entry into Parliament because of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution and that Independent candidates would be backed by the Party at the forthcoming by-elections. The Treasury has objected to price hikes of goods manufactured by cooperatives and statutory boards which enjoy a monopoly as the import of these products have been banned—JS.



IN INDIA

## Punjab

*New Delhi October 8:* The latest insane killings of unoffending travellers and President's rule in Punjab mark another stage in the tragic happenings in this border State. Until 18 months ago when the Akali Dal launched "stop the canal" agitation, Punjab was the model of what massive Government investment and an enterprising hard working people could achieve in a short span of 20 years after the partition. At that time none could have foreseen how by stages the situation in the State could be brought to the present sorry pass. Though successive Akali and Arya Samaj agitations had left tensions in Hindu-Sikh relations in the State, so much is common between the two communities that it seemed impossible that anything could cause any serious disturbance in that relationship. Few could then have believed that desperate bands were planning acts of a reckless kind calculated to create permanent bad blood between the two sections of Punjab's people. Because the bonds of common heritage are immensely strong the extremists have gone to great lengths to devise extremely provocative acts so to impair the Hindu-Sikh ties.

*The Akali leaders in this crisis have pursued a cynical path. They adopted a course which would give them the political benefits accruing from extremist actions without attaching to the Dal the blame for these ghastly crimes. Thus killings and mayhem have been made respectable and gangsters emboldened to engage in savagery. And the police forces have been so thoroughly demoralised by the prevailing religious partisanship that the law enforcement*

*agencies have ceased to function. Crimes are committed in broad daylight and people killed even within the precincts of the Golden Temple. The police force has been drained of its capacity to detect crime or to bring to book offenders. A barrage of propaganda has been unleashed to depict killers as heroes and policemen resisting them as killers. Akali leaders collude in this by defending practically all suspects taken into custody and blaming the police for every violent occurrence even when it is obvious that by so doing they are opening the floodgates of disorder. Some other parties contributed their share to this dismal affair by uncritically accepting and giving currency to the allegations of plots and conspiracies in order to pin the blame on the Congress I and to derive whatever electoral benefits they might gain by allying themselves with the Akali Dal.*

Mr. Darbara Singh, a good man, had long ceased to be an effective Chief Minister. The Centre made him even less effective by running a dyarchy in Punjab. While the Home Ministry acted as the back-seat driver Mr. Darbara Singh remained the titular Chief Minister taking the blame for mishandling the situation and the deaths and dislocations in the State. Now that the Centre has taken upon itself the responsibility of the State there will be no Mr. Darbara Singh to carry the baby for it. The situation both in Assam and Punjab have been allowed to drift to a dangerous point. There are unmistakable signs that these two states now have desperate groups which are in league with powerful external forces inimical to Indian integrity. The delay in finding settlements in these States has strengthened them. The country will now wait to see what Central rule can do to stop the spreading chaos in Punjab. The Government's credibility as a guarantor of the safety of life and liberty of innocent citizens is at stake.—*Patriot.*



NORTH-SOUTH POSTURES

## Any Shift?

*New York:* Third World and industrial nation supporters of global negotiations to restructure the world's trade and monetary institutions appear to have a tough job ahead of them. UN diplomats here are wondering if the Third World participants at the last week's "mini summit" will be able to sell the new flexibility demonstrated at that meeting to the Group of 77 and whether the industrial country participants can sell it to non-participants, especially the United States and Britain. Talks here last week at the "mini summit" indicated a significant shift in the postures of both of the industrialised North

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and the impoverished South on the negotiations on international economic cooperation. "None of us wants the destructions of (World) Bank or the (International Monetary) Fund," Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told the "mini summit" at the United Nations head-quarters on 29th September. "No. We don't want destruction", agreed Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, who somewhat of a maverick among leaders of the major western industrial countries, "But we want a radical change". "I would even drop the word 'radical' cautioned Prime Minister Gandhi, who as chairperson of the nonaligned movement convened the two rounds of meetings in an effort to ease the tense international atmosphere on just about every economic and political issue.

Mrs. Gandhi acknowledged the shift on her side when she told a press luncheon on 30th September: "We are flexible. We don't want to jump off to some far off aim. We will go step by step". The major Western industrial countries have long objected to global negotiations that would radically alter the structure and role of the IMF, the World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The question now is whether the Third World and industrial participants can convince their respective partners that the door is opening to and the need is growing for global economic talks. Part of the answer may be gleaned from some of the statements in the debate in the General Assembly, which formed the backdrop for the meetings, and the joint meeting of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington which cast a long shadow over the diplomatic goings on here. In the General Assembly debate many European countries, including France, Sweden and Norway, came out in favour of a dialogue. Even FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher although firmly supporting market principles along with 'resolute' austerity programmes said clearly "the launching of global negotiations must not be put off any longer. And US President Ronald Reagan stuck to the theme of relations—or lack thereof—between the United States and the Soviet Union. What then are the prospects that the change of position among the Third World and some of the industrialised world will actually lead to a dialogue? According to Mr. Nyerere those who are ready should begin and leave the door open for others to join. Mrs. Gandhi said the matter did not even come up when she had separate meetings last week with Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher the British Prime Minister. She was also disturbed, Mrs. Gandhi said, about decisions at the IMF—a reference to the agreement of the interim committee on 26th September to reduce the level of access of borrowers from 150 to 102 percent of their quota per year—IPS.

## ISRAELI BID

# To Build Rival PLO Leadership

**Beirut:** The Israeli authorities in South Lebanon have sought to create leadership and organisations as alternatives to the Palestine Liberation Organisation according to Beirut's *Al Safir* newspaper. In a special report on Monday the Leftist newspaper said that most of those groups have gradually lost their credibility with fellow Palestinians living in refugee camps, due to their divergence from genuine Palestinian issues, and concerns. The report stressed that despite the contradictions unraveling on the ground in the Bekaa and the north, the Lebanese and Palestinians had a common interest in combating Israeli occupation and its designs in Lebanon. The convergence of Lebanese and Palestinian interests in south Lebanon *Al Safir* said calls for liberation and the unchallenged extensions of Lebanese sovereignty. This makes Lebanese-Palestinian cooperation imperative in order to contain and abort any Israeli plan, it maintained. The newspaper said it has become evident from various declarations and facts that Israeli troops dug in along a 45 km zone north of the Israeli border intended to stay for a long time. What will be the future of the same 140,000 Palestinians living behind Israeli lines in south Lebanon, the daily asked. It disclaimed Israeli figures saying they only numbered 95,000.

According to figures released by the UN Relief and Works Agency, Lebanese law and the registry of Palestinian affairs, those refugees comprise half the number of Palestinians residing in Lebanon and about one quarter of the population of south Lebanon, it added. Israel has tried to weave political relations in an attempt to create alternative local leaderships to the PLO, the report said, in order to deal with Palestinian issues beyond the framework for establishing an independent Palestinian state on Gaza and the West Bank. The report said a drive to appoint Palestinian "mukhtars" or mayors directly linked to the Israeli military authorities has failed. In Rachidiyeh camp near Tyre, the Israelis named a certain "Abu Kayed" as mayor. His true colour, said *Al Safir* emerged when he announced he was willing to fight the PLO after the Israeli command centre in Tyre was blown up on 11 October last year. In several other camps, committees were created with the declared purpose of tending to social problems. The credibility of such groups, according to the leftist newspaper, foundered when they failed every time to come up with any action or stand. Others tried to rise to prominence by embracing the cause of Ansar detainees but they too faded away.—MER/IPS.

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## Another KAL Tragedy

*Washington Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Elinor G. Constable told a Senate sub-committee that the Soviet destruction of a Korean Airliner "has highlighted the need to look carefully at measures which can be taken to prevent a similar occurrence in the future". In a statement prepared for delivery to the Senate Foreign Relations East Asian and Pacific Affairs Sub-committee October 6—headed, "America's Pacific Air Frontier"—Constable presented the State Department's views on such measures. The full text of the prepared statement is as follows:*

THE SOVIET DESTRUCTION of Korean Airlines Flight 007 has highlighted the need to look carefully at measures which can be taken to prevent a similar occurrence in the future. In particular, we need to consider the procedures and practices to be employed in the event an aircraft of one country strays into another State's airspace. We understand that the purpose of this hearing is to do that, and we welcome the opportunity to present to you the State Department's view. I will concentrate on two issues: *First*, current US policy and practice toward foreign aircraft intruding on, or straying off course in, our airspace, and *second*, means by which we can best prevent a recurrence of the Korean tragedy. Because the common element underlying both issues is the framework of international law and procedures governing the use of airspace I will describe it briefly. However this description is necessarily general; the handling of particular aircraft will depend on the specific facts of each case.

