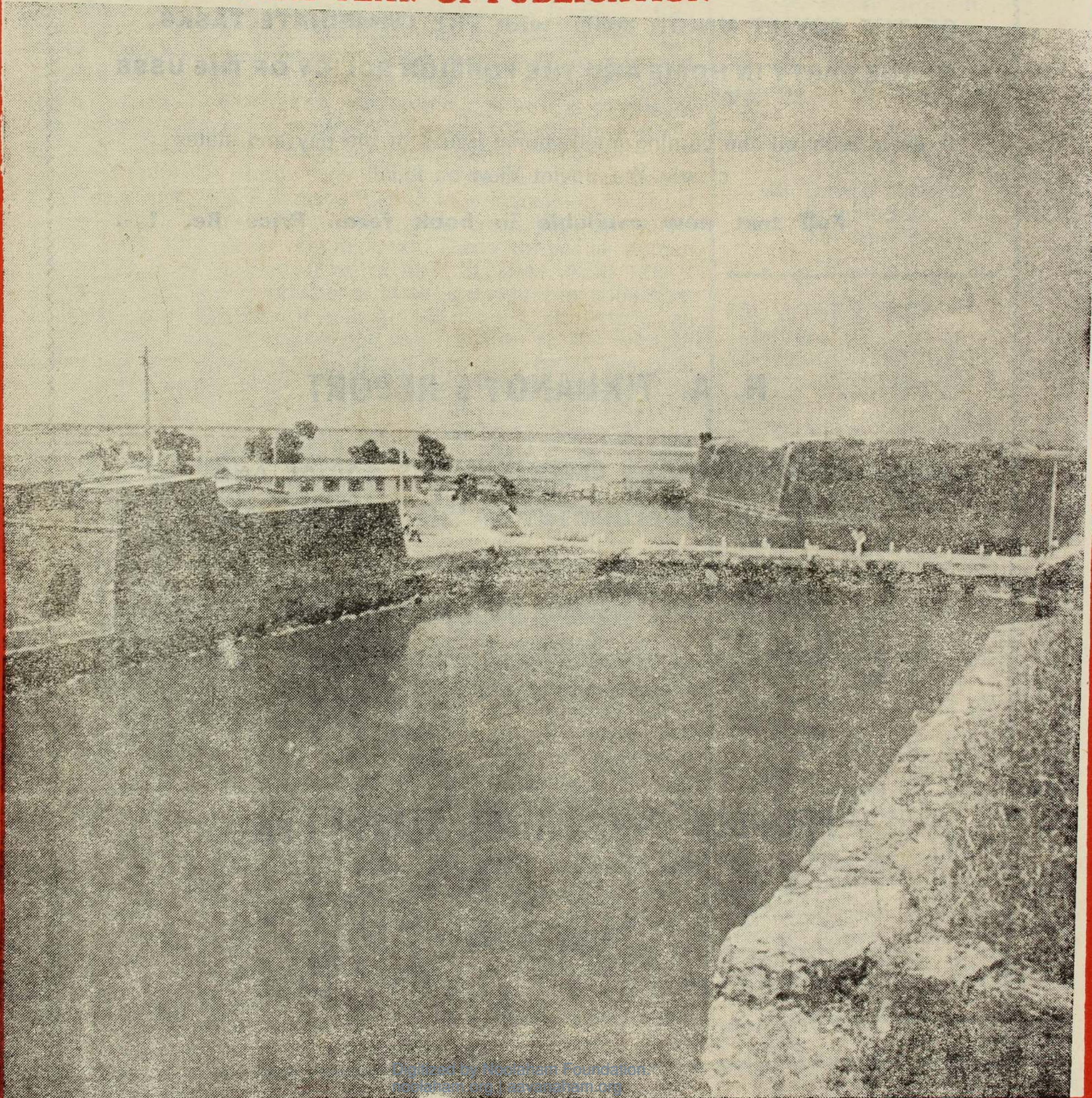


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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

A SPECTRE IS HAUNTING Sri Lanka, the spectre of Jaffna. That is why we again have a view of the Dutch Fort in Jaffna on the cover. Many unfortunate events have taken place in Jaffna recently. Elsewhere in this issue we have published reports of the statements made in Parliament on June 9i by Mr. Amirthalingam and Mr. Gamini Dissanayake. They give an idea of the gravity of the situation. It is no longer a question of who is to blame. It is no longer a clinical (chicken or egg) study of which came first—the violence of the terrorists or the terrorism of a section of the state security forces. Jaffna has been virtually occupied by police and army units from 1961. Political terrorism became the weapon of an extremist political group from 1972—some time after the JVP insurgency of 1971. Policemen and politicians are the targets of extremist political groups all over the world. And with globalisation, terrorism has become international. "Terrorism has reached epidemic proportions. It knows no boundaries. Countries of every continent have had to face increasing levels of violence. Hundreds of innocent people are deliberately killed each year, thousands are maimed. These threats to human rights are now levelled at all of us. . ." (*Span*, April 1981). Whether terrorism is private or state, individual or collective, ideological or banditry, it is bad. "All nations, all peoples, all communities and all individuals have a right to live without fear, and this means above all freedom from terror. Freedom from terror is the first and fundamental human right. If one does not have integrity of life and limb, what other rights are left?" (*ibid*). A Presidential Commission of Inquiry will soon investigate the events that erupted in Jaffna from April 1981 right up to the time Emergency was declared. A Special Police team is now gathering the necessary facts and evidence to place before the Commission.

Whilst this goes on, it is necessary for all persons of goodwill to do everything possible to end the fear of terror which has gripped the people of Jaffna peninsula and Tamil-speaking people in the rest of the country. To the credit of the Government, it must be said that it was able to contain the terrorist rampage indulged in by a group of "disgruntled policemen" (as Minister Gamini Dissanayake described them) to Jaffna town and a few of its environs and not let it spread to the rest of the island. Deep concern has been expressed by bodies like the multi-racial and multi-religious Citizens Committee for National Harmony which in a statement on June 12 had stated: "...Once again the ugly hand of violence has shown itself in our country; this time in Jaffna. We deplore the senseless and meaningless inhumanity in the murder of people and the destruction of large areas of Jaffna town including the market place and priceless public library. We are distressed that persons, so far undetected, have had recourse to the killing of some political leaders and police officers—19 of them since 1977. It is even more sad and

Continued on next page

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condemnable that the forces of law and order have also been the agents of killing and mass destruction particularly in this present instance. Violence and retaliating violence are no way towards the solution of the problems which beset our peoples today. The forces of law and order too have no right to such violence including retaliation of a collective nature. They must honour and safeguard the trust placed in them as custodians of peace and justice. The continuance under Emergency rule of such violence is a shameful and ominous betrayal of the powers assigned to them for the peace and order of the country. If those whose duty is to preserve the peace act in such manner, what security is there for the peoples' life and property? The Government itself must take its due share of the responsibility for this brutal assault by the agents of the State, even if 'the Police force in that area was on the verge of a virtual mutiny' as reported to Parliament by a Minister. No Government may renounce responsibility for the actions of its agents. The country would appreciate a more responsible and sympathetic attitude from the members of the government than has been hitherto forthcoming. . .". The *Catholic Messenger*, in an editorial on June 14 stated: ". . .the situation can be analysed as the interaction of the frustration of a people driven to terrorism and the frustrations of the police driven to near mutiny. It would be too simplistic to dismiss these incidents as a sporadic outburst of a racist build up. Undoubtedly it has more than an element of the particular grievances of the Tamil community. However, the incidents of 1981 in the North have also a strong parallelism to the incidents of 1971 in the South..... Not for a moment do we condone arson, shooting, looting or any form of violence. But the circumstances that led both parties and the cause of their frustrations have to be surfaced and solved. Mischief makers among both sectors have to be punished. But the ultimate solution cannot be forgotten, and that needs deeper analysis, soul-searching and painful decisions to be followed by speedy implementation. The root cause of today's crisis is not merely racial or fanatical. Fanaticism is fanned by deep-seated frustrations which are mainly economic. Hence solutions have to be worked out not with the help of political middle-men but in dialogue with the affected and aggrieved sectors. . ."

It is easy to repeat gruesome details of vandalism, arson and looting just as much as one can pontificate on the killing of 19 persons (not all of them of one community), but the reality is that a way must be found out of the present mess. It cannot be allowed to go on. It is a happy augury that the leaders of the TULF have at last dissociated themselves from the acts of violence in the North and also that some Ministers of the Government have been willing to admit that mistakes had been made and that a "near mutiny" in the police cannot be tolerated. *Tribune*, as readers are aware, has at all times been opposed to Eelam and the Tiger Movement, but at the same time we have always campaigned for the removal of the socio-economic and political causes that have led a community into the policies of barren negativism and suicidal frustration. As President Jayewardene has said, an attempt at an Ulster-like solution will be futile and disastrous. From reports reaching us, good work at bridge-building was done by Ministers like Mr. Festus Perera and this had begun to create a new atmosphere in Jaffna. The UNP could not have won the elections in the north, but the foundations were being laid for greater understanding between the two communities. Prime Minister Premadasa's visit had brought no significant transformation in support for the UNP but had added to the growing understanding. But according to reports we have received, extremist elements wanted confrontations to flare up and therefore indulged in senseless killing and this was made the excuse by some "disgruntled policemen" to teach the Tamils a lesson by scorched earth tactics the like of which this country has not known. There are also reports that the provocations were staged by *agents provocateurs* for hell to be let loose. Reports from Jaffna also indicate that if Minister Festus Perera had alone been left to deal with Jaffna, as he had been doing for months, the situation may not have taken such an ugly turn. Though several Ministers had been appointed by the President to "look after" electorates in the North, only a few of them had ever gone to the peninsula (and that too on one or two occasions only). More Ministerial visits at the proper time would certainly have helped to create a better understanding even if the UNP could not win the elections. But an untimely ministerial presence and interference at a crucial time, reports stress,

added fuel to the flames that some disgruntled elements had set alight. But when mutinous policemen fall for (or make an excuse of) provocation by extremists (or *agents provocateurs*) to indulge in scorched earth, the good work of Ministers like Festus Perera can only vanish into thin air. But from the ashes of destruction, good can arise, if tolerance, goodwill and understanding are made to prevail, and rights are restored and wrongs remedied.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Whither Sri Lanka?

Colombo, June 18: The votes polled for the DDC elections in Jaffna were counted on June 16. As anticipated, the TULF swept the polls. Of the registered voters numbering 463,414, the total counted was 315,999. Six ballot boxes from heavy polling centres were missing. The TULF secured 263,369 votes; the UNP 23,302; the TC 21,682; Independents (1—Kumarasuriyar's) 4191; and Independents (2—Minority Tamils') 3,455; and 4,338 votes were rejected. There are reports that the results of the Jaffna DDC election may be challenged by Mr. Kumarasuriar and even others who participated in it. It is alleged that there may be "more than 25 grounds on which the election may be challenged in a court of law, the six missing ballot boxes being one of them." It will be recalled that Mr. Kumarasuriar and Mr. Kumar Ponnambalam (TC) had objected to the counting of the votes, but the TULF had agreed to the counting. According to the *CDN* "a spokesman of the Election Department said the six ballot boxes were still not traced". The Election Commissioner has also released the number of spoilt votes. In a statement the Elections Department (*CDN*, 18.6.81) has stated: "An unprecedented number of votes were spoilt at the June 4 Development Councils elections. Most spoilt votes were polled in Colombo where 54,815 ballots of a total of 412,557 votes cast were rejected. Mannar was the district where there was the smallest number of spoilt votes with only 169 rejected out of a total poll of

32,852. The following are the spoilt vote figures in the other districts except Puttalam from where the figures were not available. Totals polled are bracketed: Gampaha 39,432 (367,336); Kalutara 15,706 (234,805); Matale 2,961 (102,256); Galle 15,332 (205,791); Hambantota 1,392 (120,356); Vavuniya 527 (29,819); Mullaitivu 173 (23,094); Batticaloa 1,092 (127,756); Amparai 3,655 (132,777); Trincomalee 1,654 (88,734); Anuradhapura 7,419 (152,383); Polonnaruwa 1,265 (51,335); Badulla 12,688 (166,392); Jaffna 4,333 (315,999)". *Tribune* will as soon as possible publish a detailed analytical study of the entire election results now available. The SLFP, CPSL and LSSP have issued statements on the election results. UNP leaders have made many statements and the JVP will no doubt issue a statement soon. All these statements will be examined in the analysis in the *Tribune* of what amounts to a mid-term general election. A question mark will continue to hang over the results from Jaffna, but it will not affect or change the outcome under any circumstance. With the events that have overtaken Jaffna, the TULF will sweep any poll in the foreseeable future not only in Jaffna but also in the five other districts in the Northern and Eastern provinces where the UNP had gained a significant breakthrough on June 4. The UNP has only itself to blame for this. No government can avoid responsibility for the scorched earth destruction wrought by a section of its "disgruntled policemen". And what is worse is that all this was done with Cabinet Ministers and the top brass of the Armed Forces and the Police present on the spot.