Under international law each state has jurisdiction over its airspace which is defined as the skies over its land and territorial waters. A state's airspace does not include other areas for which it has air traffic control responsibility, usually known as Flight Information Regions (FIR) or in which it monitors air traffic such as the US Air Defence Identification Zones (ADIZ). Thus a State's permission must be obtained before aircraft of another country may enter its airspace. Through international agreements, including the Chicago Convention the air services transit agreement, and bilateral aviation agreements, many states have granted permission for civil aircraft of other states that are parties to the agreement to enter their airspace. Aircraft used for state purpose, such as diplomatic flights or military aircrafts, are not generally covered by such agreements, although they may be permitted to enter a state's airspace when specific permission has been given. When a state allows aircraft of another state to enter its airspace it retains the right to provide necessary

air navigation defections and entering aircraft must comply with its aviation laws and regulations. Furthermore a state that allows aircraft of another state to enter its airspace may bar such aircraft from entering specific areas that it has restricted for military or safety reasons. If an aircraft nevertheless enters a restricted area a state may require it to land.

A COROLLARY to the principle that states have jurisdiction over their airspace is that they have the right to bar from entry foreign aircraft that they have not, by treaty or other agreement, granted permission to enter. However, a State may not expose intruding civil aircraft and their occupants to unreasonable danger. International law and practice place strict limits on what a state may do if a foreign aircraft nevertheless enters its airspace. If an intruder's intentions are not known, it should not be presumed to be hostile. If, as is more likely, it is lost or in other difficulty, the State should assist it in returning to its course, and take such other limited measures as appear warranted. The territorial sovereign has an obligation to ascertain the identity and intentions of the aircraft by all possible means, including radio communications or visual contact. Intruding aircraft known to be harmless or which pose no direct immediate threat of attack to the territorial sovereign may not be fired upon in peacetime even if they do not respond to orders to land. Specific measures for safe handling of intruders by civil aircrafts have been published by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). According to recommended ICAO procedures, interceptions of civil aircraft should be used only as a last resort. When interception must be attempted, ICAO recommends the use of specified methods of approach and signals, including wing rocking and flashing of navigation lights at irregular intervals.

FUNDAMENTAL TO THESE PRINCIPLES, and underlying the Chicago convention and other international civil aviation agreements, is concern for the safety of aircraft and air travellers. That same concern and sense of obligation underlies the aviation policies and procedures of the United States. The United States adheres to the principles described above and refrains from the use of force in dealing with intruding aircraft that are off course. We are determined not to use force except as permitted by the United Nations charter. Like most States the United States has in place identification and intercept procedures that are functionally equivalent to those published by ICAO. US procedures emphasize the importance of flight safety, instructing the interceptors to approach no closer than necessary to identify the aircraft and "use every possible precaution" to avoid startling the intercepted aircrew and passengers. We apply these procedures not only for civilian aircraft. But also for non-military state aircraft and for military aircraft, although we are of course prepared to deal appropriately with military aircraft.



should circumstances so warrant. This policy is not simply words on paper. In each of the past few years, several Communist bloc aircraft have intruded on US airspace, deviated from approved flight plans, or used false identities. They have also filed repeated requests to US air traffic control for routings which they know it is our policy to deny. Most of these aircraft have been civilian, but some particularly in and near Alaska, are military. *The United States' record is clear. In the case of civilian aircraft we have whenever possible rerouted the planes through air traffic control, sending them out of US airspace where appropriate. Sometimes we have protested. Occasionally we have suspended an airline's flights. For unidentified or military aircraft we routinely launch interceptor aircraft to get positive identification and take other appropriate action short of violence. Not once have we fired at any of these planes, much less shot one down as it was leaving our territory.*

AS WE HAVE SEEN, Soviet practice is different. The Soviets have distributed official identification and intercept procedures which in most respects are equivalent to the ICAO recommendations. However, they apparently do not apply these procedures. Moreover, there is one overwhelming difference in the procedures themselves. Rather than stressing the need for safety, the Soviet intercept instruction conclude, "in case the intercepted foreign aircraft does not obey commands given by the interceptor the safety of the intercepted aircraft will not be guaranteed." The downing of KAL 007 demonstrates that in practice the Soviets are prepared to shoot down an aircraft in circumstances in which it could pose no conceivable threat to their territory, i.e., when it is leaving. *A recurrence of the recent tragedy must be prevented. The reaction worldwide already have demonstrated to the Soviets that their practices are abhorrent and must be changed.* The ICAO council has deplored the Soviet action and the UN Security Council would have, but for a Soviet veto. Many countries suspended aviation relations; pilots refused to fly to the Soviet union; air trips and cultural events have been cancelled. However, it remains important to show the Soviets that these are not just manifestations of a temporary outburst of emotion, but evidence of the world's abiding concern for the safety of civil aviation. Various ideas to this end are now under consideration in ICAO. The United States has supported a French proposal to amend the Chicago convention to specifically prohibit the use of force against civil aircraft, subject to the provisions of the United Nations charter.

Let me stress that the assigned route for KAL 007, the so-called "Red-20" route, is as Mr. Segner will tell you, safe for civilian aircraft. Reflecting this fact, the route is now back in use. Nevertheless, additional methods to prevent a recurrence of the Korean tragedy are also under consideration. In fact, the ICAO

council's September 16 resolution on the tragedy which the US supported, specifically asks the ICAO air navigation commission to consider changes in ICAO'S technical standards and recommendations "to prevent a recurrence of such a tragic incident," particularly with regard to improved military-civilian communications and improved intercept procedures. No final decisions will be made before the ICAO investigation of the incident is concluded sometime this fall, but we are working now to identify the most desirable options.—USIS.



WORLD FOOD DAY—2

## SL Rice

THERE HAS BEEN A RAPID INCREASE in rice production from 60 million bushels of paddy in 1976 to over 100 million bushels in 1980. This has been achieved partly through expanded land area, not mainly through increased output per unit area of land in the stable rice-growing environments, where improved HYV of the Bg series have been successfully cultivated. This trend may be expected to continue with the fruition of the Mahaweli Projects and other irrigation schemes in the next few years. In these areas too the outstanding Bg varieties given below will continue to be double-cropped: 1. Bg 34-8 (3 m); 2. Bg 276-5 (3 m); 3. Bg 94-1 (3½ m); 4. Bg 94-2 (3½ m); 5. Bg 90-2 (4-4½ m); 6. Bg 400-1 (4-4½); 7. Bg 11-11 (4-4½ m); 8. Bg 379-2 (4-4½); and 9 Bg 380 (4 m). All these varieties are lodging-resistant white rices tolerant of blast and bacterial leaf blight diseases. Bg 276-5, Bg 400-1 and Bg 380 are resistant to the gall midge. Bg 379-2 is resistant to the brown plant hopper. In order to stabilise rice production, however, over the entire rice-growing area, it will be necessary to develop alternative improved varieties which can thrive under the disadvantageous soil, water and climatic conditions where the Bg rice

series does not perform well. Breeding pest-resistant varieties and the improvement of grain quality will be related aspects of this research program. The achievements and promising results of such research are recorded below.

**Poorly Drained Soils:** Poor drainage and iron toxicity limit production increases in about 28,000 ha of the low country wet zone, including the Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle and Matara districts. The following improved varieties have already been recommended for cultivation in this region: 1. BW 100 (4 - 4½ m); 2. BW 267 - 3 (3½ m); 3. BW 266 - 7 (3½ m) and 4. BW 272 - 6B (3 m). Except for BW 272-6B (red rice) the others are white rices. BW 100 is of a samba grain type. The 3-3 months varieties are lodging-resistant and blast resistant. BW 272-6B is tolerant of iron toxicity. BW 266-7 is resistant to the gall midge. The following selections are in the breeding pipeline: 1. BW 271 - 1 (4 4½ m); 2. BW 295 - 4 (4 - 4½ m); 3. BW 295 - 5 (4 - 4½ m). They are resistant to blast, iron toxicity and show a high degree of tolerance to the gall midge. **Saline Soils:** Salinity is a serious limiting factor in certain parts of the low-country wet and dry zones. The following promising selections show a high degree of tolerance to saline conditions: 1. BW 272-8 (4 - 4½ m); 2. At 69 - 2 (3½ m); 3. At 69 - 4 (3½ m) and 4. At 69 - 5 (3½ m). The semi-dwarf variety BW 272 - 8 appears to be equally adaptable to poorly drained soil conditions. **Flooded areas:** Inundation of rice fields during monsoonal showers is another limiting factor in the low country wet zone. It is possible that the test variety BW 304 - (4 - 4½ m) will emerge as a satisfactory flood resistant variety.

**Poorly Irrigated Rice lands:** Poorly irrigated rice lands in the dry and intermediate zones (Anuradhapura and Kurunegala districts) are unable to support a succession of successful harvests owing to severe moisture conditions during the Maha season. The evolution of drought resistant varieties with early seedling vigour is therefore an urgent requirement to stabilize production in these areas. BW 750 (2½ m) was released to meet this need. But its ultra short age which fosters a high incidence of bird damage has discouraged cultivation. Accordingly, research is concentrating on the development of 3-3½ months drought-resistant varieties which conform to the general cropping patterns. The following test varieties are promising: 1. Bg 612 - 1 (3 m); 2. Bg 612 - 2 (3 m); 3. MI 39 - 19 - 3 - 1 (3 m); and 4. MI 25 - 12 (3½ m). They are resistant to blast and gall midge. Best results are obtained when 3-3½ months selections are sown with the first rains in early October. Maximum utilisation of the direct rainfall for early growth permits the better management of reservoir storage to provide irrigation for the later phase of the crop. **Poorly Rainfed Ricelands:** Research is also underway to develop

suitable high-yielding varieties for the poorly rainfed "manawari" ricelands of the Northern Province. PR 11 and PR 17 (3 m) appear to be the most promising. They have a higher production potential than the presently recommended 62-355; they are also resistant to blast. **Cold climates:** Cold tolerant 3½ months test varieties in the Badulla district have demonstrated their ability to replace the standard recommendations H4 and Dwarf H4 (4 - 4½ m). 1. Bg 376 - 1, (3½ m); 3.79 - 1031 (3½ m); 3.79 - 1029 (3½ m); 4. 80 - 1610 (3½ m); 5.80 - 1680 (3½ m). These selections which are in the final stages of testing are red rices like H4 and Dwarf H4 which have high consumer preference in this region.

**Red Rices:** In fact, red rices command a market preference even in the North and the South. Every effort is being made to meet this demand. The following recommended varieties are red rices. 1. Bg 750 (2½ m); 2. BW 272 - 6B (3 m); 3. At 16 (3 m); 4. 62 - 355 (3 m); 5. Bg 34 - 6 (3½ m); 6. H4 (4½ m); 7. Dwarf H4 (4½ m). BW 272 - 6B and At 15 are recommended for the Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts in the South-West and the South. Bg 34 - 6 is cultivated in the low country wet zone. 62-355 and H4 are cultivated mostly in the dry and intermediate zones. The following promising red rices are under investigation: 1. PR 11 and PR 17 (3 m); 2. At 62 - 4 (3½ m); 3. Bg 94 - 1 Red (3½ m); 4. Bg 376 - 1 (3½ m); 5. 79 - 1031 (3½ m); 6. 79 - 1029 (3½ m); 7. 80 - 1610 (3½ m); 8. 80 - 1680 (3½ m); 9. At 68 (4 - 4½ m) and 10. BW 271-1 (4 - 4½ m). **Samba Rices:** An improved samba variety Bg 745-2 (5-6 m) has already been recommended for cultivation in the "Mawee" ricelands. It is superior to Podiwi a8 in that it does not lodge and is resistant to blast. Yields are consequently higher. Rice breeders also confidently expect to replace the popular Bg 11-11 samba variety (4 - 4½ m) soon with a new Bg 573, which is higher yielding lodging resistant, and tolerant of blast, bacterial leaf blight, gall midge and brown plant hopper. BW 279-2 (4 - 4½ m) promises to meet the samba requirements of farmers in the poorly drained soils of the low country wet zone where the Bg series does not perform well. This test selection is resistant to "bronzing", thrips and galle midge.

**Organic Manures:** The increasing cost of chemical fertilisers and a trend to diminishing crop yields where intensive fertilizer application is a common occurrence has led to research on the partial substitution of organic manures for chemical fertilisers, with the twin objectives of "cushioning" the high cost of fertiliser inputs and "rejuvenating" played out soils. The most suitable organic manure for rice is rice straw, because it is generally available in large enough quantities and at no extra cost to farmers. Investigations have shown that if about 4 t/ha of rice

straw (which is the usual return that can be expected from improved varieties) is returned to the soil prior to preparing the fields, savings of 20 - 30% of chemical nitrogen fertilizer and 100% of chemical potassium fertilizer can be obtained. The use of straw does not have any deleterious effects on crop growth, provided the precaution is taken to include a small quantity of chemical nitrogen fertilizer along with the straw at the time of incorporation. Calculated mixtures of straw and chemical fertilisers have produced comparable yields to fertilizers alone, and in some instances higher yields have been taken. Tentative new fertilizer rations, adjusted for straw have consequently been prepared and are now being tested in farmers' fields in the Kandy, Kegalle and Matale Districts, while experiments in other districts are being continued. Since fertilizer is a necessary concomitant of growing improved HYV—and in view of the rising costs of chemical fertilizer—straw recycling as an inexpensive and effective alternative must be given serious consideration in future development plans.—*Research Highlights.*

JEDB/SPC      ✕      ✕      ✕

## Incentive Scheme for Plantations-2

### ESTIMATES OF THE ADDITIONAL COSTS OF THE PROPOSED INCENTIVE SCHEMES

	(Rs. m)	
	JEDB	SLSPC
Daily paid workers—		
Crop gathering incentives based on Existing levels of Production		
Tea	17.5	17.50
Rubber	1.5	1.50
Other	0.5	0.50
Extra rates	5.0	5.00
	24.5	24.50
Monthly paid factory staff:—		
Incentive payment	0.5	0.50
Other monthly paid staff:—		
Executives - Performance incentive	2.5	2.75
Other Staff - Performance incentive	12.0	12.50
	35.5	40.25

**NOTES:** 1. These are broad brush estimates based on certain basic assumptions, one of which is that only 50% of the estates would qualify for the monthly paid staff performance incentive scheme. Ideally a larger number should be provided the opportunity of earning this performance incentive. 2. The extent of the success of any incentive scheme can only be assessed over a period of

time and therefore the extent to which the scheme will pay for itself cannot be predicted. It may therefore be necessary to make some financial provision for this in the first few years and thus enable its long term success.

### NOTES ON SOME FACTORS USED IN THE PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR MONTHLY PAID STAFF

**TARGETS:** In all cases comparison is with each estate unit's own performance for the previous three years. This would smoothen out the influence of weather and other uncontrollable factors on its performance. Each estate unit's improvement in performance is then measured against the improvement in performance of other estates within its agro-climatic region. Theoretically targets for any incentive payment should be agreed but such a procedure can lead to a number of complications. Therefore it was considered that the average of the past three years' performance should be an achievable target. By measuring only the improvement in their own performance rather than measuring performance against a set target for all estates in a region, one is able to realistically assess the contribution made by management and staff to improve the performance during that year in the different properties which face different problems.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:** The performance indicators which are to be measured should be the key to evaluate the total contribution of each unit. *Yield per hectare:* indicates the increase in productivity of the land and also the production workers; *Net sales average:* indicates the improvement in quality; *Cost of production:* indicates the improvement of productivity and the cost control exercised; *Profit per kilo:* indicates the improvement of productivity and the cost control exercised; *Profit per kilo:* indicates the improvement in profit resulting from the three factors given above. *Profit per hectare:* indicates the profitability of land usage; *Absolute profit per hectare:* indicates the estate unit's contribution to total profits. (This factor is provided as a safeguard for those who cannot improve their performance any further due to the estates having reached their optimum levels of efficiency. In all these factors the evaluation will be done on the basis of the mature areas, but some adjustment will be made for development work on the estate so that estates with large extents under replanting will not be unduly affected. The indicators selected and the method of computation will enable estates which improve their profits and those who reduce their losses to be treated on a similar basis.

Performance measurement is on a group basis: a team spirit is necessary for the success of a plantation. Setting individual performance targets, can, not only be complicated, but can also lead to inequities between

various categories of workers. Priority rating of these factors will be fixed after simulating different situations but once fixed, will be the same for all estates. Introducing variations between estates can result in an element of subjectivity being introduced which could result in demotivating some.

## COMPUTATION

1. Profit computations will be on the basis of each estate's own performance as reflected in its monthly reports. 2. To act as an incentive, any incentive payment must be known frequently. Therefore the points earned by each estate will be worked and made known to the recipients monthly. This will also promote a competitive spirit among estates. 3. The amount of the bonus must be significant to be an incentive. Therefore an opportunity of earning upto 4 months' salary was provided. 4. By comparing performance of an estate with others in the same agro-climatic region, we will to a large extent be able to disregard the effect of the fluctuations of world market prices and whether conditions which are outside the control of the individual Superintendent. It is assumed that market and weather conditions will be a similar for estates in the same agro-climatic region and that their effect on the individual estate's performance will not distort that payment. 5. Directors and executives are being provided with the necessary safeguard to reduce incentive payments to those employees who have not adequately contributed to the group effort, or have tried to achieve short-term gains at the expense of long-term profitability. 6. The main classes of production workers have incentive schemes to promote individual productivity. These have been in force for several decades but the quantum of the payment has been increased to improve the motivating effect of these payments.

Factory staff have a special role to play in ensuring quality and output. An incentive scheme is in operation for them and with certain refinements should be adequate to provide a satisfactory incentive payment. Other monthly paid supervisory staff are the only section of the workers who do not qualify for any form of incentive payment and therefore this performance incentive has been geared to these classes of workers.

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## THE MANY USES OF

# Mustard

By W. L. Sharalaya

Mustard has been a very popular condiment even from antiquity. The white mustard plant which is mentioned in the Bible (though some believe it was

black mustard) grows in Palestine and other Mediterranean countries to a height of ten or twelve feet

THERE ARE MANY VARIETIES of mustard in popular use. Three species of the large Natural Order *Cruciferae* to which mustard belongs are familiar: White Mustard (*Brassica* or *Sinapis Alba*), Black Mustard (*Brassica Nigra*), and Indian Mustard or Rai (*Brassica Juncea*). Both white and black mustard are easy to grow on well-manured soil, and both grow wild in various regions as a prolific weed. The seeds of the white mustard are yellowish and longer, while those of the black mustard are small and dark brown. Genuine India mustard seeds are black in colour.