The *Sun* (18.6.81) has reported that: "Twenty-two opposition members of Parliament are to move a vote of no-confidence against the government in regard to the recent incidents in Jaffna. Opposition Leader, A. Amirthalingam who is spearheading this move is backed by MPs of the TULF and the SLFP. According to Opposition MPs the motion deals with the conduct of the Jaffna National Development Council elections, Police excesses in the North and the arrest of the Opposition Leader. They allege that in the conduct of the recent Development Council elections, the Government had com-

mitted the following acts: (a) orders to start relief work were given during the period of nominations; (b) intimidatory speeches were made during the election campaign by UNP canvassors to the effect that food stamps and relief work would be stopped in areas where the majority of the people voted against the UNP and (c) public servants intimidated electors. Persons caught in the act of impersonating were released from Police custody at the instance of UNP politician, rigging of elections in some parts of Jaffna by officials, under the direction and guidance of Ministers, Cyril Mathew and Gamini Dissanayake, the same two Ministers arrogating themselves the powers of the Returning Officer, revoking the appointment of senior polling officers already made by the Returning Officer and appointing members of two UNP controlled unions in their places were among other allegations. They pointed out several irregularities in the conduct of the elections. Among them were the non-admittance of TULF polling agents to some of the booths, allowing only UNP polling agents to remain in some booths, the presence of unauthorised persons carrying firearms in some polling stations, and the removal of ballot boxes to unknown destinations for about two hours during the period of polling. . ."

ELECTIONS in Sri Lanka have reputedly been free of crude rigging and ballot box gerrymandering in the fifty years of adult franchise. Malpractices and election offences there have been, but election laws have been streamlined to minimise violation and abuse. But the events that are alleged to have taken place in the Jaffna elections, if true, constitute the most flagrant attempt to rig a ballot and to reduce it to a nullity. Such conduct by responsible persons in authority has led to the allegations now being freely made and it will be for the Presidential Commission to investigate them and make its findings. The fact that six ballot boxes cannot be traced is a blot on the image of the government's administration. The President, however, has done well to order that the votes of the Jaffna DDC be counted (with TULF concurrence) and has sent a special Police team to gather information about the Jaffna incidents. According to the *Daily Mirror* (18.6.81) "The high-powered police team now probing

the incidents during the recent emergency period in the Jaffna district is reported to be receiving the fullest support and co-operation of the TULF and the public of Jaffna. The *Daily Mirror* reliably learns that the TULF and the people of Jaffna have full confidence in this police team and that they have accepted that these officers are impartial in their investigations. By yesterday about 300 persons had been questioned and their statements recorded. . ." Though the TULF had wanted a Commission of Inquiry with the participation of an international body like the Amnesty International, the Government has announced that it will appoint only a Commission of Sri Lankans in consultation with Opposition parties. An impartial Commission will go a long way to restore public confidence in the Administration. The TULF will also do well to restrain fanatical enthusiasts from overstating a brief or making allegations that cannot be proved or attributing motives that cannot be substantiated. A good case can be vitiated by reckless exaggeration. The plain simple truth is often more telling than window-dressed advocacy.

THOUGH THE DDC ELECTIONS and more especially the happenings in Jaffna, have held the attention of the public in the last fortnight, there have been other developments of significance. The power cut has been removed completely with heavy rains in the catchment areas of the hydrel reservoirs. But the CEB has asked consumers to be careful and sparing in the use of electricity. The IMF has resumed its Extended Fund Facility which had been suspended since the middle of last year. It is also reported that the World Bank has recommended to the Aid Consortium (due to meet in Tokyo on July 1) that Sri Lanka be provided with aid commitments to the tune of US \$ 960 million for 1981 and US \$ 550 million for 1982. In addition to this, promises of large amounts of bilateral aid have come from the USA. The World Bank has made recommendations as to how Sri Lanka can further "improve its economy" (these will be examined in due course). The Finance Minister who has been conducting non-stop negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank authorities and also with other donor and creditor countries has said that Sri

Lanka has received aid in the "nick of time". But he has warned the country (as he has been doing for sometime) that Sri Lanka should not rely on foreign aid for much longer. But how are we going to be self-reliant; It is no doubt a good thing that Sri Lanka has been given a little more breathing time by the IMF and Western donor countries to effect an economic breakthrough through "financial discipline". But cynical critics of government's policies have been tempted to whisper that the declaration of intent to join ASEAN may have gone a long way towards US and Western support to help Sri Lanka along through a difficult economic situation.

If there is any truth in this, it could account for the humiliating hurry and the total lack of diplomatic finesse in which Sri Lanka made its application for ASEAN membership. In normal circumstances, Sri Lanka would undoubtedly, have with quiet diplomacy, sounded the ASEAN countries as to when and how the application should be made. In which case, the caustically acidic and patronisingly offensive comments about Sri Lanka's application in some ASEAN newspapers could have been avoided. But beggars cannot choose, and Sri Lanka still relies on the Begging Bowl for survival.

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BOOKS

From India

MAHATMA'S EMISSARY : INDIA'S MARCH TOWARDS FREEDOM (1935-47): *By D. P. Mandelia. New Delhi: price not mentioned.* The name of Mr. G.D. Birla is synonymous with industrialisation in India. Beginning in a humble way as a share broker in Calcutta at the turn of the century, Mr. Birla has, within the space of a life time, been the architect of India's biggest industrial empire and has come to be regarded as a father figure. Not many in the present generation however know that simultaneously with pioneering industrial development in the country, GD also took a great deal of interest in the struggle for freedom. Not only were his enormous financial resources at the disposal

of the leaders of the national movement but he was a close confidante of Mahatma Gandhi. At times GD used to be the Mahatma's unofficial emissary at the court of St. James. But more frequently he used to be at the Viceroy's House (present Rashtrapati Bhavan) on New Delhi's Raisina Hill to plead with successive representatives of the King Emperor to come to terms with the Congress.

"India's March Towards Freedom (1935-47)" brought out by Mr. D. P. Mandelia a long time associate of Mr. Birla, brings into sharp focus the role of the patriarch of the Birla family in the independence movement. But for explanatory notes, the book is largely a collection of excerpts from works published earlier such as "The Viceroy at Bay", "The Viceroy's Journal" and "The Transfer of Power 1942-47)". But even though not entirely original in its composition the book serves a useful purpose in providing between two covers an intimate picture of the significance that the Viceroys and other British personalities used to attach to Mr. G. D. Birla's views. It also highlights Mr. Birla's anxiety to hasten the pace of India's economic development. He had urged the British not to waste time and to appoint after World War II, a Member for Reconstruction in the Viceroy's Executive Council even before the transfer of power. His help to Congress leaders during the freedom struggle was not in mere enlightened self-interest but was motivated by his sincere desire to see this country economically strong and resilient. Mr. Mandelia's book will serve a very useful purpose in enabling students of the history of the freedom movement in making a proper appreciation of the role of Indian industrialists led by Mr. G. D. Birla in hastening the process. The publication coincided with the 87th anniversary of Mr. Birla's birth last April—N.C.

BASIS OF INDIAN ART: THE SACRED AND THE SECULAR IN INDIA'S PERFORMING ARTS:

Ananda K. Coomarasawmy Centenary Essays: Edited by V. Subramaniam (Ashish Publishing House, H-12, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi 110027, Rs. 65). Some of the essays collected and published in the book

are meant to honour Ananda Coomaraswamy, the great art savant who introduced the magnificence and subtlety of Indian art to the Western world by disagreeing to some extent with his total theological approach to the understanding and interpretation of Indian art. The editor of the volume makes it plain in his introduction that "what we have done here is to balance Coomaraswamy's over-enthusiastic theological approach through a reasonably documented presentation of the secular side of the performing arts". A critique of Coomaraswamy's basis is sought to be done from the socio-historical context. So, Prof. Subramaniam, in his first three essays tries to make the point that association of music and dance closely with religion is a result of the evolution of the Bhakti movement from the sixth century onwards and in the period before this development secular music in praise of kings, chieftains and patrons was the dominant influence and "religious music occupied a fairly important but rather secondary place". He cites Sangam literature to strengthen his approach and says "it was probably the most non-religious literature anywhere in the world. According to him the big transformation took shape between the sixth and ninth centuries with the works of Azhwars and Nayanmars and thereafter the performing arts shifted from secular to a deeply devotional tone. Another point he refers to is that in South India the performing arts were institutionalised round the temple "thus giving them a misleading appearance of sacralization" and the duty of protecting Dharma placed on the shoulders of Hindu emperors intensified the relation between religion and art. Then he takes up the King-God concept and says the Kura-vanji genre is a "clear example of easy transferability of poetic genre from God to King and *vice versa*" and concludes that the "King-God concept shaped Indian artistic history from the 10th century onwards more powerfully than any other influence".

The following essay by Prof. V. K. Charities almost the same line taken by Prof. Subramaniam by quoting Bharata's Natya Sastra. "Nowhere does Bharata state that drama is a means to salvation (Moksha)". Similarly the Rasa theory is also analysed to show that its purpose is simply to dramatise human emotions and "not a transcendental

meditation on the attributes of the Absolute". While the historical and aesthetic approach is sufficiently backed from works of ancient seers and savants, Martha B. Ashton in her essay "Secularism in Yakshagana" makes a pertinent point. She says "We are attempting to discuss an aspect of Hindu culture in terms of an English word the concept of which is not indigenous to Hindu culture. We must be aware that whatever is considered secular from the point of one culture is not necessarily considered so from the point of view of other cultures". In the Indian mind concepts of Riti, Dharma and Bhakti are so inextricably mingled that it is very difficult to assess which of their endeavours are secular or which sacred. Secular situations are bound to be found in many religious artistic endeavours. In the edited version of T. Balasaraswathi's Presidential address to the Tamil Isai Sangam annual conference in 1975 included in the book she neatly clears this confusion of the sacred and the secular in Indian art. She says emphatically: "The composer of a Sabdam" or a varnam might have been dedicated to be a prince or a nobleman. But as far as the dancer is concerned the hero can only be the king of kings, the Lord of the wide world". So that clinches the issue from an artist's point of view. Sacredness or secularism of Indian art is ultimately in the mind of the artist who creates or who interprets. The book also carries an essay by Nalini Devadas on Aurobindo's views on art. He says that in Aurobindo's view all art forms are symbols of the infinite and formless Absolute. While theoretically all Indian art may not be linked to religion, the Divine impulse is always considered essential for artistic endeavour.—S.V.K.

CIA COVERT ACTION: (*Published by Campaign Committee for Human Rights, 11/5, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi 110005—Rs. 2/-*): This booklet comes at a time when apprehensions have been expressed in India about the role of the CIA in the sub-continent. The booklet is published by the Campaign Committee for Human Rights and in the Introduction states: "We are glad that the Campaign For Political Rights to end covert operations abroad and for ending political spying and political harassment in the United States, is gaining momentum as a result of

consistent work done by the Steering Committee which comprises of organisations like Afrikan Peoples Party, American Civil Liberties Union, American Friends Service Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, Assassination Information Bureau Association of Arab-American University graduates, Black Panther Party, Centre for Constitutional Rights, Centre of National Security Studies, National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice, Counterspy Federation of American Scientists, United States Students Association, National Lawyers' Guild and other representative groups numbering more than two dozens. We were inspired by the work of this Campaign for Human Rights that we formed a 'Campaign Committee for Human Rights' in India to arouse the conscience of our people against covert actions of the CIA in the Indian sub-continent. We would appreciate any information sent to this Committee about the CIA activities in your area. We acknowledge with thanks the useful work done by the Covert Action Information Bulletin: P. O. Box 50272, Washington DC (USA) whose material regarding mysterious supplement—B, FM 30-31 on military intelligence has been used in this booklet".