Akin to black mustard is the Russain or Sarepta Mustard (*Brassica Bessieriana*) which was grown on the lower Volga, near Sarepta, by German settlers, and exported as fine powder or flour to Western Europe. Indian Mustard sometimes is called Sarepta too. Black sarepta seeds are more pungent than white seeds.

THE LEAVES OF BOTH WHITE AND BLACK MUSTARD are used as a salad plant for greens; they are gaining favour in some regions as forage crop for sheep and as green manure. The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen-Tsiang, called black mustard one of the most important edible plants of India. There is another kind, the grey mustard (*Sinapis Incana*) the leaves and the young plants of which are being eaten. All varieties of mustard seed contain fixed oil proteins and mucilage (mouldy juice). Other important constituents are certain sugar compounds of glucosides and a mixture of active substances or enzymes called 'Myrosin'.

TO PREPARE MUSTARD FLOUR, the seeds are crushed and separated by winnowing from the hulls. Yellow hulls are found in the cheapest grades of ground mustard. Both kinds of hulls are often used in the wet mustard preparations, sold in bottle form. A large quantity of the fixed oil is removed by subjecting the crushed materials to hydraulic pressure, during which process the mustard is moulded together into thin hard plates: mustard cake. This is then reduced to fine powder by pounding. Prepared mustard consists of a mixture of ground mustard seed or mustard flour with salt, spice and vinegar. Those preparations are often closely guarded secrets. "Double mustard" is a mixture of black and white mustard. Fine grinding is needed for good mustard flour. Mustard meal or flour was first used in 1720. by Mrs. Clements, of Durham, England, and as a result the name "Durham Mustard" is still used for the best of mustards.

THE TERM MUSTARD is derived from the Latin *Mustum* the new wine which mustard-loving Romans mixed from the pounded seed—and the Latin word for mustard—*Sinapis*—comes from a Latin *Sinapi*

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which is again derived from a Greek word *Sinaps* or *napy*. In antiquity a lot of antidotes were administered since everyone was afraid of poisoning. To the Greek philosopher Pythagoras, who lived in the Sixth Century B.C., is attributed an antidote to the bite of a scorpion; it was made of alcohol, aniseed and mustard. *Hippocrates* commended the use of mustard, but it had been in use as a condiment and medicine long before his period. Peeny, first century Roman naturalist, mentions that mustard "has so pungent a flavour that it burns like a fire though at the same time it is remarkably wholesome for the body." He has mentioned forty simple remedies with mustard as the chief ingredient of each of them. The so-called Physicians of Myddiai (half-legendary Welsh physicians of the twelfth and the following centuries) had their prescription for treatment of cough: "Take mustard seed, coarsely powdered, both with stewing figs in strong ale and drink."

MUSTARD, like other condiments, when added to food such as meat, sausage, cheese and salads, is able to increase the appetite. The function of hunger is to ensure the taking of food. The function of the appetite, on the other hand, is to insure the pleasant and palatable kind of food. Without the pleasing feeling of appetite the digestive powers do not function at their best, and are less efficient. The taste and smell of mustard tend to increase the secretion of digestive juices in both mouth and stomach. Of course this will be true in the case of those who are accustomed to use of it. Mustard is used in medicine, both internally and externally. A mixture of mustard and warm water is a convenient emetic in emergencies, as in the case of poisoning.

MUSTARD oil is a slightly yellowish liquid with a strong odour and capable of producing blisters on the skin when brought into contact with it. Externally, mustard is used as a linament or a plaster or mustard paper. Black mustard contains a glucoside, (substance containing glucose) sinigrin, and the ferment myrosin, which produces a volatile oil of mustard in the presence of water. The mustard plaster and other preparations are powerful skin irritants and are used for neuritis, neuralgia, rheumatic pain and similar complaints. More popular in folk medicine is the mustard poultice in which powdered mustard is sprinkled on an ordinary poultice. A mustard bath is prepared by adding 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls of dry mustard powder to each gallon of warm water. A temperature of over 140° F. (60° C.) should be avoided in mustard preparations, as the ferment is destroyed above that temperature.—

FOR VILLAGE USE

## China's Mini Generator

*Hangzhou*: An automatic miniature water turbine generating unit driven by low water head has been trial produced in Hangzhou, East China, and put into serial production. The bulb-type water turbine generator with electronic load regulator produced by Hangzhou Power Generating Equipment Plant, has a generating capacity of 7 000 watts and weighs 600 kilograms. It is especially suitable for use in villages or rural villas because of its simple structure and easy installation and operation. The water turbine and generator are sealed in a cage-like container submerged in water the operation of the generator and voltage is controlled by the cabinet-shaped electronic load regulator installed at home or in the office.

This type of equipment dispenses with the plant building and other facilities except a water channel with a drop of two to three meters. A small power station can be built and go on stream in less than a month. On such generating unit can provide electricity for 70 households in rural areas for lighting, television, radio and electric fan consumption, and the construction cost is low. The new power generating equipment is expected to help develop energy in mountainous areas and aid the rural economy —*Xinhua*.

CHEAP

## Vegetable Growing System

The development of a new cost-saving vegetable growing system the column-type growing method, has aroused interest in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Japan and several European countries, Hungarian news agency *MTI* says that the method is based on the discovery that most vegetables require no more than five cubic cms of soil well supplied with water and nutrients. The invention consists of a 1.5 metre high plastic foil column of 30 cm diameter containing loose earth saturated with the patented additive composition which guarantees uniform water and nutrient supply.

The vegetables are planted in holes in the side of the column as plant grows higher than soil level heating consumes less oil dripping irrigation is automatic with one hundredth of the usual quantity of water sufficient. Sun reaches the plants at a more favourable angle. Column-type growing does not require labour consuming jobs such as singling, weeding and hoeing, or fertilisers and plant protectives. The growing surface of columns placed on one sq. metre is the equivalent of 10 sq. metres of even surface, and plastics that do not react with the soil can be used. In one season as much as 50 - 60 kg. tomato can grow on one column and the cropping

of five plants meets the demand of a five to six member family.—MTI.

PORTABLE

## Hydro Plants

A portable hydro-power plant weighing only about 80 kg has been developed by Soviet engineers in Kirghizia. The mini hydraulic power station can be installed in just an hour. The plant generates enough electricity to light and heat several buildings, run a refrigerator and a washing machine, feed electric stoves and charge batteries. Easy to handle, the new Kirghizian plant consists of four units: a water scoop, a pressure hose, a hydro-power unit and a voltage regulator. A small stream with a flow rate of 50 litres a second and a four degree gradient is enough for the normal operation of the 1.5 kilowatt power station whose guaranteed service life is over 10,000 hours.—APN.

### RECONCILIATION, REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION AND THE PEOPLE

A PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY AND

## An Undivided Sri Lanka

By Prof. C. G. Weeramantry

*Below we publish the first instalment of a paper based upon an address delivered by Prof C. G. Weeramantry at a meeting of the Overseas Sri Lankans' Organisation for National Unity held at the Old Arts Theatre, Melbourne University, on 17th September 1983*

MAY I WELCOME you all this afternoon to this general meeting of the Overseas Sri Lankans' Organisation for National Unity. Your presence in such numbers will no doubt assist in charting a path for our journey towards national reconciliation. May I also say that I appreciate your electing me, especially in my absence overseas, as President of this Organisation. *It is a very sad episode in our recent history that bring us together and hopefully this episode will stimulate overseas Sri Lankans to contribute more positively to the general interest and well being, the unity and good name of Sri Lanka.* There seems at the present time to be a widespread attempt to damage Sri Lanka's interests and denigrate her image.

This is causing grave concern to all who value Sri Lanka's reputation, prosperity and national integrity. All who love Sri Lanka need to contribute to the preservation of her fair name and national unity—qualities which anyone with the national interests at heart must value. This appeal is therefore addressed to all Sri Lankans, irrespective of ethnic origin, religion, language or place of residence. I do not know whether similar meetings of Sri Lankans have been held in other parts of the world and it may well be that our group may inspire similar activities elsewhere. I believe groups such as this, dedicated to the national welfare and approaching current problems in a spirit of reconciliation and goodwill, can help greatly towards easing misunderstanding and building bridges of communication between all groups of Sri Lankans. The Sri Lankan community in Melbourne is one of the largest and best established groups of Sri Lankans living overseas and it is appropriate that some initiatives should proceed from their group. This is an association, I might stress, which is centred on the themes of national unity and non-violence. It is open to all people of goodwill who desire a united Sri Lanka and abhor violence. Its office-bearers will be drawn from all communities and an open invitation is extended to all who share these ideals to join with us.

THE EVENT that brings us together is not only one of the saddest but also one of the most momentous in our recent history. The insurgency of 1971 took many more lives than the present episode and was a frightening upheaval. Yet it did not have the potential to tear the country apart and plunge us all into a future of disharmony and racial rancour. That is why the present situation demands much more from us all. It denies to any one of us the right to be passive bystanders bemoaning their helplessness in the face of apparently insurmountable forces. A contribution is required from each of us. No effort is too little, no individual too powerless, to contribute positively to the limit of his ability. To bind up our wounds and help in healing the malady which caused them is a national task of the utmost priority. In this great national task certain attitudes are necessary on the part of all Sri Lankans.