The booklet begins: "Mrs. Indira Gandhi talking to the press reporters in Kanpur on November 8, 1979 said that her charge that the US Central Agency interfered in India's internal affairs had been vindicated by a recent US publication. . ." The publication referred to is a book referred to a former CIA man, Thomas Powers, entitled: "The Man Who Kept Secrets". The booklet then points out: "The technique of gathering information in a host country through an Intelligence Agency is as old as the system of government. But when a foreign Intelligence agency, through planned infiltration, indulges in acts of subversion, espionage and spying against the host country, the patriotic people have to be vigilant. The situation in the Indian sub-continent is too serious to be ignored. Highly sophisticated arms are being piled up by the western powers in those strategic areas where they have already established their military bases. Nuclear technology is being harnessed with ultra-modern techniques to add tensions in this sub-continent. We are living in an explosive situation which is fast deteriorating". The booklet then details the

ways in which the CIA carries out its operations in the host country and cites examples from several countries. The booklet cites two passages from a "secret" CIA document now made public that reveal the current political approach: "It is interesting to note that while joint counter-insurgency operations are usually and preferably conducted in the name of freedom, justice and democracy, the US government allows itself a wide range of flexibility in determining the nature of a regime deserving its full support. The so-called love of the US government for democratic functioning is nothing but a cover to hide its anti-democratic postures as is evident from the fact that. . . US concern for world opinion is better satisfied if regimes enjoying US support observe democratic processes, or at least maintain a democratic facade. Therefore, a democratic structure is to be welcomed always subject to the essential test that it satisfies the requirements of an anti-communist posture. If it does not satisfy those requirements, serious attention must be given to possible modifications of the structure. . ." The booklet has a section on the *Failures of CIA*. But it concentrates on pointing out (citing excerpts from secret documents) about the techniques adopted by the CIA, especially in the so-called Less-Developed Countries. "The covert activities are organised in developing countries or in countries which have newly emerged from former colonies. In the name of fighting against communism, tribal, religious or regional differences among the people are fully exploited to create disturbances in the host countries. The only criteria determining the nature and degree of US involvement in any action is based on the political stance of the government in the host country in relation to communism, on one hand and to US interests on the other. But as between two conflicting situations, it is the US interest which has dominance over other things."

The tasks of the CIA are defined in relation to the above analysis. The booklet calls for vigilance on the part of all Indians and ends on a warning note: "Events have shown that CIA has neither permanent friends nor permanent enemies, it has permanent interests. CIA is not even the friends of American citizens as it has only helped to raise suspicion around every American. It has even

harmed the interests of its own country, it has tarnished the image of its nation. It is because of this reason that an ordinary American citizen is opposed to the dubious role of CIA. Much of the exposure of CIA has come from the American citizens themselves. . . ."—P.V.R.

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U.S. WANTS

South Atlantic Treaty

by Newton Carlon

Rio de Janiero, May 30: Admiral Mathius Becker, the General Director of South Africa's armed forces, recently spent a week in Chile, a visit which coincided with the opening of an International Conference on "Security Problems in the South Atlantic" in Buenos Aires. The Washington-based Inter-American Security Council, which helped organise the conference, says South African representatives were invited, but the Argentine government denies that any South Africans attended the conference. In spirit, at least, though South Africa was very much represented at the conference. The meeting's theme—the creation of a South Atlantic Military Pact including African and South African nations—echoed an idea launched by South Africa in 1969. Uruguay, Argentina and the United States all favour the idea, though US support has been discreet. President Jimmy Carter (1977-1981) did not enjoy good relations with South Africa and the military dictatorships in the southern Zone, which would be the cornerstones of a South Atlantic Treaty. But with the more conservative Ronald Reagan now in the White House, the US seems more willing to go ahead with the project, giving the Buenos Aires Conference new importance. The Pentagon has made no secret of its desire to see the South Atlantic protected by military patrols, since more than 60 per cent of the oil and raw materials needed by developed western nations passes through the region.

In 1979, two high-ranking US Admirals visited Puerto Belgrano, Argentina, to discuss

the strategic importance of the South Atlantic and the 'implications of Marxist hegemony in Angola'. That was the first sign that the gears were beginning to be set in motion on the creation of a Treaty. The Argentine daily *La Nacion* took the opportunity of the admirals' visit to call for 'an immediate rethinking of our relations with South Africa, a country which is a bastion in the struggle against Communist expansion in the South Atlantic'. Two years later, the Uruguayan newspaper *El Monocolor* reported that an unidentified US Admiral, possibly James Holloway, the head of operations of the US navy, had visited the southern zone nations to discuss a treaty. In December 1980, a month following Reagan's election, the "American Foreign Policy Institute" in Washington welcome the idea of a South Atlantic Treaty. And General Vernon Walters, former Deputy Director of the CIA, and a key adviser to the State Department, was at the recent Buenos Aires conference. The recent visit to Chile by the Director General of South Africa's military is not the first South Africans have been paying visits to Southern Zone countries for quite some time. In 1968, Pieter Botha, who was then Defence Minister and is now Prime Minister, said he had taken part in a secret conference with 'Latin American friends' to discuss South Atlantic Security. And General Malam, the Commander of South Africa's armed forces, has visited Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Paraguay, as has the South African air force head—*IPS-Lankapuwath*.

Eastern Bloc Debt to the Free World

The indebtedness of the Communist East European countries to the Countries of the Free World rose by 12% last year to reach a total of US \$ 67 billion, according to a study published by the European Economic Commission in Geneva. However, within that period, the debtors reduced their balance of trade deficit considerably. Poland heads the list of debtors with a sum of \$ 21 billion. The Soviet Union follows with \$ 14 billion, and the GDR comes third with 9.5 billion. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are the smallest debtors, according to the figures of this study. The total debt of the Eastern Bloc countries to the Free World countries has more than doubled in the last five years.

In Parliament : Jaffna

There was a debate on an adjournment motion in Parliament on Tuesday, June 10. The *Hansard* for that day is still not available, but as the reports in the daily press were fairly complete, we publish extracts *in extenso* to place on record matters of great consequence. This week we publish from the *Ceylon Daily News* (June 10th) the speeches of Mr. Amirthalingam, Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaveli Development. Next week we will publish extracts from the speeches of Mr. Yogeswaran (M.P. for Jaffna) and Mr. Cyril Mathew (Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs).

Mr. A. Amirthalingam Leader of the Opposition raising a matter of urgent public importance at adjournment said: *Mr, Speaker*, I wish to place before this House certain matters concerning the tragic events that took place in Jaffna during the last one week, to be precise from 31st May up to yesterday. The events that took place during this period merit serious consideration and action by every person interested in peace and harmony. At the outset, I wish to say that neither we, nor any law abiding citizen in this country will condone some of the acts of violence that had taken place. The TULF completely dissociates itself from those acts of violence shooting, robbery etc., and we unreservedly condemn those acts. . . . On May 31 night there was a TULF election meeting at Nachimarkovil in Jaffna presided over by the Mayor of Jaffna. A certain incident had taken place at this meeting. I was not in Jaffna that day. I was in Trincomalee. On my return when I heard about it, I made my own investigations and found out that following a shooting incident two policemen had died, and two others injured. There seems to be conflicting versions of that incident. I learnt from the family of Sgt. Kanagasundaram who died that he had told his wife that he had been

shot by another constable. I do not know how far this is true. When I spoke to the IGP that night he told me that some youths had shot these policemen. This is a matter for investigation and the offenders should be punished. If this was the action of any civilian it is the duty of every one to help the authorities to bring to book the offenders. The TULF is very keen to see that the offenders are arrested and punished. No one in his proper senses would think we were a party to it. The TULF in the face of youth opposition stood firm in the acceptance of the District Development Councils. We were anxious to have the elections, and we are contesting the elections. Immediately after the shooting Sgt. Kanagasundaram had gone up to the stage and told the Jaffna Mayor to stop the meeting as he had been shot and injured. The Mayor had accordingly stopped the meeting and asked the people to disperse. The crowd while going had been two other constables fallen injured. The sergeant was sent to the Jaffna hospital in a car. Within half an hour of this shooting a jeep and a truck load of policemen had come and entered the temple in which premises the meeting was held. Some of them had been in uniform and others in civils. They had entered the temple and damaged the vahanam the figure of animals used for the carrying of Hindu deities. They had broken the temple bell, damaged the gate and set fire to the chariot. Thereafter they had run riot in the neighbouring houses. They had burnt two cars, set fire to four houses. They had commandeered a bus and gone to the bazaar and set fire to a row of shops in Hospital Street.

There were interruptions by some of the members at this stage and Mr. Amirthalingam said: *Sir* to some of the members here, these events seems to be a matter for laughter. But it is our duty to place facts before the people. . . . *Sir* the Hon. Member for Jaffna is here, some of the policemen had gone to his house in search of him apparently and the Member and his wife scaled the wall and escaped. The policemen had then burnt down his house completely. (Interruptions again).

The Speaker: Hon. Member can carry on. Dont' heed the interruptions.

Mr. Amirthalingam: Sir, I expected that at least the Hon. Members would listen seriously when an incident relating to a colleague was

being narrated. Every item of clothing in Jaffna MPs house, his jeep, and a friend's car that was parked there at the time had all been burnt. From there, they had gone to the TULF headquarters and burnt it down completely. The most curious thing is that on June 1st night things were happening when the IGP himself was in Jaffna. These same policemen had set fire to the Jaffna Public Library on this day and about 95,000 volumes of valuable books, some which are so rare they cannot be replaced, had all been burnt. Copies of some of these books cannot be found anywhere in the world. This is just an indication of the depths to which some of the people in this country can sink. At the height of the Second World War even Hitler had given instructions to his pilots not to bomb the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and other seats of learning. A daily news paper office in Jaffna founded by K. C. Thangarajah had also been burnt. Mr. Amirthalingam said that one of the saddest losses in the tragic events that took place was the death of Fr. David who had studied under Fr. Gnanapragasar, one of the leading etymologists in the country. Fr. David was continuing the work of Fr. Gnanapragasar. When he heard of the news of the burning of the great Jaffna Library, he collapsed and died of shock. A row of shops opposite the Chunnakam police station had been burnt down. They had also been looted. On the night of June 2, some men in khaki had set fire to a store in Jaffna town and thousands of bottles of aerated water had been destroyed. (He gave the names of several shops which he said had been burnt).

Voice from Government benches: By whom?

Mr. Amirthalingam: By your police.

Mr. Deputy Speaker called for "Order" and said the Leader of the Opposition who was speaking took responsibility for what he said.

Government Benches: You are an agent.

Mr. Amirthalingam: I speak with a full sense of responsibility. He said, the jeep of the Member for Jaffna was also burnt. (There was further interruptions here and Mr. Deputy Speaker called for order).

Mr. Amirthalingam: You have usurped the power of the Commissioner of Elections.

Mr. Cyril Mathew, Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs made an interruption here which was inaudible in the confusion of interruptions from both sides of the House.

Mr. Amirthalingam: We shall bring a vote of no censure against you. He said that those happenings had occurred after 50 years of universal franchise in the island. The Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaveli Development had taken advice from the wrong persons. Bus loads of "thugs" had been taken to Jaffna in the guise of election workers. *There were further interruptions at this stage. Mr. Deputy Speaker said that if the Leader of the Opposition cared to address the Chair, he would be avoiding all that trouble.* Mr. Amirthalingam said that Members must understand the depth of feelings of the Tamil speaking people over those happenings. They sympathised with the families of the police officers who had been killed. It was a crime to have killed them.

Dr. Neville Fernando: What about P. C. Punchibanda?

Mr. Amirthalingam: We have condemned the act. He said that a number of persons, had been assaulted by the police. When a boy was returning from the Co-operative Hospital he was the son of a lawyer—he was assaulted and taken to hospital. The same night a person by the name of Attapathu had been taken to hospital with a history of being knocked down by a motor cycle. He died in hospital. Mr. Amirthalingam said that he had requested the Prime Minister later on to check on those two incidents. He said that on June 3 curfew was declared in Jaffna town. On the same night, about a hundred policemen had set fire to a row of shops in KKS. One of the buildings belonged to the UNP candidate Balamurthi. He said that he reached Jaffna that night. But about 2.45 a.m. the following day an ASP and some other police officers came home and said they had orders from the Competent Authority to arrest him. The ASP said that he could not answer questions. He was taken to the army camp. The reason given was that he was disrupting the democratic process.

Mr. G. V. Punchinilame, Deputy Minister for Regional Development: For your own security.

State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis had told the press that he was taken into protective custody. Mr. Amirthalingam said that that was an absolute untruth. He had only been told that he was being arrested. The Members for Nallur, Manipay and Chavakachcheri were also there. The decision to arrest them were taken by two Ministers and Brigadier Weeratunge. The two Ministers were in the House now. *(There were interruptions here).*

Mr. Deputy Speaker said that Members were entitled to make some interruptions but they must allow the Leader of the Opposition to go on.

Mr. Amirthalingam said that when they were in the Army Camp, he was told that the President wanted to speak to him over the telephone. He went to the telephone and the President had told him that their being taken by the police was a mistake and that he had ordered their release. The decision to arrest them had been taken by the Minister of Industries and the Minister of Lands. He said that if it was a mistake the Minister of State, who was a fair-minded person, should have said it was a mistake.

Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis: It was a mistake, I admit it.

Mr. Amirthalingam: Thank you. A number of persons were killed on the road. At Kopay, on the night of June 3rd a cultivator's body was found almost at the same spot that he was taken into custody by the police. A dhoby and a boy who were going on a cycle were taken into custody by the police. The two persons were dragged into the police jeep at Kopay and their bodies were found on the same spot later. All these incidents took place on June 3. He also said that some army personnel had scaled the parapet wall and forcibly entered the office of the MP for Nallur on the night of June 3. They had fired all over and some persons who were sleeping on the verandah fled from the place but a youth Balajothi who had just

finished his training as a seaman at the Seaman Training Academy at Trincomalee was killed. He said that all this had taken place on the eve of the elections. *Mr. Amirthalingam* said that the TULF intended giving notice of a vote of censure on certain Ministers for interfering with the duties of the Returning Officers at the Development Council elections. Although the bulk of the votes were counted there were about 40 to 45 percent of ballot papers that were not counted in spite of requests by polling agents. This was an important matter to all those who valued democracy. He also referred to certain incidents where Army patrols had broken into liquor shops. The Tamil people of this country could not continue to be treated in this manner. Time after time, they had to on behalf of their people placed certain demand before the government and requested the authorities to punish the offenders and guard against recurrence of such incidents in the future. The police force responsible for the incidents in Jaffna from June 1 should be sent out. The Government should ensure that at least 75 per cent of the police personnel posted in the North were either Tamils or Muslims. Steps should be taken to set up a home guard scheme for the protection of the people in the North. Army personnel responsible for looting and killing should be immediately withdrawn. An International Organisation like the Amnesty or the International Commission of Jurists should be asked to hold an independent inquiry into the incidents in Jaffna and the violation of human rights and steps should be taken to compensate the victims of the recent incidents. Mr. Amirthalingam said on behalf of the TULF they were placing those demands before the government for serious consideration and unless and until adequate relief was given, the members of the TULF would not be attending any further sittings of the House except when the censure motion was taken up for debate.

Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaveli Development, said he wished to refer to certain incidents that had led to the incidents referred to by the Leader of the Opposition. He said that he saw the house of the Member for Jaffna and wished to say how sorry they

were that such a thing should have happened to a colleague of theirs and would hope that a thing like that would never happen in the future to anyone. If the Member for Jaffna wished for an apology from the government, he would tender an unreserved apology to the member. He said that after the incidents on June 1, the President sent a team of officials comprising among others Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Col. C. A. Dharmapala, Additional Secretary General Sepala Attygalla and Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr. G. V. P. Samarasinghe to visit Jaffna and report on the situation. In Jaffna this team along with the Minister of Fisheries visited the Police barracks where they found a sorry sight of indiscipline. The officials were told by the Police men that they were living in fear as 19 police officers had been killed and those responsible had not been apprehended. Mr. Dissanyake said the team requested the President for more time to discuss a solution to the prevailing situation with Brigadier Weeratunga and the DIG of the Northern Range. He said that part of the Police force in that area was on the verge of a virtual mutiny. On the orders of the President, steps were taken to apprehend any police officer who was absent without leave in order to get information about the incidents that had taken place in Jaffna. A few persons were apprehended but several others were still missing. Mr. Dissanayake said the report submitted by the team was interesting. They reported that conditions necessary to hold an election did not prevail in Jaffna. The fact was that the late Mr. Thiagarajah lived in Jaffna even after his defeat in 1977 but the moment he was nominated by the UNP and placed as the first member on the list of candidates for the Development Council elections in Jaffna he was not fit to be in Jaffna. The Leader of the Opposition had even though belated, unreservedly condemned the looting and killings in Jaffna. He was one Minister who had gone out of his way to help the Members of the TULF as he had felt that they were genuinely trying to work for the country, along with the Sinhala people. He said that a boy who had changed over from the TULF to the UNP was killed while he was on the road decorating. This boy had uttered the words that if he could have lived with a wife why not a mistress. When this

boy was killed, the Minister said he went to Jaffna with the permission of the President and visited the funeral house, in spite of being advised against it. There had been a build up in Jaffna over the years that it was no longer possible to practise the tenets of democracy. Those who took to politics opposing the TULF were killed.

Mr. Dissanayake said after the officials returned to Colombo, the President summoned a conference to assess the situation. It was brought to the President's notice that nearly 300 persons who were selected for election duty had submitted medical certificates stating they were unable to physically be present at the polling stations. When the President inquired whether the people who went to Jaffna could be fed, it was stated that this was not possible, describing Jaffna as a dead city. In spite of it the President decided that the DC elections in Jaffna should be held. Nineteen policemen had been killed in Jaffna so far. Any one who joined the UNP was also being killed. He did not say that any of the Members in the House was responsible for these acts. It was not only the Opposition who was concerned about the incidents in Jaffna. The Government was also concerned about them, because Jaffna was not a separate state. Every one in the country had a right to live in Jaffna. He did not wish to minimise the damage done in Jaffna. He was shocked when he saw the burnt down house of the MP for Jaffna. He met a Jaffna Tamil who said "What is this nonsense, can't we be a member of any other political party?" Mr. Dissanayake said he wished that this terror group, wherever it lived should be removed for ever from this land. The Secretary of Defence was going through the records of the policemen who had deserted their posts in Jaffna. Some of them had been recruited by the present MP for Attanagalla, when they were in power. No Government could allow para-military forces to come up. The terror might have been unleashed by a group who did not want the polls to be held. Mr. Dissanayake said even Brigadier Weeratunga's car had been shot at in Jaffna on June 2nd. The events appeared to be an effort by a group to paint a picture like in the James Bond stories to stop the holding of DCs

elections. Today the situation in Jaffna was such, there was democracy only for the TULF.

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POINT OF VIEW

DDC Elections and the UNP

by Kasyappa

IT IS A SAD FEATURE that in the jubilee year of the franchise in this country, the voter has shown disinterest in the ballot. At the DDC elections on June 4, which in effect was another general election conducted on the new election laws, over fifty percent of the registered voters did not turn up at the polling booths. Only 47 percent of the total number of registered voters went to the polls. Of these the UNP, the governing party received 33 percent of the votes. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the main opposition to the UNP boycotted the elections along with the LSSP and the CP. To reduce the percentage to figures, out of a total registered voters of 4,467,000 the UNP which is the governing party got 1,489,000 votes; independents 737,883 votes, the TULF 205,191 votes, Tamil Congress 14,815 votes while 2,239,000 boycotted the election. Thus nearly 50 percent kept out of voting. If the combined strength of those who abstained and those who voted against the UNP is to be reckoned as a protest vote, almost 3 million of the 4½ million registered voters have opted against the Government.

IT IS PERTINENT to ask why this has happened. Some political observers may say that the voter was not interested in the District Development Councils or its election. If this argument that those who kept away were the elements not interested in the DDCs is correct, it is a reflection on the three main speakers of the UNP, President Jayewardene, Prime Minister Premadasa and Trade Minister Athulathmudali, who repeatedly at propaganda meetings asked the voters to turn out in their full strength on polling day. Their main target of attack was the SLFP although the SLFP had not only publicly

announced its decision not to take part in the DDC elections but had also taken disciplinary action against two of its members Messrs Kumarasuriar and Wijesinghe for contesting their respective districts as SLFP-ers. It is interesting to recall some of the headlines given by the *Ceylon Daily News* to some of the speeches of these three main speakers. To quote only a very few: "SLFP Has Always Shied Away from Elections—Exercise of Vote a Sacred Duty"—President (*CDN*, April 27); "SLFP Withdraws: It Knows It Can't Win"—Lalith (*CDN*, April 27); "Franchise, The Core of Democratic Freedoms—Exercise of The Vote a Duty", President (*CDN*, 27th May); "SLFP In The Role of Dr. Jekyll, Mr. Hyde"—Premadasa (27th May); "SLFP In Shambles: Will There Be An Opposition?"—Premier (26th May); "Tamil-speaking Majority With UNP"—Lalith at Akkaraipattu (June 2nd). These are a few of the many headlines in the *Ceylon Daily News* during this period and reading the reports in the paper one got the impression that the UNP was having an easy gallop to victory in this election. But to the dismay of many it had not been able to poll as many as the number which boycotted the election. This is in spite of the explanations of the President regarding the sacred duty of the voter to cast his vote.

ONE CAN ADDUCE two other reasons, the growing unpopularity of the United National Party and the grass-root support the SLFP has in the country in spite of the disenfranchisement of its leader, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. It is a well known fact that the SLFP did not organise any public meetings against the DDC elections to ask its supporters to boycott the election. The party issued a statement through its Secretary on April 27 (*CDN*) explaining why it had decided not to put forward candidates and generally made it known to its supporters to refrain from voting. Some observers go to the extent of saying that even some UNP-ers refrained from voting because they were not interested in the DDCs or they did not understand what it stood for. If one were to accept this as correct, it amounts to a loss of faith in the Party and unwillingness to follow the leaders on the other hand. One thing is clear from the results, that the SLFP in spite of the

disenfranchisement of its leader, is strong in the country and that Mrs. Bandaranaike's words count. She is accepted as the *de facto* leader. This year happens to be not only the Jubilee year of the franchise, but also the second visit of Queen Elizabeth II of England. Her first visit was during the premiership of Sir John Kotelawela, who in the height of glory sometime after the Queen's visit went to the polls and suffered ignominy, reducing his party strength in the legislature to eight. Now that the full results, including Jaffna are out, statistical tables which will reveal the significance of the DDC writing on the wall will be furnished in a subsequent note.

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SRI LANKA CHRONICLE

May 26-June 2.

DIARY OF EVENTS IN SRI LANKA AND THE WORLD COMPILED FROM DAILY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN COLOMBO.

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

TUESDAY, MAY 26: Mr. A. Thiagarajah one of the top UNP candidates for the forthcoming DDC elections for the Jaffna district who was shot on Sunday died last night, according to police sources: Mr. Thiagarajah who heads the list of UNP candidates in the forthcoming DDC election for the Jaffna District was shot at and seriously injured when returning home after a meeting on Sunday at Kanaki Amman Temple, Mavedi, Vaddukoddai police area; the driver of the jeep Anura Jayewardene was also injured; the police said yesterday that Mr. Thiagarajah was returning in a jeep when a man on a bicycle fired at the jeep injuring him and the driver of the jeep; Mr. Thiagarajah was a retired Principal of Karainagar Hindu College; he also represented the Vaddukod-

dai seat in the last parliament—*CDN*. The Minister of Fisheries Mr. Festus Perera, minutes before he took plane to Jaffna yesterday evening, told me that the government will not tolerate any move to disturb the peace of the country—*CDM*. The catchment areas of the Mousakelle and Castlereagh reservoirs experienced moderate rain during the past two days, after a long drought; "it seems that the monsoon has set in" one of the engineers said—*SU*.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27: Inspector General of Police, Ana Seneviratne yesterday directed all Superintendents of Police to provide adequate protection for candidates contesting the forthcoming Development Council elections; security at election meetings will also be intensified. The power situation continues to deteriorate though there are welcome signs of the monsoon breaking in a day or two. The funeral of Mr. A. Thiagarajah will take place tomorrow at 4 p.m. Mr. A. Amirthalingam, Leader of the Opposition and the Secretary General of the Tamil United Liberation Front, and Mr. M. Sivasithambaram, President TULF, issued a joint statement yesterday condemning the shooting of Dr. A. Thiagarajah; they categorised the shooting as meaningless violence and added that they condemn it on behalf of the TULF; such violent acts would result in increasing the intensity of the hardships and problems encountered by the Tamil people; the statement while stressing that democracy advocates ballot and not bullet appealed to all sections of the people not to resort to violence; it states: "we are shocked at the incident at Vaddukoddai in which Mr. A. Thiagarajah was shot and which resulted in his tragic death; on behalf of the Tamil United Liberation Front we condemn the meaningless violence which will only aggravate the hardships and problems of our people; the method of democracy is the ballot and not the bullet; we would appeal to all sections of our people to eschew violence in the pursuit of their objectives; we extend to Mrs. Thiagarajah and other members of the family our deepest sympathies—*CDN*. Vavuniya District Minister, G. D. Mahindasoma, was yesterday rushed to Colombo for urgent medical treatment, following an alleged assault on him by a group of persons in his

electorate at Kekirawa; members of an opposition party contesting the forthcoming Development Council elections are alleged to be involved. Amendments to the Indo-Ceylon Agreement for the granting of Ceylon citizenship to persons governed by this agreement in proportion to the number of persons granted citizenship has been gazetted. The Colombo Municipal Council yesterday decided to request the Government to take steps to stop the activities of organised groups which are carrying on a roaring trade in male and female prostitution and other acts of a perverted nature—*SU*.