**Necessary Attitudes :** The first essential is a sober and calm evaluation of the factors lying behind the recent crisis. We need cool heads rather than inflamed hearts, sober judgement rather than impassioned rhetoric. We must not indulge in recriminations. Recriminations are very easy to indulge in, blame very easy to apportion. All Sri Lankans should resist this temptation, if for no other reason than that by their own passive inaction blame must lie on them all. The structure of law and order has broken down so dramatically that there must be some self-examination by us all to see where we have gone wrong. It is most encouraging to see signs of this spirit of self-examination already in some

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quarters in Sri Lanka. A notable example is provided by the Sarvodaya movement which is taking stock of the situation in a frank and candid search for the causes which led to this moment of madness. Where have we as a nation gone wrong? What is lacking in our national character or in our educational system or in our social mores? Why do we reel from one crisis to another? Why does the structure of law and order collapse like a house of cards? We just cannot afford to drift on in this fashion. We cannot afford another such episode, another bout of madness. The only way to avert it is to consider most urgently where we have gone wrong and pool our wisdoms to steer a change of course. For this purpose we must plan both in the short term and the long term, for some of the scars left by this episode can only be removed by long term measures, planned with deep sensitivity and perception.

*Politicians cannot handle this. Indeed they have failed dismally. The clergy, professional people, society workers, the lay public—all who have something to contribute—must pool their resources because we cannot leave this task to the politicians alone.* In another context the French statesman Clemenceau once said that war was too serious a business to be left to the generals. In the present context, communal disharmony is too serious a business to be left to the politicians. Movements such as the Sarvodaya movement, which are attempting an apolitical approach deserve every encouragement and support. It is in such ideology and attitudes that we have the best opportunities for creating harmony where rancour now prevails. A proper approach to our present problems cannot be linear and simplistic. It must be multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary. It must reach far below the surface and delve deep in its search for the causes and for the causes underlying these causes. It will involve considerations of history, economics, sociology, psychology, law and international relations. The causes and the preventives will not be found if we merely keep scratching the surface of the problem. Indeed it is by scratching the wound in this way that it has been further irritated and produced a running sore.

A SECOND ATTITUDE which is essential is the attitude of national unity. That is one of the principal justifications for this association and that way alone can we achieve the objectives of restoring peace and harmony to our country. A third necessary attitude is the abandonment of defeatism. What has occurred is a terrible episode, but we must not resign ourselves, because of its intensity and the havoc it created, to the feeling that nothing can be done. There are many steps that can be taken and we must overcome such defeatism. We must restore for our children the harmony which, as children, we once enjoyed. Fourthly, we need, in order to achieve

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success, an attitude of reconconciliation, forgiveness and charity. All our traditional wisdoms point to this. Whether we look at any of our great religions or at our ancient cultures, we will find that they all point in this direction—reconciliation, forgiveness and charity.

In Buddhism, as we all know, a doctrine which every Sri Lankan Buddhist—as well as others—has learnt at his mother's knee is that hatred ceases not by hatred but by love alone. In Hinduism the Bhagavadgita teaches us that freedom from anger, compassion towards all and forgiveness are among the transcendental virtues. Christianity immortalises its Founder's teaching: "Love one another as I have loved you." In Islam the farewell sermon of the Holy Prophet contains a ringing reminder to all Muslims, that one race has no superiority over any other but that all alike are the children of Adam. These teachings are all an integral part of our national culture, interwoven into the fabric of Sri Lankan life by generations of co-existence with mutual respect for each other's traditions and values. So much are they part of our national life that every one of us has assimilated some part of them. I do hope we will be able to use some of this wisdom and of the sense of values underlying it to remould our contemporary attitudes. If there was ever a time in our nation's history when we needed reconciliation, forgiveness and charity, it is now. In order to achieve reconciliation what must we do?

**Requisites for Reconconciliation.** In the first place it is necessary for the Sinhalese to recall the contribution which their Tamil brothers and sisters have made to the development and culture of Sri Lanka just as Sri Lankan Tamils need to recall the contributions of their Sinhalese brothers and sisters. On the national scene we have had truly national leaders, like Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan who worked untiringly for the national welfare without thought that they belonged to this community or that. On the international scene we have had scholars like Ananda Coomaraswamy who, without fear of contradiction, could be described as the most outstanding internationally recognised scholar we have produced. His life and work, to which a leading American University has seen fit to devote a multi-volume biographical study, had brought enduring lustre to our country. Significantly, his books included *Mediaeval Sinhalese Art* and *Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism*.

Likewise, the achievements of Tamil culture can justly be described as immensely enriching our national heritage and the fabric of our national life. The high antiquity of Tamil civilisation, the brilliance of its literature, the sophistication of its musical and artistic forms, the depth of its philosophy—all these are matters of national pride. So ancient was this culture that people, places, animals and products

mentioned in the Old Testament have been identified with corresponding Dravidian terms, thus attesting to a civilisation as old as any known to mankind. The powerful Dravidian kingdoms of South India had a thriving trade with ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome. When Christian civilisation commenced, Dravidian civilisation was old. Through Sri Lankan Tamils have lived in Sri Lanka for a thousand years and thus identify naturally with Sri Lanka rather than India, they must, as naturally, take immense pride in these ancient achievements of Dravidian civilisation. All Sri Lankans know also that Tamil culture is an integral part of our national way of life from the solemnities attendant on the Kandy perahera to the more homely celebration of Thai Pongal and Deepavali and the festivities associated with the Vel procession.

In the same way as Sinhalese remember with gratitude their Tamil leaders who were truly national, the Tamil Sri Lankans would likewise remember Sinhalese leaders like Sir James Peiris, F. R. Senanayake and D. S. Senanayake, who were accepted as national leaders by Sinhalese and Tamils alike. Tamil Sri Lankans will remember also ever since they became an integral part of Sri Lanka's population, hundreds of thousands of them have lived happily and earned their living in the midst of the Sinhalese population. They were welcomed, they prospered, they rose to positions of eminence. Except for the sporadic aberrations of recent years no resentments were shown to them in the South nor were any distinctions made, from the spacious luxury of the Cinnamon Gardens to the humble Tamil boutique down the street. If this general picture has recently become distorted, we must not lose our sense of perspective.

LIKEWISE, it is necessary for Tamil Sri Lankans to have a due appreciation of Sinhalese culture. Like the Tamil, it is rich in achievement. Among its achievements are the preservation and fostering of Buddhism in its purest form and the recording of the Buddhist scriptures at Aluvihare in the first century B. C. by a commission of monks. This compilation exceeded in volume the famous codification of Justinian six centuries later, which was one of the greatest works of collective scholarship known to the European world till modern times. It evolved a sophisticated irrigation system, of which Arthur Clark has said the like has yet to be seen upon the face of this planet. It produced a civilisation of peace and serenity classed by the historian Toynbee, among others, as one of the great civilisations of the world. The flourishing Sinhalese kingdom at the commencement of the Christian era had an embassy at the court of Rome, as we learn from Gibbon and other writers. The colossal structures of that period such as the Ruwanvelisaya rival in size the pyramids of Egypt. In the context of today's lawlessness is worthy of note that Sri Lankan society in that age

was so orderly that payment of the workers took the form of baskets of coins being placed at the four entrances to the workplace. Each labourer was free to help himself from the basket with what he considered a just payment for his labour. This is recorded in some detail in the Mahavamsa, the ancient contemporaneous chronicle of the Sinhalese and it is good to remind ourselves of this at a time when disorder and loss of self restraint are lacking in the country.

*The intertwining of these brilliant cultures—the Tamil and the Sinhalese—has been a historical process at work for centuries and has made Sri Lanka what it is. We need on the part of Sinhalese Sri Lankans and Tamil Sri Lankans a mutual recognition of these contributions and their inter-relatedness—a recognition often notably lacking among many leaders, and through their example spreading a corrosive influence to other levels of society. Mutual appreciation of each other's cultures and contributions to the nation is thus the first prerequisite.*

THE SECOND PREREQUISITE is that each of us should take a little time to consider our own personal experiences. Sinhalese persons would no doubt, each one of them, be able to recall numerous instances of kindness, of instruction, of comfort, and of material benefits which they have received from their brothers and sisters of the Tamil community. Members of the Tamil community would be able to do the same. Taking my own case, for example, I remember with great affection and respect my first form teacher at Royal College, the first teacher I encountered in that school, Mr. Rajaratnam. I remember my first teacher of law, Professor Nadaraja. If I go back to my earlier years—in my very early childhood—I remember our neighbours, a family called Muttunayagams, and as a little boy I was in and out of their house, and they were very dear aunts and uncles to me. As a judge later on in the Jaffna Assizes, which I very often asked for, I had very happy times with the complete co-operation of the Bar and of the members of the community in Jaffna. And some of my best and dearest friends both at school and later on at the Bar have been members of the Tamil community. I am sure each one of you can repeat that sort of personal experience. I could go on mentioning a long list of names, as I have no doubt each of you can.

THIRDLY, we must always remember that we must keep the bridges of communication open so as to preserve every possibility of dialogue with our brothers and sisters of the Tamil community. In these days of stress and sensitivity, it is easy to slip into the offending phrase or sentiment which can so easily break down these delicate bridges and ruin, through thoughtlessness, what we should labour hard to protect. *Fourthly*, it is most important that we condemn violence in every form, whether it be the violence of youth, or the violence of the



mob, violence as a political weapon, or violence in khaki. All these forms of violence we must condemn. Reconciliation is impossible without a general condemnation of violence in all its forms. *Fifthly*, we need a reaffirmation of equality and the human rights of every individual and a fresh dedication to these ideals. Lip service will not do. Constitutional or other provisions however eloquently expresses on paper are no substitute for a genuine commitment to these ideals at all levels of the community. We must ensure that through such a genuine commitment we avoid the criticism that constitutional guarantees are only parchment protections to be broken through like parchment when the need arises. *Sixthly* we need to extend our sympathy and show our concern to all who have been the victims of violence—those who have been cruelly benefited of their loved ones or deprived of their life's savings; those who have seen their homes devastated their neighbourhood destroyed their lifestyles shattered. There is little indeed we can do to fill these gaps in their life for nothing can restore the touch of a vanished hand or the sound of a voice that is still. But we can at least show how deeply we care—not merely by words but by genuine attitudes of concern.

A *seventh point* is that we need also, on each side to recognise our faults. If there has been conduct that was not merely brutal but bestial, let us acknowledge this and call a spade. Let us not hide behind excuses, scapegoats or smokescreens of any kind. Let us expect this attitude from all sides and not settle for any less. An *eighth point* is that violence is never a justification for violence in return. Violent conduct by one party tends often to be referred to as though it were justification for an act of return violence. As Mahatma Gandhi said, if we followed the principle of an eye for an eye the whole world would be blind.

We must therefore not slip into the error one often hears repeated that crime B was committed because crime A preceded it. The murder of soldiers is not condoned by allegations of prior acts of rape. Murder and arson against a civilian population are not in the least condoned by the prior murder of soldiers. Nor should we put up with what I may call the 'drop in the ocean' argument. One hears it said that the violence of the Tiger terrorists is 'a drop in the ocean' compared to the violence on the other side. I do not think this is an acceptable argument at all. Even a single human life is never 'a drop in the ocean' and there have been many lives taken as a result of this kind of political violence. Seventy political murders, committed by these terrorists in slow stages over a period of five years, cannot by any stretch of logic or language be described as a 'drop in the ocean'. Four murders of police and service personnel in 1977, 8 in 1978, 3 in 1979, 9 in 1981, 9 in 1982, 4 in 1983 followed by the killing of thirteen soldiers, constitute a chilling record of

horror by any standards. In addition 14 politicians were murdered during these years and 13 informants. The Sinhala majority in the face of such provocative acts, stood by for six years. Still, the unleashing of mob fury that resulted when the dams of restraint were breached cannot in any way be condoned.

It is clear then that we must begin dialogue and I am happy that the initiative we have taken in this direction has already been productive of significant results. When we first suggested this, there was a feeling among many that this would be a fruitless exercise, having regard to the intense feeling that had then developed on both sides. This dialogue did however bring together representatives of all communities—Sinhalese, Tamil, Burgher and Muslim—and we were able to achieve much agreement resulting in a significant common document condemning violence and affirming the human rights of every citizen of Sri Lanka. What becomes so patently clear when you start this kind of dialogue is that the moment people meet face to face, they discuss things frankly. There is a complete reasonableness that comes into the entire exercise and so much more is achieved than can be achieved if each camp sulks at a distance from the other, and broods over the wrongs—real or imagined—that might have been done to it. So one of our great objectives must be to build up dialogue and keep the bridges open. Sinhalese people should imagine themselves in the place of the Tamil community who have gone through such a harrowing time. Loss of property, destitution, injury, death, humiliation, fear, the scarring of the minds of the younger generation—all these evil things have happened to them and must be condemned. Likewise Tamil people should see the widows, the fatherless children, the bereaved parents of the numerous victims of 'Tiger' violence. Where is all this leading our nation except to destruction?

*To be continued.*

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## PEOPLE'S DECLARATION

# Causes for Degeneration

## Causes for Degeneration

*This is the third instalment of the People's Declaration for National peace and Harmony adopted at the Sarvodaya Conference at the BMICH on October 1 & 2.*

### 3. Losing Fear and Shame to Violate State Law and Social Norms.

We declare our acceptance of the fact that because of the Value Based Educational System, aimed at Man's personality development to the fullest, the members of families, villages, cities, and as a nation, had a sense of fear and shame to commit acts illegal and immoral, and that,

these sentiments of fear, due to awareness of impending punishment for violation of State Law, and shame, due to awareness of inevitable ostracism for impeachment of Social Norms, wielded tremendous power as social forces, and that, during the last few decades, and in particular, since regaining Independence, this situation changed, and the people commonly developed a feeling that, using wealth, power and position, some could freely violate State Law, and using intimidation they could till live high, violating Social Norms, though being secretly despised by Society, and the resultant erosion of this sense of Fear and Shame to break the State and Moral Laws in public life, paved way for the emergence of groups of anti-social, fearless and shameless elements in our Society.

#### 4. Weakening of Community Leadership.

We accept the fact that, by the time we regained our Independence, prevailed a situation, where State Law and Legal Power over-powered People's Law and Power of Righteousness due to Western Imperial Influence, and hence, as Political Parties and Political Leadership replaced Western Rule, these Parties and their Leaders emerged to provide State, National and Religious Leadership, in place of the Value Based Leadership provided earlier by the Maha Sangha, and because the majority Sinhala Community and the main minority Tamil Community as well as the Christian and Islamic Communities, all, degenerated themselves in the stranglehold of divisive strife and disintegration, the number of Community Leaders capable of providing leadership to the people from village level upto national level based on People's Power and Power of Righteousness gradually dwindled, and almost disappeared in present times.

#### 5. Interference With State Services by External Forces.

We accept the fact that, even in the context of a weakened Law of Righteousness, the Social Discipline and Social Peace will be protected atleast to an extent, if the State Law is impartial, but, that, due to partisan political forces, the irresponsible acts of some leaders, committed openly, discredited the necessary just powers, honour and respect, of Public Institutions like the Public Service, Police and the Army which are maintained by Public Funds for Public Safety, and hence, the strength these institutions possessed as Institutes for the safety

of the General Public was considerably weakened, and that alone caused the decline of Disciplinary Strength and Moral Courage of those who served in these, and that in turn ushered our Society during that Dark Week, into an Interregnum.

#### 6. Creating of a Wrong Life Style.

We accept the fact that, our indigeneous Life Style which helped in a balanced achievement of both Spiritual and Material Needs was later leading more towards Wants than Needs, and that, the creation of an ostentatious, artificial Life Style making use of various Communication Media by the "Haves" who distanced themselves from the "Have-nots", making even the bulk of the people who from the "Have-nots" to get lured into this New Style, like moths to the flame during the past few years, to satisfy either their inner psychological desires or conceptual needs and that, even so, the denial of an opportunity for this by the competitive economic system led a majority of them psychologically to dissatisfaction and despair and hence, these disgruntled groups, who failed to realise their psychological expectations and in particular, some groups, who were not disciplined by State Law, a wholesome education or in particular by Value Systems, made use of political or communal conflicts caused by small groups and reacted adversely committing anti-social acts to compensate their pent up dissatisfaction.



#### SPOTLIGHT

### Bristol Trophy

BRENDON KURUPPU, Bloomfield's skipper and Sri Lanka's opening batsman at the last World Cup tourney in England led his team admirably to secure the glittering Bristol Trophy for the first time of asking when they beat the much-fancied Non-descripts led by another World Cup representative Ranjan Madugalle at the picturesque Sinhalese Sports Club ground recently. Bloomfield who took the field

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as underdogs upset all calculations to win by six wickets in a game which was originally to be of 50 overs but reduced to 41 overs a side because of rain. Both teams, Nondescripts and the Bloomfielders, had things their own way in the preliminary rounds entered the final without much difficulty. With the weather taking a turn for the better and the wicket and the ground looking good for a lot of runs much was expected in this final. But sad to say the game did not materialise into the final it promised to be and the Bloomfielders ran out easy winners. As there was a little grass on the wicket there was no doubt that the captain winning the toss was going to ask the other side to take first lease. The wicket was expected to have a little bit of life early owing to the moisture having set in because the wicket was covered. But that did not mean that the wicket was going to be difficult to bat on.

Kuruppu won the toss and promptly asked Madugalle to have first use of it. Nondescripts opened with their record breakers in the previous game, Ravi Ratnayake and Amal Silva, both left-handers with tremendous experience in this type of cricket. Ratnayake had notched a blazing century in the semi-final against the Police. Silva missed at just eight runs and in the same game these two were associated in an epic 212 run stand for the first wicket. Ratnayake specially it seemed had blossomed out into a good opening batsman and a lot was expected from him in this final. He showed that his ton in the game against the Police was just a flash in the pan because he showed his immaturity by slashing away at a swinger from Vinodhan John which flew wide to Kaluperumma at gully who dived to his right to take a truly fantastic catch. Ratnayake was out in the first over.