THURSDAY, MAY 28: The Prime Minister and several other ministers will be in Jaffna to attend the funeral of Mr. A. Thiagarajah today; a half holiday will be declared by the Minister of Education for all schools in the Jaffna district today; among other ministers visiting Jaffna will be Mr. S. B. Herath, Mr. S. Thondaman, Mrs. Wimala Kannangara and Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe—*CDN*.

FRIDAY, MAY 29: There was no rain in the catchment area yesterday; the power situation worsened as a result; now there is power sufficient for only 4 days; meanwhile the 8 hour power cut announced by the Ceylon Electricity Board will be implemented from today. Prime Minister R. Premadasa said yesterday that he hoped that Mr. A. Thiagarajah had been able to achieve at least in death, what he had failed to achieve in life, namely to convey his message of unity, brotherhood and harmony to those who tread the violent path of disunity, discord and division—*CDN*. The Government will not declare an Emergency in the Jaffna district following the assassination of Dr. A. Thiagarajah, according to official sources; the situation in Jaffna continues to be tense but police said it was under control; key points are under heavy guard and houses of suspects have been searched—*CDM*. The south west monsoon showed signs of being reactivated yesterday afternoon, and as night fell, Colombo experienced one of the heaviest showers for the year—*SU*.

SATURDAY, MAY 30: Mr. Tudor de Alwis, High Court Judge of Colombo yesterday sentenced K. Uma Maheswaran and Chell-

appah Nagarasa alias Nagarajah two of the three accused in the Canagaratnam attempted murder case to 15 years rigorous imprisonment each; the judge found these two accused (tried *in absentia*) guilty of the attempted murder of Mr. M. Canagaratnam former MP for Pottuvil and District Minister for Batticaloa; the third suspect, N. Vama-devan who was present at the trial was found not guilty of any offence and acquitted. Sri Lanka made a formal application yesterday for membership of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); the application was handed over to Phillipines Foreign Minister Carlos Romullo, who is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, in Manilla by Bernard Tillekeratne, senior Director General of Sri Lanka's Foreign Ministry. Heads of various religious denominations yesterday appealed to the people to pray for rain in the catchment areas of the hydro-reservoirs. A king-coconut (Thambili) costs Rs. 21 at some tourist hotels; a cup of coffee costs anything between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20; a bottle of soda between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, a glass of lime juice Rs. 18 and a bottle of local beer Rs. 45; government yesterday decided to come down hard on hoteliers charging exorbitant prices and making unconscionable profits; If hoteliers continued this trend government would introduce price controls not only on food and beverages but also on hotel room rates, official sources said yesterday; the government is concerned over the very high prices charged by hoteliers and that in the process of continuous price increases Sri Lanka will price itself out of the tourism market and will no longer be an attractive destination for tourists, the sources said—*CDM*.

SUNDAY, MAY 31: Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman was assassinated today in an uprising by rebel troops in Chittagong, south of Dacca, the Press Trust of India reported; Bangladesh radio said the rebels had seized Chittagong Radio Station and set up a Revolutionary Council. Heavy rains continued to lash the south west quarter of the island but only slight showers fell over the hydrel country till yesterday afternoon. Sri Lanka's application to join ASEAN will come up before the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting on June 17, the SLBC said yesterday quoting

the Foreign Minister of the Philippines Carlos Romullo; the application will be considered first by senior officials, the SLBC said—*SO*. President J. R. Jayewardene has personally written to the Heads of State and Governments of the five ASEAN countries expressing Sri Lanka's desire to join this prestigious grouping; this diplomatic offensive at the highest level comes as the country's envoys in South-east Asian capitals began initiative to canvass support for Sri Lanka to gain entry into this Association of South East Asian Nations; the letters, authoritative sources said yesterday, had gone to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, President Shuarto of Indonesia, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, Prime Minister Dato Hussein Onn of Malaysia and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand; President Jayewardene, these sources said, has appraised the ASEAN leaders of his Government's commitment to the concept of regional cooperation and why Sri Lanka wished to become a member. The heat of the Development Council hustings in Jaffna produced another incident on Saturday night, as an unidentified group of youths flung a Molotov Cocktail at the house of a Tamil Congress candidate; President J. R. Jayewardene addressing a public meeting in Batticaloa yesterday denounced violence and said problems of the country could never be solved by the use of guns; addressing the meeting near the Batticaloa Court House, he said that he would never allow the country to be divided; he said that the problems could be solved with love and compassion; Lord Buddha preached compassion and this government too preached compassion—*WK*.

MONDAY, JUNE 1: One Police Sergeant was killed on the spot and three other policemen injured when unknown gunmen opened fire at a political meeting in the North—*SU*. PC M. A. Lokubanda was killed and three other policemen seriously injured in the Narchima Kovil premises in Jaffna last evening, Police said—*CDN*. President J. R. Jayewardene has emphasised that Sri Lanka's efforts to join ASEAN will not in any way affect the country's commitment to regional cooperation; in an interview with the official News Agency published in Katmandu yesterday, the President listed high economic develop-

ment and support for common political objectives as the major factors for Sri Lanka's decision to seek membership of ASEAN; commenting on international affairs and the failure of small countries like Nepal and Sri Lanka, he said that despite heavy odds small countries would continue to play an important role in the promotion of international peace and cooperation—*CDN*. President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday described the assassination of Bangladesh leader, Ziaur Rahman as a senseless and dastardly act which had suddenly removed a statesman and a leader—*SU*.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2: President J. R. Jayewardene told a massive gathering opposite Tower Hall yesterday evening that he regretted the senseless acts with a section of the people in the North had been indulging in; he called upon the national political parties and their leaders to do their duty by doing what they could to stop the lawless acts in the North spreading; he told the TULF that they must not just look on; he did not know what they thought of the lawlessness that had occurred; but it was their duty to dissociate themselves with those activities. The Defence Ministry said yesterday that the situation in Jaffna following the death of Police Sergeant Punchi Banda and injuries on PCs Ganesharatnam, Canagasingham and Hashim has returned to normal; the armed services have intensified security arrangements in Jaffna following certain incidents that took place there on Sunday; the army and the navy are conducting regular checks and mobile patrols assisting the Police; the house of the Jaffna MP Mr. V. Yogeswaran of the TULF was set on fire; a jeep and a car outside the residence were also burnt; the TULF office in Jaffna was also set on fire and several cars in the neighbourhood were burnt; in the central market area, a few shops were set on fire; a pawnbroker's shop was also set on fire; damage was also caused to a timber shed in the vicinity of the market; most of the shops remained closed; there is tension in the area following these incidents; the armed forces and the police have been deployed to bring the situation under control; a post-mortem has been ordered into the death of Police Sergeant Punchi Banda who died in the shooting incident near Nachimar

Kovil while he was on duty at a TULF election meeting; CTB buses and trains originating from Jaffna did not run; banks put up their shutters. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will issue a stamp in the denomination of 50 cents in honour of Dr. N. M. Perera; the first issue of this stamp will be made on June 6 at 9 a.m. at the General Post Office, Colombo—*CDN*. Whenever the so-called Tigers of North kill someone the TULF MPs come to parliament and sit there like wet hens; this is because they are afraid of the terrorists; this was stated by Mr. Gamini Dissanayake, Minister of Lands, when he addressed a DDC meeting at Pottuvil on Saturday evening; if they were not afraid of the so-called terrorists, he asked why couldn't they join the government and work for the benefit of the people of this country. Mr. Dissanayake said it was only in the North that such cold-blooded killings had taken place; in no other part of the island, had there been such incidents—*CDM*. Army and Navy units were deployed in Jaffna yesterday after tension mounted over Sunday's terrorist killing of one policeman. Colombo's Government Agent yesterday ordered that licensed bars and shops within the Colombo district be kept closed from the closing time today till the opening time on June 5—*SU*.

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FILM FOCUS

U.F.O's

The fascination for Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO's), being spotted often in recent years, have puzzled many, while many of these detections were found to be flights of fancy when probed further, some however had left a trail of mystery or the indication that we in the Universe are being watched or reconnoitred by beings in vehicles that have streaked across the skies exciting many humans and leaving the printed media to gloat over these strange occurrences. The film moghuls had however taken some time to grasp the possibilities, but were left bereft of any concrete data, around which they could capture these stunning appearances. One of the first to make a serious inroad into this

celestial territory was Steven Spielberg—the film director who left us gasping with his creation *Jaws* recently who was convinced that we were on the fringe and the frontiers of establishing contact with interplanetary beings and even those inhabitants in the starry skies beyond. Thus it was that he conjured up the film *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* with a view to probing the UFO phenomena. At the outset he revealed relatively little about this project but launched out an locations for his dream film and had them protected by security guards, night and day. He states that "the subject never lost its fascination for me. I have been awed by the possibility of other intelligent life forms in outer space, perhaps a civilization hundreds of million years old and far more advanced than ours". He has reiterated that "every movie is—or should be—a new kind of challenge to its creators". In the film *Jaws* the challenge was to make terror interesting and many of us who saw it experienced how well he succeeded. Spielberg has carried the challenge further in the UFO film to portray how little we knew about this phenomena of our times. "It is a cosmic mystery" he states and with that profundity proceeds to answer a few questions, suggesting new and even more provocative ones. Joining hands across the "Channel" in this colossal cine achievement was Francoise Truffault, a brilliant film maker, who writes, directs and produces and at times takes on major roles in his own movies. Truffault an admirer of Stevens could not resist the latter's request to take on a key role in *Close Encounters* thus making his debut in American films. In moving to the other side of the camera, he extols the virtues of Director Spielberg in the following words "Steve is remarkably modest despite his successes. He is very stable emotionally and very even tempered. He may be full of anxiety, but he knows how to hide it; there's a strong feeling of confidence on his set and his energy is tremendous". Let us now move on to take in visually what this partnership has lined out for us as we stand with expectancy on the threshold and the launching pads of space travel in the light of the recent "Columbian" achievement, that might make it possible for us, in the not too far distant future to greet and welcome those who have been eying us suspiciously from their UFOs,

identify them and utter perhaps "Hello, whats cookin' in your world"—which certainly would be a bigger leap for mankind.

CLOSE ENCOUNTER OF THE THIRD KIND (*English*):

A super Columbia production that had one in a hypnotic spell all along the way, with the stereophonic speakers at the Majestic booming all around at the audience to suck them into the stupendously visual encounter. Technically assessed, this film seemed to run parallel with the excellence of even *Star Wars* with the camera at great pains in Panavision and Metrocolour, particularly in the final moments when the brush confrontation between humans and the celestials—call them Martians if you like—takes place with a thrilling touch down. Now to get into the bite of the story, which runs thus, "Ray Neary (Richard Dreyfuss) a power house repairman, witnesses UFOs in the skies near his Indiana home. These encounters set into action a startling chain of dramatic events, as Neary tries hard to understand—even going beserk at times under the strain—what he has experienced. He is baffled by the State cover up that blocks his efforts and finds himself flogged to an emotional edge. His wife (Teri Garr) cannot understand what is happening as she finds their marital relationship disintegrating. In his quest, Neary clings to an ally in Lillian Guiler (Melinda Dillon) who had also witnessed with him the nocturnal encounters. As Ray and Lillian share their struggle, the latter losing her little son too in the process to a space vehicle, an International Science Group is being led by Claude Lacombe (Francoise Truffault), a dedicated French expert on the extraordinary phenomena. He and his scientific team are in quest of knowledge of the mysterious events in question, that keeps sweeping the stratosphere at random and search for a breakthrough to communicate with the visitors. This suspense filled cosmic research moves from the Indiana Plains, touching even a remote hillside in India. I shall leave you here to leap to the final sequences, where a galactic display of criss-crossing UFOs come to resonance and rapport with the research team in a colossal climax, where a group of people who have shared a common vision, get the answers to the mystery that has been tormenting their

searching minds. Richard Dreyfuss is an actor to watch for the future, as his versatility is flowering from role to role. As much as his pounding characterisation in *Jaws* to a light-hearted one in *Goodbye Girl* now at the Liberty, he has fitted into a more demanding and emotional role that *Encounters* has called for. This brilliant film is one for the family, and as the confrontation hots up, parents should be around to whisper to their children, the essence of the story, that should unfold to reality in their time, if not ours.