With the dismissal of Ratnayake, Nondescripts problems began. The next four batsman Aravinda de Silva, Ranjan Madugalle, Amal Silva and Uvais Karnain came and went and the rain which came down with the Nondescripts total on 29 for five was a blessing in disguise. One just could not understand this debacle. There was nothing in the wicket to prompt the Nondescripts collapse. It was just bad batting. One could not understand the approach of skipper Madugalle and his other experienced team mate Aravinda de Silva. Madugalle with heaps of experience in this kind of game had only to settle down, see the shine off and then set about the opponent's attack. But Madugalle seemed to be over-awed by the occasion and driving too early at John sooned a catch to cover fieldsman Keerthi Ranasinghe who accepted the catch with much glee. Madugalle made two. Aravinda de Silva in the meantime seemed to be playing a game all his own. He was more concerned in hitting the ball in the air, rather than put his head down and rescue his side from the rut that they were in. He did this a little too often and skipper Kuruppu dropped his mid off fieldsman a little deep

and de Silva directed a drive straight to this fieldsman who again happened to be Ranasinghe. This was bad batting by de Silva and good thinking by skipper Kuruppu and intelligent bowling by Cooray.

Before the rains came down the Bloomfielders gave an exhibition of some excellent fielding. "Catches win matches" goes the adage and the Bloomfielders seemed to have settled down to nothing else as their fieldsman clung on to some impossible catches. Catches taken by Kaluperuma and Ranasinghe were certainly match-winning ones. This excellent catching propped up their bowlers Vinodhan John and Ajit Cooray and they were sending down the leather at their brilliant best. Both John and Cooray were not looking for pace off the wicket. Instead they were pitching on a good length and moving the ball round for which ploy the Nondescripts batsmen did not seem to have an answer. Had the Nondescripts batsmen made it a point to see the shine off the ball, they could have endeavoured to build up a formidable score. But what one saw of the Nondescripts batsmen was—all heads up—and the ball ballooning into the fielders hands. The same pattern continued after the break for rain and the Nondescripts were dismissed for a measly 74 runs in 38 overs.

Left hander Rohan Bultjeans was not his usually confident self and after scratching around top scored for the Nondescripts with 31. John continued his good form with the ball to finish up with 4 for 17. He was well supported by Ajit Cooray who had figures of 3 for 19. The Bloomfielders when it came to their turn showed the Nondescripts how to set about it in this type of game. They had 41 overs to get the 75 runs needed for victory and were in no undue hurry as they spaced their run chase to ultimately secure it for the loss of 4 wickets and in 25.3 overs. Opener Kuruppu who was a batting success in England steadied his side's innings to remain unbeaten on 39 when victory was achieved. An ugly note was struck at the conclusion of the game and that was during the prize giving. The crowd seemed to be restless and were even a nuisance to the Chairman of the Ceylon Tobacco Co., Mr. Hartley and his wife who were giving away the awards. The organisers would have done well to have had the prize distribution in the pavilion rather than expose Mr. & Mrs. Hartley to the unruly crowd.

STILL WITH CRICKET and the coming division one tournament promises to be the best if not the best ever because there is every possibility of Australia's great fast bowler *Dennis Lillee* turning out in the colours of the Sinhalese Sports Club and every likelihood of at least a couple of first class English umpires donning the white coat here for the first time. Lillee's arrival in Sri Lanka, ALLROUNDER understands has been made possible by Stafford Group. Safford Group with former Sri Lanka opening batsman Mithra Wettimuny at the helm are all out

to promote the game here and this is the first step in their promotional campaign. The English umpires Dickie Bird, Naurie Meyer, Ken Pakmer and David Evans have made their services available to the Cricket Board and it will certainly do the game and umpiring in Sri Lanka a world of good if the services of these umpires are obtained. It is understood that these umpires will do their own travelling up and down and that they would only ask the Cricket Board to provide them with board and lodging and the usual expenses to be provided when umpiring a game. This is a reasonable request and it is hoped that Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, President of the Board and his other office bearers will find ways and means of accommodating these umpires. These four umpires are the best available in England and in addition to obtaining their services, our cricketers and umpires will have a lot to gain from their expertise. In the meantime, Peter Philpott who trained our cricketers before their tour of Australia and New Zealand is exploring possibilities of bringing a team of cricketers from King's College in Paramatta, Western Australia, during November-December this year. If this tour materializes it will be a good experience for our schoolboy cricketers who have been starved of competition for a long time. One of Sri Lanka's best umpires Errol Seneviratne who is back from England after a stint of umpiring, it is understood has refused to stand in apartheid South Africa. Seneviratne has been offered £ 10,000 for a season. Seneviratne however will not fall for this bait. He says he prefers to stand in the English cricket. Seneviratne has many more years of umpiring ahead of him and it is hoped that the Cricket Board will explore all possibilities of using him for the betterment of umpiring here.

TO RUGBY and the knockout tournament due to start soon and the unfortunate withdrawal of the Police Sports Club. No one can blame the Police for withdrawing. Their ruggerites have just settled down after strenuous quelling the recent riots and with no practice at all it is unfair to ask them to play in the knockout tourney. Had the Police taken the field there was no doubt that they would have been one of the drawcards of the tourney. When the Clifford Cup tourney was stalled they were second to the CH & FC. The Policemen are confident of taking the field in the tournaments to be conducted next year. Former Police skipper and Sri Lanka's coloursman Daya Jayasundera has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police. Boxer, footballer, hockey player and ruggerite, Jayasundera is now the Coach of the Police ruggerites. Jayasundera made his debut for Dharmaraja and later turned out for Kandy Sports Club. He later joined the Police and had a successful run. Other Police sportsmen to be promoted are Lawrence Amarasena and G. S. Ratnayake cricketers and Ivan Boteju who was a good sprinter. Promoted are also C. T. Yozakumaran athlete and H. Caldera boxer.

## SPORTS CHRONICLE

### October 3 - 9

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 3:** Dharmaraja hammered a massive 331 for 8 declared in their cricket match against Vidyarthi begun yesterday at Lake View, Kandy; Vidyarthi in reply were 43 for no loss when bad light stopped play at 5 p.m. the match will be continued today: Dharmaraja 331 for 8 declared and Vidyarthi 43 for no loss at close of play. Former Sri Lanka left-arm bowler D. Sahabandu made a memorable debut for Paterson SC in the Pure Beverages Trophy Division 3 Tournament match against Panadura SC at Panadura yesterday; he scored and unbeaten 13 in Peterson's first innings score of 129 and then captured five wickets for 35 to dismiss Panadura for 109; Peterson SC 129 in 51.2 overs and Panadura SC 109 in 45 overs. A hat-trick by M. Z. M. Wazeer helped Aslams score a six wicket win over Zodiac in a limited over match played at the Prisons Grounds yesterday: Zodiac 120 in 28 overs and Aslams 123 for 4 in 18 overs.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4:** European Asian Bank beat Indo Suez Bank by 5 wickets in a cricket match at Vihara Mahadevi Park on Sunday; they also won the Netball match which followed by 20 goals to 11: Indo Suez Bank 45 and European Asian Bank 55. A good knock of 53 by Beverley Kerner and an equally good bowling performance by Dasantha Gunawardena (6 for 13) stered Travel Bag to a 47 run victory over Hayleys in their Mercantile E Division cricket tournament match played on Saturday at the BRC grounds, Havelock Park: Travel Bag 141 in 49.3 overs and Hayleys 94 in 30.1 overs. Kingswood College Kandy scored an easy 4-2 win over Dargolla Vidyalay, Kandy in their Sri Lanka Schools under 15 soccer tournament match for the Sports Ministry Shield played at Randles Hill, Kandy.

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5:** A good double by S. Gunasekera who took 3 wickets for 40 runs and scored 51 helped Old Dharmapalians to a first innings win over Old Thomians in their Pure Beverages Trophy (Division III) cricket tournament match played at Pannipitiy: Old Thomians 151 off 42.1 overs and Old Dharmapalians 249 off 41.2 overs. Mackwoods scored an easy 7 wicket win over Aristons in their Mercantile F Division Cricket Tournament match on the MCA grounds: Aristons 74 all out in 31.4 overs and Mackwoods 78 for 3 in 28.2 overs. Someswaran, Jayawickrema and Manthiri's crushing 33 goals to 10 win over Jinasena's in a Group B match, after leading 17-7 at half time, highlighted the second day of the Mercantile Knockout Netball Tournament on the Colts Grounds yesterday.

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6:** Navy were held to a no-decision by Peterson A in their Pure Beverages Trophy (Div. III) Cricket tournament match played

at Welisara Navy 185 off 53.2 overs and Peterson 132 for 9 off 55 overs. An unbroken last wicket stand of 55 runs between Erwin Fonseka 29 and Kasum Perera 18 steered St. Anthony's Wattala under 13 cricket team to an exciting one wicket win over Veluwana School in a pre-tournament match played at Wattala: Veluwana School 82 and St Anthony's 123 for 9. Havelocks A defeated Seagulls by 24 points (2 goals and 3 tries) to nil after leading by 10-nil at the break at Havelock Park yesterday. W. Weerakody (Colts CC) beat Nihal Dissanayake (YMBA) by 296 points in 186 in a Firat Round match of the Colombo District Lanka Plate Billiards Tournament conducted by the Sri Lanka Billiards Association and played at the YMCA Tables, Fort yesterday.