THE WIND AND THE LION (*English*):

In the same breath as some of the veiled but great love stories of our time, in a backdrop of hostage dramas and kidnappings, this story emerges by a circuitous route to pair up two on the verge of a plunge in troubled times. A Moroccan Sheikh Raisuli (Sean Connery of James Bond fame) kidnaps an American diplomat's wife (Candice Bergen) to prove his prowess as a galloping horseman, swishing his sword about to challenge the spitting venom of the American Winchester, wielded by an unyielding US President, Theodore Roosevelt, who faces the diplomatic impasse with a fervour that favours his next Presidential campaign. If the Sheikh of Morocco in 1904 is the Lion of the story, then the furious Wind is the tough Roosevelt and caught up in the whirl between these men of steel is the widowed American beauty, who grapples against her will to slip emotionally into the winning ways of her brutally frank captor. An international tension keeps building up, and before the triggers are released Bergen Swerves between Raisuli and Roosevelt in the nick of time to prevent a conflagration into which the Germans too have thrown in a couple of Aces, to add fuel to the smouldering fire. Sean connery on horseback cut dashingly into his role, while Candice Bergen played here out with a diplomatic finesse, using for tongue to good purpose. From bloody brutality to tender romance was a delicate bridge that had to be crossed, and this film did it smoothly. And then there was Brian Keith, as the strong willed and burly all American President who breathed fire and brimstone in the course of his diplomatic crops and far flung citizens whose immunity was raped, flaunting his ego proudly to the flutter of the Stars and the Stripes. I wonder

why this excellent film did not make the impact it should have done at the Box office and would exhort those in the Provinces not to miss it, when down their way.

AAYIRAM JENMANGAL (A Thousand Generations) *Tamil*: Rather spoofy and crispy, this film directed by Durai, cashes in on the popularity of Rajni Kanth of *Thee* fame who at his best, is a mere passenger in the story proper. In eyecatching colour, it involves actor Vijayakumar, his present love (Lata) and the unrequited spirit of his once tragically deceased one, with a supernatural attempt to transplant the past into the present. This film is purely escapist fare, with creepy pretensions—but there are the threesome V. K. Ramasamy, Manorama and late Surulirajan infusing warm laughter in the cold intervals. A fair entertainer that succeeds in holding audience attention.

James N. Benedict

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IN A HELICOPTER—6

by

S. P. Amarasingam

Up The Mahaweli

When I got into the helicopter for the return journey, I had thought that we would return the way we came—Kantalai, Habarana, Kurunegala and straight on to Colombo. I did not know what instructions Minister Gamini Dissanayake had given the pilot, but no sooner we were airborne I found the helicopter going south-eastwards. Soon we were over the Mahaweli. I saw the river wend its way to the sea. Not all the delta outlets to the sea were visible. Then the helicopter turned to follow the river upstream. On the right, there was the vast expanse of the developed lands in the Polonnaruwa-Hingurakgoda-Welikande region. We saw roads criss-crossing the area, with large and small tanks dotting the landscape, serving as complementary reservoirs to the big Parakrama Samudra, the Minneriya Tank and the like. Soon we were near the work site and the

lands of the Maduru Oya Project. Even though it was a Sunday, there seemed to be activity in the camp, but there was no work at the construction site. The pilot took the craft close to the two protruding hillsides that were to be closed to make the dam. It was an impressive view. Minister Dissanayake broke in through the noise of the whirling chopper blades to say "you must see all this on the ground...only then you will realise the magnitude of the operation and the speed of the construction...the dam will be completed on schedule..."

Then we followed the river to Ulhitya, Mahiyangana and Minipe. This was an area to which I had come by road with a group of journalists not very long ago. I identified the roads on which we had travelled and the Ulhitya dam site which we had inspected. We flew over Mahiyangana and Hassalaka where we had spent a memorable night at a Circuit Bungalow. The sun already low on the western horizon crowded with high peaks. Then the 'copter started climbing towards Teldeniya and Kandy up the Hanguranketa slopes and we lost sight of the river as it wound its way in the thickly wooded parts in between countless hills and valleys. Now and again the river was visible as we climbed upwards with the Knuckles range towering on our right. The experience of slowly getting over the hump of a big hill or a small mountain in a helicopter was new to me. As we 'coptered along, I thought we were going straight into the hillsides, but I soon found that we were over the top with tall trees or bare rock just below us. There were dark clouds ahead of us and now and then there was an occasional whiff of rain spluttering on the windscreen and the windows. Before long we were over the Victoria dam site. The river below glistened in the sunshine. Dark rain clouds started floating above us. The Minister pointed out the construction work on the Victoria power-house and we flew low over the dam site which I had visited a few weeks before. To see the whole project site at one glance from on top gave me a sense of curious satisfaction that in two or three minutes I had an overview of a worksite that I had taken an hour or more to go around in a motor vehicle.

As we passed over the Victoria Farm and came over Polgolla the rain came into us in full earnest. Over Kandy, strong winds began to buffet the craft. Up on the left, the Ramboda-Nuwara Eliya plateau was blacked out by dark clouds. The sun was not visible. "With the weather like this and time running out it will not be possible to follow the river up to Kotmale...", Minister Dissanayake told me. And, as we came through the gap at Kadugannawa, the sun began to shine fiercely, as it sank lower on the horizon. It was not yet five-thirty and we made a straight beeline for Colombo with a slight deviation to see some housing sites and the new parliamentary complex at Jayewardenepura in the Kotte area. Though I have read whatever has appeared in the media about the new parliamentary building, I had not realised how much has already been done. The media presentation has had little impact on me. It was only after I saw the building now nearing completion from the air (with the long and lengthening shadows cast by the setting sun), I realised that this parliamentary complex, set in a beautiful lake, is one of the most spectacular constructions I have seen anywhere in Sri Lanka or even in India—a country of huge and magnificent buildings. It did not take long after we passed Kotte to reach the helipad on Parsons Road (now Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha). We were on *terra firma* a quarter before six having taken over one and half hours on this return journey. I thanked Minister Gamini Dissanayake for having given me an opportunity to see the Mahaveli in this way. Pilot Manamperi came in with "I'm sorry I could not follow the river upto Kotmale and its source before we turned back..." For me what I had seen was enough and more.

I was one of the harshest critics of the Accelerated Mahaveli Plan. I had at all times been a great believer in the Mahaveli Scheme, but I thought that it was much too much to chew five dams in six years even by any process of acceleration. In my customary style, with an evangelistic fervour tinged with polemical acidity, I had criticised the Accelerated Plan in no uncertain terms. In the *Tribune* I published articles which decried the Accelerated Plan as an impossible dream of mixed up priorities. But, I kept watching and

studying the Accelerated Plan. It was modified to meet the realities of the day. President Jayewardene told me in an interview in August 1980, that even if only three of the five dams are completed in the six year term of the government, it would be more than what any other government has done in any single term. From what I knew of what has happened since 1947, this was true.

Minister Gamini Dissanayake, I must say to his credit, in spite of my sharp criticisms, met me several times. He discussed, argued and set out his point of view forcefully. He said that the Accelerated Plan was a target worth striving for. There is much to be said for this. I have now gone round some of the construction sites. I have met and talked to a number of people who are working with Minister Dissanayake on the Accelerated Mahaveli Plan and I must say that he is making an earnest endeavour to build a team that can get the work done. In my discussions with him I realised that he is aware of the corruption, bureaucratism and other shortcomings that surface when a multi-billion project like this gets moving. Even in my most detached mood, I am inclined to be critical, but I must say that Gamini Dissanayake's responses to criticism is something I have not been able to resist. If the criticism is well-intentioned, factual, constructive and serious, he insists on a continuing dialogue on a personal level. This, in my experience, is not a characteristic true of most politicians, especially ministers, in this country, and I have known many of them in the contemporary political era. But this government, unlike many in the past, has at least a few ministers who respond to criticism in a healthy way, and Gamini Dissanayake is one of them. There are a number of others too who react in the same way, but I shall refer to them at the appropriate time in the personalised notes I now write about men and matters.

Concluded.

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TRIBUNE, June 20, 1981

Foreign Service

Sir,

It may in the course of a letter be impossible to answer *Serendib's* politically interesting analysis of the Reforms of the Foreign Service, though I would like at once to pay tribute to your correspondent for spotlighting the infirmities in the service in a lively, pithy sense of phrase. The first priority is the appointment of a Select Committee of Parliament with a top dressing of Cabinet Ministers to conduct a probe into overseas representation. The D. A. de Silva Committee does not carry much clout. It is unfortunate that we don't have men of the calibre of Wilmot Perera to undertake such probes. The questioning of the Foreign Minister is rare in Parliament and there is hardly a debate on foreign affairs. On November 30, 1978 for the first time in the history of Parliament the Foreign Ministry votes were considered in Committee Stage without any criticism by the Opposition. It is in the Cabinet alone that questions of foreign policy are discussed and settled. Parliament is never consulted until after they are a *fait accompli*.

As a first step, a Chair for International Relations including trade promotion should be created as a matter of urgency in the University of Colombo to promote interest in international policies and events. It could be a subject for the Arts degree course. Diplomacy as once known is at an end—but the last to know it are the career diplomats and their foreign ministries. The swelling of their ranks and consequent deterioration of their capacities is all too often glaring. In diplomatic as in monetary affairs is a kind of Gresham's law which sees bad money driving out the good. It is common knowledge that apart from our Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister and the Trade and Shipping Minister carry much of the diplomatic burden flying to different parts of the world to attend a variety of conferences assisted by a team of officials drawn from their Ministries. It is time the Government thought of pruning down the expenditure by setting up an all purpose working group of experts to handle specific problems as they arise. Conference diplomacy

is a fine art but it should be remembered that nothing is achieved at international conferences. It only affords an opportunity for the delegates to get to know each other at a personal level—perhaps they will understand each other better if they meet and talk problems over.

The Foreign Ministry was established as a separate entity under the new Constitution without any dramatic ostentation of fanfare. If its image is to be improved, it should be uprooted from its present ambience and transplanted in a less constricted atmosphere to disabuse the public of the erroneous impression that it is an appendage of the President's Secretariat. Finally I may be permitted to ask *Serendib* through you, Mr. Editor, a question that has been at the tip of my tongue for some time—Why did the founding father, Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan opt for civil service "rejects" to form the nucleus of the foreign service in 1949 thereby sacrificing professional excellence. It will be recalled that Sir Girija Bajpai, his counterpart in India chose the cream of the Indian Civil Service to form the original foreign service cadre—K. P. S. Menon, C. S. Jha, Gundevia to mention a few.

Yamuna, H. N. Ahangama
Vandervert Place, Dehiwela.
1st June 1981.

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Taxi-Driver

Sir,

The review of TAXI DRIVER which appeared in your issue of 30th May 1981 (Vol. 25, No. 41) has completely missed the point of the film. The unequivocal factor which the film portrays is the corruption and filth which emanates from large urban cities in the USA. New York city exemplifies this, and is a good example. It is this which draws the insomniac Travis (Robert de Nero) into getting a job as a taxi driver, so that he can work nights. Travis is slowly drawn into the derelict urban city mine till he becomes virtually part of it. He too degrades by taking drugs and alcohol. Travis' frustrations reach a peak at this time and he then decides to do something—to put

things right as it were. Travis' narrow mind sees the blame falling squarely on those politicians who convey a healthy, virtuous image, but who are corrupt beneath this facade. It is they who perpetuate this corrupt system. Travis sees through this hazy smoke-screen and thus attempts to kill the aspiring presidential candidate. His vain attempt at a meaningful relationship with the attractive Betsy (Cybil Shepherd) further enhances this view. She appeared in Travis' eyes as an angel from the mess, yet due to her inability to cope with her he loses her and she too turns into another pawn in the system. Just like all the other pawns he discovers such as Iris (Jodie Foster) during his rounds in the taxi. Finally, I wish to point out that it is not films such as TAXI DRIVER which makes demented people like Reagan's assailant John Hinkley which is implied by your reviewer, but it is the degraded society in which they live in. The film explicitly depicted this system, and that is probably why Hinkley identified himself with the frustrated personality of Travis since they had so much in common.

Ruchi H. Gunewardene

185, Fife Road,
Colombo 5.
7th June, 1981.

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INTERNATIONAL

China in South Asia

CHINESE INTEREST in the South Asian region is not a new phenomena. Having pre-occupied in internal convulsions and liberation wars of the Indo-China she had little time to divert her energies on South Asian affairs. However her partiality towards Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan dispute was well-known; her antagonism to India after the Indo-Chinese war has not been forgotten completely as yet. During and aftermath of the Indo-Chinese war, China tried to inject venom amongst peripheral States of South Asia against India. Since China's chief concern in South Asian region concerned India she tried to capitalize on bi-lateral disputes. There were host of them between India and the peripheral States—most of them legacies

of colonial past-religious, linguistic, Immigration problems were source of dispute and anxiety. The Chinese became more antagonistic against India when their ideological split with Moscow widened resulting in border clashes with USSR and India during this period gradually tilted towards Moscow. This made way for China to move closer towards Pakistan. There are several motives for Chinese interest in the region. At one stage China intended to assume the leadership of Asia. But the dismemberment of Pakistan and the diplomatic victory of Moscow over Hanoi or rather over Indo-China *vis a vis* China has caused serious repercussions China. Under worsening relations with Soviet Union China began to seek the friendly hands of her traditional foe USA. Now she acts for USA in the region making use of her old charm as champion of liberation movements in the area. The sudden thrust of diplomatic activity of Chinese must be viewed in this background.

The Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang recently visited Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Close on his heels Huang Hua, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs with his retinue of officials will be visiting India, Sri Lanka and Maldives from June 26. During his visit the Chinese Prime Minister has made it a point to emphasise on bi-lateral relations and negotiations to settle disputes of the region. Though Chinese have tried to don a new garb, sensitive Indian commentators have their own perceptions. *Bombay Blitz* claimed that "the running theme of China's relations with these Countries has been what Chinese call Indian expansionism and China's support to their independence, sovereignty and integrity." It is now accepted that China had joined the group of countries led by US to outmanoeuvre Soviet Union, both unilaterally and otherwise. In order to achieve that ambition as well as to safeguard her own security interest, Chinese have chosen certain special areas and concentrate on them. *First* important area is the border with India. The northern boundary of the South Asian also happens to be the vital southern boundary of China. Both China and India have developed and maintain strong forces facing each other in this region. China, therefore has chosen Pakistan as a vital and dependable ally in this region. The construction of all weather road

linking China's Sinkiang province with Gilgit in Pakistan held Kashmir was made for the defence of the Southern boundary. This road as well as close connection with Pakistan has been necessitated by other factors. The so called Soviet occupation of Afghanistan poses new threat to this boundary. It is reported that Soviet Union was in the process of annexing the strategic Wakhan corridor in North East Afghanistan. In any event this vital corridor which is supposed to be in the hands of Soviet Union could pose a serious threat to both China and Pakistan. Hence the close political economic and military contacts between Islamabad and Peking.

China as a emerging power in Asia is also seeking to be a leader. A close scrutiny of the support China extended to the insurgent and liberation movements of the area would convince one how Chinese sought to achieve their ambition. It has lent support to insurgent movements in India—to Mizo and Naga rebels. It was also a source of inspiration to the Naxalites. It is also believed that China is behind the recent agitation in Assam, Manipur areas of India. However, people in the region have their own doubts about the sincerity of Chinese intentions. Because China did not view with any favour the freedom fight of the Bangladeshis. In Indo-China, China had tried to assert her own power and authority. The tussle in Indo-China could be also viewed as a struggle for supremacy in the region between China and Vietnam. The present Chinese manouvres in the Indo-China region is a clear indication of Chinese annoyance with their failure to assume the leadership role. *Secondly* the current diplomatic thrust of China in South Asia had come in the wake of moves to form a South Asian Organization. China, a peripheral power of the region, justifiably feels that if such an organization takes its shape it would definitely go under the leadership of the one country i.e. India. Because over the last two decades India has minimised her areas of disputes with some of the Countries in the region—for example the immigration problems with Sri Lanka and Burma; her influence in the affairs of Bangladesh and current attempts to mend fences with Pakistan. It was US policy to encourage dis-harmony amongst the South Asians posing the danger of India. The greater India theory, is suggested by US

and China, goes a long way to create suspicion amongst the nations of the region. As a consequence of this fear countries of the region tend to act independently and interact with countries outside the region than in the region.

To what extent the nations of the region will fall prey to that propaganda and big power manouvres of global powers is yet to be seen. China had succeeded in pushing Pakistan and Nepal against India. The ruling elites of these countries still feel a South Asian Organization is too premature. The late President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman thought a South Asian Organization would be sure guarantee of stability against foreign intrusions and interventions. Finally one should not overlook the fact that increasing Chinese activity in the region would inevitably bring in its train other big powers and sustain a state of tension—*OMEGA*.

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US VIEW

The Habib Mission

Washington, May 28: America's special Mideast envoy, Philip, Habib, is reporting to President Reagan before resuming his Mission of trying to defuse the Lebanon crisis. Three weeks ago—as Ambassador Habib began his efforts—open conflict between Israel and Syria seemed imminent. One more Arab-Israeli war seemed ready to begin. Now, that is no longer so. Habib has consulted twice with Syrian President Assad and other Syrian officials, several times with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and his aides and three times with Lebanese leaders. The US envoy discovered that all the parties say they do not want war to break out. And during the three weeks of talks, there has been considerable military restraint and no escalation of hostilities themselves. That does not mean that the situation is not dangerous—it is. The Syrians and Israelis still confront each other with Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in place in Lebanon's Bekaa valley and Israel calling for their withdrawal. But here in Washington, it is noted that Ambassador Habib has started a

diplomatic process that is still under way, even while he himself is back in Washington reporting to President Reagan.

The first, minimal aim of that process has been to quiet the situation down. Success in doing this would mean a return to the *status quo ante*—that is, the situation which prevailed in Lebanon from 1976 until this latest crisis. The longer-term aim is to seek a stronger, more normal Lebanon an independent Lebanon with its territorial integrity intact and its own central government in control of that territory. That has been a long-standing US goal. As for Ambassador Habib's consultations at the White House, they are seen in Washington as a part of the diplomatic process, anticipated in advance. After this review of what has been accomplished, the Presidential Envoy expects to be back in the Middle East in a week. He will continue his call for maximum military restraint by all parties and for the best efforts of the region's most creative minds towards finding a peaceful settlement in Lebanon and its border areas. The difficulties and the dangers remain—but diplomacy, which has forestalled an immediate conflict, may yet open the way for a more permanent solution—VOA.

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INDIAN OCEAN

American Lake

Moscow, May 31: It appears that people in the White House think the Indian Ocean to be a second Great Salt Lake and the Persian Gulf to be Chesapeake Bay. The Pentagon has drafted a secret eight-year programme, to cost in the neighbourhood of 31,000 million dollars, for beefing up American military muscle in the Persian Gulf and the entire Indian Ocean. According to the Armed Forces Journal International magazine, the Pentagon top brass has sent a report on this programme to Congress. It might be useful to repeat the two figures: eight years and 31,000 million dollars. We have not forgotten how a year ago the United States explained the unprecedented arms buildup in the Persian Gulf. This was supposedly a response to: he

hostage-taking incident in Teheran. But the hostages came home a long time ago, while the American warships do not intend to. They act as if they are quite at home in alien waters. The book has been closed on the hostages incident, but the arms buildup continues. The two figures—eight years and 31,000 million dollars—tend to demolish the former demagogy. But they also shed light on the future. Washington plans to engineer its military presence there on a large scale and for a long period. The tremendous amount of money, huge fleet and numerous troop contingents (the "rapid deployment force" alone will have 200,000 men) are all aimed at a single objective—to subject the vast region, with a population of 1,000 million and tremendous energy resources and strategic raw materials, to American neo-colonialist domination. However, the Indian Ocean is primarily the sphere of vital interests of the nations living there—which is clearly contradicted by these dangerous plans. The popularity of the proposal to turn the area into a zone of peace clearly shows what the people living on its shores want. The Indian is not an island American lake—APN.

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INDIAN OCEAN

US for Continuing Dialogue

New York, June 9: The United States welcomes the opportunities "to continue the exchange of views on Indian Ocean security issues," according to Philip Wilcox, US delegate to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. However, in a statement to the Committee last week Wilcox said the United States continues to hold the views expressed at the end of the February-March session that it would be inappropriate to proceed toward a decision to hold a conference on the Indian Ocean and questioning if "it would be fruitful for the Committee to continue actual preparatory work for a conference. . ." The February-March session dramatized the deep concern of most members of this committee over the invasion and

continued occupation by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan," Wilcox said. "That grave violation of international law, which has been condemned in the UN and other international forums, remains the most serious threat to the peace and security of the Indian Ocean region".

Wilcox emphasized that "there cannot be fruitful negotiations on basic Indian Ocean security matters among the members of this Committee as long as Soviet forces continue their illegal occupation of a hinterland state". Still, Wilcox said the United States recognizes the desires of many regional states to achieve some progress towards the ultimate objective of establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. "For that reason", he said, "we welcome the opportunity presented at the present session to continue the exchange of views on Indian Ocean security issues, in the hope that eventually there will be increasing agreement among all parties on the basic issues which are before us". "We also continue to hope that someday the Soviet Union will agree to abide by its international obligations and withdraw from Afghanistan without insisting on the specious preconditions for a political settlement which it has raised in an effort to conceal its aggression." Wilcox said. The Committee is debating how best to proceed with a proposed conference originally scheduled to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, this August. At the last Committee session in February-March 1981 a similar attempt to set a specific date failed—USICA.

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SOVIET STAND

Indian Ocean

Moscow, 5th June: The need for more speedy preparations for a conference on an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace was stressed by L. I. Mendelevich, the head of the Soviet delegation to the regular session of the UN Special Commission on the Indian Ocean. The session which opened in New York on June 2 was attended by representatives of 46 countries. "Any delays", Mendelevich said,

TRIBUNE, June 20, 1981

"can only lead to a further deterioration of the situation in the region, which has already been aggravated recently by the US new measures for building up its military presence there. The race for military superiority will bring no results, but a further aggravation of threat for coastal states and the international situation as a whole." "Every delegation to the committee", he went on "has a choice of either working for the implementation of the general assembly resolution on calling the conference in Colombo in 1981, or working against it. This choice, in fact, boils down to the alternative between the further deterioration of tension in the region and the reduction of tension and detente". The Soviet delegate called for early steps towards the practical preparation of the conference and in particular, for drafting the agenda and the procedure and fixing the date of the conference. The session will continue debates on preparations for a conference intended to work out an international agreement on establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. The decision on holding the forum in Colombo, this year was adopted by the 34th session of the UN General Assembly. The members of the committee will discuss the time table for the conference and exchange opinion on the agenda. The majority of the delegations advocate the earliest possible convocation of the conference. At their first meeting the delegates elected Ignatius Fonseka, Sri Lanka's permanent representative at the UN as the new Chairman of the Committee—APN.

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ISRAELI ATTACK

White House Reactions

Washington, June 8: Israel's air attack on an Iraqi nuclear installation has placed a strain on Washington's relations with Tel Aviv, a senior administration official says. Speaking to reporters at the White House June 8, the official said the likelihood that US-supplied aircraft were used in the Israeli strike is under investigation, with a report to Congress expected "fairly quickly". "What this bodes

for US-Israeli relations", the official said, "we are not prepared to say at the present time". The United States was informed of the air attack by Israel some two hours after the bombing raid took place June 7, the official said. He noted that Washington "had no prior knowledge" of the Israeli action and was "not appraised" that it would take place. President Reagan took time out from his meetings with Mexican President Lopez portillo to collect further information about the Israeli strike and to personally approve a State Department declaration condemning the Israeli action.

The report to Congress on the likely use of aircraft sold to Israel by the United States is required by US law, which prohibits using US-provided military equipment except for national and regional defence. The matter of "what action will be taken" if Israel is found in violation of the law "is under consideration" within the administration, the official said. A decision "will be arrived at jointly by the President, his advisers and members of the Cabinet", he said. The official described President Reagan as surprised by the Israeli raid. The official noted that there had been no advance indication of the Israeli action. He said he was "not prepared to characterize what the President feels with respect to the impact, if any, on the continuing peace process in the Middle East, particularly with reference to the Habib mission." Another US official said Philip Habib, Reagan's personal emissary to the Middle East, is in Paris, a stopover on his return to the Mideast from Washington. The official said Habib's mission, designed to defuse tension related to the confrontation between Israel and Syria over Lebanon, will continue after consultations with Washington.