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7:** In their Mercantile F Division cricket match Blue Oceanic Beach Hotel defeated Singer Industries by 127 runs at the BRC grounds: Blue Oceanic Beach Hotel 205 all out for 46.2 overs and Singer Industries 78 all out in 23 overs. A fourth wicket partnership of 69 runs between M. Atapattu (36 not out and C. Wijesekera (30) helped Ananda B beat Ananda A in a warm up match for the under 13 Cricket Tournament at Ananda Mawatha yesterday: Ananda A 86 and Ananda B 90 for 4. K. H. Jayasena, Leslie Hewage and Lalith Fernando won their opening matches in the Lanka Plate Billiards tournament (Colombo District) now being played at the Central YMCA tables, Fort. Youth Services brought off the biggest win so far in the Mercantile Knock out Netball Championships. Yesterday, at the Colts Grounds at Havelock Park, they routed Oxford Garments by 58 goals to 2 after leading 25-2 at half time.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8:** Dimbulla C and AC were held to a no decision by the Old Trinitians Sports Club Kandy in their Pure Beverages trophy cricket tournament match played at the Asgiriya Stadium last Sunday: Dimbulla 199 all out in 53.3 overs and old Trinitians 168 for 8 in 42 overs at close. Duke of Edinburgh Sports Club, Tennakumbura defeated Young Olympians Sports Club, Kandy by 3 goals to 1 in a soccer match played at Police Grounds Kandy last Sunday. St. Mary's SC Wattala defeated Saranankara SC in the final of the six-a-side softball cricket tournament conducted by the Red Eagle's SC Seeduwa and played recently at the People's playground, Seeduwa; the winners were awarded the Basil Rodrigo Challenge Shield and the runners up the Lucky Restaurant Shield. Twenty eight teams participated in the tournament.

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9:** A 16 year old fresher Sujith Perera with a fine century, piloted St. Sebastian's Moratuwa to a ten wicket win over Trinity in the inter-school cricket match at Moratuwa yesterday: Sujith Perera (119) and Priyalal Rodrigo (50) were associated in a productive fourth wicket partnership of 91 runs, which helped the Sebastianities to make 273 for 7 wickets declared in their first innings in reply to Trinity's 192. 26-year old U. B. Sooriam-

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pala—a leading Aircraftsman in the Sri Lanka Air Force was the star at the "Mr. Central YMCA" and "Mr. Novices" Body Building and Weightlifting championships held at the Central YMCA Gymnasium on Friday night. Trailing by one goal at half time Fantos Sports Club staged a fight-back to draw their Silver Cup Soccer Tournament match against Winners Sports Club 3 all at Price Park yesterday.

ROWING

## Next Regatta

The lawn of the Colombo Rowing Club poses a resplendent sight most evenings that I've been there, especially now that Royal College are back in the fray after what seems a long absence, and it would seem to be all land training with a vengeance. The activity in this respect is most impressive, the neat rowing dress of the boys, their discipline, unison, all this under their own leaders, whose word is respected and whose word is obeyed with alacrity. The trouble of course is the dearth of rowing equipment. One bank tub seems hardly sufficient for such a large number of boys, and unless you are a school boy or a beginner you do not seem to stand a chance of a look-in. St. Thomas College may be regarded as the old faithfuls, and it is nice to see some of their old oarsmen back who were kept away for much the same reason as Royal, the examinations. The other day a quite veteran of an oarsman could be seen being coached on the water for a race that is coming up soon, he and his companion in a coxswainless pair, their coaches, the school boys, in a coxed pair, and the coached were certainly put through their paces.

The regatta that is coming up was postponed a fortnight, and it will now take place on the 29th October. There is the Royal Colombo Yacht Club Cup for pairs the Firms pairs, a senior sculls and a senior pairs race, and the H. M. S. Enterprise fours. While most people have been slow to put down their names for these races, training is certainly going on apace. It may just be the reluctance of people to commit themselves until they are sure of their form. The annual Royyl-Thomian clash in the water has still to take place this year. The F.E.A.R.A. regatta which should have taken place in Colombo was first postponed because of the July troubles, and it has now had to be cancelled. It is not certain yet if Colombo Rowing Club will be able to send a team to take part in the A. R. A. E. regatta in India, or whether the very old Madras-Colombo regatta which should be held in Madras this year will take place at all.

Meanwhile rowing is flourishing to judge by all the activity that is going on, and perhaps by having fewer serious races for while the standard and quality of the rowing in the Island will improve.

OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT

CONFIDENTIALLY

## Cattle Exports

IS IT NOT A FACT that *Tribune's* Sherlock Holmes had taken up the matter of the export of cattle (cows) in his column in the *Tribune* on July 9? That the Editor had written to the Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development about some matters connected with this export? That by the time replies were received and Sherlock Holmes had prepared his preliminary reply there was an announcement that the President had placed a ban on the export of that consignment then ready in Trincomalee for shipment? That hard on the heels of this came the July disturbances? That, in the turmoil that ensued, a shipment of nearly a thousand cattle had been shipped to Sharjah in the UAE? That news has now reached Sherlock Holmes that the local "exporters" were getting ready for a second shipment of another 1,000 head of cattle? That elsewhere in this issue, we have published a note Sherlock Holmes had prepared in July but which could not be published owing to the disturbances? That below we publish a note prepared for him by a reader who is a recognized (veterinary and livestock) authority? That this is what he says: "In response to your request for any observations on this matter before getting to technicalities, the first thing to be noted is that once again His Excellency the President has had to intervene in a trivial matter, despite the onerous matters of state pressing on his time" (He referred to the first ban which was thrown as a useless piece of paper into the sea at Trincomalee—Ed). "... Be that as it may, the correct procedure which should have been followed before the decision to export cattle, would have been to have obtained Cabinet approval. Firstly, because this was a new policy being undertaken. Secondly, because the export of breeding cattle which everyone knows is in serious short supply, will effect the programmes of several other ministries, for example, Agriculture and Lands and Mahaweli, apart from other inter-complimentary inter-relationships with other economic activities. I understand, these Ministries were not consulted.... It is also admitted that the country is desperately short of cattle, especially milk and breeding cows... Then why did the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development suddenly decide to export breeding cows from the limited stock from the Eastern milk sheds vital for this project? Whatever the reason one thing is sure. This Ministry and the Department concerned are operating in splendid isolation from its parent agricultural sector and the other State institutions concerned...."

IS IT ALSO NOT TRUE that "from the time the news of the export broke out in the press, the Ministry has tried to make all sorts of excuses to mislead the

public and the leaders of this country into believing that the exports were authorised after careful consideration of all aspects. For instance, Mr. Ganesanathan was reported to have told the *Sun* of 20th July 1983 that the Sri Lanka Embassy in Arabia had informed that the importer in Saudi intended to breed the animals. The Secretary of the Ministry Mr. K. N. Weerakody is also reported in *The Island* of 27th June 1983 to have said that the cows were for a breeding farm in Saudi Arabia and it is also reported more recently to have made the specious excuse that the area of grazing land in the Eastern Province Districts are reducing because of development and cattle breeders will have to sell excess stock of local butchers. *All these statements are blatantly inaccurate.* The fact is that uncultivable grazing land extents have been static for two decades in Batticaloa, and Trincomalee Districts from where the cows have been collected. In fact it is true of Amparai and Mullaitivu Districts too. On the other hand, new highland extents will be available for grazing development immediately outside the System B irrigation command area. This new highland and irrigated fodder will amply compensate for the seasonal villu grazing in the Polonnaruwa District which will cease to exist. The total cattle and buffaloes also displaced (mind you only seasonally), are according to the Acres International Ltd., Report, 45,000 head including animals from the Batticaloa District. On cattle population ratios for the Dry Zone worked out by De Silva, Earle (1969 Ministry of Planning) and Perera, Michael (1970, Department of Agriculture), the cow numbers would be 13,500. If an account is taken on the ban on cow slaughter introduced in 1979 by an amendment to the Animals Act of 1958, and the ratio of cows in the population is increased to 47%, still the total number of cows will be about 18,000. A recent survey by the Mahaweli Economic Agency places the cattle and buffalo population along the Villu Delta at 26,500 head. Therefore the cow numbers in this area will be even less, only about 7,950 head. *Therefore both excuses of the Ministry of dwindling grazing land and excess cows are totally incorrect.* In fact in the report of animal husbandry development 1979-83 of the Ministry of Rural Industrial Development pages 26, 27 and 38 it is stated that the national head of cattle is dwindling at a rate of 2% a year and that the shortage of breeding cows is the biggest constraint to increase milk production. *The Island* in reporting the President's order in the Edition of 21st July 1983 states that from May the delay to load the cows was due to non-availability. The shortage of breeding cows is obvious.... "The *Tribune*" will publish the concluding part of the export's view in this column next week together with some of our comments? That there is no doubt that the export of cattle (really cows) is one of the greatest scandals this decade? That what is worse is that it was done after objections had been raised in many quarters including the *"Tribune"*...

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