Questioned about the impact of the raid on Washington's relations with the Arab world—the questioner asserting that some Arabs believe the United States has a "veto power" over Israeli actions—the official said that "since it was an action of which the United States had no prior knowledge and of which we were not appraised, the immediate implications for our relations with the Arab countries would not be clear. Certainly this is something the United States government has condemned and our reaction has been, I think, quite

strenuous." The official declined to speculate on whether the Israeli action would trigger an Arab embargo on sale of oil to the United States or other western countries, as happened during the 1973 Middle East war. He said Israel has not yet offered Washington an "official explanation" of why the raid was staged. Asked if Washington expects Iraq to retaliate, the official pointed out that, "Iraq at present engaged in a war with Iran and we would not anticipate any immediate attempt to retaliate, that is, an attempt by Iraq itself."—USICA.

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GOVT: NOTICE

The Land Acquisition Act (Cap 460) as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act No. 28 of 1964
NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7

3/63/මහවැලි/3990

Ref. No. _____

76 එළ 244

It is intended to acquire the Lands described in the Schedule below. For further particulars please see the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 146 (Part III) of 19-06-1981.

SCHEDULE

Name of Village etc: Olupeliyagam village in No. 20 Potanegama Gramasewaka Division, Hatalispaha Korale (East) Galgamuwa A.G.A.s Division in Kurunegala District.

Name of Land: Meegahakumbura, Elapamakumbura, Godamalakumbura Borawalayaya.

Plan and Lot No: Extract No. 1 in V.P. No. 3990 Lot No. 11, 13-18, 23, 24, 44, 51, 57, 62-97

H. M. W. Chandraratne
District Land Officer,
Kurunegala District.

The Kachcheri,
Kurunegala.
28th May 1981.

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

POST OF AUDIO VISUAL TECHNICIAN

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above post vacant in System 'C' Girandurukotte.

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) A Diploma in Electronics and practical experience with Slide and Cine Projectors and Tape Recorders.
- (b) A fluent command of the English Language is essential.

Salary Scale: Rs. 650/- (10x30) Rs. 950/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 6th July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department /Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA.
Branch Office,
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.**

POSTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER GRADE II

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above posts vacant in the Pilot Project H5 area Nochchiyagama, System 'C' Girandurukotte and H area of the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) Graduate of a recognized University with 8 years experience in administration and establishment work at staff level; OR
- (b) S.S.C. or equivalent and 18 years experience in administration and establishment work.

Age: Not less than 30 years.

Salary Scale: Rs. 1,350 /- (8x50) Rs. 1,750 /- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Note: Those holding comparable positions in the Public or Private Sector will be considered even if they possess lower educational and service requirements than those stipulated above.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 6th July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope;

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department /Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA.
Branch office,
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.**

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

VACANCIES IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the following posts vacant in the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.

POST OF PERSONNEL OFFICER GRADE I:

(a) **Qualifications & Experience:**

A Graduate with 7 years experience at Executive level of which at least 3 years should be in Personnel Management.

(b) **Age:** Not less than 30 years.

(c) **Salary Scale:** Rs. 1,350/- (8x50) Rs. 1,750/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

POST OF PERSONNEL OFFICER GRADE II:

(a) **Qualifications & Experience:**

A Graduate with 3 years experience at Executive level preferably with experience in Personnel Management.

(b) **Age:** Not less than 25 years.

(c) **Salary Scale:** Rs. 1,000/- (14x40) Rs. 1,560/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

POST OF PERSONNEL MANAGER GRADE I:

(a) **Qualifications & Experience:**

A Graduate with 15 years experience at Executive level of which at least 12 years should be in Personnel Management.

(b) **Age:** Not less than 40 years.

(c) **Salary Scale:** Rs. 1,850/- (6x50) Rs. 2,100/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

POST OF PERSONNEL MANAGER GRADE II:

(a) **Qualifications & Experience:**

A Graduate with 12 years experience at Executive level of which at least 5 years experience should be in Personnel Management.

(b) **Age:** Not less than 35 years.

(c) **Salary Scale:** Rs. 1,750/- (6x50) Rs. 2,050/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Note: Preference will be given to applicants with professional training in Personnel Management.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 3rd July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department/Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA,
500, T. B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10.**

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

POSTS OF RADIO OPERATOR GRADE II

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above posts vacant in the Branch Office, System 'C'—Girandurukotte and Pilot Project H5, Nochchiyagama.

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) G.C.E. (O.L.) in six subjects including Language/Literature and Arithmetic/Commercial Arithmetic/Mathematics obtained in not more than two sittings. (At least 5 subjects should be in one sitting).
- (b) Experience in operating a Radio Transmission Set and ability to write and converse fluently in Sinhala and English.

Salary Scale: Rs. 330/- (13x15—6x17.50) Rs. 630/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 6th July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department/Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA.
Branch Office,
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.**

POST OF AGRONOMIST

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above post vacant in the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) Special Degree of a recognised University in Agriculture; AND
- (b) 8 years experience as an Agronomist or in a similar field, OR
- (c) Post Graduate qualifications AND
5 years experience as a Agronomist or in as imilar field.

Age: Not lsss than 30 years.

Salary Scale: Rs. 2,000/- (5x50) Rs. 2,250/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 3rd July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department/Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA.
Branch Office,
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.**

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

POSTS OF TRANSPORT FOREMAN

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above posts vacant in the Pilot Project H5, Nochchiyagama and System 'C', Girandurukotte.

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) G.C.E. (O.L.) Examination in six subjects or equivalent qualification.
- (b) J.T.O. Certificate or equivalent Diploma in Mechanical Engineering;

OR

Recognised apprenticeship of not less than 4 years from a reputed mechanical Engineering organisation.

- (c) Candidates with professional qualifications should have a minimum of 5 years experience and other at least 10 years experience in a supervisory grade in a reputed Mechanical Engineering organisation undertaking repairs and service of all land vehicles.
- (d) A certificate of competence to drive all vehicles.

Salary Scale: Rs. 850 /- (10x30) Rs. 1,150 /- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 6th July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department /Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA.
Branch Office,
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.**

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

POSTS OF TRAINING OFFICER GRADES I & II

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above posts vacant in the Branch Office Bambalapitiya and System 'C' Girandurukotte.

POST OF TRAINING OFFICER GRADE I:

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) Graduate of a recognised University preferably in Sociology with at least 6 years experience in Social service or welfare work or community development work or teaching; OR
- (b) Welfare Officer or Rural Development Officer with 12 years experience.

Age: Not less than 25 years.

Salary Scale: Rs. 1,350 /- (850) Rs. 1,750 /- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

POST OF TRAINING OFFICER GRADE II:

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) Graduate of a recognised University preferably in Sociology with at least 3 years experience in social service or welfare work of community development work or teaching; OR
- (b) Welfare Officer or Rural Development Officer with 10 years experience.

Age: Not less than 25 years.

Salary Scale: Rs. 1,000 /- (14x40) Rs. 1,560 /- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 6th July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Applications from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department/Corporation certifies that the candidate can be released if selected.

**SECRETARY-GENERAL,
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka,
Branch Office,
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 10.**

CONFIDENTIALLY

★Telephone Directory?

★Right Man?

IS IT NOT TRUE that a story is going the rounds in commercial circles in the City that an attempt is being made to award the tender for the printing of Sri Lanka's new Telephone Directory to a firm in an ASEAN country with which Sri Lanka has a very adverse balance of trade? That with so many excellent printeries in Sri Lanka, it is difficult to understand why the order should be given to a printer abroad? That strangely enough some of these efforts from abroad are at suspiciously "low" prices? That it is agreed in commercial circles that these quotations are far below the cost of raw materials at local or foreign prices? That the biggest input in a Directory is paper and a good way to check the *bona fides* of any quotation is to compare the price offered with the cost of the best paper produced at Embilipitiya by our Paper Corporation? That the usual dodge in this game is to underquote to win the tender and thereafter add to the price by the various devices used in tenders to justify increases after the award? That there is no reason why a printing order should be given abroad even if an influential local agent (contact man) makes the offer for a foreign company? That apart from everything else, there will be an invisible increase in costs by officials from the Telephone Directory unit going on innumerable trips abroad to the country in question—(reputedly a great shopping centre)—to correct proofs, to make alterations, additions, deletions etc. etc.? That the Sri Lanka Treasury will have to bear the cost of all these trips which will be made imperative on a "crisis" basis? That reports reaching *Tribune* indicate everything is being done to hand the tender and the printing order to a company in a foreign country under cover of a ridiculously low price? That the whispers concerning this tender are such that the President and the Cabinet should take steps to ensure that there is no hanky-panky or monkey business in this tender? That the tender must be given to the local printer who gives the best workable quotation and is capable

of doing the job? That it will be open to the Government to negotiate with the local printers on the basis of the "low" foreign offers to see whether these cut-rate offers have any valid basis on the prices of raw materials? That among other considerations, the Government should give preference to local printers and local raw materials? That the Government should also take care not to add to the country's adverse balance of trade by contracting out something which can easily be done here? That the Government must also place the order in a way that will not provide an excuse for officials to make a large number of foreign trips on one pretext or another?

IS IT NOT TRUE that the President has once again reiterated that the right man must be found for the right job? That the *Ceylon Daily News* wrote an editorial endorsing this view? That a *Tribune* reader has sent us a letter in this connection? That he wants us to investigate whether the Ceylon Shipping Corporation has chosen the right man by appointing a retired Army Officer as its European representative based in London and who will work as the Corporation's manager in London responsible for the entire European service? That our correspondent wants to find out whether this is the right man for this job when there are qualified personnel in shipping including Master Mariners, and whether this is not a square peg in a round hole? That some of our readers may be able to provide the answer?

FUTURE PLANS

Archibald Mac Leish interviewing famous American poet Dylan Thomas said: "We all know what you have done with the first thirty five years of your life. What will you do within the next thirty five years of your life?" Dylan Thomas beamed: "I will write poems, for women and annoy my friends".

THE CORRECT WAY

Achilles N. Michos, Communications Media Consultant from Greece, speaking on the secret of happiness, had advised: "Always do what you like or if you must do something, do it the way you like." He has further added: "I always follow this principles. I believe that the ability to find some kind of satisfaction inside of even the most unsatisfactory things in life, is the secret of happiness".

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

POSTS OF DRAUGHTSMEN

Applications are invited from citizens of Sri Lanka for the above posts vacant in the Branch Office, System 'C'—Girandurukotte and Victoria Office, Kandy.

Qualifications & Experience:

- (a) A pass in the S.S.C. Examination or equivalent with Pure Mathematics; and
- (b) A pass in the examination of the full-time one year course in Draughtsmanship;

OR

The three year part-time course in building construction and Draughtsmanship of a recognised Technical Institute or higher examination.

10 years experience as a Draughtsman in Grade II in an Engineering Dept/ Corporation/Board.

Those holding comparable responsibilities in the Public or Private Sector will be considered even if they possess lower educational and service requirements than those stipulated above.

Salary Scale: Rs. 650/- (10x30) Rs. 950/- per month plus approved Govt. allowances.

Age: Not less than 32 years.

Applications indicating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant particulars should be forwarded under registered cover to reach the undersigned on or before 6th July, 1981. The post applied for should be clearly indicated on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

Application from persons in the State Sector will be considered only if the Head of the Department/Corporation certified that the candidate can be released if selected.

**Secretary-General,
MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA.
248, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.**

QUOTATIONS

Ministry of Fisheries

Quotations are invited by the Chairman, Tender Board, Administration Division, Ministry of Fisheries, Galle Face, Colombo 3 for repairs to the main building of the Ministry of Fisheries.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Administration Branch of the Ministry of Fisheries by calling over personally.

Sealed Quotations should be sent under registered cover to reach the Chairman, Tender Board, Administration Division, Ministry of Fisheries, Galle Face, Colombo 3 by 10 a.m. on or before 30th June, 1981.

"Quotation for repairs to the main building of the Ministry of Fisheries" should be marked on the top left hand corner of the envelope containing the quotations.

Anura Weeraratne,
Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries.

Ministry of Fisheries,
Galle Face,
Colombo 3.